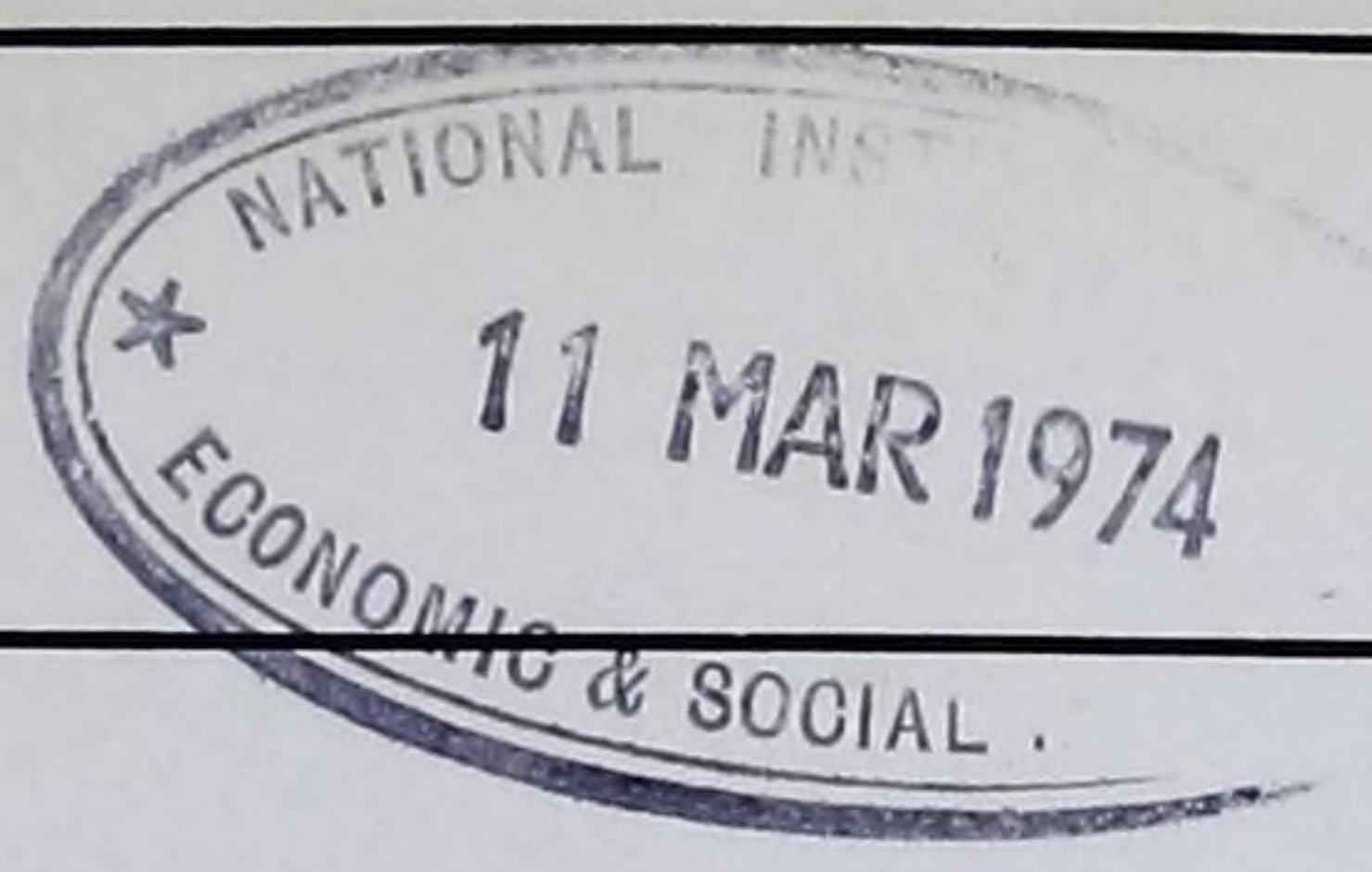




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STATISTICAL NEWS

Developments in British Official Statistics

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Note by the Editor

The aim of *Statistical News* is to provide a comprehensive account of current developments in British official statistics and to help all those who use or would like to use official statistics.

It appears quarterly and every issue contains two or more articles each dealing with a subject in depth. Shorter notes give news of the latest developments in many fields, including international statistics. Some reference is made to other work which, though not carried on by government organisations, is closely related to official statistics. Appointments and other changes in the Government Statistical Service are also given.

A cumulative index provides a permanent and comprehensive guide to developments in all areas of official statistics.

It is hoped that *Statistical News* will be of service and interest not only to professional statisticians but to everybody who uses statistics. The Editor would therefore be very glad to receive comments from readers on the adequacy of its scope, coverage or treatment of topics and their suggestions for improvement.

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No. 24

**Developments
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Personal social services statistics

D. S. S. Hutton, *Chief Statistician* and H. D. Mitchell, *Statistician*,
Department of Health and Social Security

'Administrative statistics should not only be meaningful, they should be seen to be meaningful' – this is the principle behind the recent review of the personal social service statistics undertaken by a sub-group of the National and Local Government Statistical Liaison Committee against the austere background of a major reorganisation of local government. It sought to get away from the collection of information which it would be 'nice to know' and from the morass of mass-produced and, too often, not easily understandable data, towards information which in total may not be much less voluminous, but which more obviously leads either to action by local government, or which enables central government to exercise its responsibilities of monitoring local provision.

This collaboration between central and local government has been an exacting experience. The impending reorganisation of local government and a desperate shortage of statistical and supporting staff in central government and professional and office staff in the local authorities has encouraged a pragmatic approach. The need for every figure was questioned; the intended use of the new information, and therefore the design of the tables preceded the design of the forms.

These difficult conditions have not held back the development of a new statistical system: they have only ensured that it would be more effective than its predecessors. The system will still have to change over the years, although the trauma which will follow 1 April 1974 necessitates a period of peace during which any changes must be kept to a minimum. Nevertheless, in some major areas simple yet flexible individual returns will replace the more cumbersome aggregated returns previously collected. At little if any additional cost to the local authorities, the individual unit system will benefit local and central government alike.

For social workers and other key staff employed by social services departments – some thirty thousand out of the total of two hundred thousand which they employ – a basic individual return submitted once a year is the simplest and most painless introduction of a viable information system to match the importance of this highly skilled and often professional labour force. Although the identity of staff included in these

returns will be known to the local authority, their anonymity will be protected as far as central government is concerned, and no linkage tracing the flow of individual trainees, recruits, retirements or movements from one authority to another is contemplated at this stage. The use which could be made of such a linkage system in the short to medium term would not match its costs and complexities. The general flow of these staff into, within, and out of social service employment will of course be measured in all the detail which anonymity permits.

Once such a system of anonymous unit returns were in operation, it would be possible to measure annual movements of staff to calculate gross and net wastage rates by age, sex, basic education and qualification both for individual authorities and for the country as a whole. Such information is an essential prerequisite for planning the training and supply of staff. The relation of salary to age and qualification would bring the assessment of a career structure for the service nearer to achievement.

This can only be the beginning: the replacement of a static aggregation of returns by a dynamic individualised system not only adds flexibility, it also provides a reliable sampling frame for more detailed studies which could extend to the work done by social workers and other staff in a more objective and valid manner than has hitherto been possible.

A similar approach for children in care is suggested with the information sought in the initial stages pruned to the minimum. At present it is proposed to do little more than collect on an individual basis the existing information on children in care, in a more useful form, probably at little or no additional cost to the local authorities. They numbered some eighty thousand at the year end with the addition of some sixty thousand cases each year. But as a result of this change the statistics of children in care will begin to come alive and the flow of children through the system will be depicted; at the same time the short stayers will be separated from those who remain in care for a large part of their childhood. This will replace a series of annual two dimensional snapshots of positions at

particular points in time which disclose little of the depths or significance of the components.

Only the legal reasons for children coming into care will be distinguished on a 100 per cent basis for the records submitted to central government. A routine analysis of the social circumstances for being in care will not be attempted in a comprehensive fashion at this stage. Such information is both subjective and complex, and to that extent not appropriate for routine central reporting. Nevertheless, local authorities will be encouraged to record such information and there will from time to time be an effort to assess its validity using the main record as a sampling frame. In the meantime the relation of the manner of accommodation, length of time in care and previous care experiences can be severally and jointly related to these different statutory reasons for being in care.

The responsibility for statistics of homeless families seeking temporary accommodation and their disposal has been passed from the social services departments to the housing departments. There is, of course, still a local authority social service interest in these people and most particularly an interest in what happens to the children. The DHSS statistics on temporary accommodation have always differed from other personal social services statistics because they were more concerned with the flow of events (for example, the lengths of stay in temporary accommodation of discharged families were recorded). This made it necessary for authorities to maintain a record for individual families in temporary accommodation. Thus, although a unit return is to be introduced for the new statistics on homelessness, now to be returned to the Department of the Environment, it will take a different form from that for social services senior staff and for children in care, and each applicant (family or person) will retain the same – local authority defined – case number for the period of application through the stay in temporary accommodation to permanent rehousing.

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act requires an annual report to Parliament on the extent to which the younger physically handicapped (that is, those under 65) are placed in homes for the elderly. For these purposes from March 1972 onwards an analysis of individual returns for each institution providing for the younger physically handicapped was necessary before any significant figures could be obtained. The presence of a man aged 64 within a home otherwise accommodating persons aged 65 and over, a home consisting predominately of persons aged 60–64 containing a handful of residents aged 65 were each in a quite different category from a home which

contained both persons aged 30 and persons aged 70 or more. Yet these three categories were classed in a similar fashion until an analysis of individual establishments was sought.

The most important single category of expenditure on the personal social services relates to the residential accommodation for the elderly and younger physically handicapped: in some cases these two client groups are provided with accommodation in the same establishment, and even where this is not so the consolidation of returns submitted by authorities has blurred the distinction between individual establishments. This problem is being tackled in two ways, firstly through a revision of the regular returns mentioned above and secondly through periodic censuses. The first census of residential accommodation for England and Wales was carried out in 1970 and a second is planned for 1976. These censuses attempt to obtain information about the characteristics of individual clients, staff and fabric of each institution and the distribution of institutions. A difficulty arises here because it is not practicable to collect a detailed and comprehensive record of well over one hundred thousand residents. Only a very simple classification – for example, by age and major handicap – is feasible on this scale, and a reliable indicator of the dependency of the residents must depend on sample surveys within the framework of the census.

Steps have also been taken to seek information about the aids provided by social services departments to residents in their areas. For a number of reasons this is perhaps a less satisfactory development in the statistics for the personal social services. Social services departments are not the only source of help for those in need: local health authorities, the hospitals, and the voluntary bodies also play a considerable part and the part each plays differs from area to area. Some items of provision – like the widening of a doorway to accept a wheelchair – are of a capital nature: once provided nothing further is needed in subsequent years; and yet the benefit continues. It is also very difficult to assess the value of the contribution made in real terms: a stick is an aid but so is as complicated a piece of equipment as a POSSUM. It is also difficult to attribute the recipients of these aids to particular groups of households, although without such assignment much of the value of the return is lost. Finally, there is the problem of particular recipients receiving help from more than one agency within a social services department which makes it very difficult for the authority to determine, without a special kind of record, the total number of clients helped in any one year. It is a characteristic of local authority statistics that systems for recording will

vary from area to area (and even within areas) and it is not easy for central government to impose a standard.

A great deal of public attention has been given to the registers of the permanently and substantially handicapped, which local authorities keep in very different ways. From a statistical point of view the problem is that registration is not a prerequisite for help, and assistance can be given to all clients whether they are registered or not. Furthermore, there is indeed some reluctance amongst clients to be registered. This is, of course, particularly true of those with mental handicaps where registration is regarded as an avoidable stigma. However, even blind persons are sometimes reluctant to be registered as such, because they wish to postpone a recognition of their own condition as long as possible. This is despite the fact that there may be financial advantage attached to registration: for example, the Housing Finance Act has added a further financial benefit to some persons within particular income limits, who now stand to gain by registration. With all these uncertainties, measurements of expenditure on the handicapped per thousand registered become quite meaningless, and there are difficulties in achieving a really valuable statistical index which can readily be brought to hand. In the meantime, it is intended to encourage local authorities to keep registers of all persons who have received assistance and who are likely to require assistance in future. This is over and above the statutory requirement under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, Section 1, for authorities to assess the numbers of persons in need of help in their areas: such estimates could be based on a sample analysis grossed up appropriately to produce an estimated figure for the authority as a whole.

A great deal of domiciliary help is provided by local authority social services departments, particularly by way of providing meals and home help. Whilst it is relatively easy to measure the total number of meals provided and the total cases for which home help is provided, it is more difficult to assess the extent to which families with clients in particular circumstances (for example, living alone) and particular age groups are helped in this way. To deal with this problem a sample week is used for the meals service, in order to yield some measure of the extent to which persons are helped. The same system will be extended to the home help service, together with an attempt to secure an overlap. In the long run the General Household Survey provides some indication of people who receive more than one personal social service, be it a home help, a meal or a visit from a social worker, etc. but the numbers in the sample are too small to provide very useful indicators of change from year to year, and still less from region to region. Nevertheless what

information there is suggests that those in receipt of one service do not benefit from another service to the extent that one might at first expect: in other words services are spread fairly thinly on the ground, or they may be seen as alternatives rather than being complementary.

As a matter of policy the information collected from authorities has been fed back to them in such a way as to enable them to compare their provision with the provision of other authorities in their region and authorities with which they regard themselves as comparable in other parts of the country. This feed back of information is of considerable use to the authorities and will in the medium term provide a useful basis for comparisons, limited only by the changes which are about to result from the reorganisation of local government, which has the effect of changing the composition of most authorities outside the Greater London area. One of the more important benefits of this feed back of information is that it leads to a higher standard of accuracy in the returns submitted by authorities.

In addition to the feed back of summary extracts of local authority submissions (which are already made available to libraries, research institutions and other interested parties) a further extension of the personal social services tables in *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics* is contemplated. The analysis of the new child care statistics will be included in the annual report to Parliament on children in care, and the new staffing statistics will also be published.

Some estimates of provision can be made in each of the sectors for which the social services department is the source of finance. In differing degrees, such provision is supplemented by the contribution of the voluntary bodies, and this again is supported by much unrecorded help given by the ordinary citizens of the country: good neighbourliness which it is quite impossible to quantify. The difficulties are not as intractable as those which face any attempt to measure the *need* for the services provided – needs which vary greatly from authority to authority. Yet the variation in needs is something which must be taken into account if resources are to be distributed between authorities in a way which enables each of them to exercise its responsibilities towards the different client groups living within its borders.

A tentative first step in this direction has been taken with the introduction of personal social service units in the rate support grant formula – packages of need based on units of provision – numbers of children in care, social workers, places in residential accommodation for the elderly, meals served etc. The problem is how to replace such indicators of provision with real

indicators of need which will be generally accepted by the authorities themselves – not an easy problem to solve at this point in time.

In summary, it will be seen that with the help of a number of local authorities a start has been made in the spirit of the Seebohm report, which pointed out that 'Social planning is an illusion without adequate facts'. The government is committed to the collection of more meaningful statistics for the personal social services; this is the first stage of a continuing process which should provide a fuller and more uniform view of developing national and local trends in this area.

The Secretary of State for Social Services is responsible for personal social services in England alone. In practice similar problems exist for Wales because the Local Authority Social Services Act covers both countries equally, and the relevant laws do not differ between the two. This is not true of either Scotland or Northern Ireland, where not only do the laws differ, but where there is also a wholly different kind of relationship between local authorities and central government.

Commodity classifications and codings⁽¹⁾

M. J. G. Lockyer, *Chief Statistician, Business Statistics Office.*

Historical background

So far as United Kingdom official statistics are concerned, commodity classifications first made an appearance in the field of overseas trade. Although some records exist from the thirteenth century, compilation of foreign trade statistics began substantially in 1696 when the Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports was set up. However, the annual abstracts of statistics presented to Parliament showed no commodity detail and, until 1834, the only published information on trade analysed by commodity was in special *ad hoc* returns compiled by the Inspector General's Office (the forerunner of the present HM Customs and Excise Statistical Office, established in 1871). The first regular commodity analysis was published in 1834 in the first issue of *Tables of the Revenue, Population and Commerce of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies* (known as 'Porter's Tables'), produced by the newly formed Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.

Our present series of trade statistics stem from the Trade and Navigation Accounts (now the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*) and the *Annual Statement of Trade*, which were first introduced in 1853. Since the last quarter of the nineteenth century there have been continuous changes in the system of commodity classification – mainly in the direction of greater detail though, on the whole, with little loss of continuity. Until 1920 goods were listed alphabetically (so that 'apparel' was followed by 'arms', for instance), but with some sub-division forming rudimentary classifications. In that year divisions into 'economic classes' first appeared in the import and export lists, and grouped order has continued ever since. The commodity classification, though not wholly uninfluenced by the Customs Tariff, has always been designed primarily for statistical purposes. Revisions to ensure up-dating while preserving maximum continuity have been made on an annual basis.

Classifications and coding systems

It is necessary to distinguish between commodity

classifications, and commodity coding systems. And commodity classifications must in turn be distinguished from classifications of industries (or activities), such as the United Kingdom's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC): and the European Communities' Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes (NACE). Failure to make these distinctions causes a good deal of confusion.

Commodity classifications

International organisations have sponsored a wide variety of commodity classifications. Both the League of Nations and its successor, the United Nations have developed common classification systems for overseas trade to facilitate comparisons of one country's trade statistics with those of another. In 1936 the League of Nations published a 'minimum list' of about four hundred and fifty commodity headings, under which member countries undertook to report their trade. Then in 1951 the UN Statistical Commission issued the first Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), which contained over one thousand commodity headings. A revised version of the SITC, the SITC(R), was published in 1960: this bore a one-to-one relationship with the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN). The latter had been published in 1955 by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), a body established by a convention signed in Brussels in 1950 to provide a forum for discussion of the tariff definition problems of member countries, of which the United Kingdom is one. In addition to listing the tariff headings the CCC also issues explanatory notes defining all items to be grouped under a particular tariff item. The CCC is currently developing a Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System based on the BTN and taking account of various other national and international classifications.

The correlation between the SITC(R) and the BTN makes it possible to utilise the detailed explanatory notes of the BTN for interpreting the trade classifica-

(1) This is a slightly revised version of a paper presented to a Forum on Commodity Coding and Classification held by the Industrial Marketing Research Association on 30 November 1973. The paper owes much to contributions by M. Coates and A. D. Wright.

tion. While its one thousand three hundred headings match those of the BTN, its grouping and coding systems differ. A second revision of the SITC, which is likely to lead to a considerable increase in the number of headings, is currently in progress but implementation is unlikely before 1976. The one-for-one correlation of headings with the BTN will be preserved.

In addition to revising the SITC, the UN Statistical Office is also engaged in drawing up a Standard International Classification of All Goods and Services (ICGS), which is a classification of products and services grouped according to the industries which produce them, as defined by the ISIC. Transportable products identified in this classification will also be assigned to headings in the SITC(R), but the correspondence will not be one-for-one.

In Europe, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) has developed three major, inter-related, commodity classifications, each one designed for a different purpose. First there is NIMEXE, the nomenclature for imports and exports. This contains about seven thousand headings which are subdivisions of the EEC's Common Customs Tariff (CCT) which, like the United Kingdom's Tariff, is consistent with the BTN and thus with the SITC(R). In April 1972 a Regulation, binding on member states, was approved by the EEC's Council of Ministers under which member countries are required to provide their import and export statistics in NIMEXE order. A special committee was set up under the Regulation to consider amendments to NIMEXE, and United Kingdom officials attend its meetings. For the most part, proposals for amendments to the classification are channelled to the committee through international trade organisations. Although member states are moving towards the introduction of NIMEXE headings, adoption by the United Kingdom will not be complete before 1977.

Secondly there is NIPRO, the Common Nomenclature of Industrial Products, which classifies products according to the industries which make them (as defined in NACE) and identifies their positions in NIMEXE. NIPRO therefore is similar in concept to the United Nations' ICGS, except that it is limited to the outputs of productive industry. It is still at the draft stage. Finally there is NST, the Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics, which also incorporates a link with NIMEXE.

In the United Kingdom, the Export List and the Statistical Classification for Imported and Re-Exported Goods have been consistent with the SITC since 1952 and with the SITC(R) since 1963, but have contained additional detail where the pattern of our trade has

made this appropriate. In 1970, important changes were made to serve the computerised procedures for freight documentation and Customs clearance introduced at London Airport and possible later developments elsewhere. HM Customs and Excise Tariff, the Export List and the Statistical Classification for Imported and Re-Exported Goods were replaced by a single integrated classification ('HM Customs and Excise Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification') designed both for duty purposes and for import and export statistics. The new classification contained about six thousand headings compared with about three thousand in each of the three separate publications, so that much more detailed commodity information became available. In addition, comparisons of imports and exports of individual commodities were facilitated. This system remains in operation at present but the process of the changeover to the Common Agricultural Policy and the Common Customs Tariff has resulted in a further increase in the size of the classification and for 1974 the number of headings will be more than eleven thousand.

Outside the field of overseas trade statistics, the United Kingdom has not so far compiled any formal commodity classification (as distinct from industrial classifications). However, work has been in progress for some time on a correlation of the Tariff and Trade Classification with the minimum list headings of the SIC, and it is intended in the near future to publish statistics of imports and exports reclassified according to the United Kingdom industries of which the goods (or their United Kingdom counterparts) are the principal products. On the production side, the index of products which was published as Volume 155 of the *Report on the Census of Production for 1968* shows the industry report in which figures of the sales of each product appear. It thus in effect classifies each of the five thousand five hundred products for which sales data were published to the SIC industry of which it is a principal product. The BSO is compiling and plans to publish a similar index for the five thousand or so products which will be distinguished in the quarterly sales enquiries when the new system is complete.

Two general points about these classifications are worth noting. First, classifying commodities is not a straightforward matter. All the classifications make use of a variety of criteria—the nature of the raw material, the process of manufacture, the industry of production, the stage of fabrication or the end-use of the product—in varying degrees. For example, the BTN is described in the literature as 'an internationally agreed nomenclature in which articles are grouped according to the nature of the material of which they are made'. However, it also contains examples of

groupings which reflect end-use (for example, 'raw vegetable materials of a kind suitable for use in dyeing and tanning') or production process (for example, 'knitted and crocheted goods', 'spirits and vinegar').

Second, there is currently a fashion for developing commodity classifications out of activity classifications. NIPRO is being developed from NACE, the ICGS is being developed from the ISIC. French government statisticians are working on an elaborate hierarchical classification which at its highest levels is an industry classification designed for collecting structural information and corresponding in general with NACE: below these levels it becomes a commodity classification with some three thousand headings which provides a link between two further, more detailed, classifications of commodities for external trade statistics and for production statistics. One characteristic of classifications developed in this way is that products which are apparently identical, but are produced in more than one industry, may occur in more than one place in the classification. Thus ethyl alcohol is classified to NIPRO heading 251.23.12 if it is produced synthetically, but to NIPRO heading 424.10.11 if it is produced by fermentation. Similarly, printed articles of paper and board occur in two different places in NIPRO, according to whether the printing was done in the paper and board industry or in the printing industry.

Commodity coding systems

A commodity coding system differs from a commodity classification in that the code is used to identify a particular commodity rather than (or in addition to) distinguishing a classification position. Examples of coding systems are the NATO 13 digit code, and the numbering systems for parts and products used by many individual manufacturers. Many people consider there would be advantages to be gained in terms of business efficiency – particularly where transactions are processed by computer – if a standard coding system could be introduced, so that the same product would be known by the same code by all businesses and organisations which handle it. The British Standards Institution has set up a committee to explore this possibility. A short article by D. L. Judd in *Trade and Industry* 12 April 1973 discusses commodity coding and the benefits to be gained from a standard system.

If a standard commodity coding system is to be adopted by industry, a choice will have to be made between a significant and a non-significant system. One possibility is that codes would be allocated sequentially by some central authority as applications were made. Such a code would do no more than designate a

separate product, saying nothing about its nature or its relationship to other products, the industry which produced it, or the manufacturer. A non-significant code of this kind would identify an item within a firm and in transactions with other firms, but would do little else. Alternatively the code could be made significant in the sense that some part of it would identify a position in a commodity classification, and/or identify the producer.

Considering the alternatives from the statistician's point of view, it seems clear that, if a standard system of commodity coding is to be adopted generally by industry, then a significant system based on a classification such as NIPRO would help to improve our statistics of both sales and purchases while at the same time reducing the labour of form filling. But such a development seems a long way off.

Future developments in commodity classifications in the United Kingdom

In the field of commodity classifications, the only development to which the Government Statistical Service is at present committed is the adoption of NIMEXE by 1977 for the statistics of overseas trade. However, as announced in *Statistical News* (21.23), it has been decided that the present Standard Industrial Classification should, from the beginning of 1976, be replaced by a revised classification corresponding closely with NACE. This clearly raises the question of whether we should also adopt a commodity classification corresponding closely with NIPRO.

Nothing has been decided about this yet. However, there seem to be several reasons which may make it sensible to think of adopting something closely resembling NIPRO in the not too distant future:

- (a) Given that we are to adopt an overseas trade classification consistent with NIMEXE, the need for analytical purposes to be able to align trade headings with production headings suggests that the latter should be based on NIPRO, which incorporates a ready-made link with NIMEXE.
- (b) The BSO's present coding system for the products distinguished in the quarterly enquiries is unstructured: it is no more than a reference to a particular line on a particular quarterly enquiry form. From the point of view of data processing the replacement of this system by a structured hierarchical classification such as NIPRO would have no disadvantages, but could have several advantages. It would, for example, open up the possibility of automatically suppressing publica-

tion of a figure which would disclose particulars of an individual undertaking, by combining the heading with a related heading in the classification. Again, it might offer the possibility of imputing for non-response by reference to related headings, rather than, as in the present system, by reference only to returns received for the heading in question.

- (c) The SOEC has formulated proposals for collecting monthly information from all member countries on production of three hundred and eighty separate industrial products, defined in terms of NIPRO. There is at present no obligation on countries to provide the information, but the United Kingdom will wish to co-operate as far as possible.

While these considerations suggest that there would be a good deal to be said for adopting a classification on the lines of NIPRO, it has to be recognised that we could only move gradually in that direction. The five thousand-odd product headings built into the quarterly sales enquiries, which were specified in consultation with both users and providers of the figures, could not be abandoned overnight and without paying regard to the need for continuity in statistical series.

Estimating entitlement to Family Income Supplement

H. D. Elton, formerly *Statistician, Department of Health and Social Security.*

The growth in the number and scope of means tested benefits in recent years has focused attention on the methods of estimating the number of people entitled to such benefits and consequently the proportion of those entitled to a benefit who actually receive it. Political interest attaches to such estimates since high proportionate take-up is taken as a sign that publicity measures are succeeding and that the benefit is meeting the need for which it was intended. On a more mundane level estimates of the future cost of the benefit have to be made and must take account not only of the numbers entitled but of the proportion likely to claim.

Statistical News (15.14) drew attention to the introduction of the Family Income Supplement (FIS) in August 1971. Before this benefit was introduced estimates were required of the number of families who would qualify and subsequently there has been renewed interest in the extent to which the numbers entitled have been affected by changes in the levels for assessing entitlement to the benefit and increases in family income.

FIS is a benefit of up to £5 a week for low-earning families with one or two children and up to £6 a week for larger families. It can be claimed by one-parent families as well as two-parent families where the head of the family is in full-time work and cannot thus, in general, claim supplementary benefit. The level of income below which one can get FIS is called the 'prescribed amount' and is set according to the number of dependent children in the family (for example, £21.50 for a family with one child, £24 for two children and a further £2.50 for each additional child). The supplement, paid for a period of fifty two weeks, is one half of the amount by which income falls below the prescribed amount.

Family income in this context includes normal gross earnings, from employment or self-employment, of husband and wife, family allowances, widows benefits, disablement benefits, and maintenance payments. Some items of other income are disregarded in the assessment – the first £2 of a war disablement pension and the whole of any attendance allowance. FIS is the only means tested benefit administered by the Depart-

ment of Health and Social Security that is solely based on gross income; no account is taken of housing costs, taxes, etc.

Once an award of FIS is made it is not changed when income or family circumstances alter in relation to the prescribed levels for the fifty two week duration of the award. It follows then that the numbers *entitled* to FIS at a particular point in time are those families with gross normal income below the prescribed amounts at that time, whereas the number *receiving benefit* at that time are part of a population who have been entitled to FIS at any time in the past fifty two weeks. The approach to estimating proportionate take-up that has been adopted relates the numbers receiving benefit at a given date to the number entitled twenty six weeks previously, on the assumption that, on average, this would be the number entitled at the given date.

Estimates of the number of families with normal gross incomes below the prescribed levels can be obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) which contains the relevant data on family income and composition. As the FES is in the field throughout the year, estimates of the number of families entitled to FIS relate to periods when possibly different prescribed levels have prevailed and during which time the general level of earnings has risen.

Currently some one hundred thousand families (between one and two per cent of all families with children) receive FIS, of whom fifty five thousand are two-parent families. The consequence of being a minority group in the general population is that typically only a small number of entitled families are encountered in the sample drawn for the Family Expenditure Survey. On grossing up the sample to make an estimate of those entitled in the population it is soon recognised that the confidence limits are uncomfortably wide but the indications are that about half of those entitled to FIS receive it. The only way of making such measures more precise is by securing a larger sample of low-income families. Only a very large increase in the size of the survey could increase the number of low-income families in the sample and hence the precision of the estimate. Whilst this estimation problem is

shared with other minority groups, increasing the size of the FES might not be considered an economic solution to the problem.

There are, of course, two other continuous household surveys undertaken by Government: the General Household Survey and the National Food Survey. If it were practicable to ask the same detail of income questions in these surveys as in the FES, then the effective size of the sample of low-income families used to estimate the numbers entitled to FIS could be greatly increased with consequent gain in precision. However, these two surveys do not collect such precise data on family income as the FES. There are, moreover, differing characteristics in the response patterns to the surveys.

An alternative method combines the results of FES for a number of years and projects family incomes, on the basis of macro-earnings indices, to a standard analysis year. This is a feasible procedure but raises a number of conceptual problems about the validity of assuming that increases in average earnings (by industry) apply in individual cases and in particular for low-income and one-parent families.

These expedients underline a cardinal difficulty facing those who attempt to measure the extent of low family income, namely the absence of an economic sampling frame for low-income families. Until such a frame is readily available estimates of the number of low-income families will have to be based on necessarily small samples derived from larger samples of the general population.

Even if an adequate sampling frame existed, survey estimates of the number of low-income families would be subject to criticisms of bias on grounds of low response rates and/or under-reporting of income. It is possible to make some adjustment for possible non-response bias in such surveys as the FES by taking account of the information on the characteristics of family heads and families provided by the census of population and the statistics produced on family allowances. However, if there is differential response to such surveys by income group then the FES-based estimates on the number of low-income families will be biased upwards or downwards, depending on whether low-income families respond more readily or less readily than other families.

The possibility of bias due to errors in reporting income is more serious. Income is a sensitive question to ask in a social survey, as most practitioners know to their cost. Errors in income surveys may arise from questionnaires that are not explicit about the sources of income and the reporting periods to which they refer. The FES, however, includes a comprehensive income schedule from which an adequately accurate assess-

ment of entitlement to FIS can be made. The limited tests that have been carried out demonstrate that low individual earnings of men are reasonably covered by the FES and this is the main component of low family income. The types of income which could well be understated or omitted, because they cannot easily be verified, are earnings from a subsidiary job and self employment of either husband or wife.

Estimating the numbers entitled to FIS is a more straightforward task than estimating the numbers entitled to supplementary benefit and other means tested benefits which take account of

- (a) rates and rent or mortgage payments – interest only or in some cases interest and capital repayments;
- (b) notional income from capital assets which is an item of family circumstances not covered by FES or the General Household Survey;
- (c) hire purchase repayments; and
- (d) exceptional needs, for example, a special diet.

The use of FES for assessing the number of two-parent families living below their supplementary benefit level – as against being entitled to FIS – is discussed more fully in *Two Parent Families – A Study of their Resources and Needs*.

Reference

Statistical Report Series No. 14 *Two Parent Families: Study of their Resources and Needs in 1968, 1969 and 1970* (HMSO 1971).

The 1972 origin/destination survey at London's airports

Note by the Civil Aviation Authority

Previous origin destination surveys

The forerunner of the current series of origin and destination surveys was conducted in 1965 for the then Ministry of Aviation. It was however limited to domestic passengers and ran for only one month. The first large scale survey was conducted in 1968 at six airports (Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton, Southend, Manston and Southampton) in the London area on behalf of the Board of Trade. A year later a survey was taken at Heathrow and Gatwick as part of the work of the Roskill Commission Research Team. In 1970 and 1971 two surveys taken by the Department of Trade and Industry covered United Kingdom airports outside the London area; and most recently the 1972 survey, which provides the material for this article, was conducted by the Civil Aviation Authority at Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton, Stansted and Southend. Table 1 below shows the airports which have been surveyed since 1970.

Table 1

Airports surveyed since 1970 and their proportion of total terminal passengers for all United Kingdom Airports

Percentage of 1972 terminal passengers*

1970 survey		1971 survey		1972 survey	
Edinburgh	1.9	Belfast	3.0	Heathrow	46.8
Glasgow	4.8	Birmingham	2.4	Gatwick	13.6
Prestwick	1.2	Bristol	0.7	Luton	7.9
Blackpool	0.4	East Midlands	1.0	Stansted	0.8
Leeds/Bradford	0.7	Glamorgan	0.6	Southend	0.8
Liverpool	1.3	Newcastle	1.3		
Manchester	6.0				
	16.2		9.1		69.8
95.2 per cent					

*Excludes those arriving and departing on the same aircraft.

The 1972 Survey

The Civil Aviation Authority has an important role to play in advising the Government on matters concerning airport planning, and has a duty to ensure that up to date and relevant information is available on which

such advice may be based. There were a number of sound reasons for undertaking a further survey at London area airports in 1972. First, there was the continuing discussion on London's third airport. Secondly, there had been rapid changes in the nature of air travel over recent years. In particular, there had been very high growth in low fare charter traffic. Thirdly, it was thought to be highly desirable, particularly in the context of national airport planning, to have a survey of the London area airports which was compatible with the two regional surveys in 1970 and 1971. It is the present intention to conduct future surveys on a five year cycle, so that all major United Kingdom airports would be covered once every five years.

The 1972 survey was wider in scope than any of the previous surveys. In addition to the basic task of obtaining information on the origins and destinations of passengers, it also covered: their method of travel to or from the airport and the time taken; the airport to or from which they flew and the method of travel used at that end of their journey; how long previously they had booked their ticket; the size of the party in which they travelled; the number of people who saw them off or met them; the purpose of the journey; their income, age and family structure. An entirely new question asked passengers travelling to or from certain European airports to point out their European origin or destination on a map of the area covering the airport and its surroundings.

The survey commenced on 1 August 1972 and ran until 4 December 1972. These four months were chosen so that the peak holiday period, the shoulder and the trough would all be covered. Owing to the size and physical layout of Heathrow and Gatwick the five airports were thought of as consisting of nine stations, each with its own sampling procedure. These stations were:

- Heathrow Terminal 1 – domestic
- „ „ 1 – international
- „ „ 2
- „ „ 3
- Gatwick – international

Gatwick – domestic
Luton
Stansted
Southend

Great care was taken in the sampling procedure to avoid all forms of bias. Attention was given to rigid observance of the chosen sampling fraction, and proper representation of days of the week. Frequent inspections were made. The size of sample, some 37,000, gave the following rough breakdown: Heathrow 18,000, Gatwick 10,000, Luton 6,000, Southend 2,000, and Stansted 1,000. The aim was to achieve a balance between the cost per interview at a particular airport and the need to obtain enough evidence for valid conclusions to be drawn relating to that airport. Stansted suffered a sharp drop in traffic shortly before the survey commenced due to airlines ceasing to operate, and the number of interviews was considerably smaller than had been anticipated.

The success or failure of a survey of this type depends to a large extent on the help and co-operation of the people on the spot. This involves not only the expertise of the interviewer and the willingness of the passenger to be interviewed, but also the attitude of airport staff and immigration officials towards the presence of interviewers within or near their own working areas. The CAA would like to thank these officials for the assistance they gave towards the smooth running of such a large scale survey.

There is a danger that with the ever increasing demand for information, which is urgently required for planning purposes, the size of the questionnaire may be such that the quality of information obtained will suffer. It proved impossible to meet the potential information needs of all interested parties in the 1972 survey and, even with the size adopted very careful testing of the questionnaire and training of interviewers was required. In the event only a small minority of interviews took longer than five minutes. As most passengers are interviewed when they are waiting either for their baggage, if they have just flown in, or for their flight to be called if they are departing passengers, very little inconvenience is caused. Only two formal complaints were received during the four months of the survey. The optimum length of questionnaire has probably been reached and it is unlikely that a future survey of this type will ask more information than did the 1972 survey.

Availability of results

The CAA is prepared to supply tabulations of the results of the survey, provided no information of a

personal or commercially confidential character is disclosed. A charge will be made for this service. The main tabulations will be available for purchase in 1974 in a form similar to previous publications by the Board of Trade and the Department of Trade and Industry. The summary of results is being presented in the Civil Aviation Authority regular series *Monthly Statistics*.⁽¹⁾ The following table is extracted from the September 1973 issue.

Table 2

Analysis of terminating passenger traffic by journey purpose and nationality at London's airports*

	<i>Total terminating passengers thousands</i>	<i>Journey purpose*</i>		<i>Nationality</i>	
		<i>Percentage on business</i>	<i>Percentage on leisure</i>	<i>Percentage of UK passengers</i>	<i>Percentage of foreign passengers</i>
Heathrow	6,167	36.3	63.7	46.2	53.8
Gatwick	2,110	8.0	92.0	79.4	20.6
Luton	1,287	2.2	97.8	92.2	7.8
Stansted	89	19.9	80.1	42.2	57.8
Southend	117	17.0	83.0	61.8	38.2
Total	9,770	25.3	74.7	59.6	40.4

*Journeys for business and official purposes, and journeys by members of the armed services on duty and airline personnel on duty are classed as 'business' journeys. All other journeys are classed as 'leisure' journeys.

Reference

(1) *CAA Monthly Statistics* is available on subscription price £25 per annum from Civil Aviation Authority Printing and Publication Services, Greville House, 37 Gratton Road, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 2BW. Individual issues may be purchased on application to the Librarian, Civil Aviation Authority, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population estimates for 1973

The latest Registrar General's estimates of population for the existing local authority areas and estimates by sex and age of the population of England and Wales have been published in the *Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population 1973*. This publication also includes estimates of the populations of the new counties and county districts for the three years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

The population of England and Wales increased between mid-1972 and mid-1973 from 49·038 million to 49·175 million, an increase of 137,000 or 0·3 per cent. This increase compares with the mid-1972 increase of 184,000 or 0·4 per cent, and an average annual increase of about 240,000 or 0·5 per cent in the decade 1962–72. The declining rate of population growth is a consequence of the steady decrease in the number of births from the peak of 876,000 in 1964 to 725,000 in 1972.

Population estimates by sex and age as at mid-1973 for standard regions, conurbations and sub-divisions of regions and broad age groups for certain local areas, both old and new, are expected to be included in the *Registrar General's Quarterly Report for the Quarter ended 31 December 1973* to be published shortly. A change analysis for regions and conurbations showing natural increase and net civilian migration for the decade 1961–1971, and each of the years 1971–1972 and 1972–1973 will also appear in the same *Quarterly Report*.

Reference

The Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas 1973 (HMSO) January 1974 (Price 22½p net).

Further tests for the Census of Population

England and Wales

Following the October 1972 tests – described in *Statistical News* 19.20 – a major census test is to be held by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in April 1974. This will either be a dress rehearsal for a 1976 Census, if there is one, or the first of a series of tests leading up to the 1981 Census. The areas chosen for the test are Bath C.B., Weston-super-Mare M.B., Burnley C.B., Workington M.B., Cockermouth U.D. and Cockermouth R.D.; the combined population of these areas is some 268,000 persons.

Various aspects of census operations will be tested. Ten different census forms will be used, each addressed to a 10 per cent sample of households, in a system which has been called 'interlocking sampling'. Each form will contain a standard set of basic questions plus a selection of the remaining questions which will vary from sample to sample; the total number of questions on one form will be approximately half the number asked in the 1971 Census. Thus all households receive the basic questions; the proportion receiving the sample questions depends on how many of the ten different forms a particular question appears. A fuller description of this method was given in *Statistical News* 19.20; the April 1974 forms will incorporate some modifications and give a fuller test. A second stage of the test will be to evaluate the 'grossing-up' procedures to be used to produce estimates for the whole population from the sample data.

Alternative methods of converting the answers provided by the public into computer input will be tested. Two types of form are to be used for this. The first is designed for manual punching into computer input. The second is designed so that answers to the series of tick-boxes can be converted directly by optical mark reading machines into computer input. In the processing stage itself methods of automatically checking, editing and correcting data will be tested.

Scotland

The Registrar General for Scotland will use Grange-mouth burgh and part of the county of Wigtown as the test areas. The items for testing include householder marking of machine-readable forms, sample form distribution from a mixed pack of forms, the enumeration of hotels and small institutions on the same basis as private households, and the collection of postcodes for current and former residence.

Index to appendices of the Registrar General's Quarterly Return

Each issue of the *Registrar General's Quarterly Return* contains, as appendices, tables or notes which only appear from time to time; for example, births analysed by birth place of parents or registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Welsh language.

An index to the appendices from 1969 to date

appears in *Quarterly Return No. 499*. The index is arranged under broad subject groups and, where data have been revised, contains a reference to the latest information. The index will be updated at intervals.

Reference

Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales No. 499
Quarter ended 30 September 1973 (HMSO) January 1974 (Price 23p net).

1971 Census of Population in Scotland

Parliamentary constituency tables on population and household topics were produced in December 1973. They are based on the standard small area statistics, and copies of the full or abbreviated versions for constituencies in Scotland may be obtained from:

Customer Services,
General Register Office for Scotland,
Ladywell House,
Edinburgh,
EH12 7TF

Scottish statistics

Owing to the fuel emergency the third *Quarterly Return for 1973 of the Registrar General, Scotland* may not be published as planned.

Information on statistics usually appearing in this publication can be obtained from:

The Statistician,
General Register Office for Scotland,
New Register House,
Edinburgh,
EH1 3YT
Telephone: 031-556 3952

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Families and their needs

This survey of fatherless, motherless and two-parent families was carried out in 1970 by the Social Survey Division, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on behalf of Department of Health and Social Security. In particular it provided information for the *Finer Committee on One-Parent Families*. Among the topics covered were finance, housing, education, employment, awareness and use of social services, and other indications of deprivation. Samples of the three types of family were interviewed in five areas with widely differing characteristics (Dorset, Dundee, Glamorgan, Halifax, Haringey): about five thousand interviews in all. Conclusions were drawn about the effects of the loss of a parent on families living in the same external

environment as the two-parent families. In Haringey it was possible to compare white and coloured families.

The findings from the five areas cannot be used to provide quantitative national estimates, but the findings from the different areas usually point in the same direction even though the actual magnitudes may differ. For example, some between-area differences in housing conditions of two-parent families are greater than the differences within one area between fatherless, motherless and two-parent families; but in each area the housing conditions of fatherless families are markedly lower than those of two-parent families.

The report consists of eight hundred pages of text (Volume I) and one thousand two hundred tables (Volume II). Technical details such as sampling methods, definitions and a copy of the questionnaire are in Volume I. A selection of the Survey's findings follows:

Income levels

Incomes including social security benefits have risen considerably since the survey was carried out. However the relative positions of fatherless, motherless and two-parent families are unlikely to be affected by this.

At the time of the survey lower-income families were defined as those where the usual weekly income, after deducting £2 for each dependent child, was less than £13 for a one-parent family or less than £17 for a two-parent family the result was called the adjusted income.

The following table shows how far one-parent families fall behind two-parent families in income. Variations in incomes from one area to another reflect not only regional differences but also differences in industrial structure.

			Mean adjusted income £	Median adjusted income £	% in lower income group
Dorset ...	...	Fatherless	9.90	8.80	77.5
		Motherless	18.05	16.75	25.4
		Two-parent	23.50	19.00	28.6
Dundee ...	...	Fatherless	9.70	8.40	74.9
		Motherless	15.15	14.00	44.0
		Two-parent	24.75	22.55	23.6
Glamorgan ...	...	Fatherless	8.15	7.35	87.6
		Motherless	15.75	15.20	32.7
		Two-parent	25.40	22.05	20.8
Halifax ...	...	Fatherless	8.30	7.20	86.6
		Motherless	15.75	14.25	37.3
		Two-parent	21.75	21.00	26.6
Haringey ...	...	Fatherless	10.25	9.40	76.9
		Motherless	19.65	17.20	25.9
		Two-parent	27.80	23.35	14.9

Housing and domestic amenities

Housing standards and costs vary widely in different parts of the country. The survey showed that differences of housing standards between different types of family in the same area were in some cases less than differences between areas in the standards of two-parent families.

In general the accommodation of one-parent families (particularly fatherless) is inferior to that of two-parent families, whichever criterion is used (density of occupation, possession of amenities, bed-sharing by children, etc.). An example follows:

Percentage of families having

			Sole use of an inside lavatory	A washing machine
Dorset	...	Fatherless	82.2	51.2
	...	Motherless	90.8	62.3
	...	Two-parent	96.4	73.5
Dundee	...	Fatherless	80.1	47.2
	...	Motherless	88.8	54.4
	...	Two-parent	93.7	79.1
Glamorgan	...	Fatherless	74.9	73.8
	...	Motherless	71.3	84.0
	...	Two-parent	89.1	92.3
Halifax	...	Fatherless	75.0	69.9
	...	Motherless	77.1	67.5
	...	Two-parent	91.2	90.8
Haringey	...	Fatherless	59.8	26.4
	...	Motherless	62.5	36.6
	...	Two-parent	75.7	50.4

In Haringey the samples of each kind of family contained enough coloured parents to permit separate analysis of this category. The housing and amenities of coloured families were in each case worse than those of their white counterparts.

Education

In each area the percentage of lone mothers (that is, the mothers in one-parent families) whose full-time education finished at the age of 15, or earlier, is higher than the corresponding percentage of the mothers in two-parent families; and the percentage for lone fathers is very much higher than that for fathers in two-parent families. The educational level of *working* lone mothers, particularly those in full-time work, is higher than that of non-working lone mothers. Among mothers in two-parent families the reverse is true.

Employment

The percentage of lone fathers who are not working is considerably higher in each area than the corresponding percentage of fathers in two-parent families, in

some cases strikingly so (Dundee 28.0 per cent against 9.0 per cent; Glamorgan 23.3 per cent against 1.2 per cent). Not all are unemployed in the strict sense of the word, because some are pensioners or long-term sick or disabled.

Conversely the percentage of lone mothers who are in full-time work is higher in each area than the corresponding percentage of mothers in two-parent families. There is evidence that the children of lone mothers who are working (particularly those who are working part-time) are less deprived than the children of lone mothers who are not working.

Other evidence of deprivation

Information was obtained on a number of other topics which provide factual evidence of 'deprivation' in terms of the normal standards of every day life. For example the percentage of lone mothers who have had a new warm coat during the past year is in each area less than the corresponding percentage of mothers in two-parent families. There is a similar difference in the acquisition of new warm coats between children of lone mothers and children in two-parent families (but not in the case of children of lone fathers).

Where selective education is in existence the children of lone mothers are less likely to go to grammar school than children in two-parent families.

Conclusion

The Survey draws some general conclusions relevant to policy, on such matters as the financial assistance needed by most one-parent families and by some two-parent families; the help needed to obtain household equipment and amenities; and the need for more child-care facilities, particularly for school-age children, to enable mothers to go to work, and for more part-time work not only for mothers but also for some lone fathers who find difficulty in working and looking after their children.

The Survey's findings tend to confirm that deprivation is self-perpetuating. Parents whose own environment has been unsatisfactory appear more likely to have broken marriages and so produce an unsatisfactory environment for their children. Thus improving the lot of disadvantaged families may not only enable parents and children to live more satisfactory lives but may also break the circle of deprivation.

Reference

Families and their needs with particular reference to one-parent families by Audrey Hunt, Judith Fox and Margaret Morgan Volume I Price £8.60 by post £8.87; Volume II Price £10.45 by post £10.72 (HMSO December 1973).

EDUCATION

Scottish Educational Statistics 1972

Scottish Educational Statistics 1972 published in December 1973 (HMSO, price £2.50 net) is the seventh edition of a single volume publication, first issued for the year 1966, which provides a wide range of statistical information about all aspects of the educational system in Scotland.

The 1972 volume is essentially the same in content as that for 1971. There is only one new table which gives information, for each education authority, about the numbers of newly qualified primary teachers taking up appointment in session 1972/73 and which particular college of education they had attended.

Previous practice was to analyse certain national statistics by education authority area. Traditionally the thirty five areas were arranged in five groups in each of which were included authorities where geographical features and the distribution of the populations gave rise to roughly similar educational problems. In the 1972 volume authorities have been shown within regional groupings which correspond broadly with the present planning regions and which do not differ greatly from the new regions associated with the re-organisation of local government in Scotland. Two such regional tables were included in *Scottish Educational Statistics 1971*.

The custom of showing grant-aided schools within the appropriate education authority area has also been dispensed with on this occasion. All such establishments have been grouped together to give a national total for this category of school.

Education Statistics (Northern Ireland)

Volume 16 in the series of *Education Statistics* issued by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Education is now on sale at HMSO, price 87½p net. This new edition contains updated (1971/72) figures relating to finance, school leavers, examinations and further education.

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

The fall in the labour force: 1966 to 1971

An article in the November 1973 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette* reviewed the fall between 1966 and 1971 in the labour force in Great Britain, as measured both by estimates of the economically active population derived from the Census of Population and by the annual estimates of the working population compiled by the Department of Employment.

The Censuses of Population showed that the growth in the numbers in full-time education resulted in

declines in the activity rates for the younger age-groups, the continuing trend for married women to re-enter employment resulted in an increase in the rate for women aged between 25 and 60, and the rate for men aged 65 and over continued to decline, reflecting wider and improved pension provision for retirement. The rates for men between 25 and 60 and for women aged 60 and over remained practically unchanged.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette November 1973 pages 1083 to 1087 (HMSO Price 52½p net).

Articles on manpower planning

A series of articles designed to bring some of the work that is going on in the field of manpower planning to the notice of a wider public is being published at quarterly intervals in the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The first set of articles, in the October 1973 *Gazette*, included pieces on manpower planning in the foundry industry and the Civil Service Department, and a survey of unemployed graduates registered with the Employment Service Agency's Professional and Executive Recruitment Service. The second set, in the January 1974 *Gazette*, included international comparisons of trends in graduate employment, manpower planning in the Ministry of Defence, and a survey by the Institute of Manpower Studies covering manpower resources in the distributive trades.

Offprints of the articles can be obtained from the:

Department of Employment,
Unit for Manpower Studies,
Steel House,
11 Tothill Street,
London, SW1

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette October 1973 and January 1974 (HMSO) monthly (Price 52½p net).

Part-time women workers

An article published in the November 1973 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette* drew together, and commented on, the information available on the extent to which women work on a part-time basis. The Census of Population, the New Earnings Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey, the General Household Survey, the Department of Employment's 'L' returns and the new Census of Employment all yield some statistics relating to women working part-time. The article outlined the differences in definitions and in the coverage of these various statistics, and the trends and patterns of part-time working were described.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette November 1973 (HMSO Price 52½p net).

Manpower Services Commission

The Manpower Services Commission has now been established under the Employment and Training Act 1973 (*Statistical News* 23.15). It is expected to take over responsibility for the Training Services Agency from the Department of Employment in April and for the Employment Service Agency at a later date. The Chairman of the Commission is Sir Denis Barnes; the Secretary is Mr J. H. Galbraith; the small staff includes a statistician Mr M. Hargreaves; the address is 1st floor, Stratton House, Piccadilly, London W.1.

Reference

Employment and Training Act 1973 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1973; SI 1973 No. 2063 (HMSO Price 10½p net).

New Earnings Survey 1974

In the New Earnings Survey 1974 being carried out by the Department of Employment some information on the make-up of pay in the survey reference period in April will again be sought. As in the 1973 survey, (*Statistical News* 20.33) the three components being distinguished are overtime pay, premium payments for shift, night and weekend work, and incentive payments; the latter include payments under piecework and other payment-by-results schemes, bonuses and commission. Parts of the questionnaire are altered from year to year because some kinds of information are not needed every time. The 1974 survey is to obtain information on ages of the employees and their annual entitlements to paid holidays. Following the reorganisation of local government, employees will be classified according to the county (or region in Scotland or borough in Greater London) in which they are employed or based.

The coverage of principal national collective wage agreements

Broad estimates of the numbers of employees directly covered by major national collective agreements made under voluntary collective bargaining arrangements in the United Kingdom were published in the November issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The estimates were based on information obtained by the Department from the organisations which are parties to some three hundred national agreements covering about nine million employees, mainly manual workers or other groups such as shop workers, and the police, fire and prison services.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette November 1973 pages 1151-1152 (HMSO Price 52½p net).

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Census of Production

Census of Production 1968

Regional data obtained from the 1968 Census of Production outlined in the recently published *Regional Abstract of Statistics* (Table 45) are now available from the Business Statistics Office at Eastcote: Telephone 01-866 8771 extension 200.

Annual Census of Production, 1970

In *Statistical News* 21.23, 22.29 and 23.17 appeared lists of Business Monitors which had been published for the Census of Production, 1970. The following table gives details of those Business Monitors published since the last number of *Statistical News*. Business Monitors have now been published for all 152 separate industry parts of the Report on the Census of Production for 1970. Part C154, the summary tables which complete the report on the 1970 Census, should be available about the middle of 1974.

<i>Business Monitor No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading</i>
C5	Petroleum and natural gas	104
	Salt and miscellaneous non-metalliferous mining and quarrying	109(3) and 4
C6	Metalliferous mining and quarrying	109(1) and 2
C10	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214
C11	Milk and milk products	215
C12	Sugar	216
C13	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217
C19	Brewing and malting	231
C23	Tobacco	240
C24	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261
C44	Iron and steel (general)	311
C45	Steel tubes	312
C48	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322
C49	Miscellaneous base metals	323
C53	Industrial engines	334
C64	Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341
C69	Surgical instruments and appliances	353
C73	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363
C74	Radio and electronic components	364
C75	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365
C80	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	370
C82	Motor vehicle manufacturing	381
C84	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383
C93	Jewellery and precious metals	396
C97	Miscellaneous metal goods	399(2)(3) and (4) and 399
		(8)(9)(10) (11) and (12)
C100	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413
C104	Hosiery and other knitted goods	417
C133	Bedding and soft furnishing	473

<i>Business Monitor No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading</i>
C134	Shop and office fittings	474
C137	Paper and board	481
C141	Wallcovering	484(1)
	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board	484(2)
C143	General printing, publishing, etc.	489
C147	Toys, games and children's carriages	494(1)
	Sports equipment	494(3)
C150	Musical instruments	499(1)
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499(2)

Annual Census of Production, 1971

Publication has now commenced, in the Business Monitor series, for the Annual Census of Production, 1971. The following table lists the Business Monitors which have been published to date. The Census of Production (PA) reports are available on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH, although they are not included in the global subscription arrangements for the Business Monitor series.

<i>Business Monitor No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading</i>
PA1001	Introductory notes	
PA213	Biscuits	213
PA262	Mineral oil refining	262

Annual Census of Production, 1972

The first volume (PA 1000) of the Census of Production 1972, has been published in the Business Monitor series. This volume contains, for all manufacturing industries, provisional results and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 45p. Besides giving information on output, employment and net capital expenditure it includes figures for total sales of goods produced and work done, the cost of purchases, the breakdown of employment, and wage and salaries between operatives and administrative, clerical and technical employees, and details of capital expenditure. Further information on these Business Monitors and on the Census generally can be obtained from:

Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Monmouthshire,
NPT 1XG
Telephone Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2455

Reorganisation of industrial statistics

The system of quarterly sales statistics will be further extended by the inclusion of the electricity industry

(MLH 602) from the first quarter of 1974 and coal mining (MLH 101) from the second quarter. This will bring the total number of industrial sectors covered by this system of enquiries to 163. Details of previous developments in the system have been fully reported in earlier issues of *Statistical News*.

Results from the new returns will, in due course, be published on a regular basis in the Business Monitor series. Further information on the returns for MLHs 101 and 602 can be obtained from:

Department of Energy,
Economic and Statistics Division,
Thames House South,
Millbank,
London
SW1P 4QJ

Telephone: 01-222 7000 ext. 1228

New Business Monitor on packaging

In the past users of official statistics on sales of packaging products have had to draw their information from a large number of separate Business Monitors devoted wholly or partly to packaging products.

Now results relating to individual packaging products from several quarterly enquiries have been drawn together into a new Monitor *PQ 480 Packaging Products*. This publication includes information on wholesale prices and overseas trade, in addition to sales of a wide range of packaging products. Copies of the first issue may be obtained from the Library, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG. Subsequent issues will be available on subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, at 37½p per annum.

A short note introducing the new Monitor and giving some background information on official packaging statistics was published in *Trade and Industry* on 7 February 1974 page 244.

SERVICES

Motor Transactions Survey 1971

An article in the December issue of *Economic Trends* describes and includes summary results of a survey carried out in 1971 into prices, dealers' margins, hire purchase arrangements, etc. in the sales and purchases of new and used cars.

Reference
Economic Trends (HMSO) monthly (Price 63p net).

CONSTRUCTION

New orders for new construction: revision of the constant price series

The Department of the Environment collects monthly statistics of the value of new orders for new construction work received by a sample of building and civil engineering contractors. The grossed-up results are published in *Housing and Construction Statistics* and in other publications of the Government Statistical Service such as the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Economic Trends*. Figures are quoted at current prices and there is also a constant price/seasonally adjusted series.

The price deflators used in the reduction to a constant price basis from 1971 onwards have recently been revised by making greater use of existing and recently developed indices of tender prices that are appropriate to each particular sector of construction work covered by the new orders statistics. The revised series was first published early in December 1973, in the Department of the Environment's Press Notice on new orders in the third quarter of 1973, and it will appear in all subsequent publications.

References

- Housing and Construction Statistics* (HMSO) quarterly (Price 75p net).
Monthly Digest of Statistics (HMSO) Price 63p net).
Economic Trends (HMSO) monthly (Price 63p net).

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Output and utilisation of farm produce in the United Kingdom

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has recently published a new edition of its annual statistical booklet *Output and Utilisation of Farm Produce in the United Kingdom* price 50p by post 57p. It covers the period 1967/68 to 1971/72 except that a table showing gross output extends back to 1964/65 because of changes in presentation since the last edition.

Agricultural censuses and surveys

The 1973 June Census

A Statistical Information Notice giving the final results for agricultural and horticultural items (other than crops under glass) in England and Wales was issued on 20 November 1973⁽¹⁾ and for the United Kingdom on 7 December 1973⁽²⁾.

Glasshouse Census

The results of this census for England and Wales, formerly held in July but now part of the June census, were published in a Statistical Information Notice on 7 January 1974⁽³⁾.

The 1973 September Sample Livestock Enquiry

The raised results of this enquiry in England and Wales were published in a Press Notice on 7 November 1973⁽⁴⁾. These show that dairy cows and beef cows have increased in number compared with September 1972. The number of dairy-type heifers in calf (first calf) is almost unchanged over the year but the number of beef-type heifers has increased. The pig breeding herd is larger than a year ago. The egg-laying flock decreased compared with September 1972, but growing pullets increased over the same period.

The 1973 October Census of Vegetables and Flowers

The results of this census are expected to be published in February.

References

- (1) Statistical Information Notice (Stats. 315/73) issued by The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (2) Statistical Information Notice (Stats. 330/73) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (3) Statistical Information Notice (Stats. 1/74) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (4) Press Notice No. 447 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Scottish agricultural census – number of holdings

From 1970 units which appeared, from the application of standard man-day co-efficients to their crop acreages and livestock numbers, to give employment for less than twenty six man-days per annum, have been excluded from all main Scottish agricultural census and surveys. These 'statistically insignificant' holdings are now included in the census only once every three years, using a simplified questionnaire, primarily to check that no significant activity has started up. Simultaneously with the 1973 census of these holdings the threshold of significance has been raised to forty man-days. In 1973 there were eighteen thousand holdings in Scotland below this limit. Although this is over one-third of all holdings, it is estimated that the group in total accounts for barely one per cent of Scottish agricultural activity.

An exercise has also been conducted to amalgamate for statistical purposes holdings, previously making separate returns, which are worked together as single units. As well as reducing paperwork this should improve the statistics of the size structure of the industry.

The effect of raising the threshold of significance, of re-assessing which holdings lie above and below it, and of the amalgamation exercise is to reduce the size of the 'significant' sector from thirty eight thousand to thirty two thousand holdings.

National Food Survey

Publication of the annual Reports of the National Food Survey Committee has been further speeded up with the latest volume which presents full results of the Survey in 1972. These results form a bench mark for the levels of household food consumption, expenditure and nutrition by different kinds of family in Great Britain on the eve of entry into the EEC. So that the Survey might be better equipped to fulfil its task of reporting on any changes which take place in these levels as integration into the systems of the EEC proceeds, a number of improvements were made to it at the beginning of 1972. The consequential discontinuity in the Survey data thus precedes by a year, rather than coincides with, entry into the Community, although some of the changes which might have been expected to take place after assimilation to Community conditions and price levels have in fact already occurred because of changes in world prices and available supplies.

One of the main changes introduced into the Survey at the beginning of 1972 was a revision of the system of classification of foods and an extension to the number of food categories in the classification. *Inter alia*, this has made it possible to include in the Report more detailed information than hitherto about regional and family type differences in consumption of varieties of meat, cheese, butter, margarine and other fats, and also to give evaluations of the three main groups of fatty acids found in the diet.

Other changes in the Survey were designed to facilitate linkage of its detailed results on average household food consumption, nutrition, expenditure and prices with the averages obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey about incomes, other family circumstances, and the whole range of household expenditure outside the food sector. For this purpose the National Food Survey revised its definitions of persons, adults, children and pensioner households, and also modified its system of classification of households according to family composition.

Special sections of the Report give information about the quantities of milk drunk in the home by children and by other categories of person in various kinds of families following the changes made in the provision of welfare and school milk in the previous year. An analysis is also given of the number of mid-day meals eaten away from home by children of school age.

Up-to-date estimates of income elasticities and of price and cross elasticities of demand for various foods have been derived from the Survey data and are included in the Report together with an evaluation of consumption trends in terms of these parameters and

changes in consumer tastes. Food prices rose more rapidly than other prices in 1972, and although these rises were exceeded by the rise in average earnings there were notable increases in the elasticities of demand for a number of foods. Overall, there was a fall of about 1.7 per cent in economic terms in the real value of household food purchases per head and a corresponding fall in energy value, but not in nutrient content, which continued to be well above the levels recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Summarised results of the Survey are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* as soon as they become available. They are supplemented by brief quarterly commentaries in *Trade and Industry* usually within three months of the end of the quarter to which they relate. Additional information in a more detailed form is also obtainable each quarter; applications for such data should be addressed to:

National Food Survey Branch,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Tolcarne Drive,
Pinner,
Middlesex

Telephone: 01-868 7161 ext. 43 or 44.

References

- Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1972*, (HMSO) in preparation.
- Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No. 120 *Recommended intakes of nutrients for the United Kingdom* (HMSO) July 1969 (Price 27½p net).

TRANSPORT

National Travel Survey 1972

The results of the 1972 National Travel Survey are available within the Department of the Environment. The previous National Travel Surveys were carried out in the years 1964–1966, succeeding a series of Motoring Surveys carried out between October 1961 and January 1964. The National Travel Survey has been developed to provide a national data bank of household generated travel by all modes.

The main objectives of the National Travel Survey are:

- (i) Estimation of the distribution of car ownership and the variation in car utilization, and their dependence on demographic, socio-economic and other factors.
- (ii) Determination of personal and household travel generation rates, and the relationship between these rates and a wide range of demographic, socio-economic and other variables.

- (iii) Provision of data affording an examination of the modal split for journeys of different types, to determine in what ways and what circumstances public transport is competitive with the private car.
- (iv) Provision of information to fill gaps in national transport data derived from other sources; for example, taxi and hire car usage, ownership and usage of two wheeled vehicles, and the distribution of expenditure between private and business travel.

The design of the 1972 National Travel Survey is essentially the same as for the previous Survey. A multi-stage stratified sample of households was selected which has yielded an effective sample of 7,000 households in Great Britain. Information has been obtained on 20,000 individuals, 4,900 household vehicles and 233,000 journeys.

The survey ran from April 1972 to March 1973. The recording period for each household was one week. The recording periods were spread evenly throughout the year and the start of each recording period has been equally spread over the days of the week. For each household, details of the household, each individual, each vehicle and virtually all journeys made during the week have been recorded. Journeys have been excluded where the main purpose is to transport the vehicle, for example, journeys in the course of work by bus drivers and conductors, lorry drivers, train drivers, etc. To reduce the load on the interviewee some information, such as times of journeys and details of short walks under one mile has been collected only for the last day of the recording period.

All interviewing, coding and punching of the data was the responsibility of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The data has been processed by Service in Informatics and Analysis Limited. All the data are on magnetic tape and by using a specially written table forming program it will be possible, with relatively few exceptions, to produce cross analyses of any two variables or cross analyses of two variables within categories of a third or fourth variable.

It is intended to publish approximately one hundred of the main tables in report form. Approximately one thousand tables in total will be produced from the Survey during the next two years. Requests for the purchase of special tabulations or enquiries for further information should be addressed to:

Mr R. Douglas,
Statistics Transport A Division,
Room 1345,
Thames House South,
Millbank,
London, SW1P 4QH

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Public expenditure

The fifth in the annual series of White Papers on public expenditure was published on 17 December 1973. It contains projections of the Government's plans for public expenditure for the current and for four forward years (that is to 1977-78), based on policies existing prior to the measures set out in the statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons on 17 December 1973. As was made clear in that statement, the White Paper was prepared before the developments in the economic situation which made the statement itself necessary. It follows that for 1974-75 it provides no more than the base-line from which the announced reductions in expenditure in that year are being made.

The layout of this White Paper broadly follows that of its predecessor (Cmnd 5178) but with certain new features. The functional classification will now provide for fifteen main Programmes (in place of twenty one), to be broadly matched by the Classes in the Supply Estimates.

In response to recommendations by the Expenditure Committee the White Paper has been expanded in several directions. The sections on individual programmes in Part Two give fuller analyses of expenditure and, for the first time in most cases, some non-financial information concerning the activities financed and the needs met. A glossary of terms used and notes on methods employed appear in a new Part Four.

Reference

Public Expenditure to 1977-78 Cmnd 5519 (HMSO) December 1973 (Price 90p net).

HOME FINANCE

Banking sector balance sheets

An article in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* December 1972 gave integrated quarterly balance sheet and flow accounts for the deposit banks covering the period 1963-70. A further article in the December 1973 *Bulletin* extends the series to cover the whole banking sector for the period 1963-72. The relationship between these statistics and the various series already published is summarised in the notes which accompany the tables.

Offprints of this article may be obtained, free of charge, from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London EC2R 8AH.

Discount market

The regular table on the discount market in the statistical annex of the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* has been extended as from December 1973 to give a more detailed breakdown of the discount houses' assets and borrowed funds in both sterling and other currencies. The table also now shows the discount market's 'undefined assets multiple' instead of its public sector lending ratio: the latter was replaced, with effect from 19 July 1973, by a new control which limits aggregate holdings of certain assets by each discount house to a maximum of twenty times its capital and reserves. (Further details are given in the Bank's *Bulletin*, September 1973, pages 306-7.) All the above information is also published in *Financial Statistics*.

Copies of the Bank's *Bulletin* may be obtained, free of charge, from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London EC2R 8AH.

The London dollar certificate of deposit

The Bank of England published an article in the December issue of the Bank's *Bulletin* on the market in London dollar certificates of deposit. The article describes the background to the issue of dollar certificates and the development of primary and secondary markets in this paper. Although accounting for less than 10 per cent of the London euro-currency market as a whole, the certificates have certain advantages over straightforward term deposits and their role is likely to develop.

The article includes a maturity analysis of certificates issued and of holdings by United Kingdom banks, and a breakdown of issues and holdings by groups of banks.

Offprints of this article may be obtained, free of charge, from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London EC2R 8AH.

PRICES

Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee

The first meeting of this Committee (see *Statistical News* 23.29) was held on 16 November 1973. The Committee is chaired by Mr A. R. Thatcher (Deputy Secretary and Director of Statistics, Department of Employment) and includes representatives of the CBI and TUC, as well as statisticians and economists from a number of Government Departments and several independent members, including eminent academics.

This Committee, originally set up in 1946 as the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, advises the

Secretary of State on the methods of construction of the official Retail Prices Index. On this occasion it has been asked to re-examine the treatment of housing costs in the index and to consider the possibility of re-basing it and certain technical points on the method of construction.

Price index of housing land

The weighted average price per dwelling plot at constant average density is now shown in addition to the land price index in *Housing and Construction Statistics* (Table 3), together with the multiplier by which to obtain corresponding price per acre. The information is compiled by the Department of the Environment. An article describing the calculation of the index and weighted average prices appeared in *Economic Trends* February 1974.

INTERNATIONAL

International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (*Statistical News* 21.32 and 23.26) held in October 1973 at the International Labour Office in Geneva adopted three resolutions. These included guidelines on the development of (i) an integrated system of statistics of earnings and (ii) surveys of household income and expenditure. The third resolution related to International Labour Convention No. 63 concerning statistics of wages and hours of work adopted in 1938. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office was asked to arrange a thorough review of the Convention as soon as possible and to place the question of revision of the Convention on the International Labour Conference agenda. The ultimate objective of revision was to bring the Convention into harmony with modern practices and needs in the field of earnings and hours statistics.

International comparison of days lost through industrial disputes

A ten-year table comparing the numbers of days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed for eighteen countries including the United Kingdom is published annually in the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The industries covered are mining, manufacturing, construction and transport. The latest table in the October 1973 issue, based on information supplied by the International Labour Office, incorporates figures for 1972. The averages show that in the five years 1963-1967 the figures for the United Kingdom

were lower than those of many other major industrial countries, but that the position in relation to other countries worsened in the period 1968-1972.

Reference
Department of Employment Gazette (HMSO) October 1973 (Price 52½p net).

United Nations Population Commission

The seventeenth regular Session of the Population Commission was held at Geneva from 29 October to 9 November, 1973. Miss J. H. Thompson, Chief Statistician (Population) at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys is the United Kingdom representative on the Commission, which is responsible for reviewing the work programmes of the United Nations Population Division and of organizations within the United Nations system which are concerned with population activities.

Much of the seventeenth Session was devoted to preparations for the World Population Conference to be held in Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974, the centre point of the World Population Year, 1974. This will be the first global inter-governmental conference on population ever convened by the United Nations. There are five substantive items on the provisional agenda:

- (1) Recent population trends and future prospects;
- (2) Relations between population change and economic and social development;
- (3) Relations between population, resources and environment;
- (4) Population and the family; and
- (5) World Population Plan of Action.

To provide for the participation of academic and other non-governmental groups, a Population Tribune is to be organised in parallel with the Conference in Bucharest. Youth activities are being developed in the context of the World Population Year and it is expected that youth groups will also take part in the Tribune. An International Youth Population Conference is being planned to take place at Bucharest between 11 and 15 August.

In preparation for the Conference high priority has been given to four symposia attended by experts invited by the United Nations to review the state of scientific knowledge and research. Three of these symposia were held in 1973 relating to agenda items (2), (3) and (4) above. The fourth symposium, on population and human rights, was held in Amsterdam in January 1974. The results of the symposia will be used in preparing the official Conference documents.

Regional meetings and consultations with Governments are being conducted to help define the varying situations and needs of countries in different parts of the world and ensure that they will be known to the Conference.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Social Accounts

The next issue by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) of its series *Social Accounts* will include statistics for the United Kingdom on a basis as closely comparable as possible with those for the other members of the Communities. Earlier issues include statistics for the Six for the years 1962-1971.

The subject of the Social Accounts is the expenditure, termed 'social expenditure', involved in the measures society takes as acts of 'collective foresight' to protect people against common sources of hardship. By definition, the measures must involve the intervention of a 'third party', e.g. government, employer, pension scheme, or voluntary body, to provide benefits either in cash, such as pensions, or in kind, such as medical treatment, without charging the full cost at the time they are supplied. The sources of hardship, or need, to which the measures are directed are called 'functions' in the Social Accounts. The functions covered at present are 'sickness, old age, death, survival of dependents, invalidity, disability, employment injury and occupational disease, unemployment and family responsibilities'. Preparations are being made to add housing and adult vocational training, but education generally is omitted. The list of functions is important both in determining the scope of the Social Accounts and in providing a basis for classification. Within the broad context set by the list of functions and the definition of social expenditure, the Social Accounts are intended to cover all social endeavours irrespective of the form they take in the different member countries.

The main components of social expenditure, the 'social advantages', comprise the payments and the costs of goods and services people receive as a result of these acts of 'collective foresight', or 'interventions', but social expenditure also covers the other costs needed to provide the advantages, particularly the administrative costs of paying cash benefits. The interventions covered in the Social Accounts include war pensions, family allowance and other social security benefits, occupational pension schemes and sick pay, re-imbursment of medical expenses from a social or occupational insurance scheme, free medical treatment, subsidised school meals and milk. Public health measures and tax concessions are also to be included in future.

The Social Accounts do not, however, measure the total resources devoted to each personal service, for example, health care. Medical expenses, for instance met directly by the patient or through a commercial insurance policy taken out on his own initiative (in other words, not involving 'the intervention of a third party') are outside the scope of the Social Accounts. This means for example that United Kingdom National Health Service expenditure is included net of charges to the patients. Nor do the Social Accounts measure the redistribution of income: the criterion of 'the intervention of a third party' may be met by the intervention of an employer in arranging for his employees to contribute to an insurance scheme. The concept of redistribution, brought about through taxes and state benefits in the way we have come to think about it, is in any case possibly less appropriate in a situation where most of the health and social security provisions are arranged through private schemes linked with the individual's employment.

The preparation of the Social Accounts statistics for the United Kingdom is co-ordinated by the Central Statistical Office which obtains much of the information from other government departments, notably the Department of Health and Social Security and its counterparts throughout the United Kingdom. It has not been possible so far to include estimates of expenditure by voluntary social services in the United Kingdom. The statistics published by SOEC include analyses of the sources of finance, the nature and function of the benefits provided and the type of scheme involved, e.g. whether it covers the whole population or a particular group of employees. The Social Accounts are also being used as the basis for projections in the form of the first European Social Budget.

The United Kingdom, like the other eight members of the European Communities, is represented on the SOEC Working Party which is responsible for the development of the Social Accounts. At present the accounts cover only current expenditure, but the Working Party is planning to extend the Social Accounts to include social expenditure on capital operations, though at present discussion is still concentrated on the question of just which operations should be covered. The statistics are not expected, however, to include all capital formation, for example, in health services, since investment in a hospital run on a commercial basis would be recovered later in charges for its use and so would not in itself be expected to reduce the expenses of the sick. Preparations are also being made to introduce into the accounts statistics on the proportions of the population covered by the various schemes, the numbers of beneficiaries and the average levels of benefits.

SOEC decided at an early stage in its work to develop the Social Accounts separately from the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA), and on a wider basis than the ILO statistics on the costs of social security which are restricted to systems set up by legislation. Over the years development of the Social Accounts and of ESA have been co-ordinated as closely as possible and a number of aspects are common to the two systems. The concept of social benefits used in ESA is, however, rather narrower than the concept of social advantages now to be used in the Social Accounts, since the former is restricted to payments in cash or kind which form part of household income and so excludes, for example, the costs of free treatment in government hospitals. The breakdown of social advantages to be introduced next year will make it possible to extract the elements which are also social benefits.

For further information please contact:

D. C. L. Wroe,
Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street,
London,
SW1P 3AQ

References

Statistiques Sociales 2-1972: Comptes Sociaux 1962-1970, (SOEC 1972).
Statistiques Sociales, Supplément 1972: Comptes Sociaux, Résultats préliminaires 1962-1971 (SOEC 1972).

Pilot surveys of retail prices in London, Dublin and Copenhagen

A further meeting was held in London in June 1973 to consider problems associated with surveys carried out each year by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) with the aim of comparing retail prices and real income levels in the Community countries. (*Statistical News* 20.43). These surveys involve the collection of retail prices for a list of identically-defined goods which are commonly sold in all the member countries.

The meeting in June 1973 was attended by representatives of all nine Community countries and SOEC. The United Kingdom was represented by the Statistics Division of the Department of Employment, with observers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Central Statistical Office. A number of difficulties were resolved; for example, it was agreed that certain cuts of meat commonly sold in Britain could be regarded as equivalent to the cuts on the existing list of articles. The representatives of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark presented joint proposals for additional items to be included in the list, in order to make it more representative of consumption in the new member countries. Most of these proposals were accepted.

It was agreed that pilot surveys, using the augmented list, should be held in the autumn of 1973 in London, Dublin and Copenhagen, and that each of these should be attended by representatives of each new member country, some of the other countries and SOEC, to ensure the comparability of the articles selected for pricing. The surveys took place in September, October and November, each lasting for two weeks. In each capital, it was found that certain articles on the Community list were not available and that other articles, though obtainable, were not representative of general consumption. Some difficulties were experienced in the actual collection of prices, owing to the large number of representatives in the multi-national teams visiting shops.

These and other problems are being discussed by the SOEC Working Party on Price Statistics. It is expected that a number of changes will be made, in both the list of articles and the methods of price collection, before the next survey takes place, probably in the autumn of 1974.

Survey of labour costs in 1974 in distribution, banking and insurance

In November 1973 the Council of the European Communities made a regulation requiring the Commission to carry out a survey, in all nine community countries, of employer's total labour costs in 1974. It is to relate to retail and wholesale distribution, to insurance and to banking, which in this context includes other credit institutions such as building societies and finance houses. The information will be collected on a sample basis from undertakings in Great Britain by the Department of Employment and from those in Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. Specimen questionnaires have been sent to undertakings included in the sample to enable any special records required to be set up. Forms for completion will be despatched towards the end of 1974.

Previous surveys in this country of 1964 and 1968 labour costs (*Statistical News* 16.21) have covered the index of production industries – manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water – and certain services including insurance and banking. A survey of 1973 costs (*Statistical News* 20.42), made at the request of the Commission, covered only the index of production industries; first results are expected by the end of this year.

Reference

Regulation (EEC) No. 3192/1973 of the Council of 22 November 1973; *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L326 27 November 1973 page 1.

Publications of the European Communities

Agricultural Statistics

(Statistique agricole)

In addition to publications in the 'Agricultural Statistics' series described in *Statistical News* 21.4, the Statistical Office of the European Communities also issues, free of charge, to a restricted circulation, a series of documents containing rapid short-period agricultural statistics. These are:

Internal information on agricultural statistics:

crop production

(Informations internes de la statistique agricole: production végétale)

Frequency About twelve times a year

Languages d, f

Description Contains up to date short-period statistics (not necessarily comparable between countries) on:

- a. agricultural meteorology
- b. area sown
- c. state of the crops
- d. unit yields
- e. harvesting
- f. collection and stocks of cereals, potatoes.

Volumes cover in turn, statistics of arable products, fruit, vegetables and wine.

Internal information on agricultural statistics:

agricultural prices

(Informations internes de la statistique agricole: prix agricoles)

Frequency Monthly

Languages d, f

Description Contains monthly prices for crops and animal products in Community markets and in world markets together with prices of motor fuels and fertilizers.

Special editions

Frequency Each volume is revised approximately every four years

Languages All official languages

Description Inventory of major publications on price statistics in the member countries:

- S1 1973 Vegetable products
- S2 1973 Animals and animal products
- S3 1973 Means of agricultural production
- S4 1973 Agricultural products and means of production (price indices)

Internal information on agricultural statistics: meat

(Informations internes de la statistique agricole: viande)

Frequency Monthly

Languages d, f

Description Monthly statistics (not necessarily comparable between countries) on:

- a. the production of meat by category
- b. the production of meat by country
- c. the slaughtering of pigs
- d. the stock of pigs

Internal information on agricultural statistics: sugar

(Informations internes de la statistique agricole: sucre)

Frequency Monthly

Languages d, f

Description Contains monthly sugar statistics covering balance-sheets, exports, imports, domestic use and stocks.

Internal information on agricultural statistics: agricultural statistical studies

(Informations internes de la statistique agricole: études de statistique agricole)

Frequency Occasional

Languages (see below)

Description A series of research studies in agricultural statistics. Volumes issued since 1968 have been as follows:

1968

No. 1 The effects of characteristics of beef carcasses on their price by B. L. Dumont and J. Arnoux (f).

No. 2 Statistical methods for determining the potential production of orchards, by G. Neuray, S. Massante and M. Petry (d, f).

No. 3 The methodology of structure surveys of professional horticultural holdings, by H. Storck (d, f).

1969

No. 4 Study of the quality of beef carcasses in France, by B. L. Dumont (d, f, n).

No. 5 A model of the production of stone fruit, by F. Winter (d, f).

No. 6 Egg price statistics in the member states of the EEC, by O. Strecker and H. Gocht (d, f).

1970

No. 7 A study of the quality of beef carcasses in Italy, by P. T. Buiatti (d, f, i).

No. 8 A model for forecasting beef production, by H. Diehl (d, e).

No. 9 A system of agricultural price statistics for the European Communities, by S. Guckes (d, f).

1972

No. 10 The multivariate analysis of farm structures, by K. A. Schäffer (d).

No. 11 Methods of establishing forage balance-sheets for the member states of the European Communities, by H. Langen (d, f, e in preparation).

No. 12 Harmonisation of cattle statistics, by A. Canguilhem (Study I, France and Italy).

No. 13 Harmonisation of cattle statistics, by F. Uhlmann (Study II, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands)

Anyone wishing to receive copies of any of the above documents should apply to Mr S. L. Louwes, Director in charge of Agricultural Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Centre Europeen, Luxembourg/Kirchberg, Luxembourg.

Statistical Office of the European Communities*Appointment*

Mr E. L. Snowdon formerly a Chief Statistician at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has taken up an appointment in Directorate 'A' Division 3

(Rapid information and information on third countries) at the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

SURVEY CONTROL**Survey Control Unit***Surveys assessed*

Table A below shows details of the surveys assessed in the fourth quarter of 1973, and Table B a summary table for the whole of 1973, embodying revisions to earlier tables. A brief article in *Statistical News* 21.15 outlined the assessment work of the Unit, and the system of grading used.

*Table A**Surveys assessed during fourth quarter 1973*

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Un-recognised	Under consideration	Provisional recognition	Full recognition		
Small <i>ad hoc</i> ...	—	1	12	37	5	55
Other <i>ad hoc</i> ...	—	3	5	8	3	19
Continuous ...	1	—	—	5	2	8
Total ...	1	4	17	50	10	82

Although about a quarter of these surveys come from the Department of the Environment, reflecting the continuous research work emanating from that Department, all major departments had surveys assessed during this period.

*Table B**Surveys assessed during calendar year 1973*

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Un-recognised	Under consideration	Provisional recognition	Full recognition		
Small <i>ad hoc</i> ...	4	4	49	112	15	184
Other <i>ad hoc</i> ...	3	11	17	40	7	78
Continuous ...	1	3	3	55	4	66
Total ...	8	18	69	207	26	328

The proportion of surveys receiving provisional and full recognition – about one-fifth and three-fifths respectively – has remained fairly constant throughout the year. Most surveys examined this year (about 65

per cent) have been new surveys, reflecting both the current work load in this field as well as the resources of the Unit.

Enquiries about the methods used by the Unit or other aspects of its work are very welcome. For information contact Mr P. W. Brierley, 01-930 5422 extension 566 or 306.

Scottish education – Statistical Returns Steering Committee Report

A Report has now been received from the Statistical Returns Steering Committee which was set up jointly by the Scottish Education Department and the Liaison Committee of the Association of Directors of Education in August 1971 with the following terms of reference:

‘To examine the demands made on schools for statistical information by the Department, by education authorities and others and to recommend how the needs of these bodies for such information might be satisfactorily and economically met in a way which imposes no undue demands on schools.’

The main recommendation of the Committee was that a small Advisory Committee on Statistical Information representative of the Department, education authorities and schools, and responsible jointly to the Department and to the education authorities be established; its functions would be to rationalise the present information system based on school returns, to co-ordinate new demands and approaches to the schools for statistical information and to ensure education authority and teacher participation in decisions concerning the content and frequency of both regular and *ad hoc* returns from schools. This recommendation has now been accepted by the joint sponsors of the Steering Committee.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Annual Abstract of Statistics 1973

The 1973 issue of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office on 28 December 1973, price £2.20 net. This edition contains over four hundred tables giving a selection of the most important statistics covering the economic, industrial and social life of the United Kingdom. Annual figures are given so far as they are available for the years 1962 to 1972 and in a few tables also for the early months of 1973.

Abstract of Regional Statistics 1973

The ninth edition of this annual publication appeared in December, bringing together a wide range of official statistics available on a country, regional and sometimes sub-regional basis. This issue has been expanded to ninety tables, the main increases arising in the population and vital statistics sections. For the first time, regional estimates of gross domestic product are included. As usual there is an index to further sources and a map and definition of the standard regions.

Reference

Abstract of Regional Statistics 1973 (HMSO) December 1973 (Price £1.45 by post £1.58).

Inland Revenue publications

Personal wealth

In *Inland Revenue Statistics 1973* a new Table 94 on pages 136–138 provides estimates of personal wealth in Great Britain 1971 sub-divided by both range of net wealth and type of asset. Previously this cross-classification had only been available (apart from special analyses by broad ranges of net wealth for 1967 and 1968) for the estates of the deceased, one-way classifications by range of wealth and by type of asset being provided for estimated wealth of the living.

1973 Surveys of Conveyancing

During 1973 two surveys of conveyancing in England and Wales were conducted by the Board of Inland Revenue. The first in June was on similar lines to one held in February 1968 for which summary results were published on page 210 of *Inland Revenue Statistics 1970*. It provided information on the conveyancing of real property at the beginning of June 1973 by range of consideration and type of property. But whereas the 1968 Survey had been confined to data on numbers of transactions, that for June 1973 also provided estimates by value.

A further survey was conducted on activity at the end of October 1973. In addition to the information requested in June this analysed the data by standard region, sector of seller and sector of purchaser.

It is hoped to publish the results of these surveys shortly in *Economic Trends*.

References

Inland Revenue Statistics 1970 (HMSO 1970).
Inland Revenue Statistics 1973 (HMSO) January 1974 (Price £1.75 net).

The actuary's role in financial management

This new publication aims to describe, in thirty three pages, the work of actuaries, which involves an integral combination of statistics and compound interest.

Emphasis is placed, not only on normal applications in the field of insurance and pensions, but also on new developments such as investment appraisal and manpower planning.

There are sections on the collection of data, perhaps by sample, and their use to determine rates of mortality, retirement, and withdrawal from employment, suitable for forecasting future developments; on the graduation of such rates; on the construction with their aid of life tables, multiple-decrement and other similar tables; on the uses of these tables. Brief accounts appear of the processes of population projection and actuarial valuation; importance is attached to the monitoring of events in order to assess the elements contributing to the success or failure of earlier forecasts and to the effectiveness of valuations.

Reference

The actuary's role in financial management by B. Benjamin and P. Cox, Government Actuary's Department (HMSO) December 1973 (Price 40p by post 44p).

Miscellaneous local government and planning statistics

A set of miscellaneous local government and planning statistics has been compiled by the Department of the Environment bringing together in convenient form the background figures relating to the local government and development functions of the Department, excluding transport. The figures are derived mainly from returns to the Department and many of the tables continue series previously published in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's *Handbook of Statistics*, last published in 1971; most of the tables relate to England and Wales.

The first issue of this annual publication will be published in 1974 and will include statistics for 1973 where possible. The booklet will comprise data on local government population and other characteristics, figures derived from the operation of statutory planning procedures, certain housing statistics, industrial and commercial floor space changes, new town development progress, statistics on conservation and on pollution and environmental control. Each issue will carry a miscellaneous section to cover *ad hoc* tables of interest to planners.

A detailed list of the tables to be included may be obtained from P. S. MacCormack, Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1.

National Institute Economic Review

The November issue of the *National Institute Economic Review* (available from 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith

Square, London, SW1P 3HE) includes an article by S. W. Davies and by T. W. K. Scott entitled 'Forecasting industrial production'. The article contains a description of the econometric procedures on which the Institute's forecasts are mainly based and presents the results of some tests of their accuracy.

For each of the first group of industries, those which pass most of their output directly to final expenditure, historical relationships between the index of output and the relevant categories of final expenditure are estimated by ordinary least squares: forecasts of output are then obtained by combining the resulting coefficients with the forecast values of appropriate variables. For other industries indices for the most important users of intermediate outputs, which are invariably members of the first group, are included as explanatory variables in the regressions; output forecasts for these industries are produced by combining coefficients in the forecasting equations with forecasts of output for appropriate industries in the first group and of any appropriate macro variable.

The success of the econometric procedure is assessed in two ways. The first, which compares the accuracy of econometric forecasts with those produced by several 'naive' or trend extrapolation methods, suggests that the econometric approach yields the best overall results, though some individual forecasts are relatively unsatisfactory. The second assesses the extent to which the econometric method successfully predicts turning points and accelerations and decelerations. It reveals that rather fewer than half the turning points but three quarters of all accelerations and decelerations are correctly predicted.

DELAYS IN PUBLICATION

Owing to the emergency measures some official statistics and statistical publications will have inevitably been delayed, although every effort has been made to keep the delay to the minimum in the case of the more important journals. The Government Statistical Service apologises for inconvenience that this may cause to users.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

New Years Honours 1974

Mr A. J. Boreham, Deputy Director of the Central Statistical Office was awarded the CB.

Mr A. R. Thatcher, Director of Statistics at the Department of Employment was awarded the CB.

Appointments and changes

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Mr W. N. T. Roberts, Statistician, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has been promoted Chief Statistician and will fill the vacancy caused by the move of Mr G. W. Clarke (See *Statistical News* 23.28).

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Miss J. R. Weatherburn, Chief Statistician, Department of Education and Science, has transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and will fill the vacancy caused by the move of Mr Snowdon (see 24.26).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Mrs C. M. Firth, Statistician, has been promoted to Chief Statistician and will fill the vacancy arising from the move of Miss Weatherburn.

LATE ITEM

Government Statistics a brief guide to sources

A completely new and expanded version of the leaflet *Government Statistics* which has been re-titled *Government Statistics a brief guide to sources*, has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service. It lists the main published sources of official statistics, together with telephone numbers to call for further information and advice. Copies are available free on request from the:

Press and Information Service,
Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street,
London, SW1P 3AQ.

List of principal statistical series and publications

Amendment list no. 7

Introductory note

It was stated in the CSO's guide, the *List of principal statistical series and publications* (HMSO) May 1972 (price 47p) that amendments and additions to the List would be summarised regularly in *Statistical News* so that users could keep their copies up to date. A list of amendments, covering the period from October to December 1973, is given below. A limited number of off-prints of earlier amendment lists is available and copies can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Telephone 01-930 5422, ext. 545.

Amendments to Part I. List of principal series

	<i>Page</i>
Social Statistics	
2. Justice and crime	2
(a) Civil judicial statistics	
After 'type of court' in the sub-heading add'; Judicial administration – analysis of the work of the courts'. Add to the list of publications <i>Statistics on Judicial Administration</i> . Add to notes ' <i>Statistics on Judicial Administration</i> ; first published in 1973 provides information on the work of those courts for whose administration the Lord Chancellor is responsible.'	
3. Health and welfare	4
(d) General statistics of the National Health Service Annual series	
Delete from the second sentence of notes 'The <i>DHSS Report . . . Health and Personal Social Services Statistics</i> ' and substitute 'In 1973 publication of statistical tables in the <i>DHSS Report</i> was discontinued; figures are included in the <i>Health and Personal Social Services Statistics</i> which'. (i) Local health authority services and local authority personal social services, including child care Delete notes and substitute ' <i>Children in Care in England and Wales</i> was discontinued in 1972; from then the figures were included in the <i>DHSS Report</i> . In 1973 publication of the statistical tables in the <i>DHSS Report</i> ceased and subsequently the figures were included in <i>Health and Personal Social Services Statistics</i> .'	
4. Social security	5
(a) General social security statistics Annual series	
Add to list of publications <i>Social Security Statistics</i> Delete the first sentence of notes and substitute 'Publication of statistical tables in the <i>DHSS Report</i> was discontinued in 1973, being replaced by the tables in <i>Social Security Statistics, 1972</i> ; the first issue in this series, which deals with each of the cash benefits paid by the Department of Health and Social Security and unemployment benefit paid by the Department of Employment, all of which are based on Great Britain with some by region. There is also a selection of summary tables for the United Kingdom.'	
(b) National insurance finance	
Amend this sub-heading to read (b) Social security finance Add to list of publications <i>Social Security Statistics</i> Delete second sentence of notes and substitute ' <i>Social Security Statistics</i> – covers national insurance contributions and social security finances.'	
(c) Detailed sickness and injury benefits	
Delete from the list of publications <i>Digest of Statistics analysing certificates of incapacity</i> and substitute <i>Social Security Statistics</i> .	
Distribution and Other Services	14
Add after the entry (e) Cinemas the following new entry	
(f) Computers	Quarterly <i>Business Monitor SD 9</i>
The tables, which relate to the United Kingdom, show billings of computer services to clients and analyses thereof by type of client and work.	

Financial and business statistics

2. Central government finance

(f) Treasury bills

At end of first line of note add 'lowest price accepted for ninety one day bills.'

21

4. Banking

(b) Bank of England intervention in the money market Monthly *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*

23

Delete entry.

(c) Assets and liabilities of the banking sector.

Delete from note, 'public sector lending ratios'.

Substitute 'undefined assets multiple.'

6. Companies; business statistics

(e) Delete 'London'

25

7. Interest rates and security prices

(a) Short term money rates

Insert at end of note 'inter-bank sterling and sterling certificates of deposit.'

Amendments to Part II. List of publications

Page 28

Abstract of Regional Statistics

Delete (1972). Substitute (1973)

Agricultural Statistics, United Kingdom

Delete 74p (1968/69). Substitute 68½p (1969-1971)

Annual Abstract of Statistics

Delete (1972). Substitute (1973)

Annual Report of the Registrar General for Scotland

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972)

Annual Statistical Survey of the Electronics Industry

Delete 50p (August 1972). Substitute 65p (1972)

Page 29

Business Monitors Production Series

Mining and Quarrying

Add after heading

PQ102 Stone and slate quarrying and mining

Quarterly

PQ103 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction

Quarterly

Food, Drink and Tobacco

Add after PQ229.1 Margarine

PQ229.2 Starch and miscellaneous foods

Quarterly

Amend P139 to read PQ231

„ P140 „ „ PQ239.1

„ P141 „ „ PQ239.2

Chemical and Allied Industries

Amend P102 to read PQ271

„ P97 „ „ PQ272

„ P18 „ „ PQ274

„ P20 „ „ PQ275

Add after PQ277.1 Colours

PQ 278 Fertilizers

Quarterly

Amend P22 to read PQ279.1

„ P58 „ „ PQ279.4

„ P126 „ „ PQ279.5

„ P127 „ „ PQ279.6

„ P115 „ „ PQ279.7

Add at end of Chemical and Allied Industries

Metal Manufacture

PQ321 Aluminium and aluminium alloys

PQ322 Copper, brass and other copper alloys

Mechanical Engineering

Amend P63 to read PQ331

Add after P64 Metal working machine tools

PM 332 Metal working machine tools

Monthly

24.31

Amend P133 to read PQ333
 „ P47 „ „ PQ336
 „ P27 „ „ PQ337
 „ P28 „ „ PQ339.3
 „ P135 „ „ PQ339.7
 „ P136 „ „ PQ339.9
 „ P138 „ „ PQ349.2

Instrument Engineering

Amend P116 to read PQ353
 „ P29 „ „ PQ354

Electrical Engineering

Amend P12 to read PQ361
 „ P145 „ „ PQ362
 „ P8 „ „ PQ365.1
 „ P78 „ „ PQ365.2
 „ P149 „ „ PQ369.1

Add after PQ369.1 Electrical equipment . . . and aircraft
 PQ369.2 Primary and secondary batteries

Quarter

Page 30

Vehicles

Amend P42 to read PQ380
 „ P30 „ „ PQ381.2
 „ P104 „ „ PQ383
 „ P52 „ „ PQ384

Metal Goods

Amend P26 to read PQ390
 Delete P31 Tools and implements
 and substitute PQ391 Hand tools and implements
 Add after PQ392 Cutlery, spoons . . . and safety razors
 PQ393 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.
 PQ395 Cans and metal boxes
 Amend P33 to read PQ396.2
 Add after PQ392 Metal windows and door frames
 PQ399.3 Safes, locks, keys, latches and springs
 Amend P34 to read PQ399.6
 Add after PQ399.6 Metal hollow ware
 PQ 399.8 Needles, pins, fish hooks and other metal smallware
 PQ 399.9 Domestic gas appliances
 PQ399.10 Metal closures
 PQ399.11 Metal finishing
 Delete P153 Aluminium and aluminium alloys
 P154 Copper, brass and other copper alloys
 (Amendment list No. 5 refers.)

Monthl

Quarterl

Quarterl

Quarterl

Quarterl

Quarterl

Quarterl

Quarterl

Quarterl

Textiles

Amend P4 to read PQ417.1
 „ P9 „ „ PQ419
 „ P10 „ „ PQ421
 „ P122 „ „ PQ423
 „ P158 „ „ PQ429.1

Leather and Leather Goods

Amend P106 to read PQ432
 „ P109 „ „ PQ433

Clothing and Footwear

Amend P89 to read PQ441
 „ P90 „ „ PQ442
 „ P91 „ „ PQ443
 „ P92 „ „ PQ444
 „ P93 „ „ PQ445
 „ P110 „ „ PQ446
 „ P94 „ „ PQ449.1
 „ P16 „ „ PQ449.2
 „ P17 „ „ PQ450

Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.

Amend P6 to read PQ462
 „ P107 „ „ PQ463

Timber, Furniture, etc.

Amend P24 to read PQ473

„ P85 „ „ PQ474

Paper, Printing and Publishing

Amend P67 Boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases to read

PQ482.1 Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases

Page 31

Paper, printing and publishing (continued)

Amend P68 to read PQ482.2

Other Industries Amend heading to read Other Manufacturing Industries

Delete P7 Rubber

and Substitute PQ491 Rubber

PM491 Rubber consumption and stocks

Amend P40 to read PQ492

„ P25 „ „ PQ493

„ P43 „ „ PQ494.1

„ P44 „ „ PQ494.3

„ P45 „ „ PQ495

„ P88 „ „ PQ499.1

„ P132 „ „ PQ499.2

Monthly
Quarterly
Monthly

Business Monitors (3) Service and Distributive Series

Add after SD8 Instalment credit business of retailers

SD9 Computer services

Quarterly Page 14

Civil Service Statistics

Delete (1972). Substitute (1973)

Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund Accounts

Delete (1971-72). Substitute (1972-73)

Criminal Statistics, Scotland

Delete 68p (1971). Substitute 78p (1972)

Page 32

Digest of Statistics, Northern Ireland

Delete Economic Section. Substitute 'Statistics and Economics Unit

Digest of Statistics analysing certificates of incapacity

Delete entry

Digest of Welsh Statistics

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972/73)

Education Statistics for the United Kingdom

Delete (1970). Substitute (1971)

Health Services in Scotland, Reports

Delete £1.20 (1971). Substitute £1.30 (1972)

HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Report

Delete 24p (1971). Substitute 26½p (1972)

Housing Return for Scotland

Delete 15p. Substitute 20p

Input-Output tables for the United Kingdom

Delete 1963 £2.75. Substitute 1968 £7.30

Page 33

New Earnings Survey

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972)

Northern Ireland Economic Report

Delete Economic Section. Substitute Statistics and Economics Unit

Northern Ireland Education Statistics

Delete (Nos 13 and 14) 1972. Substitute (No 13, 1972) and (No 16, 1973)

Population Projections

Delete (1971-2011). Substitute (1972-2012)

Public Expenditure (to 1976-77)

Delete (to 1976-77). Substitute to (1977-78)

Page 34

Rates and Rateable Values in Scotland

Delete 40p (1970-71). Substitute 42p (1971-72)

Report of the Commissioners of HM Inland Revenue

Delete 1972. Substitute 1973

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies

Delete entry and substitute

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1972 Part 1 Friendly Societies, Industrial Insurance Companies and General (incorporating the report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner) 52½p; Part 2 Building Societies 54p (1972); Part 3 Industrial and Provident Societies 54p (1972)

Scottish Education Statistics

Delete £2.85 (1971). Substitute £2.50 (1972)

Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972)

Shipping Casualties and Deaths

Add after this entry the following new entry

Social Security Statistics 1972 £2.25

Department of Health
and Social Security

Annual

Pages 4, 5

Social Trends

Delete £2.90 (1972). Substitute No. 4 £2.90 (1973)

Page 35

Statistics of Education

Volume 3 Further Education Delete (1970). Substitute (1971)

Volume 4 Teachers Delete (1970). Substitute (1971)

Volume 5 Finance and Awards Delete £1.37 (1971). Substitute £1.70 (1972)

Statistics of Education, Special Series

Add after this entry the following new entry

Statistics on Judicial Administration
(1973) £1.50

Lord Chancellor's Office

Annual

Page 2

Amendments to Part III. Subject Index

Page 37

Add after computer industry, orders in hand
computer services

Page 14

Page 39

Insert before judicial statistics
judicial administration

Page 2

Alphabetical Index

The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number e.g. 19.31 signifies issue number 19, page 31.

Generally speaking articles relating to United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales or covering several geographical groups are not indexed under these groups, but topics with a significant regional interest are indicated e.g. regional earnings. Articles and notes dealing particularly with Scottish statistics are indexed under 'Scotland' as well as the topic, e.g. 'Scotland, population projections', and similarly for Wales and Northern Ireland.

The following conventions have been observed in printing this index: references to items appearing in articles are shown by (A); italics are used for the titles of published books or papers.

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