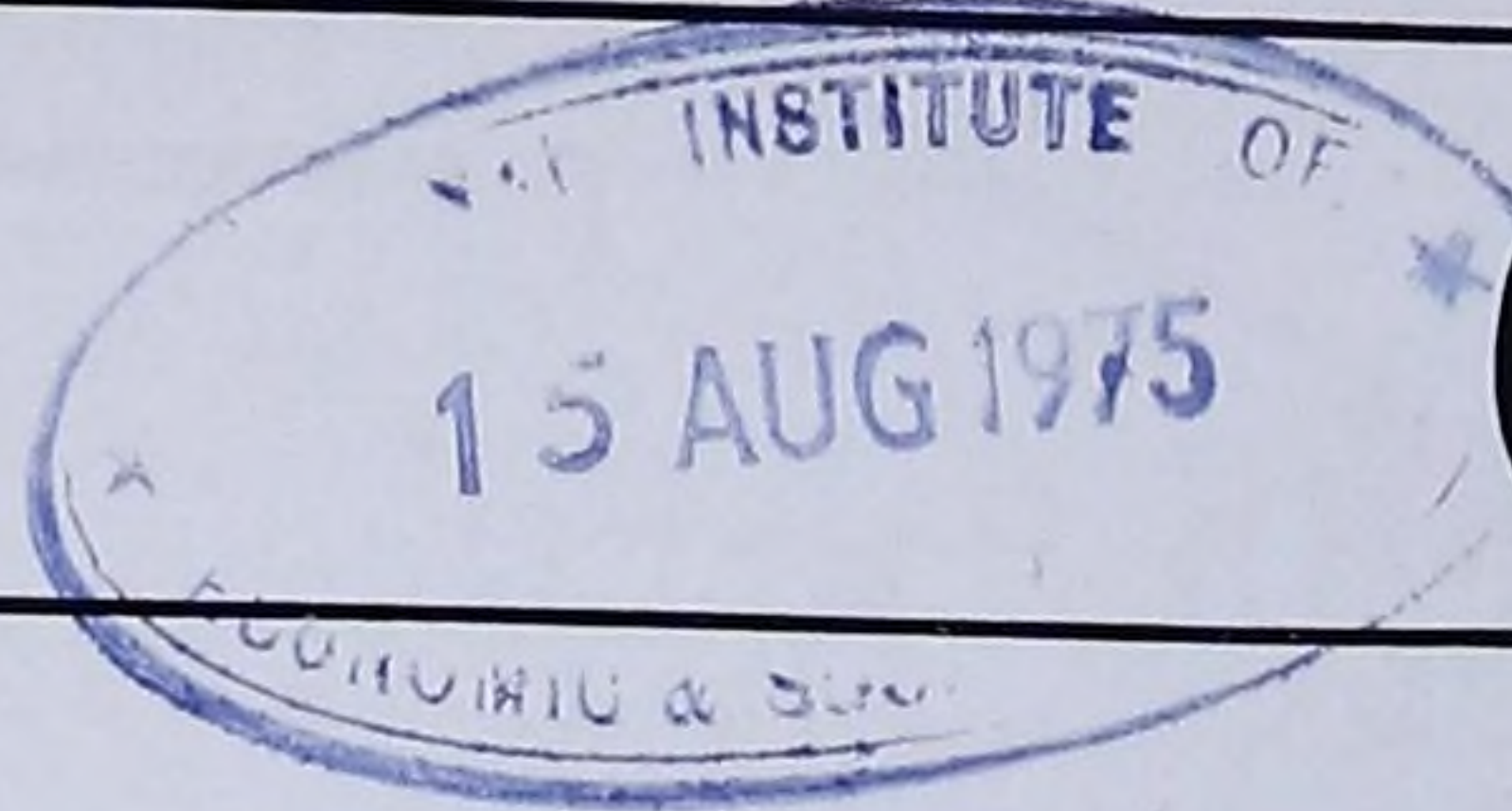


27



CSO

NOVEMBER 1974

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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.

Enquiries about individual items in this issue should be made to the appropriate sources where indicated; otherwise they should be addressed to the Editor of *Statistical News* at:

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OFFICE

NOVEMBER 1974

Statistical News

No. 27

Developments in British Official Statistics

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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Development of statistical regions in the United Kingdom

D. B. Kent-Smith, *Statistician* and A. Pritchard, *Senior Assistant Statistician*,
Central Statistical Office

Introduction

Regional statistics are of growing interest and importance in the United Kingdom; the *Abstract of Regional Statistics*⁽¹⁾ contains over twice as many tables as when first published in 1965. This article traces the development of the 'statistical' regions since the early years of the century, when different government departments each defined their own regions, up to the latest change following the reorganisation of local government. The current position is set out in an appendix, and a map indicates the extent of the recent boundary changes.

History

Some of the earliest official regional figures were those on unemployment and vacancies, which appeared in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* (later *Ministry of Labour Gazette*) from 1912 onwards. At the same time the Registrar General was using a breakdown of England into North, Midlands and South for the comparison of vital statistics, although this was modified in 1931 into a system of nine regions. The Government Actuary introduced a separate system of eight regions in 1921.

The outbreak of the Second World War acted as a catalyst for rationalisation. Twelve regional commissioners were appointed to co-ordinate civil defence measures in their own areas of the United Kingdom and, should it have proved necessary, to act as the executive government of the region. They were aided by the regional offices of government departments and this development provided some impetus to the standardisation of regions. Many departments adopted these regional boundaries which led naturally to their development into a system of Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes.

However, even by 1965 when the first *Abstract of Regional Statistics* appeared there were still eleven different systems of regions listed including Standard Regions, Ministry of Labour Regions and Department of Education and Science Regions.

During the 1960's, a new emphasis was placed on regionalism; Economic Planning Regions were set up, and the Standard Regions for statistical purposes were revised to coincide almost exactly with them. Government departments were encouraged to use these Standard Regions, and, as a result, all the statistics in the *Abstract* are now presented by Standard Region except for a few tables dealing with hospitals and with energy.

Defining the regions

This historical perspective compels us to ask what criteria should be used in defining regions which are to be used for statistical purposes. It is obviously desirable that they should be defined so as to need revising as infrequently as possible because frequent changes of boundaries make it difficult to provide good time series data for regions.

The use of too many systems of regions could hinder the execution of government policies. There are inter-relationships between the various statistics in which the Government is interested; for example, the regions for which unemployment figures are presented should be the same as those used for recording incentives to industry, so that the success or otherwise of industrial location policy can be monitored efficiently. Health statistics should be presented for the same areas as statistics on the quality of the environment.

It is also useful if regional boundaries are co-terminous with local authority boundaries. This makes it easier to present regional analyses of data collected by local authorities.

In the early days of regional statistics, government departments were able to put forward their own criteria for defining regions. In 1931, the Registrar General defined a system of regions 'after consultation with other government departments with a view to securing greater homogeneity in the character of the sectional populations . . .' This fits in with the geographer's definition of a region as part of the earth's surface which is distinguished in some defined way from surrounding areas.

Many regions however have been defined on administrative grounds. The former Ministry of Labour used to present statistics for the administrative areas into which its Employment Exchanges were grouped.

In recent years, there has been more discussion of regions. The Redcliffe-Maud Report⁽²⁾ recommended the setting up of provincial councils. A province was to be an area 'in which there exists among its inhabitants a sense of provincial identity, rooted in history, economic traditions or geographic facts'. The authors of the report concluded that the Economic Planning Regions 'roughly reflect such sense of provincial identity as exists in various parts of England'.

The Appendix to this article defines the present Standard Regions which are co-terminous with aggregates of counties and which are now identical with the Economic Planning Regions. But it is interesting also to examine how the boundaries of the regions have changed over time. Some regions have kept relatively stable boundaries an indication that they are easily definable and have not greatly changed in character. Other regions have frequently been redefined.

An examination of changes in regional boundaries which have occurred in this century suggests that large cities and their immediate hinterlands are always classed together. A problem arises over more isolated areas.

The south east corner of England has had several changes in regional boundaries. A major question has been whether the old counties of Berkshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire should form a single Southern Region. In the 1930's, the Ministry of Labour placed the first three of these counties in the South West, but in later years a Southern region was created. In 1966, all four counties were incorporated into the South East region. This was because the growing influence of London was increasingly being felt in this part of England.

The present North region has also been under discussion in the past, with proposals being made in the Redcliffe-Maud Report that Cumberland and Westmorland should become a part of the North West region on account of the M6 motorway and the projected Morecambe Bay barrage. This has, however, not occurred.

Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have generally been treated as separate entities for statistical purposes. The one exception was when unemployment figures were presented for the 'Scotland and North of England region' between 1912 and 1923.

Today, statistics for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland appear in the *Abstract of Regional Statistics* alongside those for the regions of England, but these

three countries also have their own publications giving much more information than can be included in the *Abstract*.

Recent changes

The map on page 27.5 shows that the main changes that occurred to the boundaries of the Standard Regions in 1974 involved the placing of the High Peak area in East Midlands with the rest of Derbyshire, and a northward shift of the boundary of the Yorkshire and Humberside region. Local government reorganisation left the way clear for the inclusion of only the industrial area on the south bank of the Humber in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, whereas previously the whole of the varied Parts of Lindsey had been included. Most of the former North Riding of Yorkshire also appears in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, although the parts of it that are closely associated with Darlington and Teesside are still included in the North region.

The former Saddleworth and Bowland local authority areas, which were in the West Riding but lie to the west of the Pennines, have now been transferred to the North West. Bournemouth and Poole have been transferred from the South East region to the South West.

Sub-divisions

Another aspect of the emphasis on regional economic planning was the emergence of sub-divisions in each Standard Region in 1966. These were defined in terms of whole local authority areas, and were used by government departments to monitor economic policy at a local level. Typically, a region contained eight to ten sub-divisions and hence they could be defined as fairly homogeneous areas in terms of industrial structure and social problems. They were also regarded as more suited to their purpose than the counties which, often, had been defined in the nineteenth century and bore no relation to the distribution of industry and of the population in the mid-twentieth century. Local knowledge was brought to bear in defining these sub-divisions as the work was done largely in the regional offices of the former Department of Economic Affairs. During this period, Scotland was divided into eight Planning Regions.

As a result of this year's local government reorganisation, the county became the basic statistical unit in England. In Wales, sub-divisions are being retained both for statistical and for economic planning purposes. These sub-divisions will correspond to the counties except that Gwent, West, Mid- and South Glamorgan, together with the Llanelli district form one sub-division. The county of Clwyd will comprise two sub-divisions.

From May 1975, the existing planning regions in Scotland will be replaced as statistical units by the local Authority regions. The three Islands Authorities will be combined for statistical purposes.

Conurbations

Another type of area for which official statistics are published is the conurbation. The United Nations Population Commission recommended in 1950 that data should be made available for 'agglomerations or clusters of population living in built-up contiguous areas'. Greater London had often been used as a unit for statistical purposes, but the Reports of the 1951 Census of Population identified, for the first time, six other conurbations: Tyneside, West Yorkshire, West Midlands, South East Lancashire, Merseyside and Central Clydeside. From 1974 onwards, the English conurbations will be superseded as statistical units by the new metropolitan counties, of which there are six: Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear. The boundaries of these new counties do not coincide exactly with those of the former conurbations. In Scotland, the Central Clydeside conurbation will still be used for statistical purposes but will be re-defined in 1975.

Summary

After a fragmented approach to the presentation of regional statistics, the United Kingdom has moved readily towards the present position where nearly all official regional information is available on the basis of standard regions. Figures for the hospital boards and certain other public bodies such as the National Coal Board are still presented on the basis of the geographical areas that they use for administrative purposes. Unemployment figures are compiled from local employment office returns; in some cases the areas covered by these local offices extend across the boundaries of standard regions leading to minor differences in the aggregated regional figures. This system is now under review and the Department of Employment is hoping to rectify the position.

References

- 1) *Abstract of Regional Statistics 1974* (HMSO) December 1974 (Price to be announced).
- 2) *Royal Commission on Local Government in England 1966-1969 Volume I Report Cmnd 4040* (HMSO 1969).

APPENDIX

The new composition of the standard regions is as follows:

South East

Greater London, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex.

East Anglia

Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk.

South West

Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire.

West Midlands

West Midlands, Hereford and Worcester, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire.

East Midlands

Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire.

Yorkshire and Humberside

South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Humberside, North Yorkshire.

North West

Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Cheshire, Lancashire.

North

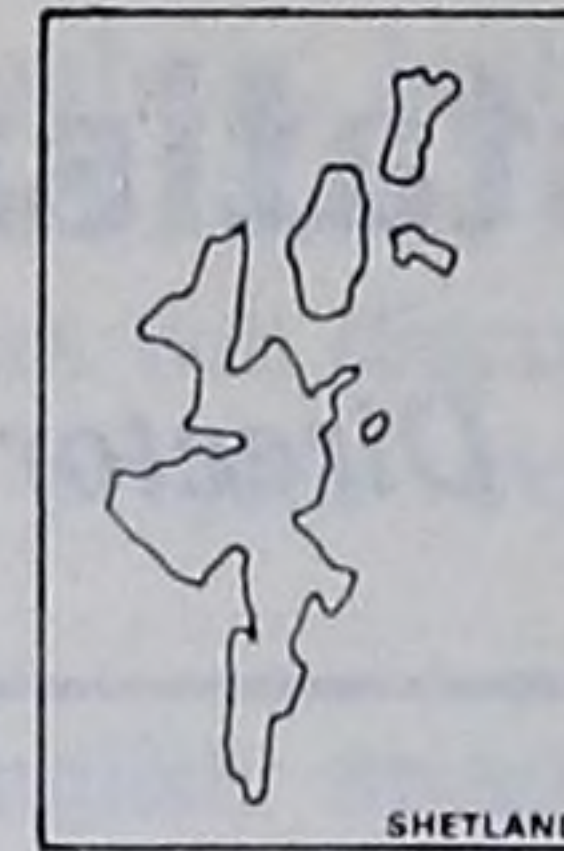
Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland.

Wales

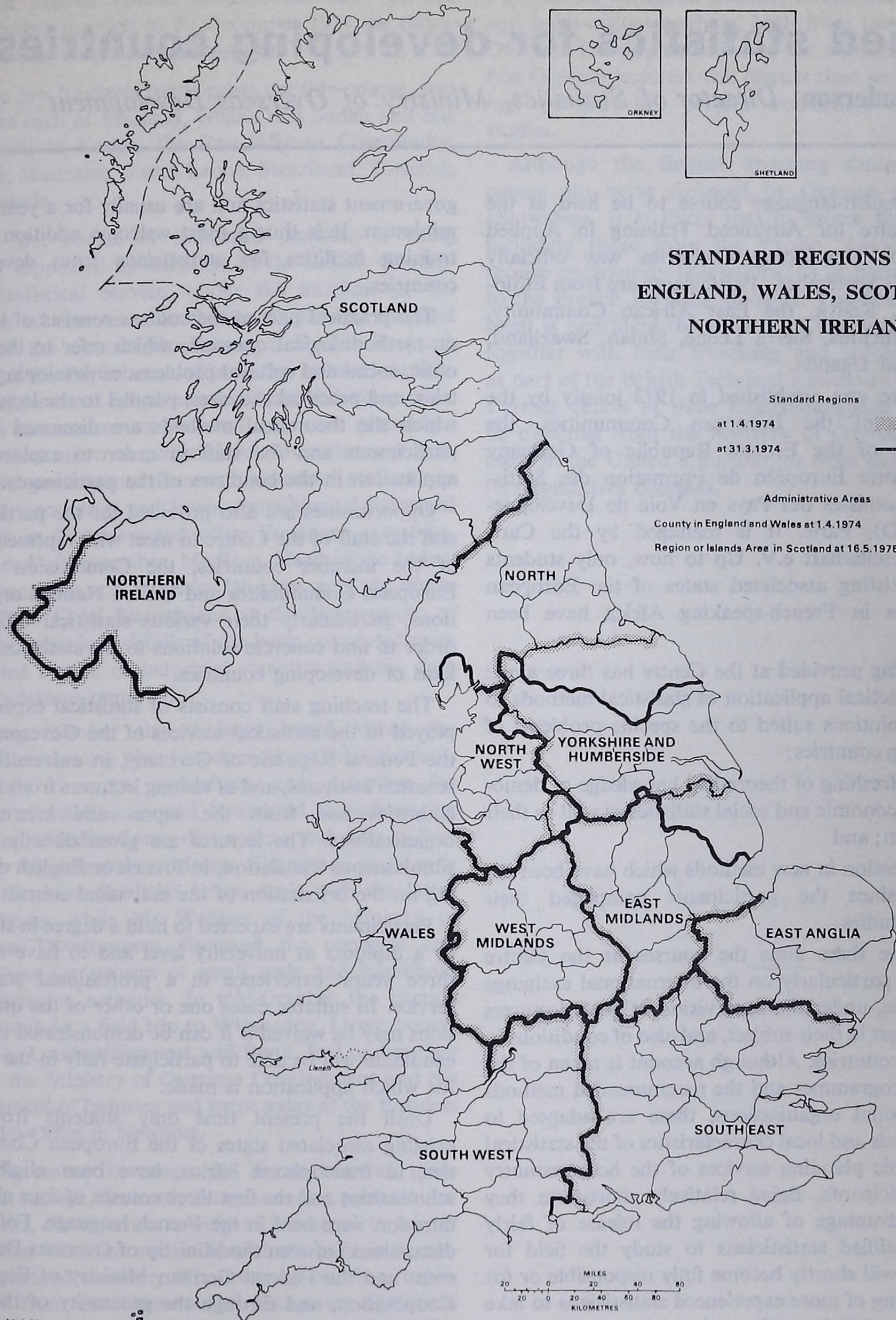
Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwent, Gwynedd, Mid-Glamorgan, Powys, South Glamorgan, West Glamorgan

Scotland

The following regions: Highlands, Grampian, Tayside, Fife, Lothian, Borders, Central, Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway and Islands (Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles).



**STANDARD REGIONS OF
ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND,
NORTHERN IRELAND**



Applied statistics for developing countries

K. V. Henderson, *Director of Statistics, Ministry of Overseas Development*

The first English-language course to be held at the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries was officially opened on 23 September. Participants are from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, the East African Community, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda.

The Centre was established in 1972 jointly by the Commission of the European Communities, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Centre Européen de Formation des Statisticiens Economistes des Pays en Voie de Développement (CESD), Paris. It is managed by the Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft e.V. Up to now, only students from the existing associated states of the European Communities in French-speaking Africa have been eligible.

The training provided at the Centre has three aims:

- (i) the practical application of statistical methods to provide solutions suited to the specific problems of developing countries;
- (ii) the refreshing of theoretical knowledge of demographic, economic and social statistics as well as their application; and
- (iii) instruction in new methods which have been developed since the participants completed their original studies.

To achieve these aims the courses at the Centre concentrate particularly on the international exchange of experience, under the supervision of guest lecturers who are expert in their subject, and also of conditions in developing countries. Although account is taken of the statistical programmes and the recommended methods of international organisations, these are adapted to meet the needs and local characteristics of the statistical and economic planning services of the home country of the participants. Being relatively short-term they have the advantage of allowing the release of fairly recently qualified statisticians to study the field for which they will shortly become fully responsible or for the re-training of more experienced statisticians to take other responsibilities without foregoing their services for a long period. There is no equivalent in the UK as the statistics courses at most British universities concentrate on statistical theory and on analysis and use of

government statistics and are usually for a year at the minimum. It is thus a most welcome addition to the training facilities for statisticians from developing countries.

The practical part of the courses consists of lectures on methodological questions which refer to the economic, social and cultural problems of developing countries, and practical exercises, parallel to the lectures, in which the theoretical methods are discussed by the participants and the staff in order to explore their application in the countries of the participants.

Opportunities are also provided for the participants and the staff of the Centre to meet with representatives of the member countries, the Commission of the European Communities and United Nations organisations, particularly their various statistical offices, in order to find concrete solutions to the statistical problems of developing countries.

The teaching staff consists of statistical experts employed in the statistical services of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in universities and research institutes, and of visiting lecturers from various countries and from the supra- and international organisations. The lectures are given directly, or by simultaneous translation, in French or English depending on the orientation of the individual courses.

Participants are expected to hold a degree in statistics or a diploma at university level and to have at least three years' experience in a professional statistical service. In suitable cases one or other of the qualifications may be waived if it can be demonstrated that the candidate will be able to participate fully in the course for which application is made.

Until the present time only students from the existing associated states of the European Communities, in francophone Africa, have been eligible for scholarships and the first three courses of four months' duration were held in the French language. Following discussions between the Ministry of Overseas Development and the Federal German Ministry of Economic Cooperation, and through the generosity of the German Government, students from the anglophone 'associates' in Africa and the Caribbean are now eligible for scholarships and courses will be held alternatively in French and English each year.

Each course covers a central statistical topic and for the first English course which commenced on the 2 September through to 20 December 1974 the theme is 'Industrial and handicraft statistics'.

There are fourteen participants on this course, two are from each of Ethiopia, Ghana and Sudan and one from each of Kenya, the East African Community, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda.

This first course of industrial statistics is being actively supported by members of the British Government Statistical Service, under the auspices of the Ministry of Overseas Development. During the first week of the course Mr Potter, a Senior Research Officer at the Department of Industry, lectured on 'The data requirements for planning industrial development' at both the macro - or national economic planning - level and at micro or project level. Over the next fortnight the participants discussed industrial statistics in their own countries and learnt something of industrial statistics in Germany and other European countries. At the end of September, Mr Rees, Head of the Industrial Economics and Statistics Division, and Mr Wells, one of the Chief Statisticians at the Department of Industry, went into details of the basic concepts for an integrated system of industrial statistics and the data and tabulations required.

During October the students heard about the OCAM accounting plan (concerning national accounts statistics); concepts, procedures and sampling for surveys of small scale and household manufacturing activities; classifications; directories; and data collection for big enterprises. Messrs. Simmonds and Lewis of the Business Statistics Office dealt with the latter three items, while Mr Webster of the Ministry of Overseas Development discussed the concepts and procedures for surveys of small scale and household manufacturing activities. In mid-October the participants went on a field trip to Wiesbaden, Luxembourg, Brussels, London/Newport and Bonn. In London they visited the Ministry of Overseas Development and the Department of Industry and spent a day at the Business Statistics Office in Newport.

In November the course will discuss network planning for surveys, electronic data processing, presentation of results, the interrelationship of industrial to labour and other statistics and industrial statistics in a centrally-planned economy. The lecturers on these topics will be from the German and Hungarian Statistical Services and from the ILO and the Statistical Office of the European Communities. During the last week of November and in early December, Mr Allen will be conducting a two-week case-study on a survey of

small scale manufacturing activities followed by Mr Fell relating industrial statistics to national accounting and input-output analysis, both from the Ministry of Overseas Development. In the last week of the course, two German lecturers will discuss time series, forecasting, productivity, project evaluation and market studies.

Although the English speaking students on this course are being financed by German Government fellowships, it is likely that in future such students, including those from the Pacific 'Associates', will receive community fellowships, as at present awarded to the French speaking students. The British Government is providing the services of the visiting lecturers together with their travelling and subsistence costs, as part of the British Technical Assistance Programme. Further details of these English-language courses can be obtained from the Ministry of Overseas Development in the United Kingdom, or from British Council representatives overseas.

Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

1971 Census of Population

The *Usual Residence Tables* were published in July, and show the numbers of people usually resident in England and Wales together with numbers of visitors at the time of the 1971 Census. Table 1 provides a quick reference to 1971 population figures for Great Britain, England and Wales, regions, conurbations, sub-divisions of regions, counties, local authority areas (prior to April 1974), conurbation centres, new towns and urban/rural aggregates. Also published during July were the *Housing Summary Tables* which analyse households by a range of factors: the number of persons in the household, the number of rooms they occupy, the density of occupation and the kind of housing tenure. Figures are given for Great Britain, for England and Wales, and for Scotland. The Great Britain volume of *Age, Marital Condition and General Tables* was published in August, bringing together figures already issued at local authority and county level, as well as figures from previous censuses. The volume contains the first national and regional figures and replaces the provisional population figures published in October 1973 in *Census 1971: Great Britain: Summary Tables (1% Sample)*. For areas in Scotland, the topics are covered in greater detail in *Census 1971: Scotland: Population Tables* which was published in July. Most recently published is the 1971 Census report on housing in England and Wales, the regions and conurbations. The report is in four parts: Households (one volume), Amenities and Dwellings (together in one volume) and Density of Occupation (one volume). Housing information for counties, local authority areas (pre-April 1974), wards, new towns and conurbation centres has already been published in the individual county reports.

References

Census 1971: England and Wales: Usual Residence Tables (HMSO July 1974) (£1.40 net).

Census 1971: Great Britain: Housing Summary Tables (HMSO) July 1974 (95p net).

Census 1971: Great Britain: Age Marital Condition and General Tables (HMSO) August 1974 (£1.55 net).

Census 1971: Scotland: Population Tables (HMSO) July 1974 (Price £3.70 net).

Census 1971: England and Wales

Housing Part 1 Households (HMSO) October 1974 (Price £4.55 net).

Housing Part 2 Amenities and Part 3 Dwellings (HMSO) October 1974 (Price £3.40 net).

Housing Part 4 Density of Occupation (HMSO) October 1974 (Price £4.50 net).

1974 Census test: Scotland

The voluntary response of present households to this test was 88.4 per cent for conventional single-sheet census forms and 89.9 per cent for forms designed for optical mark reading. The effect of using OMR forms on the enumerators' workload was greater than had been expected, adding over fifteen hours to the time required for all duties.

Postcode insertion was virtually complete and correct for the address of enumeration. For remote addresses (if in Scotland), that is, addresses of residence or workplace which were not the address of enumeration, the provisional figures for entry of postcodes and their accuracy are as follows, based on a 10 per cent sample check:

	Percentage of addresses postcoded	Percentage correctly completed	
		First part	Both parts
<i>Usual residence addresses (current, 1 year ago, 3 years ago)</i>			
Completed by:			
Householder	29	99	82
Field staff	30	93	90
Office staff	41	100	100
Total (413 checked)	100	98	92
<i>Workplace addresses</i>			
Completed by:			
Householder	26	100	77
Field staff	40	100	89
Office staff	34	100	100
Total (921 checked)	100	100	90

For this preliminary check postcodes partly entered by the respondent or by field staff, and completed by office staff, are excluded.

Registrars General's Reports

England and Wales

The *Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1972* is now published. It brings together demographic material already published in the *Quarterly Returns* and the more detailed analyses that are made annually. It includes tables showing

analyses of births, marriage, divorce, fertility and migration. Less detailed information for individual quarters of 1973 and the first quarter of 1974 have already appeared in recent issues of the *Quarterly Return*.

Reference

The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1972: Part II Tables, Population (HMSO) October 1974 (£2.32 net).

Scotland

The Registrar General's annual report for 1973 will be published at the end of this month. The second quarterly report for 1974, due to be published shortly, will contain Scottish and regional migration estimates for the second half of 1973, in addition to the usual quarterly tables.

Reference

Annual Report of the Registrar General for Scotland 1973: Part I Mortality Statistics (Price £5.62 net). *Part II Population and vital statistics* (Price £2.47 net) (HMSO) November 1974.

Parliamentary electors on the 1974 register

Final revisions have been made to the provisional list of parliamentary electors on the 1974 register issued by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys earlier this year. The final list was published in September and gives details of the number of electors on the register in each constituency in England and Wales, together with numbers of those young people entered on the register who reach the age of 18 before February 1975. Further copies of the list (price 40p net) are available from:

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
Population Estimates Unit,
Titchfield,
Hampshire,
PO15 5RR.
Telephone: Titchfield (032-94) 42511 ext. 345.

World Fertility Survey – questionnaire development

The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international programme of fertility research being undertaken by the International Statistical Institute with the collaboration of the United Nations and in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. The project director is Sir Maurice Kendall.

In the period mid-June to mid-July 1974 the Field Branch of Social Survey Division, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys tested in fifteen areas of Great

Britain a questionnaire which had been devised by the staff of the World Fertility Survey for use in developed countries.

In all, some five hundred and forty addresses were screened to establish eligible (that is, those who are or have been married) women up to the age of 50. Social Survey Division arranged the procedure for identifying eligible respondents within selected households and professional staff in Field Branch collaborated with WFS personnel in preparing instructions and briefing interviewers. The interviewers worked solely under the control of Social Survey Division throughout the exercise.

The sample yielded some two hundred and forty-two eligible women of whom two hundred and six (85 per cent) co-operated in an interview lasting some thirty minutes and ranging over such topic areas as pregnancy history and contraceptive knowledge and practices.

An interesting feature of the pilot study was the tape-recording of some thirty interviews with the informants' consent to provide illustrative material for male members of the WFS research team. This proved a workable and useful device, enabling male staff to hear female informants' reactions to female interviewers asking set questions on given topics. It provided almost first-hand experience of reactions from a wide range of social groups and illustrated the field techniques necessary for a survey on this subject.

For further details of the WFS, please contact:

International Statistical Institute,
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens,
London,
SW1

For further details of the field trial, please contact:

Miss J. Atkinson,
Social Survey Division,
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
St. Catherines House,
10 Kingsway,
London,
WC2B 6JP,
Telephone: 01-242 0262 ext. 2342.

Sub-national population projections

A note in the last issue (*Statistical News* 26.10) stated that these projections would be circulated by the Department of the Environment. It should have added that the Welsh Office would circulate them to local authorities and other interested bodies in Wales.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Social Trends

The fifth edition of *Social Trends*, the annual CSO summary of social statistics, is due for publication at the end of November. Although modifications have been made, it retains the same general pattern, opening with a series of articles followed by tables and coloured charts setting out the key statistics relating to all areas of social conditions and policy. Notes, background information and comprehensive source references are provided together with an index.

The social commentary by the Central Statistical Office concentrates on the different patterns of living of men and women and how these are changing. Such differences exist at all stages of the life cycle; more boys than girls are born but elderly women outnumber elderly men. The relative disadvantages of women in the fields of education and employment are examined in detail. The areas of health, leisure, crime and possession of wealth are also discussed.

The second article is by two members of the staff of the European Economic Community Commission, Edward James and André Laurent, and deals with differences in the health care and social security systems in the Community. It examines the various approaches which have been adopted to meet broadly similar problems. The third and fourth articles, which complement each other, are concerned with the use of time – a topic which has been relatively neglected in this country. The first of these by Barry Hedges of Social and Community Planning Research, concentrates on the historical background and methodology of such 'time budget' studies; the second, by a team from the Department of Architecture, Cambridge University sets out a framework within which time may be introduced into urban planning studies. It looks at patterns of activities in both time and space and describes how a model can be developed to predict changes in these patterns. The final article by the Department of the Environment deals with the effect of road traffic on the environment using both physical measurements such as traffic density and the subjective assessments of people interviewed such as the degree of annoyance experienced.

About half of the two hundred and fifteen tables have been updated with minor modifications and can be regarded as forming the core of the publication, while about a quarter are appearing for the first time. More emphasis is given on this occasion to the presentation of charts. These tables and charts have hitherto been arranged in a framework broadly reflecting the administrative functions of government and this practice has been largely followed in this edition. How-

ever it also contains two new sections on particular groups of interest, children and the elderly, for whom no single department bears major responsibility. Sections of this kind are a logical development in a publication giving special emphasis to statistics concerned with the impact of events and policies on people.

A new feature is the addition of a calendar of events which, during the last seven years, summarises changes in the law and other significant events which have influenced or are indicative of social change. It thus complements and helps towards the understanding of the statistical information in the tables and charts. This section and the appendices, which have been thoroughly revised may be regarded as important sections in their own right.

Family Expenditure Survey 1973

The *Family Expenditure Survey report for 1973* was published in October. Most of the analyses are similar to those given in recent years, but some new tables are included. Household expenditure is now available separately for households where the head is an employee in professional and technical, administrative and managerial, and teaching occupations; these groups were previously combined. Two other tables show separately the expenditure, analysed by household income, of households with retired and unoccupied heads; these two groups had previously been treated together. A further new table has been introduced showing how the availability of certain durable goods varies with household composition. There is also a table giving the expenditure for households of compositions not previously shown separately, for example, one adult with children, three adults with and without children.

There have been some changes in the definitions adopted for the 1973 survey which affect comparisons with earlier years. These are detailed in the report, and the most important are those of 'children' and 'retired'. Children are now defined as all unmarried persons under eighteen, previously they were all persons under sixteen. The retired group now includes all persons not working and of pensionable age irrespective of whether they had previously worked.

Some of the data are also presented in graphical form. An additional chart has been introduced into the 1973 report illustrating the combined effect on the pattern of expenditure of household income and composition.

Reference

Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1973 (HMSO) October 1974 (Price £2.60 net).

HEALTH

Medical statistics

Final figures and detailed analyses of deaths in England and Wales in 1972 were published in September in the latest edition of the *Registrar General's Statistical Review Part 1*. Deaths are analysed by cause, age, sex, area of residence and time of year. The volume also contains statistics of the notification of infectious diseases, infant mortality and stillbirths, and causes of stillbirths during the year.

The Abortion Supplement to the *Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1972* published in July contains detailed analyses showing the medical, environmental and other factors leading to the abortions, details relating to the operations such as method of termination, length of stay and type of premises, and analyses of the characteristics of the women concerned including age, marital status, area of residence, number of previous births and gestation period. The majority of the cases concern the 108,565 abortions to women resident in England and Wales but some detail is also given of the 51,319 abortions to non-resident women.

References

The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1972: Part I Tables, Medical (HMSO) September 1974 (Price £4.43 net).

The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1972: Supplement on Abortion (HMSO) July 1974 (Price 45p net).

Incapacity statistics

Statistics of certified incapacity for work produced by the Department of Health and Social Security and described in *Statistical News* 5.14, 10.18 and 16.19 are now available in respect of the period 5 June 1972 to 2 June 1973.

Details can be obtained from the:

Statistics Branch,

Department of Health and Social Security,

10 John Adam Street,

London,

WC2N 6HD,

Telephone: 01-217 3051.

EDUCATION

Northern Ireland education statistics

The latest statistical information about education in Northern Ireland is contained in the booklet *Education Statistics No. 17*, published by the Department of Education. Information in the booklet relates mainly to schools, pupils and teachers and also includes sections on scholarships and awards.

These statistics show the continued growth in the

numbers of pupils and full-time teachers in schools. The total of over 358,000 school pupils at January 1973 represents an increase of almost 1,500 over the preceding year; the comparable figures for teachers are 15,750 and 460. The resulting effect on the overall pupil teacher ratio has been a decrease from 23.3 to 22.8.

The major factor contributing to the increase in the number of teachers has been the expansion in output from teacher training establishments. The number of students who successfully completed courses of teacher training in Northern Ireland has risen from 526 in 1962 to 1,128 in 1972 – an increase of over 100 per cent. Of the qualified teachers who were appointed for the first time in 1972, 42 per cent were university graduates.

The number of awards from public funds made to students in higher and further education continued to increase. In 1967 5,940 undergraduates held awards, this number had increased to 7,694 by 1972. During the same period the number of postgraduate students awards held by students increased from 223 to 356. In addition to university awards 1,878 students held full value further education awards in 1972 compared with 621 students holding similar awards five years earlier.

Reference

Northern Ireland Education Statistics No. 17 (HMSO Belfast) February 1974 (Price 87½p net).

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries

The monthly estimates of employment in manufacturing industries compiled by the Department of Employment have been based on a new sample of firms from June 1974. This new sample covers approximately twelve thousand firms, about six thousand fewer than the previous sample, but it is hoped that, through the use of revised sampling procedures and a more recent sampling frame based on the Census of Employment (*Statistical News* 23.15 and 26.15), the reliability of the estimates of the short-term movements in employment in these industries will be improved. An introduction to the new sample was given in the August 1974 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*: a more detailed article is being published in a later issue.

The re-casting of the Department's system of employment statistics, made necessary by the prospective termination of national insurance cards for employees, will be completed in 1975, when publication will begin of new estimates, prepared quarterly, of employment in all industries and services. These estimates will use

the Censuses of Employment to provide annual benchmark type data for June, with quarterly movements from June based partly on the manufacturing series and partly on a new sample enquiry addressed to firms outside the manufacturing sector. They will replace the present quarterly series, which use the Census of Employment as a benchmark, but counts of national insurance cards for the quarter-to-quarter movements.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette August 1974 page 736 (HMSO Price 52½p net).

Employment Service Agency

The Employment Service Agency (ESA) came under the direction of the Manpower Services Commission on 1 October (*Statistical News* 24.17). The Department of Employment will continue to compile and publish the monthly series of statistics of unemployment, unfilled vacancies and placings based on information collected from ESA offices throughout Great Britain.

Reference

The Employment and Training Act 1973 (Commencement No. 3) Order 1974: SI 1463 30 August 1974 (HMSO Price 3p net).

CSD Manpower Planning Newsletter

The statistics divisions of CSD are now producing a biannual publication, the *CSD Manpower Planning Newsletter* edited by Mr R. F. A. Hopes. It is designed to keep manpower planning practitioners up to date with developments and to act as a forum for the discussion of any aspect of manpower planning, particularly problems encountered by Departments. So far two issues have been published and response has been very favourable. The distribution includes not only manpower planners in Government Departments but also in industry and overseas. If you would like to receive copies, contact Mrs J. E. Nash, Civil Service Department, Room 1/91, Old Admiralty Building, Whitehall, SW1A 2AZ.

Application of manpower models in large organisations

A one-day seminar, sponsored by the Institute of Manpower Studies, was held at the Civil Service Department on 15 July 1974; it was arranged to take advantage of the presence in the United Kingdom of Professor W. Cooper (Dean of Carnegie-Mellor University) and Dr. R. Niehaus (US Federal Civil Service) who have developed linear and dynamic programming techniques to help solve United States Civil Service manpower planning problems. Participants included representatives from the United States State Department, United States Navy, Office of Civilian Manpower Management,

Canadian Civil Service, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence and British industry, together with members of the IMS, CSD and the latter's statistical consultants from the Universities of London (LSE) and Cambridge.

Models developed and used by the USN Office of Civilian Manpower Management (which employs 300,000 civil servants), the State Department (in respect of the United States equivalent of the Diplomatic Service) and the United Kingdom Civil Service, were discussed and compared. Further information concerning the manpower planning work described during this seminar can be obtained from:

Mr A. D. Butler,
Stats 3 Division,
Civil Service Department,
Whitehall,
London,
SW1A 2AZ,
Telephone: 01-839 7733 extension 364.

Health and safety at work legislation

The new health and safety at work legislation (*Statistical News* 25.25) was enacted on 31 July. It provides for the setting up of a Health and Safety Commission and a Health and Safety Executive. The Commission was established on 1 October under the chairmanship of Mr W. J. Simpson and will be responsible for the administration of the Act (other than Part III). The Executive (HSE) will be established at the beginning of January 1975 and be responsible *inter-alia* for enforcing statutory requirements on safety and health at work. The present inspectorates covering factories, mines and quarries, explosives, nuclear installations and alkali works and the safety in mines research establishments are being transferred to the new Executive.

The Act also provides for the disclosure to the Commission or Executive of information collected under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 which is required in the discharge of their functions.

References

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act, 1974 (HMSO) October 1974 (Price £1.03 net).

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1974: SI 1439 27 August 1974 (HMSO Price 9p net).

PRISM

A number of issues of *Statistical News* (8.14, 10.19, 16.9 and 23.9) have included references to the Civil Service computer based personnel record system Personnel Record Information System for Management (PRISM) now being set up for United Kingdom based non-industrial civil servants.

A considerable amount of work has been done in preparing detailed numeric code lists for the system in the forms most suitable for management needs and it is possible that these may be of use in work other than that directly connected with PRISM. Code lists which may be of wider interest are:

- (i) Grades of all United Kingdom based non-industrial civil servants.
- (ii) The grades at (i) above grouped into Civil Service occupational groups or classes.
- (iii) Types of qualification, for example, degrees, other higher awards, memberships of professional institutions, vocational certificates and diplomas.
- (iv) The institutions awarding the qualifications at (iii) above.
- (v) Qualification subjects.
- (vi) The local government districts of the United Kingdom including the Greater London Boroughs showing the Civil Service London Inner and Outer pay areas.
- (vii) The districts at (vi) above grouped into counties and, tentatively, into economic planning regions.

Further information about these code lists may be obtained from:

Mr J. N. Clarke,
Statistics 2 Division,
Civil Service Department,
Old Admiralty Building,
Whitehall,
London,
SW1A 2AZ,
Telephone: 01-839 7733 ext. 1347.

New Earnings Survey

1973

The comprehensive booklet of results of the New Earnings Survey 1973, foreshadowed in *Statistical News* 25.25, has now been published.

Reference

New Earnings Survey 1973 (HMSO) October 1974 (Price £3.25 net).

1974

The arrangements for publishing the results of the New Earnings Survey are being changed this year. The main results will be published altogether in November in a single issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. These will include general results for broad categories of employees irrespective of their particular industries, occupations etc., together with a limited selection of results for each of the wage-negotiating, industrial, occupational and regional groups identified in the

survey. This streamlined presentation of results for these groups brings together results from detailed analyses of the kinds published each year in instalments spread over four or five issues of the *Gazette*. Information on annual holiday entitlements obtained from the survey will be published in the December issue of the *Gazette*. Other survey results will, however, not be published in the *Gazette*.

All the survey results, including those being published in the *Gazette*, will be included in a separate six-part publication which will take the place of the large annual booklet and *Gazette* instalments. One part (on sale in December) will include the general and streamlined results from the November *Gazette*, together with detailed descriptions of the survey methods, classifications and analyses. Another part (on sale in November) will include detailed analyses for particular collective agreement wage-negotiating groups and wages council groups. Other parts giving detailed analyses by industry, occupation, region, age-group etc. will follow early in 1975.

References

Department of Employment Gazette November and December 1974 (HMSO Price 70p net).

New Earnings Survey 1974 - a publication in six parts (HMSO forthcoming).

Earnings of non-manual workers

Some information on earnings of non-manual workers in October 1973 in index of production industries was obtained by the Department of Employment in the survey of 1973 labour costs (*Statistical News* 20.42) undertaken at the request of the Commission of the European Communities. As part of a system of harmonised statistics of average earnings in the Community countries, the Commission collects annual October estimates for non-manual workers in these industries. Accordingly from October 1974 the information needed is being collected by the Department under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 from a sample of about five thousand companies in a new survey of salaries using a short simple questionnaire. Annual April estimates for non-manual workers in these and all other industries are obtained from the New Earnings Survey: these are used for compiling the indices of average salaries published in Table 124 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*.

Regional earnings

Regional statistics of gross annual earnings produced by the Department of Health and Social Security and described in *Statistical News* 1.22, 7.32 and 15.17 are now available in respect of the 1972/73 tax year and

summaries will be published in the 1974 issue of the *Abstract of Regional Statistics*.

Further details can be obtained from the:

Statistics Branch,
Department of Health and Social Security,
10 John Adam Street,
London,
WC2N 6HD,
Telephone: 01-217 3051.

Paper box manufacturing: a CIR survey

A report on a survey of establishments within the scope of the Paper Box Wages Council undertaken by the Commission on Industrial Relations is included in the Commission's Report No. 83. The Commission recommended that a further survey of earnings in this industry should be made not more than two years after the recommended abolition of the Wages Council.

Reference

Commission on Industrial Relations Report No. 83 - *Paper Box Wages Council* (HMSO) August 1974 (Price 35p net).

Labour costs survey 1975

Under a regulation made by the Council of the European Communities, a sample survey of employers' labour costs in 1975 in index of production industries (manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply) is to be undertaken in the United Kingdom and other Community countries. Such surveys are a principal feature of the programme of the Statistical Office of the Communities and are held every third year in this industrial sector. The Department of Employment is responsible for the survey arrangements in this country. The form of questionnaire will be similar to that used by the Department in the survey of 1973 labour costs (*Statistical News* 20.42). It is expected that those firms included in the survey sample will be notified before the end of 1974.

Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, under the chairmanship of Lord Diamond, has a standing general reference to analyse and report on the current distribution and past trends in the distribution of personal income and wealth. The Government has asked for an initial report as early as possible in the first year of the Commission's operation. The Commission has been asked to submit further reports from time to time. The Commission is to consult with the Government Statistical Service on any

changes in the official collection of statistics which would help it in its task.

The Commission's address is:

Neville House,
Page Street,
London,
SW1P 4LS,
Telephone: 01-222 8020.

Distribution of incomes: Royal Economic Society Conference

Mr A. R. Thatcher, Director of Statistics, Department of Employment presented a paper entitled 'The New Earnings Survey and the distribution of earnings' at a Royal Economic Society Conference, held in Lancaster in July, on the distribution of incomes and property. After summarising the results obtained in recent years from the New Earnings Survey, the paper discussed how well these are explained by various theories and models describing how incomes are generated.

At the same conference Mr A. J. Boreham, Deputy Director and Mr M. Semple, Central Statistical Office, presented a paper 'Future developments of work in the Government Statistical Service on the distribution and redistribution of household income' reviewing the directions in which such work might proceed.

Professor J. L. Nicholson and Mr A. J. C. Britton of the Department of Health and Social Security also presented a paper on 'The redistribution of income' which looked at redistribution in 1972 and over the period of recent years and compared redistribution in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

A Conference Volume will be published in due course, including the papers and discussion.

Progress towards equal pay

An article in the August issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette* examined progress which had been made up to March 1974 towards the implementation of the provisions of the Equal Pay Act, 1970. The Act comes into operation on 29 December 1975.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette August 1974 pages 691 to 706 (HMSO Price 52½p net).

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Annual Census of Production 1971

As the separate Business Monitors of the Census of Production 1971 have become available they have been listed in *Statistical News* (see 24.18, 25.26 and 26.17).

The following further Business Monitors have been published and copies are available on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, Telephone: 01-928 6977, although they are not included in the global subscription arrangements for the Business Monitor series.

Business Monitor Number	Description	Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading
PA109.1	Metalliferous mining and quarrying	109/1 and 2
PA211	Grain milling	211
PA216	Sugar	216
PA221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221
PA229.1	Margarine	229/1
PA229.2	Starch and miscellaneous foods	229/2
PA232	Soft drinks	232
PA239.2	British wines, cider and perry	239/2
PA261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261
PA263	Lubricating oils and greases	263
PA271.2	General chemicals (organic)	271/2
PA271.3	Miscellaneous general chemicals	271/3
PA274	Paint	274
PA275	Soap and detergents	275
PA277	Dyestuffs and pigments	277
PA278	Fertilizers	278
PA279.3	Explosives, fireworks and matches	279/3
PA279.4	Formulated pesticides and disinfectants	279/4
PA279.5	Printing ink	279/5
PA279.6	Surgical bandages, etc.	279/6
PA312	Steel tubes	312
PA313	Iron castings, etc.	313
PA322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322
PA333	Pumps, valves and compressors	333
PA337	Mechanical handling equipment	337
PA339.2	Printing and bookbinding machinery	339/2
PA339.3	Refrigeration machinery	339/3
PA339.4	Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	339/4
PA339.9	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	339/9
PA353	Surgical instruments and appliances	353
PA361	Electrical machinery	361
PA363	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363
PA364	Radio and electronic components	364
PA368	Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use	368
PA369	Miscellaneous electrical goods	369
PA380	Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380
PA384	Locomotives, trams, railway carriages, wagons and track equipment	{ 384 385
PA391	Hand tools and implements	391
PA411	Production of man-made fibres	411
PA414	Woollen and worsted	414
PA418	Lace	418
PA422.2	Canvas goods and sacks, etc.	422/2
PA423	Textile finishing	423
PA429.1	Asbestos	429/1
PA429.2	Miscellaneous textiles	429/2
PA431	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431
PA432	Leather goods	432
PA433	Fur	433
PA441	Weatherproof outerwear	441
PA446	Hats, caps and millinery	446
PA450	Footwear	450
PA469.1	Abrasives	469/1
PA472	Furniture and upholstery	472
PA473	Bedding and soft furnishing	473
PA479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479
PA481	Paper and board	481
PA482.2	Packaging products of paper and assorted materials	482/2

Business Monitor Number	Description	Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading
PA483	Manufactured stationery	483
PA484.1	Wallcovering	484/1
PA484.2	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board	484/2
PA494.1	Toys, games and children's carriages	494/1 and 2
PA495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495
PA499.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499/2
PA603	Water supply	603

Further information on these Business Monitors and on the Census generally can be obtained from:

Mr R. J. Egerton,
Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent,
NPT 1XG,
Telephone: Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2455.

Other new Business Monitors

Since the last issue of *Statistical News* four Business Monitors have been issued in the Production Series containing results of new quarterly inquiries into sales by United Kingdom manufacturers. The inquiries are being conducted by the Business Statistics Office as part of the new system of industrial statistics.

The reference numbers and titles of the Business Monitors are:

- PQ109.2 Miscellaneous mining and quarrying
- PQ262 Mineral oil refining
- PQ263 Lubricating oils and greases
- PQ381.1 Motor vehicle manufacturing

These publications are appearing for the first time in the Business Monitor Series.

Business Monitors are available on subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, at 37½p per annum for each title. Copies may be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry's Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4. Copies of specific issues can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Business Statistics Office Library which will supply prices on request; the address is:

The Librarian,
Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent,
NPT 1XG,
Telephone: Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2399.

Index of industrial production – rebasing on 1970

An article summarising the types of indicator used in the rebased index of industrial production and describing the changes made to indicators since the publication in 1970 of *The index of industrial production and other output measures* is published in the September 1974 issue of *Economic Trends*. The article also shows how the composition of the provisional index differs from that of the final index, and explains the policy on revisions.

A further article, which analyses the changes in movements of the index and of output based gross domestic product, will follow in a later issue.

References

Economic Trends (HMSO) September 1974 (Price 85p net).
Studies in Official Statistics No. 17 *The index of industrial production and other output measures* (HMSO July 1970).

Orders and deliveries in the engineering industries

An important element of the index of industrial production is provided through the Comprehensive Engineering Enquiry. The results of a study of this Enquiry, which was introduced in 1958, are being published as No. 6 in the Research Series of Studies in Official Statistics – *Orders and Deliveries in the Engineering Industries*.

The aims of the study were to examine the main characteristics of the sample in this Enquiry, to explore the consequences of changes in the collection and processing of the data from this sample, to give an insight into the quality of secondary statistics such as index numbers calculated from these data and to assist in the planning of the new Engineering Sales Enquiry, starting in 1972.

The narrative covers the origins, scope, nature and results of the study; the latter section includes some thirty tables of data. Questionnaires used in the Enquiry and the formulae used in the study are shown in Appendices.

Reference

Studies in Official Statistics: Research series No. 6 *Orders and Deliveries in the Engineering Industries* by P. R. Fisk, C. W. D. Peare and P. Vandome (HMSO) November 1974 (Price to be announced).

Dispersal of government work outside London

An article which appeared in the February 1973 issue of *Statistical News* (20.12) on the progress of statistical work at the Business Statistics Office (BSO) mentioned plans to transfer to the BSO some of the short-term inquiries into the distributive trades carried out by the Department of Industry.

Earlier this year, the responsibility for collecting

and processing the forms for the monthly catering trades inquiry was moved to Branch 2 of the BSO. In October the monthly retail sales inquiries (covering sales, stocks and instalment credit sales) were similarly transferred, and the BSO is due to take up responsibility for the quarterly motor trades inquiry early in 1975. These moves are further steps in a continuing process begun in 1969, the aim of which is to concentrate, at Newport, statistical inquiries relating to businesses.

Responsibility for matters of policy affecting the statistics of the distributive trades and for interpretation of results of the inquiries will remain with the Economics and Statistics Branch 6C of the Department of Industry.

CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Building material and construction industry statistics available on request from the Department of the Environment

Housing and Construction Statistics (H & C Stats), published quarterly by HMSO (Price 75p net) on behalf of the Government Statistical Service, contains the main series for Great Britain of building material and construction industry statistics collected by or on behalf of the Department of the Environment. There are also two annual HMSO publications, one containing details of the Private Contractors' Construction Censuses which are held every October, and the other containing details of the statistics of the Production of Aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock). These published statistical tables are as complete as printing space allows, but there are some tables excluded which are available on request, usually at a small charge to cover handling costs, from the Department of the Environment, Statistics Construction Division, Room S11/15, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 2EB (Telephone: 01-212 7142). The extra tables readily available are listed below, under main item sub-headings.

Building materials

(i) A set of tables under the general title of *Statistics of Building Materials and Components* is compiled monthly and circulated on request, at a charge (subject to periodic revision) of £8.00 per annum. This set supplements the information contained in the quarterly H & C Stats by providing monthly price indices, and also monthly production, delivery and stocks statistics for all items in H & C Stats except for sand and gravel, manufactured lightweight aggregates, and ready mixed concrete, three categories for which figures are only

collected on a quarterly basis. In addition, the monthly series contains certain extra details:

- (a) Concrete pipes and fittings sub-classified by diameter (over and under 225 mm).
 - (b) Home deliveries classified separately from exports, for pitch fibre pipes, metal windows etc., asbestos cement products*, building plaster* and plaster-board, and slates*. For items marked *, home deliveries only are quoted, but exports can be derived quarterly from the H & C Stats figures of total deliveries (home plus exports).
 - (c) For cement, separate figures for home deliveries, imports and exports (the latter including clinker). The table showing cement deliveries into Regions includes deliveries into Northern Ireland.
 - (d) Quarterly data on the production of cast iron goods and copper and brass tubes.
- (ii) Price indices for a number of construction material prices other than those regularly published in H & C Stats are published periodically in *Trade and Industry* and can be up-dated from DOE summary sheets.
- (iii) Production statistics for concrete blocks are available on a regional basis.

Private contractors' new orders for new construction work

- (i) Great Britain by five types of work, quarterly value figures, at current prices, and also at constant prices seasonally adjusted, from 1963.
- (ii) Great Britain, monthly value figures, at current prices, by nineteen types of work, from January 1965.
- (iii) Regions, quarterly value figures, at current prices, by fifteen types of work, from first quarter 1964.
- (iv) Sub-regions (sixty-six in Great Britain), quarterly value figures, at current prices, total for all types of work, from first quarter 1967.
- (v) Annually, for Great Britain, numbers and value (current prices) of new orders by five types of work, sub-classified by size of firm (in terms of total employment), from 1970.

For orders statistics, the regions and sub-regions are the area where the work takes place – that is, region of work site.

Output, Great Britain in total

- (i) From 1963, annually, at constant (1970) prices, with separate figures for work done by private contractors (PC) and by the direct labour departments (DL) in the public sector:

Public New Housing (PC, DL, Total)

Private New Housing (Total)

Public New Works (PC, DL, Total)
Private Industrial (Total)
Private Commercial (Total)
Total New Work (PC, DL, Total)
Repairs and Maintenance
Housing (PC, DL, Total)
Public Non Housing (PC, DL, Total)
Private Non Housing (Total)
Total Output (PC, DL, Total)

The PC figures include estimates of the output of small firms and self-employed workers.

- (ii) Output, by the above five types of new work and for repairs and maintenance in total, quarterly, at constant (1970) prices, seasonally adjusted, from 1963.

Output and employment by region of work

The statistics of contractors' output and employment are collected from firms on the basis of their region of registration, although information is obtained quarterly for Scotland, and for one quarter each year for Wales, of work done in Scotland (and Wales) by firms registered outside Scotland (and Wales), and of work done outside those countries by firms registered in Scotland (and Wales). Estimates are made from time to time by the Department of total employment and total construction output allocated to each Great Britain region of work. These tables are available on request, but the figures must be regarded only as indicating approximate orders of magnitude of regional totals.

Unemployment and vacancies

The Department of Employment provides monthly statistics of numbers of registered unemployed and of notified vacancies by craft and region. DOE reproduces this information in monthly tables, available from January 1960.

Building materials inquiries

From the beginning of 1975, responsibility for conducting the quarterly inquiries into the production of sand and gravel, manufactured lightweight aggregate and ready-mixed concrete and the monthly inquiries into the production of bricks, concrete building blocks, metal windows, doors and curtain walling, slates, concrete roofing tiles, asbestos cement products and pitch fibre pipes and conduits will be transferred from the Department of the Environment to the Business Statistics Office. Responsibility for publishing the results will remain with the Department of the Environment.

ENERGY

Energy Trends

In May 1973 a monthly series of statistical tables on supplies and uses of energy, together with some commentary, and occasional special articles, was introduced in *Trade and Industry* under the heading 'Energy Trends - A New Look at Energy Statistics'. After the setting up of the Department of Energy, publication continued in *Trade and Industry* up to July 1974.

In August a re-styled presentation was issued separately as a Department of Energy statistical bulletin, although retaining its title of *Energy Trends*. The original and rather unwieldy series of sixteen tables have been grouped into five separate sections on total energy, coal, gas, electricity and petroleum. Vertical rules and broad type faces make for easier reading of the tables. Two graphs on supplies and disposals are included, one for coal and the other for petroleum, each showing monthly figures for the latest three years. Copies of the new bulletin are available each month from:

Information Division,
Department of Energy,
Room 1203,
Thames House South,
Millbank,
London,
SW1P 4QJ.

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics

The Department of Energy's annual publication *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, which is normally published by the end of September, has been affected by the industrial dispute in the printing industry. Every effort will be made to ensure publication as soon as possible.

Electricity supply industry publications

In a previous issue of *Statistical News* (11.29) it was mentioned that part of the work of the Load and Market Research Branch of the Electricity Council is published from time to time. Two such recent reports are briefly described.

1972 Sample Survey of Domestic Consumers

This report presents the results of a major survey of appliance ownership carried out in the spring of 1972 among some 15,400 domestic electricity consumers in Great Britain, that is, approximately a 1 in 1,200 sample. Similar surveys have been undertaken at about six-year intervals since 1954. In addition to measuring the ownership levels of major energy-using equipment such as cookers, freezers and central heating, details

of many other miscellaneous appliances were obtained. Demographic data enabled various sub-group ownership levels to be measured and, by regression analysis, the main components of annual electricity consumption were estimated. The report contains a commentary on the detailed results and the questionnaire used in the survey.

Domestic Tariffs Experiment

This report describes an experiment in the pricing of domestic electricity which ran from 1966/67 to 1971/72. The experiment aimed to discover whether differential pricing should be further extended from the tariffs generally available in England and Wales. Three experimental tariffs were chosen, two being time related (Seasonal and Seasonal Time-of-Day) and the third was demand related (Load Rate). Details of the changes in electricity consumption by consumers on each experimental tariff are given, in relation to a control group. A cost-benefit analysis of the results, based on the economists' theory of 'consumer's surplus', indicates that the extra metering costs of such tariffs outweigh the benefits to the consumer.

Requests for copies of these reports should be made to:

Mr J. G. Boggis,
Assistant Commercial Adviser,
The Electricity Council,
30 Millbank,
London,
SW1P 4RD.

Annual Reports

The following annual reports of the gas and electricity industries are now available:

British Gas Corporation Report and Accounts 1973/74 (September 1974 Price £1.50 net).

Electricity Council Report 1973/74 free on request from the:

Electricity Council
Public and Overseas Relations Department,
30 Millbank,
London,
SW1P 4RD.

Electricity Council Statement of Accounts and Statistics 1973/74 (July 1974 Price £1.80 net).

Central Electricity Generating Board

Annual Report and Accounts 1973/74 (July 1974 Price £1.00 net).

Statistical Year Book 1973/74 free on request from the:

Central Electricity Generating Board,
Press and Publications Office,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street,
London,
EC1A 7AU.

The reports of the twelve Area Electricity Boards have also been published.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Sources of supply

Detailed information relating to the main sources from which supplies of food and feedingstuffs in the United Kingdom are derived are presented annually in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food series of *Food Facts* releases. Quantities imported, including details of the main countries of consignment, are shown, together with home production, and each is expressed as a percentage of total new supplies. To provide totals on a more comparable basis, imports of boned beef and veal have been converted to dressed carcase weight equivalent; a supplementary table shows separately the imports of bone-out beef in terms of weight actually imported.

The latest information, published in *Food Facts* No. 18 on 12 August 1974, covers the periods 1964-66, 1972 and 1973. Additionally it shows the quantities of imports from the European Economic Community. Copies are available from the Ministry's Press Office at Whitehall Place West, London SW1A 2HH, as well as statements for earlier periods, including comparisons with pre-war supplies.

Food consumption

The most recent estimates of 'Food Supplies Moving into Consumption in the United Kingdom', prepared annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were published in *Trade and Industry*, 5 September 1974, pages 515 to 518.

The estimates relate to total supplies of food moving into consumption (after deductions for exports, non-food uses and waste) divided by the estimated population to give average consumption per head. They are the only available figures for the total food consumption of the population as a whole, and enable the overall food position to be compared over differing periods of time.

The tables include estimates of the consumption of alcoholic drinks, based on statistics collected by HM

Customs and Excise of the quantities of spirits, beer and wine retained for use in the United Kingdom, and give detailed nutritional analyses.

Agricultural censuses and surveys

The 1974 June Agricultural Census

The provisional results of this census in England and Wales were published in a Press Notice on 15 August 1974 (1).

These show an increase in the wheat acreage to a level unprecedented in peacetime since 1878. Compared with June 1973 there have been decreases in barley, oats and mixed corn, but a rise in the total cereals acreage. There has been an increase in the area of fodder crops including beans for stockfeeding and maize cut green, but a decrease in the area under potatoes. The area under horticultural crops has risen.

Dairy cows have decreased but beef cows have increased compared with June 1973: however, the number of beef-type heifers in calf (first calf) as well as of dairy-type heifers in calf was less than a year before. The total pig breeding herd was smaller than in June 1973, and within this total the number of gilts has also fallen. The numbers of breeding ewes and of lambs have increased. The egg-laying flock has increased, but growing pullets are down compared with June 1973; there have been decreases in the numbers of breeding fowls, broilers, turkeys, ducks and geese.

The provisional results of the June census in the United Kingdom were published in a Statistical Information Notice on 3 September 1974 (2).

The provisional results for the horticultural items in England and Wales collected at June 1974 were published in September.

The final results of the June census in England and Wales are expected to be published in November and those for the United Kingdom in December.

Sample Pig Enquiry

April 1974

This sample enquiry was carried out in accordance with the relevant legislation of the European Economic Community. The raised results for England and Wales and for the United Kingdom were published in a Statistical Information Notice on 8 July 1974 (3).

August 1974

The raised results of this EEC enquiry in England and Wales and the United Kingdom were published in October.

The raised results of this enquiry in England and Wales are expected to be published in November.

References

- (1) Press Notice No. 268 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (2) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 233/74) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (3) Statistical Information Notices (Stats 183/74) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

TRANSPORT

Long distance travel

The effective planning and development of long-distance personal travel facilities within Great Britain by land or air cannot be achieved without some knowledge of the pattern of demand for this type of travel and how it changes both over time and between regions. In particular data are often required relating to certain inter-city routes (for example, London-Manchester-Glasgow) when improvements to existing facilities are being planned or when innovations are contemplated. The type of information needed includes the number of journeys in a given period between various pairs of points along the routes, the main method of travel used and the purpose of the journey.

As far as rail and air journeys are concerned, this information can be gathered by interview surveys on train or aircraft during the journey. However, collection of route data on journeys by road requires the stopping of a sample of vehicles and there are interviewing difficulties particularly if the route lies on a motorway. As an alternative approach the Department of the Environment and British Railways Board have jointly initiated a series of surveys of residents living in the major conurbations to determine the level and the characteristics of their journeys of more than twenty-five miles.

Each survey covers conurbations with a resident population of around seven million from which a random sample of about 30,000 persons aged 18 or over is drawn. With this relatively large sample sufficient journeys are reported with which to estimate the passenger flows on the main inter-city routes leading from each conurbation. Most of the information is obtained via a postal questionnaire. A response rate of more than 70 per cent has been achieved by offer of an incentive for returning a completed questionnaire. In order to avoid bias this approach is followed up by interviews with a sub-sample of the non-respondents. In addition a sample of the 16-17 year olds resident in the selected households is sent postal questionnaires.

Apart from the standard questions on origin and destination, travel method and journey purpose, respondents are asked to provide information for each journey on other topics such as the day of the week, the reason for choice of transport, the number of adults and children sharing the journey, the age, sex and occupation of the respondent, and whether a car was available to the household. A few further questions are included on regular journeys to work.

Throughout 1973 the conurbations surveyed were Merseyside, Selne, West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire. A second survey, launched in July 1974 and planned to run until June 1975, covers the new counties of West Midlands, Tyne and Wear, and Cleveland, and areas in Scotland representing the Glasgow and Edinburgh conurbations, and the Dundee and Aberdeen urban areas. Also begun in July 1974 was a national survey on similar lines to those run in conurbations. The purpose of this is partly to estimate the total amount of long-distance travel in the country and partly to provide spatial and temporal scaling factors for the conurbation surveys.

The work on these surveys is carried out for the sponsors by Opinion Research Centre, who also devised the particular survey method.

Further information can be obtained from Mr J. M. Munden, Directorate of Statistics, Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 3EB.

Annual Digest of Port Statistics 1973

This National Ports Council publication has been revised and extended. To enable information to be published more quickly, the *Digest* now appears in two parts. Volume I contains the statistics of container and roll-on traffic formerly published separately, as well as the port authority commodity statistics, and figures of passenger traffic and manpower.

Volume II, to be published later, will contain analyses of port traffic by port, overseas trading area and commodity based on data supplied by HM Customs, together with information on port facilities and a summary table on port finance.

Both tables and notes have been simplified and revised. A change in titling practice means that the year shown in the title is that to which most of the information relates.

Reference

Annual Digest of Port Statistics 1973 Volume I (published) and *Volume II* (forthcoming). Obtainable from the National Ports Council, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DZ. Telephone: 01-242 1200. (Price £10 each Volume).

HOME FINANCE

Eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and Special Deposits

The regular table in the Statistical Annex of the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* has been extended as from September 1974 to include details of non-interest-bearing supplementary deposits. These arise out of arrangements, announced by the Bank in December 1973, for improving control over the money supply and bank lending.

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

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National Income and Expenditure 1963-1973

National Income and Expenditure 1963-1973 (Blue Book) was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office on 13 September 1974 price 91p net. It should be noted that the titles of previous issues in this annual series of publications referred to the year of publication but that of the current and future issues will identify the time period covered by most of the tables therein.

Two new tables have been introduced this year showing (a) an analysis of industrial production by type of market; and (b) estimates for selected years of the contribution to the gross domestic product of seventeen industry groups within manufacturing. The October issue of *Economic Trends* included the usual eleven year run of quarterly estimates revised to agree with the annual figures contained in the Blue Book.

Derived statistics of national income and expenditure

Economic Trends for October each year contains additional tables providing percentages derived from the figures published in the National Income and Expenditure Blue Book. The time-table for producing the Blue Book does not allow time for the inclusion there of these derived figures but, as they are of general interest and widely used, the figures are made available in this way. The derived percentages given include those for the composition of total final expenditure, total domestic income and total personal income; also given are growth triangles (which show the annual rates of change between any given pair of years) for gross domestic product at constant factor cost and real personal disposable income in the years 1952 to 1973. Similar growth triangles are available on request from Mr E. A. Doggett, Central Statistical Office (Telephone: 01-930 5422 extension 638) for the main components

of final expenditure at constant prices (consumers' expenditure, public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services, gross domestic fixed capital formation; exports and imports of goods and services, and total final expenditure).

Additional quarterly national accounts data

Economic Trends for October 1974 includes quarterly estimates of company sector stock appreciation given for the first time. The quality of the quarterly estimates of stock appreciation is still poor but in view of the great increase in their significance it was decided that the estimates should be published for the convenience of users and to assist in a better understanding of the commentary on the quarterly accounts which, in recent times, has laid considerable stress on the different movements in company profits measured before and after deducting stock appreciation. The figures are given in Table 6 - 'Appropriation account of companies' and gross trading profits are shown both inclusive and exclusive of stock appreciation.

Also published in the October 1974 issue of *Economic Trends* are quarterly estimates of exports and imports of goods and services revalued at constant prices, distinguishing goods from services for the first time. These figures are given in a special section of Table 11 - 'International transactions'.

Reference

Economic Trends (HMSO) October 1974 (Price 85p net).

LOCAL AND REGIONAL STATISTICS

Abstract of Regional Statistics 1974

The 1974 edition of the *Abstract of Regional Statistics* will be published in December. The *Abstract* is compiled by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Directorates of Government Departments and brings together a selection of the main economic and social statistics available for the regions of England, and for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The *Abstract* comprises fifteen sections, each dealing with a topic such as education, health and employment. This year, the nucleus of tables on health statistics has been greatly expanded; more information on the characteristics of the unemployed will be available in the employment section; and the tables on housing have been placed in a separate section which has been expanded to include new tables on the characteristics of the dwelling stock and on dwelling prices. Another important table, appearing in the *Abstract* for the first time, is on capital expenditure in the various branches of manufacturing industry.

Many of the sections are preceded by introductory notes which explain in detail the coverage and method of data collection. These notes have been up-dated and extended for the 1974 edition.

As an innovation, the *Abstract* this year includes a number of 'regional profiles'. Under the heading 'key indicators', each profile has a series of demographic, economic and social statistics, with comparisons available with the equivalent figures for the United Kingdom. Some of these comparisons appear in graphical form. Additionally, one topic has been selected for detailed presentation; this year, it is the industrial structure of wages and employment.

As the statistics included in the *Abstract* relate to 1973 and earlier years, they are presented on the regional boundaries in force at that time. However, a map illustrates how these boundaries changed on 1 April 1974. An index of further sources is also included.

Reference

Abstract of Regional Statistics 1974 (HMSO) December 1974 (Price to be announced).

Local government reorganisation

New Districts for Old is the title of a new publication which has been produced by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, and it is intended to provide a complete guide to the identification of local government reorganisation changes, particularly in terms of the electoral registers.

The need for such a guide became obvious when the full complications of reorganisation were made known. The majority of surveys of population undertaken by the Social Survey Division of OPCS require national samples of multistage design, and the most frequently used form for drawing such samples has been the Register of Electors. There had always been certain difficulties in identifying selected local authorities (and parts thereof) in the electoral registers, since it was not general practice to specify the local authority for each polling district in a constituency. Since the 1 April 1974, when the Local Government Act, 1972, was implemented, and the 1332 existing authorities were replaced by 369 new districts in England and Wales, it has proved equally difficult not only to identify the new authorities and wards within, but to relate them to the old county boroughs, municipal boroughs, urban districts, rural districts, wards and parishes. It is hoped, therefore, that this guide will fill any gaps in identification.

The guide will be a limited edition, available only from the Social Survey Division of OPCS, and the price of the three volumes is not yet fixed.

Enquiries on purchasing to:

Mrs M. Goldschmidt,
Social Survey Division,
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
St. Catherines House,
10 Kingsway,
London,
WC2B 6JP,
Telephone: 01-242 0262 ext. 2292.

Enquiries on content and use of tables to:

Mr R. M. Blunden or Miss Sheila Gray
Telephone: 01-242 0262 ext. 2383 and 2359 respectively.

OPCS is also preparing a booklet for publication later this year showing the correlation between the local government areas as constituted before and after April 1974 at district, county and region levels (along the lines of the lists in the Introduction and Tables 1 and 2 of Volume 1 of *New Districts for Old* detailed below). The booklet contains tables which could be used as a basis for converting data for pre-April 1974 areas into data for the new areas and vice-versa; quick reference charts and a map provide a useful guide to local government changes in terms of administrative areas and populations.

Enquiries on publication date and price to:

Publications Officer,
Office of Population Census and Surveys,
St. Catherines House,
10 Kingsway,
London,
WC2 6JP,
Telephone: 01-242 0262 ext. 2207 or 2471

Enquiries on contents and use of tables to:

01-242 0262 ext. 2171 or 2183.

References

New Districts for Old by R. M. Blunden and Sheila Gray, Sampling Branch, Social Survey Division, OPCS.

The guide will be published in three parts with contents as follows:

Volume 1 (England and Wales)

Scheduled for early November.

Introduction contains lists of

- (a) the constitution of the new Standard Regions, and
- (b) the reorganisation of counties - showing what has happened to each of the old counties, and giving the new counties into which they have been absorbed.

Table 1. An alphabetical index of old local authorities, giving the former county and the new district and county names for each.

Table 2. Gives the new districts by new counties, showing population and acreage figures, and the contents of each new district in terms of former local authorities and their counties.

Table 3. A breakdown of new districts by new wards, related to old authorities, parishes and wards, and new constituencies. This shows polling district letters and total electors for each new ward.

Volume 2 (England and Wales)

Scheduled for December.

Introduction.

Table 1. List of 1974 constituencies by number, name and old county, with total electorate and acreage, and contents in terms of new districts and their new counties.

Table 2. Breakdown of 1974 constituencies by polling districts, identified in terms of old local authorities/new districts; old wards/parishes and new wards; polling district letters, and range of electors' numbers in each polling district.

Volume 3 (Scotland)

Scheduled for May 1975.

This will contain for the Scottish local government reorganisation all the types of information given in Volumes 1 and 2 for England and Wales.

Reorganisation of Local Government Areas: Correlation of new and old areas (HMSO forthcoming).

Codes for the new local authorities

The Department of the Environment has devised a common code to be used in processing returns from the new local authorities in England and Wales. The code will be used in processing Departmental statistics and eventually will allow local authority statistics returned to different divisions within the Department to be linked. The code itself consists of four digits, the first two for the County and the second two for the District, plus a check character. Where local authorities and others intend to use a code for the new local authorities and have no special requirement for a particular coding structure they may like to consider adopting the Department of the Environment code. A comprehensive list of the codes may be obtained on request from:

The Department of the Environment,
Branch SPR4,
2 Marsham Street,
London,
SW1P 3EB,
Telephone: 01-212 8530.

OVERSEAS FINANCE

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73

Full details of the United Kingdom's balance of payments transactions during 1973 and the preceding decade were given in *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73* (Pink Book) published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office on 4 September 1973 price 97p net. This 1974 issue of the Pink Book contains calendar year estimates of the United Kingdom's transactions with the rest of the world and of its external assets and liabilities. (Note: The titles of previous issues in this annual series of publications referred to the year of publication but that of the current and future issues will identify the time period covered by most of the tables contained therein.)

The earnings of invisible exporters

In order to give due prominence to the importance of invisible earnings in the balance of payments, a new table in the monthly Press Notice issued by the Central Statistical Office and the Department of Trade now gives estimates, for recent quarters, of the total invisible credits and debits and of the resultant balance. Also shown are estimates of the balance in the most recent months, all of the above figures being expressed as monthly rates.

Invisibles account - forecasting model

The August issue of the *National Institute Economic Review* contains an article, 'A forecasting model for the United Kingdom invisible account', by P. Phillips, which describes the estimation and evaluation of an econometric model of the private services and property income items in the balance of payments (both debits and credits).

Individual equations were investigated by ordinary least squares estimation methods for shipping, civil aviation, travel and other private services and for direct investment income, portfolio investment income and other investment income. Although the results were uneven in quality, most of the equations gave a statistically satisfactory account of past movements and seemed to offer hope of acceptable forecasting performance.

Equations were also estimated for private services and for investment income as aggregates. These were in the main rather simpler than the equations for the individual categories and were intended partly to provide benchmarks against which the explanatory power and forecasting ability of the individual equations could be assessed. In most cases the gains arising from the disaggregated approach were of only minor importance.

The ability of the equations to forecast known values of the dependent variables outside the estimation period from actual values of the exogenous variables was also examined and compared with the performance of autoregressive equations. The latter were not conspicuously inferior, though the autoregressive equations might be expected to cope less well with structural changes as well as tending to amplify any initial forecasting errors.

Copies of the *Review* can be obtained from 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London, SW17 3HE.

United Kingdom official and private flows to developing countries

The second, annual article, bringing together all of the

figures for official development assistance and private flows to developing countries in 1973, appeared in the October issue of *Economic Trends*. The article compares last year's performance with that of the four previous years.

Reference

Economic Trends (HMSO) October 1974 (Price 85p net).

Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

External liabilities and claims of United Kingdom banks in foreign currencies

The regular table in the Statistical Annex of the *Bulletin* has been extended as from September 1974 to include figures for the additional countries which were the subject of an article in the June 1974 *Bulletin* (pages 176-177). At the same time, geographical details in United States dollars have been discontinued.

Exchange reserves and other liabilities and claims in sterling

The regular tables in the Statistical Annex of the *Bulletin* have been re-arranged to show separate figures for a grouping of oil-exporting countries. The detailed geographical analysis has been discontinued.

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

INTERNATIONAL

Taxes and social security contributions: international comparisons

An article published in the October 1974 issue of *Economic Trends* by the Central Statistical Office shows a comparison of taxation in thirteen of the world's leading industrial countries for the years 1970-1972. The tables are based on international returns made to OECD and show for each country total taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross national product and, for the latest year, an analysis by type of tax. Similar articles covering earlier periods have appeared in the May 1969, August 1970, May 1971, October 1972 and October 1973 issues of *Economic Trends*.

Reference

Economic Trends (HMSO) monthly (Price 85p net).

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EEC agricultural and food statistics

A revised edition of this booklet, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with the

latest available data at the time of printing, is now available from the Ministry's Publications Branch at Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 2DT; price 73p including postage.

The one hundred and five page booklet is intended to be a handy desk reference to agricultural statistical information in the Community, and the information has been drawn from a wide range of national and international sources. It covers agricultural output and resources, supplies and utilisation of all the main agricultural commodities, international trade and sources of supply of food and feedingstuffs for the nine member states, and an analysis of the Community budget expenditure.

SURVEY CONTROL

Survey Control Unit

Surveys assessed

The total number of surveys assessed during the third calendar quarter of 1974 was one hundred and fifty-two, an increase of over ninety for the same quarter last year. Details are given in the table below (see *Statistical News* 21.15 for a description of the terms used).

Surveys assessed during third quarter 1974

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Un-recog-nised	Under con-sider-ation	Provi-sional recog-nition	Full recog-nition		
Small <i>ad hoc</i>	-	5	27	58	3	93
Other <i>ad hoc</i>	-	2	28	11	2	43
Continuous	-	-	1	15	-	16
Total	-	7	56	84	5	152

The majority of surveys assessed this quarter have come from the Department of the Environment, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Scottish Education Department, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. With the exception of those from the Department of Health and Social Security, the majority of these were new surveys, those from the Scottish Education Department forming part of a new system for collecting educational data. Most other government departments also launched at least one new survey during the quarter.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Annual Abstract of Statistics 1974

The 1974 issue of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* will be published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in December. 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 as far as they are available for the years 1963 to 1973 and in a few tables also for the early months of 1974.

Reference

Annual Abstract of Statistics 1974 No. 111 (HMSO) December 1974 (Price to be announced).

Reprints from Economic Trends

Many issues of *Economic Trends* containing articles of lasting interest are out of print. A further collection of these articles covering the issues between December 1971 and December 1973 has therefore been published as the Seventh Series of *New Contributions to Economic Statistics*.

The articles included in this reprint are grouped as follows:

National accounts

- Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product based on output data: A new series
- Measurement of GDP in 1972
- Preliminary estimates of regional gross domestic product

Input-output and production

- Historical series of the index of industrial production 1963=100
- Historical series of the index of industrial production 1970=100
- Market sector analysis of production
- The clarification of economic structure in the United Kingdom in 1968
- Construction industry: Revised series of output statistics 1963-1972 (Great Britain)
- Statistics of deliveries and orders in the engineering industries. The background to the new monthly enquiry

Financial

- Economic accounts for agriculture
- Overseas owned United Kingdom companies and their finance
- United Kingdom official and private flows to developing countries 1972
- Monthly money stock

Methodological

- Measuring variability in economic time series

Spectral study of the seasonal adjustment of the United Kingdom trade series

Trends in earnings

Cars

The motor transactions survey 1971.

Reference

Studies in Official Statistics No. 24 *New Contributions to Economic Statistics: Seventh Series* (HMSO) November 1974 (Price £2.65 net).

Facts in Focus

A new edition of the popular reference book *Facts in Focus* is to be published at the end of November. Compiled by the Central Statistical Office, this pocket book of statistics contains a wealth of information on the social and economic conditions of life in the United Kingdom today. This second edition has been substantially revised; more emphasis has been placed on social and environmental statistics and a new section compares and contrasts conditions here in the United Kingdom with those in other EEC countries and also, where possible, with Japan, the USA and the USSR.

Reference

Facts in Focus (Penguin Books) November 1974 (60p net).

COMPUTER PRINTING

Computer system for producing statistical tables

The Department of Finance, Northern Ireland, has developed a computer system for producing statistical tables for publication using Her Majesty's Stationery Office's Linatron 505 filmsetter. Developed by the Department's Computer Services Branch initially for the 1971 Census of Population, the system is based on an ICL 1900 series computer and is designed to operate in conjunction with a similarly based computerised interface system developed specifically by HMSO to handle this type of application. To date a number of Census Reports incorporating tables produced by the system have been published.

The first stage of the process is for the user department to specify, on forms designed for the purpose, the basic formats of the various tables including table and box headings, line titles, rulings, spacing, type sizes and styles etc. This information is then input to the system on punched paper tape and is processed by a series of programs (some standard ICL programs, others specially written) to produce a magnetic tape file of 'skeleton' pages; the programs incorporate validation and editing routines and, in addition, provide for the production of print-outs to permit visual checking, thereby ensuring that the basic format of

each table is correct. Computer accumulated data is then merged with the skeleton pages to create a magnetic tape to HMSO specification, containing all the data required for the printing of the various tables. Where several versions of the same table have to be produced – a typical example is where a census table is printed for each administrative area as well as at County and at Northern Ireland level – the system is designed to handle automatically the packing of several tables within a page and the reproduction of the page as often as necessary to accommodate all the tables.

A filmsetter simulation program has been developed which prints tables on lineflo for final checking before they go to the Linatron and as a further safeguard before proceeding with the full filmsetter processing, a test file containing one page from each table is produced and set for a proof-printing on the Linatron; this ensures that each table is as intended and that it is acceptable visually as well as factually.

The filmsetter output can take alternative forms, that for the population census being on bromide paper from which printing plates are produced by means of photolithographic processes.

The system is considered to have significant advantages over more conventional printing methods: laborious, costly and often repetitive typesetting operations are avoided. Having once established the basic format for a single table (or page of tables) all that is necessary is to check that the variable data, that is, titles, figures, etc., have been correctly incorporated. The need for extensive proof-reading and correcting operations is thereby eliminated. Being fully integrated with the main computer processing system which accumulates the various analyses, the system avoids the transcription and other errors usually associated with conventional manual procedures. Output is of a very high typographic quality and uniformity of standard and of presentation can be assured.

Although designed initially for the 1971 Population Census, it is probable that the system could, with suitable modifications, prove useful in other applications.

For further information please contact:

Mr W. Rainey,
Department of Finance,
Computer Services Branch,
Management Services Building,
1 Stoney Road,
Stormont,
Belfast,
BT4 3SX.
Telephone: Belfast (0232) 650431 ext. 56.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Sir Claus Moser

Sir Claus Moser, Head of the Government Statistical Service, was last month elected Chairman of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The election took place at the beginning of the eighteenth session of the Commission which was held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

Sir Claus is also currently Chairman of the Conference of European Statisticians.

Extra-mural appointments of Civil Service Department staff

Mr C. P. H. Marks (Head of Statistics 2, CSD) has been elected Deputy President of the British Computer Society. This honour, when taken together with some of the current extra-mural appointments of other CSD Statistics staff, provides an interesting example of the conjunction of skills and expertise which are nowadays being applied in personnel management and especially in manpower planning in the Civil Service. Mr J. A. Rowntree (former Head of Statistics 1) is Vice-Chairman of the Manpower Society; Mr R. F. A. Hopes (Head of Statistics 3) is an Hon. Secretary of the Royal Statistical Society; and Mr A. R. Smith (Director of Statistics) is a member of the Council of the Institute of Manpower Studies and of a National Committee of the Institute of Personnel Management.

Appointments and changes

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr E. Jones, AUS (Stats), has retired from his post as Head of the Defence Statistical Organisation and has taken up an appointment with the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth.

Mr K. F. Glover, Chief Statistician, Department of the Environment, has been promoted to Assistant Under Secretary of State (Statistics) and succeeds Mr Jones as Head of the Defence Statistical Organisation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr J. A. Rowntree, Chief Statistician, Civil Service Department, has transferred to the Department of Health and Social Security to head the new SR4 Division.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr B. J. Billington, Statistician, Department of Energy, has been promoted Chief Statistician and succeeds Mr Glover as Head of STB Division.

CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Mr D. B. Manwaring, Statistician, Department of Industry, has been promoted Chief Statistician and succeeds Mr Rowntree as Head of Statistics 1 Division.

List of Principal Statistical Series and Publications

1974 EDITION

Amendment list no. 1 — July to September 1974

Introductory note

The *List of Principal Statistical Series and Publications*, first published in 1972, has been revised. In the 1974 edition, published in November 1974 (HMSO Price 80p net), it is stated that details of important amendments and additions to the list will appear quarterly in *Statistical News* thus enabling users to keep their copies up to date. Accordingly a list of amendments, covering the period from July to September 1974 is given below. Off-prints of this list can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Telephone: 01-930 5422, extension 545.

Amendments to Part I. List of Principal Series

	Page
Population and vital statistics	
1. Population statistics	1
(a) Census of population figures	
After <i>Census 1971, Scotland, Scottish Population Summary</i> in the list of publications Add <i>Census 1971, Scotland, Population Tables</i> .	
After both <i>Non-private households</i> and <i>Usual residence</i> in the list of national volume topics Add the suffix (2)	
After <i>Housing</i> in the list of national volume topics Add <i>Age, marital condition and general tables</i> .	
Agriculture and Food	11
2. Fisheries	
(b) Casualties and accidents	
Delete from heading <i>Deep sea trawlers: casualties to vessels and accidents to men</i> . Substitute <i>Casualties to vessels and accidents to men, Return for 1972</i> .	
Add at end of notes 'Previously this data was contained in <i>Deep sea trawlers; casualties to vessels and accidents to men</i> , published in 1970 and 1973 only.'	
Transport and communication	15
3. Sea transport	
(d) Casualties to merchant ships and deaths of seamen and passengers	
Delete from heading <i>Shipping Casualties and Deaths</i> . Substitute <i>Casualties to vessels and accidents to men, Return for 1972</i> .	
Add at end of notes 'Prior to 1974, i.e. the 1971 return, this data was published in <i>Shipping Casualties and Deaths</i> .'	

Amendments to Part II. List of Publications

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Delete the symbol ⁽⁴⁾ against the following **Business Monitors**
PQ 262, PQ 263

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Delete the symbol ⁽⁴⁾ against each of the following **Business Monitors**

PA 216	PA 239.2	PA 277	PA 321
PA 219	PA 261	PA 279.1	PA 322
PA 221	PA 263	PA 279.3	PA 333
PA 229.1	PA 271.2	PA 279.4	PA 336
PA 229.2	PA 271.3	PA 279.5	PA 338
PA 231	PA 274	PA 279.6	PA 339.3
PA 232	PA 275	PA 312	PA 339.4
PA 239.1			

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Delete the symbol ⁽⁴⁾ against each of the following **Business Monitors**

PA 353	PA 364	PA 399.8	PA 422.2
PA 354	PA 368	PA 411	PA 423
PA 361	PA 369	PA 414	PA 429.1
PA 363	PA 380	PA 418	PA 429.2

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Delete the symbol ⁽⁴⁾ against each of the following **Business Monitors**

PA 431	PA 450	PA 479	PA 484.2
PA 432	PA 469.1	PA 481	PA 494.1
PA 433	PA 472	PA 482.2	PA 494.3
PA 441	PA 473	PA 483	PA 495
PA 446	PA 474	PA 484.1	

CAA Monthly Statistics

Add after this entry the following new entry:

Casualties to vessels and accidents to men. Return for 1972	Annual	Department of Industry	11,15
50p			

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Census 1971, Great Britain, Advanced Analysis

Add after this entry the following new entry:

Census 1971, Great Britain, Age, Marital Condition and General Tables £1.55	Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1
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Census 1971, Great Britain, Economic Activity Part 1 (100%)

Add after this entry the following two new entries:

Census 1971, Great Britain, Housing Summary Tables 95p	Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1
Census 1971, Great Britain, Non-private Households £3.50	Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1

Census 1971, England and Wales, Availability of Cars

Add after this entry the following new entry:

Census 1971, England and Wales, Usual Residence Tables £1.40	Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1
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Census 1971, Scotland, Scottish Population Summary

Add after this entry the following new entry:

Census 1971, Scotland, Population Tables £3.70	Decennial	General Register Office, Scotland	1
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Financial Statement (Northern Ireland)

Delete 18½p (1972-73) Substitute 15p (1974-75)

Page 43

National Income and Expenditure

Delete 85p (1973) Substitute 91p (1963-1973)

National Savings Committee, Annual Report

Delete 47p (1971-72) Substitute 50p (1973-74)

Northern Ireland Education Statistics, 2 vols.

Delete (Nos. 15 and 16 1973) Substitute (No. 16 1973, No. 17 1974)

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies,

Part 3 Industrial and Provident Societies

Delete 54p (1972) Substitute 58p (1973)

Scottish Economic Bulletin
Delete 31½p Substitute 50p

Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables
Delete 61p (1972) Substitute 65p (1973)

Statistical Review of England and Wales, The Registrar General's
Delete 1971: *Supplement on Abortion* 42p;
Substitute 1972: *Supplement on Abortion* 45p

United Kingdom Balance of Payments
Delete 90p (1973) Substitute 97p (1963-73)

Amendments to the Subject Index

Under census
Amend 'of population' to read 'of population, age, marital condition'

Alphabetical Index

The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number e.g. 26.31 signifies issue number 26, 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.

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