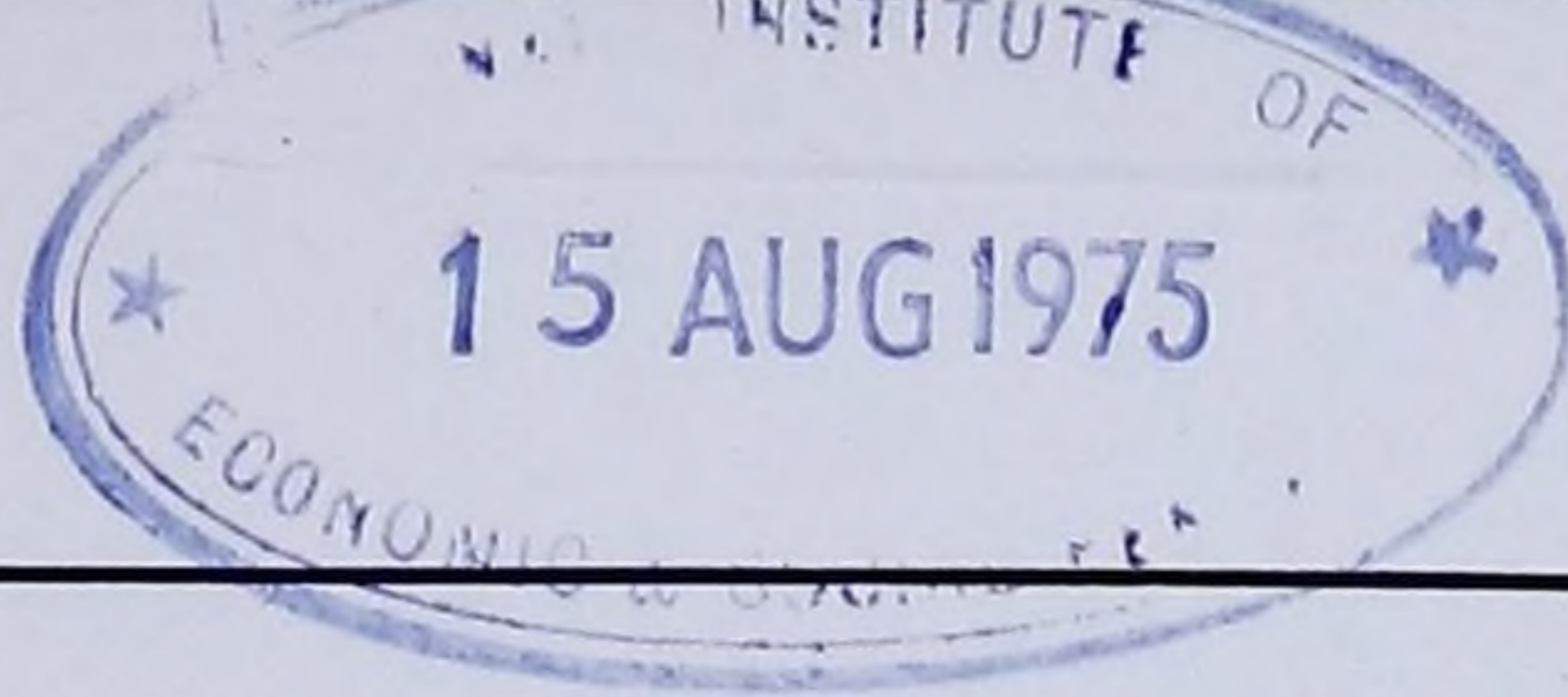


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FEBRUARY 1975

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# STATISTICAL NEWS

**Developments  
in British Official  
Statistics**

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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# Note by the Editor

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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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FEBRUARY 1975

**Statistical News No. 28**

**Developments  
in  
British  
Official  
Statistics**

LONDON  
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# The Distribution of Wealth and the Relevance of Age

by J. A. ASTIN, *Senior Assistant Statistician, Board of Inland Revenue*

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Everybody is aware that the private wealth of the nation is not enjoyed to an equal degree by each member of the population. The estimated total net wealth in private hands in Great Britain in 1972, as identified by the estate duty method, was in the region of £140,000 million, representing an average of about £2,500 for each man, woman and child.

But of course this average is the mean of a very widely spread distribution, ranging from the many millions of people (including most children) with no identified wealth at all, up to the handful of individuals with millions of pounds of capital.

These figures come from the latest in the series of estimates of personal wealth published annually by Inland Revenue Statistics Division. They are derived from estate duty returns which show each year the amount of capital passing on death, classified by sex and age-group.

The details of the estimation method are given in the notes in Inland Revenue Statistics. In broad outline the procedure is to apply the reciprocals of death rates to the numbers and capital of estates in each country, sex and age-group in order to arrive at an estimate of the wealth of the living. Partly because the basic data are a by-product of an administrative process, the estimates so obtained suffer from certain defects. For example no account is taken of the wealth of those who, for various reasons, do not require probate at death (an increasingly important section of this group are joint-owners of property, such as houses, which can be transferred at death without probate). At the other end of the wealth scale, no account is taken of property held in non-dutiable settlements. And life assurance policies (which in this country are a particularly important form of saving, and are often linked with house purchase) are valued for estate duty purposes at their maturity value (plus any bonuses), whereas in the hands of the living they are nearly always worth much less.<sup>(1)</sup>

Despite these serious deficiencies, the estate-multiplier method is probably the best method available – in this country at least – of obtaining comprehensive estimates of wealth and of its distribution, and the

Inland Revenue estimates have been widely used as basic material in academic research work in this connection.

The intention of this article is to use the latest data to examine one proposition which has been aired several times in recent years but which is still the centre of considerable controversy. The proposition is, simply, that in a society such as ours where people tend to make provision for old age, wealth is bound to become concentrated in the hands of the elderly. A graph of net wealth plotted against age would thus show a curve sloping upwards to retirement age as people save for their retirement and then falling away again as capital is used to supplement their lower post-retirement income. The spread of ages in the population is therefore thought to account for a considerable amount, if not most, of the observed inequality in the distribution of wealth.

This proposition was criticised in a paper by Professor Atkinson in 1971<sup>(2)</sup>, but was the subject of a further article in *The Economist*<sup>(3)</sup> and has been quoted in a recent pamphlet published by the Institute of Economic Affairs<sup>(4)</sup>. It has not been the practice of Inland Revenue Statistics Division to make regular analyses of the age distribution of wealth but, partly because of the current interest in the subject and partly because of the availability of a more flexible computer system, it was decided in 1974 to make some further analyses of the latest data, i.e. that for 1972. For the purpose of making the annual wealth estimates for publication, the mortality multipliers are averaged out to some extent *across* age-groups. This is done because there are comparatively few deaths each year in the lower age-groups, particularly in the larger estates. The smoothing is intended to provide a more reliable estimate of total wealth but the pattern of wealth-holding by age-group is thereby partially obscured.

For 1972, a second set of data using 'unsmoothed' multipliers was obtained, with the intention of producing wealth estimates which, although possibly less accurate in the total, would show a more accurate picture of the distribution between different age-groups.

Table 1. 1972 Wealth Distribution Statistics by Age Group

	UNITS	AGES								
		0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	All ages
Total population (A) ... ..	Thousands	20,660	7,003	6,291	6,689	6,307	4,710	2,112	478	54,249
Number of wealth-owners (B) ... ..	"	2,677	3,381	2,868	2,809	2,717	2,086	943	237	17,717 <sup>(1)</sup>
B as percentage of A ... ..	per cent	13	48	46	42	43	44	45	50	33
Total net wealth ... ..	£ thousand million	6.6	26.6	23.6	27.3	27.4	19.5	9.3	2.6	142.9 <sup>(1)</sup>
Proportion of total population	per cent	—	21	19	20	19	14	6	1	100
Proportion of total wealth										
<i>Percentages of wealth in: (2)</i>										
Top 1 per cent ... ..	per cent	15 (43)	29 (36)	16 (22)	19 (26)	18 (25)	15 (23)	16 (23)	16 (23)	19 (30)
Top 5 per cent ... ..	"	35 (70)	46 (55)	34 (47)	36 (52)	34 (50)	34 (50)	34 (51)	37 (53)	39 (59)
Top 10 per cent ... ..	"	48 (89)	54 (69)	46 (64)	47 (66)	49 (68)	48 (66)	49 (67)	52 (68)	51 (77)
Top 25 per cent ... ..	"	62 (100)	73 (90)	67 (90)	67 (91)	70 (93)	69 (91)	69 (92)	74 (92)	72 (95)
<i>Smallest estate in: (2)</i>										
Top 1 per cent ... ..	£ thousand	30 (6)	97 (48)	103 (53)	130 (65)	137 (79)	118 (72)	125 (79)	146 (102)	110 (48)
Top 5 per cent ... ..	"	8 (—)	24 (13)	29 (16)	36 (18)	46 (22)	43 (21)	49 (23)	58 (31)	32 (12)
Top 10 per cent ... ..	"	5 (—)	14 (8)	17 (9)	21 (10)	25 (11)	23 (11)	26 (12)	31 (15)	18 (7)
Top 25 per cent ... ..	"	0.2 (—)	7 (0.4)	8 (0.8)	10 (0.8)	11 (1)	10 (1)	11 (1)	11 (3)	8 (—)
Gini coefficient <sup>(2)</sup> ... ..	per cent	67 (96)	67 (84)	60 (82)	59 (83)	62 (84)	61 (83)	62 (83)	66 (83)	65 (88)
Mean wealth of wealth-owners ... ..	£ thousand	2.5	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.3	9.5	10.0	11.0	8.1
Mean wealth of total population ... ..	"	0.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.3	2.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Figures do not agree exactly with those in Inland Revenue Statistics 1974 because of the different multipliers used.

<sup>(2)</sup> The figures in brackets are those which are obtained when the whole population in each age-group (i.e. not only wealth-owners) is taken into account, making the assumption that the added population has no wealth.



The resulting data were subjected to further analysis, some results of which are summarised in Table 1. It is hoped to provide further analyses, and take the discussion further, in a subsequent article. For the moment, however, reference will be made rather briefly to the more interesting features.

Evidence in support of the 'inverse U-shape' hypothesis described above is weak. Average wealth does increase slightly from age 25 to 64 (but only from £3,800 to £4,300) and decrease slightly in the next age-group (to £4,100) but then increases quite sharply (to £5,300) for the over-85s. It is possible that the sharp rise in wealth of the very old can be at least partly accounted for by the likelihood that the wealthiest section of the group received inheritances at a time when death duties were very low compared with present levels; before the First World War an estate with a purchasing power of £1m in 1972 would have been subject to estate duty at a rate of only 10 per cent compared with 68.5 per cent in 1972. The former figure, it is true, might have been higher if other death duties are taken into account, but the difference in rates would still be very large.

A calculation of the Gini coefficient (defined as one-half the mean difference divided by the mean, and adjusted for the grouping of data) for each age-group results in a figure not far below that for the total population of wealth-owners in five out of the eight age-groups, and a figure equal to or above that of all ages for the age-groups 0-34 and 85+. In other words, the distribution of wealth within each age-group is in general not markedly more equal than in the population as a whole; the lifetime-saving hypothesis would appear not to be the main reason for the observed inequalities in the population as a whole. It has already been suggested above that inherited wealth accounts for much of the wealth of the very old and it seems possible that this is also a contributory factor in the observed inequality among the lower age-groups. Indeed, it was the conclusion of Professor Atkinson in 1971 (using data for the years 1963-67) that inherited wealth was an important factor in the way in which wealth was distributed in Britain<sup>(5)</sup>. Many years earlier, Josiah Wedgwood reached the same conclusion, finding, for example, that in a sample survey of wills in the Probate Registry, over 90 per cent of large estates were inherited before the age of 35<sup>(6)</sup>.

Polanyi and Wood, in their recent pamphlet<sup>(4)</sup>, combined some of Professor Atkinson's data with population statistics to produce an interesting table which showed that for the adult population the proportionate share of wealth increased markedly with age; in the age-group 25-34 only 11.8 per cent of wealth was owned by 19.8 per cent of the population - a proportion

of 60 per cent - whereas in the top age-groups, over 75, 10.7 per cent of the wealth was owned by only 7.0 per cent of the population - a proportion of 153 per cent. Again, these data were based on average figures for the five years 1963-67. The new Inland Revenue data, for 1972, paint a very different picture. The two sets of figures are compared below in Table 2.

Table 2. Proportion of wealth as percentage of proportion of adults

Age-group	per cent						
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over
1963-67 average	60	75	99	129	134	152	158
1972	94	93	100	107	102	108	132

Although the latest data are subject to a higher degree of error than the earlier figure (by being derived from estates measured in only one year instead of five) it does seem that there has been a change in the pattern of ownership of wealth in recent years. It is possible that a large part of this change could be due to a larger proportion of young people owning houses which have themselves increased dramatically in value over the period in question.

Examination of aspects of Table 1 shows how important it is not to attach too much weight to the absolute value of the Gini coefficient. To take the most extreme illustration, the proportion of wealth owned by the top 5 per cent of wealth owners in the bottom two age-groups were respectively 15 and 29 per cent. The Gini coefficients were both 67 per cent, although the distributions are clearly very different. Such differences are bound to occur where a single coefficient is used to summarise the shape of a whole distribution.

The observed pattern of the distribution of wealth undoubtedly results from the interaction of a number of factors. The present analysis has merely isolated one factor, age, which has often been claimed to account for much of the observed inequality. In the event that claim cannot be substantiated, and it would seem that the main sources of the inequality must be sought elsewhere.

#### References

- (1) *Inland Revenue Statistics 1974* (HMSO 1975), pp. 174-176.
- (2) A. B. Atkinson, *The Distribution of Wealth and the Individual Life-Cycle*, Oxford Economic Papers, July 1971.
- (3) *The Economist*, 26 May 1973, pp. 16-18.
- (4) G. Polanyi and J. B. Wood, *How Much Inequality?* (Institute of Economic Affairs, 1974).
- (5) A. B. Atkinson, *Unequal Shares* (Allen Lane, 1972), (esp. chaps. 3 and 4).
- (6) J. Wedgwood, *The Economics of Inheritance*, (Penguin, 1939), p. 189.

# Multivariate socio-economic area classifications

J. Craig, Statistician, *Office of Population Censuses and Surveys*

Multivariate area classifications group together areas which are similar in 'n' dimensions rather than in the one or two dimensions implicit in the more familiar regional or urban/rural classifications; their attraction is that since they use much more information they are more meaningful than single or two dimensional groupings. This article sets out some of the tentative thoughts and plans which are being explored at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

In recent years much work has been done on the multivariate classification of areas, based largely on the Census of Population. In the United Kingdom this dates from the study by Moser and Scott published in 1961 (*British Towns*), although there had been earlier classifications. Following the production of small area statistics in the 1961 Census programme, there have been numerous classifications of wards or enumeration districts within a local authority or a group of adjoining local authorities. This suggests that there may be a case for extending the work to a national scale. If adopted by OPCS it could be used as standard practice when analysing a wide range of data, for example Census, General Household Survey, mortality, etc. Samples could also be analysed in this way provided they were large enough to subdivide.

For those to whom the idea is a new one the analogy with the social class or socio-economic group of an individual may help. These are classifications which bring out the differences in many variables between large groups of individuals. Similarly it might be worthwhile to classify area units because, for example, the type of area a person lives in is related to many things that happen to the person, and much planning is done on an area basis. Although OPCS would generally use such a classification to aggregate statistical information, other users might find the classification of the areas relevant, for example, as a starting point to compare the levels of a particular service, or expenditure between areas. A number of questions of detail immediately spring to mind – what areas would be used – local authorities, wards or what? What variables? What precisely is meant by 'similar' areas?

## Shortcomings of existing area classifications

Existing area classifications are largely based on spatial contiguity – ranging from regional analyses down to enumeration districts or grid squares. Comparison may be made between the 'best' and 'worst' regions of local authorities to demonstrate the differences between different groups of people or households. Used in this way the classifications are a stratifying device; it is improbable that they maximise the differences in the data between groups of individuals or households. However, they have the advantages of being standard classifications which are easy to understand and readily available. Slightly greater stratification is sometimes introduced by analysing by type or size of local authority but multivariate classifications have potentially far greater powers of stratification.

## Pragmatic and purposive classifications

A distinction can be made between a classification which is intended to bring out some pre-determined social or economic dimension and a more pragmatic classification which takes no *a priori* view. For example possible pre-determined dimensions might refer to 'deprivation', and 'affluence', so that the classification would be intended to distinguish between areas of different types or degrees of deprivation. The pragmatic approach attempts to distinguish between groups of areas which are different but not to attach any ranking or to label them except in a rough and ready way. The analogy with social class and socio-economic group classifications of individuals may help to emphasise the difference. Socio-economic groups are not intended to provide a ranking but simply to group people together in reasonably homogeneous groups; a ranking is however implied in the social class analysis.

In practice the two approaches cannot be wholly separated for even if a pragmatic approach is adopted something akin to deprivation may well be one of the types of areas that is identified.

The emphasis in this article is on the pragmatic approach because this seems to be the more realistic. Purposive classifications involve more severe theoretical

problems and it seems doubtful if number crunching can produce such classifications except by using tautological definitions.

### Objections to multivariate classifications

A number of criticisms can be made of the ideas so far put forward. One is that there is no need for OPCS to produce area classifications because anyone who wishes to do so can produce and use their own classification which, as it will be designed for their own use, will inevitably be better. There are three reasons why this is not the end of the story. Firstly it is a large, preliminary, *ad hoc* exercise; secondly much of the value of a classification accrues as it is used over time for many types of data; thirdly it may not be possible for an outsider even to re-analyse the particular set of data they are interested in if it has not been published in a suitably disaggregated form (e.g. *General Household Survey*).

Another criticism is that a *general* socio-economic classification is a meaningless concept. This in turn can be argued in several ways. One is that no such animal exists. Empirical work is required to decide this. It would then be seen if a single overall classification were appropriate or whether two or three were better suited to the statistical properties of the data. (Or whether only univariate classifications were justified.)

A further related criticism is that the choice of variables in a general classification appears to be arbitrary and so therefore, it is concluded, are the results. But the variables are only arbitrary in a limited sense – they are for example all items which are important in some way or they would not be collected. The sensitivity of the classification to the exclusion or modification of particular variables can be tested as part of the empirical work. Moreover the choice of variables for more specific classifications is also arbitrary so the differences are of degree and not of kind.

Lastly a general classification may be regarded as being of dubious validity in the sense that it is difficult to explain. Again this applies to any multivariate classification and is not wholly logical as it is unreasonable to require a new classification to be necessarily identifiable in terms of preconceived notions. One of the ideas of using the wide range of socio-economic variables is to obtain fresh insights into the relations between areas.

An alternative argument is that although the concept of a general socio-economic classification is acceptable the variables which are readily available – mainly from the Population Census – are too restrictive for a genuine general socio-economic classification. (For example infant mortality, crime, children in receipt of

free school milk, size of garden etc are excluded). In principle non-Census data could be included but practically this is difficult. But many existing studies use only Census data so this objection does not seem overwhelming.

The argument has been used that because classifications have been done at a local level, or for a restricted national population (e.g. Moser and Scott's work was for towns of over 50,000 population), the same kind of procedures may be justifiable for the whole country. A possible objection is that this extension makes the data too heterogeneous. Again this will be tested in the empirical work. It does not seem particularly plausible from the similarity of the results of existing studies; though some loss of local relevance may be necessary to achieve national comparisons.

### Uses

Having judged that there is a case to consider, it may still be said that a general classification, even if 'interesting' and to some extent meaningful, would not be of direct use to anyone. It is difficult to assess the potential uses because the kind of multivariate classifications envisaged are not primarily designed to test specific hypotheses, and so solve particular problems. In this respect a further comparison might be made with the Social Class (or SEG) classifications of individuals. These too are not justified by particular applications but by their relevance in many different fields. They are descriptive and suggest hypotheses, as well as frequently emphasising the variability in data. The test will be whether or not they are found relevant when they have been used to analyse data sources.

General classification(s) cannot wholly replace special classifications devised for particular uses. There will always be a place for custom-designed classifications (or indeed simple univariate classifications). It should be part of the preparatory work to compare a general classification with variables intended for specific policy needs and obtain an idea of the divergence between them.

Multivariate classifications have often led to a better understanding of the urban structure of an area. This would only be a subsidiary purpose in the case of a national classification although, for example, it might help people get a feel of the similarities and differences between the new local authorities. And as has been mentioned it might provide an initial starting point for specific comparisons of expenditure on a certain service, the level of amenities in different areas, etc.

Sample survey practitioners would also probably find the classification(s) useful. A general area classification could be used as a sampling frame for drawing a sample of areas which was weighted in favour of a particular

kind of area. As an example, suppose a high proportion of low income households were required in a particular survey. It is likely that one or more of the axes (or groupings) of a multivariate general classification would be correlated with average income of the area – even if income were not one of the variables originally introduced into the classificatory analysis. The extent of this correlation could be found from an existing survey which included an income question (e.g. GHS), or from a pilot survey. Suitable variable areal sampling fractions could then be estimated for the whole country to produce the desired sample. Another example would be if relatively small surveys had been used to identify deprived areas; then at least an idea of the totality of the problem might be gained by examining the classification of the deprived areas in the general classification.

### Detailed procedures

Having considered some of the general issues there are many details to be settled which may have a considerable effect. One such issue is the choice of areal units to be classified – districts, wards, enumeration districts, grid squares, post codes, etc. There is no theoretically ‘best’ unit, only different ones. So the practical issue is whether it is done for one set of units, for several, or for all. And if done for more than one set whether there is any connection between the classifications. Initially it is proposed to extract data for local authorities and for a sample of about one thousand wards and for one thousand enumeration districts so that classifications for all sizes of areal unit could be carried out.

Another important question is which variables are to be included in any classification. These must be selected from the data available. The Population Census would almost certainly be the main source because of its national coverage of a wide range of topics. It is debatable whether any other source should be used. To do so extends the classification’s power to discriminate but also adds very considerably to the work involved and limits the type of areal units which can be used. There is no certainty that a classification using non-Census variables would be worth the extra work. Whether or not non-Census sources are used a selection of variables has to be made. The selection process should entail careful consideration of the variables available, an examination of the literature describing the use of Census data for classifications or other multivariate work, canvassing the opinions of possible users, and so on. The statistical properties of the variables and the statistical technique to be used would also be relevant. Even so the selection process will contain an arbitrary element. The sensitivity of the

classification to the choice of variables can be studied as part of the work.

A fundamental question is the statistical technique to be used to produce the classification. A variety of multivariate techniques have been used to produce classifications – factor analysis, principal component analysis and cluster analysis. It cannot be said that any one of these possibilities is unequivocally ‘best’ and the choice between them will be difficult. Even within a particular technique there are arbitrary, or conventional, elements. For example in cluster analysis there are several different criteria of distance which may be used in forming the clusters; in principal component or factor analysis the number of components or factors included is at the user’s discretion. And it will be important to remember that in this exercise, unlike some classification studies, any multivariate classification would not be an ‘end’ in itself but only a means to an end. A certain roughness in the methodology is therefore permissible and may be necessary to avoid getting entangled in the more theoretical aspects.

Another possibility to be explored is the inclusion of information about nearby areas when classifying an area. In principle this could be done by weighting the nearby areas by distance or by some kind of hierarchical system of classification.

Some of the areal units are too numerous to classify *in toto* and a two-stage approach must be adopted. For example for enumeration districts a sample of a thousand may be used to draw up the classification and the remaining one hundred thousand or so assigned to their group in the classification by an allocation process. The technical difficulty is that the production of the actual classification is demanding on computer time but the allocation process is less so. This would mean there was something analogous to sampling error in the classification; this must not be allowed to become too large but in principle the usual considerations about the advantages and disadvantages of sampling apply.

Evidently there will be some arbitrariness in any multivariate classification produced. But this will be less than in a simple classification and need not invalidate the classification – as the example of Social Class shows. If the classification is used repeatedly for statistical purposes some arbitrariness is tolerable.

*The author would welcome readers’ reactions to the article as soon as possible, especially on the potential application of this work. The editor will consider for publication any such communication.*

# Population projections

by Derek Renn *Government Actuary's Department*

The fourth annual booklet in the series *Population Projections* has now been published to make available the detailed results of the latest (mid 1973-based) national projections together with a description of the methods and particulars of the assumptions used. Information is given for England and Wales (and for the first time, for Wales separately), Scotland and Northern Ireland as well as for Great Britain and the United Kingdom. Some of the figures have also been published in the *Quarterly Returns of the Registrars General* and in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. In order to economise on the use of paper, some of the lesser-used projected figures hitherto published have been omitted on this occasion but are available from the Government Actuary's Department on request.

The projections are based upon the estimated populations at mid-1973 which are themselves based upon the final results of the 1971 Census. Although the revision of numbers is small overall, the age distribution has been altered so that there are rather fewer persons under age 50 – and more over age 50 – than had been estimated hitherto.

This year all the elements entering into the calculation of projected populations – migration, mortality and fertility – have been carefully re-appraised. Future migration is particularly unpredictable: sudden changes can result from economic conditions or legislative changes both within and outside the United Kingdom, and only a small proportion of passengers between countries are true migrants. The results of the 1971 Census show, for example, that the net inflow from the Irish Republic had previously been over-estimated.

The number of foreign passport holders migrating into the United Kingdom has been remarkably steady in past years and, in the light of the effects of membership of the EEC, a steady inflow of twenty thousand a year has been assumed. For United Kingdom passport holders emigrating from these islands the effect of the general tightening of migration policies in the traditional receiving countries is expected to be offset by the freer movement within the Common Market, and a net outflow of up to one hundred thousand a year is expected. Immigrants from Canada, Australia and New Zealand have not exceeded ten thousand a year recently, and the effect of recent immigration laws are

assumed to reduce the flow to five thousand a year.

The number of holders of United Kingdom passports resident in Africa and Asia who are eligible to enter the UK is rapidly declining, as is the number of qualified heads of households holding New Commonwealth passports. The number of dependants of these latter migrating is equally expected to decline rapidly as families are re-united: the overall numbers may fall from about thirty thousand to fifteen thousand a year. Overall, an initial net outflow from the UK of 19,000 is assumed to increase to fifty thousand a year in five years' time. New Commonwealth citizens entering the United Kingdom and United Kingdom citizens leaving will be likely to migrate as family units (i.e. with a fairly even age distribution up to about 45) while other movements (aliens, Old Commonwealth citizens and inter-country movements within the United Kingdom) will be concentrated in the age-group 15–24 where migration may only be temporary (e.g. in search of better working opportunities).

The improvements in mortality rates which have hitherto been assumed appear to have been over-optimistic, though it is very difficult to discern trends except over a long period, as temporary fluctuations tend to outweigh long-term effects. Less improvement has now been allowed for; mortality at ages under 60 (males) and 70 (females) is now assumed to decline to three-quarters of its present rates over the next 40 years, instead of approximately halving as had been previously assumed. A lesser degree of improvement, broadly representing the average rate of improvement over the past half century, has been assumed for higher ages.

The reappraisal of fertility included a change in methodology. Hitherto separate projections have been made of births to women married once only, to remarried women and to unmarried women, but on this occasion a combined projection has been made of births to women of all marital statuses combined. The main reason for the change was that changes in marriage patterns seemed to account for only a small part of fertility variation, and secular factors dominate short-term changes. The recent sharp fall in births took place without a preceding fall in marriages – in fact at a time of high marriage rates. The proportion

of all births which are to women married once only has been falling, and the data available for births outside the first marriage are not sufficient to construct a model for their projection comparable with that used for within first marriage.

The increase of births in the early 1960's was partly caused by the recently-married having children earlier in marriage than those married some years before. These marriage cohorts completed their family-building relatively quickly and are now experiencing low fertility rates, whilst subsequent marriage cohorts have delayed childbearing. These two factors have brought about a sharp decline in births in recent years. The underlying factors – economic, social and psychological – are complex and difficult to quantify, although past experience shows that the completed fertility of different generations has varied less than period fertility. Family intention surveys have not suggested any major change in the proportion of women wishing to remain childless throughout their marriage and, while the proportion of women having – or wanting – large families has declined, the recent preponderance of the 2 or 3 child family is expected to continue. Women who are still in the early stages of marriage expect to have completed family sizes which average slightly above replacement level, so that, for this and other reasons, an upturn in period fertility is assumed to take place within the next few years.

#### References

- Population Projections No 4 1973–2013*: prepared by the Government Actuary. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (HMSO) November 1974 (Price £1.10).  
*The Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales, No. 501* Quarter ended 31 March 1974 (HMSO) (Price 23p).  
*Monthly Digest of Statistics No. 343* July 1974 (HMSO) (Price 63p).

# Notes on current developments

## Census of Population for Great Britain 1976

In view of the pressing need in the latter part of this decade for comprehensive and up-to-date information on which to base decisions over a wide range of social and economic policies at both national and local level, the Government have decided that the next census of population will be taken in 1976.

The decision to take a census in 1976 has set in motion the following procedures:

- (a) publication of a White Paper, setting out proposals for the 1976 Census. This is a new stage in the procedure and will enable interested groups and the public to study the proposals before the draft Census Order is debated in Parliament;
- (b) the draft Census Order is laid before both Houses of Parliament. The Order prescribes the proposed date of the Census, the people who will be required to complete a census form and the information they will be asked to supply. The Order has to lie before both Houses for forty days to provide opportunity for either House to consider it;
- (c) the approval of Parliament by formal resolution is required for those proposed subjects and topics *not* specifically mentioned in the Schedule of the 1920 Census Act. (Topics detailed in the Census Act include for example names, sex, age, marital status, place of residence and character of dwelling, birthplace and occupation.) It is customary for the debate in both Houses to range widely over the proposals in the draft Census Order. Timing of such debates depends on the business of both Houses but census debates might be expected during February–March 1975;
- (d) following the approval or amendment of the proposals, the Census Order is submitted to Her Majesty so that the Order can be made in Council;
- (e) the Secretaries of State for Social Services and for Scotland then make Regulations prescribing the arrangements for conducting the enumeration and the content of census forms. Although these Regulations are required to lie before both Houses for forty days, they can become effective during that time. By July 1975 the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and General

Register Office (Scotland) could begin appointing census staff and printing some 20 million census forms.

## 1971 Census, Scotland

Reports on Household Composition, Migration, Gaelic, and Usual Residence and Birthplace have now been published. The remaining migration, fertility and workplace transport tables are expected over the next few months, and will be made available as 'unpublished' output as soon as possible. An extract from the 100 per cent standard small area statistics has been micro-filmed and is available to customers. This comprises two lines of data for each enumerator's district (about 100 households) and for wards, burghs and districts of county. The data extracted is (for persons):

- 100 metre grid reference of area
- counts of males and females in households and institutions
- economic activity of males, females and married females
- ratios of persons in various age/sex groups
- ratios of children ever-born to married women of three age-groups
- ratios of various birthplaces

and (for households):

- ratios in each tenure
- ratios sharing or lacking amenities, and without car use
- density ratios as persons per room, and of rooms per household
- ratios of all one and two person households and of those containing pensioners

These line-prints provide a summarised (and cheaper) set of data which is available in the same format throughout the country, and which is designed for statistical analyses or mapping (using the National Grid reference) without further computation. Further details of unpublished tables and of small area statistics and line-prints may be obtained from:

Customer Services  
Ladywell House  
Edinburgh  
EH12 7TF

## Mid-year population estimates 1974

### England and Wales

The latest estimates of population at mid-1974 for the post-April 1974 counties and districts are published in the *Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population*. Also included are estimates by sex and five-year age-groups for the Standard Regions, broad age-group figures for the major authorities and an analysis of population change for the Regions and Metropolitan counties over the years 1971-4.

The population of England and Wales increased between mid-1973 and mid-1974 from 49.175 million to 49.195 million, an increase of twenty thousand or only 0.04 per cent. This compares with the mid-1972 to mid-1973 increase of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand or 0.3 per cent, and an average annual increase of about two hundred and thirty thousand or 0.5 per cent in the decade 1963-73. The declining rate of population growth is a consequence of the steady decrease in the number of births from the peak of eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand in mid-1964 to mid-1965 to six hundred and fifty-three thousand in mid-1973 to mid-1974.

#### Reference

*The Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas 1973 and 1974* (HMSO, 44p net).

### Scotland

The Registrar General's third quarterly return for 1974, published this month, includes the mid-year population estimate by age and sex for Scotland. It also includes overseas migration for the first half of 1974 (derived from the international passenger survey) and the usual quarterly tables.

### Birth trends and family sizes

A report investigating recent trends in fertility in England and Wales was published in December 1974. The study looks at the fertility patterns of women married once only since 1951, using published data from the *Registrar General's Statistical Reviews* and a computer simulation model to derive more complete and detailed analyses than have previously been available.

The number of births in England and Wales after reaching a high peak in the immediate post-war period began to fall and in the early 1950's it was characterised by level or even declining trends. Then in 1956 a sharp rise in fertility occurred and the number of births jumped by more than thirty thousand in one year to seven hundred thousand and thereafter began to rise by an average of 2-3 per cent a year until 1964 when the number of births reached a peak of eight

hundred and seventy-six thousand. Since 1964 the annual number of births has been falling at about the same rate as it was formerly rising but with sharp drops in 1972 and 1973. The number of births in 1972 was seven hundred and twenty-five thousand (a figure 17 per cent below that in 1964 though still 11 per cent higher than the 1955 figure of six hundred and sixty-eight thousand) and in 1973 there were six hundred and seventy-six thousand births.

However, changes in period measures are unreliable as indicators with which to chart the real trend and pattern of fertility. This is because annual fertility measures are influenced by a variety of factors of differing intensities operating with or against one another, and knowledge of movements in period fertility throws no light on trends in these factors. In many ways, it is more satisfactory to use the cohort approach in studying fertility trends. Statistically this involves following a group of women married in a particular year (usually called a marriage cohort) through their family-building years.

An investigation of trends in mean family sizes of marriage cohorts in England and Wales suggests that basic changes in the quantity of fertility as well as in the tempo of child-bearing have occurred between the older and more recent cohorts.

These changes can be better understood by looking at cohort fertility rates not only by age at, and duration of, marriage, but also by birth order. The basis of parity-specific fertility is the fact that only women who have never borne a child (zero parity women) are exposed to the possibility of bearing a first child, only women who have borne one child are at risk to bear a second, and so forth. Valuable analyses of cohort fertility patterns are feasible with no other information than parity-specific rates. In *The Trend and Pattern of Fertility in Great Britain*, Glass and Grebenik showed that the information that can be deduced from those rates makes it possible to distinguish between the mechanical components in mean family size: the frequency of childlessness and the fertility of fertile women, and helps in studying the way in which families of fertile marriages are built up over the period of married life, and in distinguishing between changes which affect total family size and those changes which leave family size unaltered but influence the speed with which the family is achieved.

The principal difficulty of studying the changing fertility patterns in England and Wales was previously the lack of data on the parity distribution of women at risk. However, a computerized model has now been developed to simulate the reproductive behaviour of the post-World War II marriage cohorts in England and



Wales. The model, called PARMOD, is designed as a non-stationary Markov process that incorporates birth order probabilities as its parameters. It was programmed for an IBM 360 in the FORTRAN IV language and applied to England and Wales fertility data of women married once only, in every single year since 1951.

For each of these cohorts, the programme generated birth order probabilities, family size frequency distribution, mean length of intervals between marriage and successive births, parity progression ratios and mean family sizes of fertile women. The tables were computed for all women married once only under 45 years of age combined, and for quinquennial age-at-marriage groups up to age 40.

The sharp rise in fertility rates (also seen in annual births) which started in 1956 and continued until 1964 affected nearly all married women, irrespective of how long they had been married and how many children they already had. Women married in the 1950's and early 1960's tended to start child-bearing sooner after marriage than their immediate predecessors and showed an increase in achieved family size – characterised by a drop in the proportion of childless families and an increase in the proportion with two or three children.

The downward trend in fertility rates (and in annual births) since 1964 was first apparent among women in the older child-bearing ages whose children were born relatively early in marriage, and then spread to almost all married women. In particular there has been a postponement of starting a family for those recently married and a drop in the proportion of women with children having an additional child – the converse of the early 1960's situation.

Since women recently married are still of child-bearing age, it is difficult to say whether and to what extent they will have smaller families than women married in the 1950's and early 1960's. Nevertheless the analysis suggests that the recent drop in fertility is caused by both a slower pace of child-bearing and a fall in completed family size. The smaller family size is likely to be characterised by a moderate rise in the proportion of childless marriages alongside falls in the proportion of families with four or more children and also possibly the three-child family.

Changes in marriage patterns also affected the fertility of women married since 1951: the study notes the trend towards more and younger marriages and a consequent increase in the percentage of women married by age 25.

#### Reference

*The Current Tempo of Fertility in England and Wales Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 27* by S. M. Farid. (HMSO £5.30 net).

## HEALTH

### Health and personal social services statistics 1974

This is the sixth in an annual series the aim of which is to give the salient statistics for health and closely related social services.

Most of the latest statistics relate to England although figures for England and Wales have been retained in some instances for earlier years in order to illustrate the trend. Summary tables for Great Britain have been included for the purposes of international comparison.

Further information regarding the publication can be obtained from

Statistics and Research Division,  
Department of Health and Social Security,  
14 Russell Square,  
London WC1B 5EP.  
Telephone 01-636 6811 Ext. 273.

#### Reference

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics 1974* (HMSO) December 1974 (Price £3.00).

### Health statistics for Wales

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales*, published last December, brings together for the first time all the statistical material available for Health and Personal Social Services which are the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Wales. Prior to 1973 this information was published by the Department of Health and Social Security on a joint England and Wales basis. The new publication is produced by the Welsh Office and gives data from 1970 onwards for Wales, with some more detailed analyses for the latest available year. Subjects covered are similar to those of the comparable English publication and include manpower, finance and administration of National Health Service hospitals, the former executive councils, the new area health authorities and local authority health and personal social services.

#### Reference

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales* (HMSO) December 1974 (Price £2.15 net).

### Mental illness and mental handicap statistics

The latest report, published in December 1974, on the facilities and services provided by mental illness and mental handicap hospitals in England and Wales in 1972, gives a wide range of statistical information for each hospital as well as regional and national data.

The report shows that whilst the number of mentally ill patients per thousand population resident in hospital on a given day had fallen by a quarter in the period 1964-1972, the number of admissions per hundred thousand population during a single year had increased by almost an eighth over the same period. The numbers attending supporting services had also

increased with new day patients per hundred thousand population doubling since 1966 and of new out-patients increasing by a third. For the mentally handicapped the number of resident patients per thousand population fell by about one twelfth between 1966 and 1972 but the number of admissions per hundred thousand population increased by about one-sixth.

The report highlights the continuing improvement in the ratio of staff to patients in hospital in recent years and lists those hospitals which by 1972 had not achieved certain minimum standards for staff and amenities set by the Department.

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#### Reference

Statistical and Research Report Series No. 8. *The Facilities and Services of Mental Illness and Mental Handicap Hospitals in England and Wales 1972* (HMSO) December 1974 (Price £1.90 net).

### Infant feeding

A Department of Health and Social Security working party has reported<sup>(1)</sup> that mothers should be encouraged to breast-feed their babies at least for the first two weeks after birth and preferably for the first four to six months, since satisfactory growth and development after birth is more certain when a baby is fed an adequate volume of breast milk. Also, up to the age of four to six months normal growth and development occurs if the child is reared on milk alone. The introduction of solids before this age is not necessary and may in some cases be harmful.

No comprehensive statistics are yet available on the prevalence of breast feeding, but several local research studies (mainly exceeding a thousand cases) show that bottle feeding with cow's milk, modified in various ways to emulate breast milk, is widely used. These studies indicated that the proportion of infants initially breast-fed varies from about one in five (Scotland, part) to some two-thirds (Gloucestershire, part) but diminishes rapidly until after three months less than one in ten is breast-fed. However, at least one in five infants were found to be fed cereal (or rusk) at one month old, and after three or four months the majority were taking solids, including foods other than cereal. (This evidence stems from several small local research studies.)

The report stresses the importance of suitable education on breast-feeding to school children and parents, as well as adequate advice to mothers. As recommended by the working party, a system of monitoring infant feeding patterns is to be established;

from 1 January 1975 the Hospital Inpatient Enquiry maternity form will collect details of infant feeding system used on discharge from hospital, for seventy thousand babies annually. Information will also be collected from a smaller group of mothers on the feeding methods used for their babies up to six months.

#### Reference

(1) *Report on Health and Social Subjects No. 9 Present day Practice in Infant Feeding*. (HMSO 45p net).

## SOCIAL SECURITY

### Social Security Statistics 1973

*Social Security Statistics 1973*, the second in a series of annual publication, is being published by HMSO for the Department of Health and Social Security.

*Social Security Statistics 1973* incorporates a selection of the leading statistical tables about National Insurance and other social security benefits. It also includes the main statistics about certified incapacity for work attracting sickness, invalidity and injury benefits which were previously published in the Department's series of *Digests of Statistics Analysing Certificates of Incapacity*.

The tables cover each of the social security benefits, that is, the cash benefits paid by the Department of Health and Social Security and unemployment benefit paid by the Department of Employment and there are also tables about national insurance contributions and social security finances. Trends over several years are shown and more detailed analyses are provided for the most recent year available. Most of the statistics relate to Great Britain but summary tables for the United Kingdom are also included. In some tables statistics are given for Great Britain as a whole and in others separate figures are given for the English Regions and Wales and Scotland. The regional analyses are based either on the Department's Social Security Administrative Regions or on Standard Regions.

Copies may be purchased from HMSO book shops or through booksellers.

#### Reference

*Social Security Statistics 1973* (HMSO Price £3.65 net).

### Expenditure patterns of retired persons

An article in the December issue of *Economic Trends* presents the results of a study into expenditure patterns of pensioners with incomes at or immediately above the supplementary benefit level. The analyses relate to the autumn of 1972; but they provide a useful indication of how incomes at or above this level might be allocated.

## Incidence of taxes and social security benefits

The December issue of *Economic Trends* also contains the regular annual analysis of Family Expenditure Survey data which shows how much, on average, families of various sizes and income levels pay in taxes and insurance and how much they derive from various social benefits.

### Reference

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

## EDUCATION

### Facts cards

The Department of Education and Science (DES) has produced a series of six pocket-size Facts cards, each of which summarises the basic statistics for England and Wales in one of the following annual volumes of *Statistics of Education*:

- Volume 1 *Schools*
- Volume 2 *Schools leavers, CSE and GCE*
- Volume 3 *Further education*
- Volume 4 *Teachers*
- Volume 5 *Finance and awards*
- Volume 6 *Universities (United Kingdom)*

These Facts cards will serve a dual purpose by economising on the number of volumes required each year for official use while at the same time helping to publicise Government education statistics more widely.

A similar Facts card is available for *Education Statistics for the United Kingdom*, the annual publication (prepared by DES in collaboration with the Scottish Education Department, the Welsh Office, the Department of Education for Northern Ireland and the University Grants Committee) which brings together the main statistics of the different national education systems to give a general picture of education in the United Kingdom as a whole (see special advertisement inside the back cover of this issue of *Statistical News*).

Copies of any of these Facts cards are available free on application (stating which card you require) to the

Department of Education and Science,  
Elizabeth House,  
York Road,  
London, SE1 7PH.  
Telephone 928 9222 ext 2776.

### Teacher statistics in Scotland

#### New teacher information system

Following a Management Services Report it was decided to discontinue the Teacher Record Card system of central teacher records in Scotland after 31 March 1974 and replace it by two new systems – for super-

annuation, a Teachers Superannuation System and for statistics a Teacher Information System (TIS).

The basis of the Teacher Information System will be a central computer record for each teacher (the TIS Master File) containing information needed for statistical purposes only. The TIS Master File will be created from three sources – the Teacher Record Cards for data about existing teachers up to March 1974, the colleges of education for data on entrants to training in future, and the General Teaching Council for Scotland for data on teachers exceptionally registered on the strength of qualifications obtained outside Scotland.

The TIS Master File will be updated from two main returns – a monthly 'Teacher Flow' return by employers of teachers entering and leaving full-time permanent employment, and an annual school census each autumn. The school census replaces the former January schools return. Besides incorporating most of the features of that return it also includes an individual return for each teacher employed in an education authority or grant-aided school during the census week.

It is intended that the various feeder returns to the TIS will be used to provide annual analyses, for publication and for internal use, of schools, pupils, teachers and trainee teachers. Matched with the data on the TIS Master File they will contribute to longer-term studies and forecasts of the teaching force. The pupil data from the school census will as before be used in various analyses and forecasts, but will be autumn-based instead of January based. An abridged schools return will however be made for January 1975 in order to promote continuity of statistical time series.

Information collected on the annual returns can be varied from year to year to meet changing needs. Where appropriate, *ad hoc* surveys will be synchronised with the annual census in order to avoid duplication, and to facilitate matching of survey information with that contained in the TIS: a major sample survey of staffing and organisation in primary schools to be carried out in 1975 is an example of such an *ad hoc* survey.

Matching of the various teacher files on computer will be by teacher's date of birth and Teacher Reference No. – a 6-digit number used also for superannuation purposes. The various associated teacher and school files will together constitute a powerful data system which will greatly improve the information base for educational policies in Scotland. For the present session, returns of teachers in further education continue to be by means of aggregate returns in the autumn: consideration will be given later to the desirability of introducing individual returns.

The first autumn school census took place in the week beginning 23 September. Despite the prevailing mood of unrest amongst teachers, co-operation by the teaching profession was good and the standard of completion of the individual teacher returns was very satisfactory. The first public output from the new system was a comprehensive provisional analysis of the staffing situation in primary and secondary schools in each education authority area including comparisons with statutory or recommended standards made on a school-by-school basis. This analysis was released to the education authorities and to the news media on 3 December.

The initial planning and implementation of the new system is not expected to be complete until about March 1975. It is being carried out by a new branch of Scottish Education Department Statistics Division with the help of a Planning Group representative of education authorities and schools as well as of several branches of the Scottish Office. The Planning Group is itself a sub-group of the recently established Advisory Committee on Statistical Information through which the Scottish Education Department, in collaboration with education authority, teacher association and other representatives will be promoting future developments in educational statistics in Scotland.

For more information contact Mr A W Brodie,  
Statistics Branch 1,  
Room 320A, St Andrew's House,  
Edinburgh.  
Telephone 031-556 8501 ext 2065.

## MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

### Unemployment and unfilled vacancies: flow statistics

The third in a regular series of articles on flows onto and off the unemployment register and flows through the vacancy register was published in the September 1974 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The figures bring up to date those published in the September 1973 Gazette (see *Statistical News*, 23.16).

The tables and charts in the article show that the flow of people onto the unemployment register tended to decline for some months in the latter part of 1973, but began to increase at about the turn of the year and rose to a markedly higher level throughout the first half of 1974. At the same time, the outflow of people from the register was declining during the second half of 1973 but (like the inflow) increased markedly in the first half of 1974, though with the rate of outflow remaining somewhat less than the rate of inflow and the level of unemployment therefore tending to rise.

The inflow and outflow of vacancies remained at high levels in the period mid-1973 to mid-1974, but somewhat below the exceptionally high levels reached earlier in 1973. During the second half of 1973, net inflow and outflow began to fall from these peak values, but resumed an upward trend early in 1974, with inflow slightly exceeding outflow.

#### Reference

*Department of Employment Gazette*, September 1974, pages 802-812 (HMSO price 52½p net).

### Labour turnover

New estimates of labour turnover, derived mainly from the General Household Survey, were published in the January issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The same issue also included the annual article updating estimates of labour turnover derived from the New Earnings Survey and the employment 'L' return surveys (*Statistical News* 18.27 and 23.16).

#### Reference

*Department of Employment Gazette* January 1975 (HMSO price 70p net).

### National Training Survey

The Training Services Agency (*Statistical News* 26.17) has commissioned Research Services Limited to work with the Agency in the design and completion during 1975 of a large-scale national survey of individuals' experience of training. First results should be available by the end of 1975.

This survey represents an essential step in providing the information which the Manpower Services Commission and the Agency will require in order to discharge a significant role in the manpower field and in the training field in particular. The Agency is working in close collaboration with the Commission Secretariat, the Department of Employment, the Industrial Training Boards and other authorities with a concern in this field. It is expected that the findings will be of direct practical use to all concerned in the national training system and will be a major contribution to labour market information.

### Women and Work: a statistical survey and other publications

Recent additions to the series of the Department of Employment manpower papers published by HMSO include:

- No. 9 *Women and Work: a statistical survey* (HMSO) November 1974 (Price £1.50 net) (see *Statistical News* 25.24)

No. 10 *Women and Work: sex differences and society* (HMSO) November 1974 (Price 31p net)

This survey by Dr J S King relates physical differences and differences in ability, personality, interest and values to working life and discusses socialisation and sex-roles.

No. 11 *Women and Work: a review* (HMSO) January 1975 (Price 71p net)

A review of the pattern of work experience and possible ways of improving job prospects for women.

No. 12 *Women and Work: overseas practice* (HMSO) January 1975 (Price £1.00 net)

A description of policies which help to provide more equal employment opportunities for men and women in other countries.

### Articles on manpower planning

The series of manpower planning articles in the *Department of Employment Gazette* (*Statistical News* 26.16) has continued on a quarterly basis. One of three articles in the January issue relates to the manpower planning aspects of two of the Manpower Papers on Women at Work (*Statistical News* 25.24 and 28.14). Another relates to a Unit for Manpower Studies project on flexible working hours. The third concerns an Institute of Manpower Studies study on behalf of the Department of Employment which explored through in-depth studies of five firms the adaptation of employers' policies and practices to the increasing supply of qualified workers.

#### Reference

*Department of Employment Gazette* January 1975 (HMSO Price 70p net).

### Manpower Optimisation Working Group

The Manpower Optimisation Working Group (MOWG), a section in the Defence Statistical Organisation, is applying mathematical modelling techniques to the manpower problems of the Armed Services. Current work centres on manpower planning in the Royal Air Force.

To assist in the management of the RAF ground airmen force, MOWG has developed a dynamic planning model which employs linear programming to optimise by trade groupings (employment fields) the intake and promotion of trained personnel over a five-year span of forecast. The model, which has been extensively tested, has reached the final development stage, and is now undergoing modification to incorporate refinements and additional facilities prior to commissioning. It is intended for use by the manpower

planning and policy staff at the RAF Personnel Management Centre.

On the officer side, the Group has recently perfected 2 steady-state career structuring models – one for senior officers and the other for junior officers. Over the past 2 months these models have been used successfully and increasingly in the Assistant Air Secretary's Department (which is responsible for most officer planning in the RAF) for major manpower and career planning exercises. A feature of particular interest and usefulness is the senior officer model's capability to produce computerised career structures in graphical form. The Group is currently engaged in building a dynamic model for the production of optimised officer manning plans.

The benefits to the users of the MOWG models are several. Manpower planning exercises will be carried out with greater speed and enhanced precision, the recommendations made being optimal. In addition, the appraisal of proposed policy changes will no longer involve the burden of tedious, manual calculations. The models are currently run on a large civilian bureau computer (SIA Ltd, Victoria), but are scheduled for inclusion in the RAF Personnel Services Replacement Computer System due in service in 1977/78.

Further information can be obtained from

Mr D M Roberts,  
Stats 5, Room 133,  
Northumberland House,  
Northumberland Avenue,  
London,  
WC2N 5BP.

### Employment in the public and private sectors 1971-73

The January issue of *Economic Trends* carries the latest in this regular annual series.

### New Earnings Survey 1975

As reported in *Statistical News* 25.30, some additional information about employees and their employers in wholesale and retail distribution, banks and other credit institutions and insurance is being obtained in the New Earnings Survey, 1975. This will enable obligations under EEC regulation 178 of 1974 to be met without burdening employers with a separate larger-scale survey.

Otherwise the questionnaire is similar but shorter than for the 1974 survey; the 1974 questions on annual entitlements to paid holidays and on current training have been dropped. The number of years of service with the company by the employee is to be reported for the first time since the 1968 survey.

## New Earnings Survey 1974

The following parts of the *New Earnings Survey 1974* booklet have been published:

- Part A: Report and key results
- Part B: Analyses by agreement
- Part C: Analyses by industry
- Part D: Analyses by occupation.

Key results of the survey for the English and Welsh counties and other sub-regions were published, for the first time, in the January 1975 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette* to supplement the national and regional results published in the November 1974 issue and Part A of the booklet. Detailed regional and sub-regional results will be given in Part E of the booklet shortly.

### References

*New Earnings Survey 1974*: a publication in six parts (HMSO) 60p net each.

*Department of Employment Gazette*: November 1974 and January 1975 (HMSO) price 70p net each.

## Wages Councils

The stamped or pressed metal-wares wages council was abolished from 1 December 1974. The amalgamation of the nine existing wages councils in retail distribution into a single council was the main recommendation in a report by the Commission on Industrial Relations, before it was abolished. This recommendation is being discussed with interested parties.

### Reference

CIR Report No. 89: *Retail Distribution* (HMSO Price £1.35 net).

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

### Annual Census of Production 1971

All 155 separate industry parts of the Report on the Census of Production for 1971 have now been published in Business Monitors. As the separate Business Monitors of the Census of Production 1971 became available they were listed in *Statistical News* (see 24.18, 25.26, 26.17 and 27.14). Since the last entry in *Statistical News* the following Business Monitors have been published and copies are available on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. 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
PA102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102
PA109.3	Salt and miscellaneous non-metalliferous mining and quarrying	109/3
PA212	Bread and flour confectionery	212
PA214	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214
PA215	Milk and milk products	215
PA217	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217
PA219	Animal and poultry foods	219
PA231	Brewing and malting	231
PA239.1	Spirit distilling and compounding	239/1
PA240	Tobacco	240
PA271.1	General chemicals (inorganic)	271/1
PA272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272
PA276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276
PA279.1	Polishes	279/1
PA311	Iron and steel (general)	311
PA321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321
PA323	Other base non-ferrous metals	323
PA332	Metal-working machine tools	332
PA336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	336
PA338	Office machinery	338
PA341	Industrial (including process) plant and steel work	341
PA349	{ Ball and other roller bearings Precision chains and other mechanical engineering }	349
PA351	Photographic and document copying equipment	351
PA354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354
PA365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365
PA366	Electronic computers	366
PA367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367
PA370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	370
PA381	Motor vehicle manufacturing	381
PA383	Manufacturing and repairing aerospace equipment	383
PA396	Jewellery and precious metals	396
PA399.8	Miscellaneous metal manufacture	399/8
PA412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412
PA413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413
PA417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	417
PA419	Carpets	419
PA442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442
PA443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443
PA444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444
PA445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445
PA449.1	Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries	449/1
PA461	{ Refractory goods Building bricks and non-refractory goods }	461
PA469.2	Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products	469/2
PA471	Timber	471
PA474	Shop and office fittings	474
PA486	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	486
PA489	General printing, publishing, etc.	489
PA491	Rubber	491
PA494.3	Sports equipment	494/3
PA496	Plastics products	496

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* two 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:

- PQ 277 Dyestuffs and pigments
- PQ 602 Electricity

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 52p 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  
Tel: Newport (0633) 56111 Ext 2399.

The following price changes on Business Monitors came into effect at the beginning of October:

### Production Series

Monthly issues	£1.40 each per year
Quarterly issues	52p each per year
Complete sets	£35 per year

### Service and Distributive Series

Monthly issues SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4	£2.80 each per year
SD5	84p per year
SD6, SD8	£1.40 each per year
Quarterly issues SD7, SD9	52p each per year

### Miscellaneous Series

Monthly issues M1	£7.35 per year
Quarterly issues M5, M6, M7	52p each per year
Annual issues M2	28p per year
M3, M4, M8	52p each per year

## HOUSING

### Construction industry contractors' census

The annual census relating to the output and employment of private contractors in the construction industry for 1973 is expected to be published in February by HMSO.

This publication will contain seven historical tables showing trends in the number of firms, with their employment and output from 1966-1973. Thirty-four detailed tables relating to 1973 are also included. These tables break down employment and output by size and trade of firm and where appropriate by craft and type of work, as well as by region.

#### Reference

*Private Contractors Construction Census 1973* (HMSO) forthcoming.

### Private enterprise housing enquiry

For some years the Department of the Environment has conducted a thrice-yearly enquiry asking samples of firms who build housing speculatively, how many dwellings of this sort they expect to start in coming months and how many of the dwellings they are building have been virtually completed or are completed, but are not yet sold. An estimate of builders' expectations of housing starts is released in a press notice and detailed results are published in Table 19 of *Housing and Construction Statistics*.

The scope of the enquiry has been considerably expanded, starting with the October 1974 sample, to ask about land stocks, likely future changes in new house prices and builders' views about which factors have been constraints on their housebuilding in the previous few months and which will be in the coming few months. The enquiry will thus provide a valuable routine and systematic means of monitoring the experience and expectations of representative house-builders.

More details of this enquiry can be obtained from:

Mr S R Tyler,  
Room S14/21,  
Department of the Environment,  
2 Marsham Street,  
London, SW1P 3EB

#### Reference

*Housing and Construction Statistics* (HMSO 75p net).

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

### Agricultural Censuses and Surveys

#### The 1974 June Agricultural Census

The final results of this census in England and Wales were published in a Statistical Information Notice on

31 December 1974<sup>(1)</sup>. Corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were published early in January 1975.

### The 1974 September Sample Agricultural Survey

The raised results of this survey in England and Wales were published in a Press Notice on 26 November 1974<sup>(2)</sup>. These show that dairy cows decreased and beef cows increased in number compared with September 1973. The pig breeding herd declined. The egg-laying flock and also the number of growing pullets decreased compared with September 1973.

### The 1974 October Census of Vegetables and Flowers

It is expected that the results of this Census will be published in February.

#### References

- (1) Statistical Information Notice (STATS. 333/74) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (2) Press Notice No. 371 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

### A key to agricultural and food statistics

An up-to-date guide to the many statistics about agriculture, fisheries and food published by the Agricultural Departments and other official and semi-official bodies was published in December 1974.

The booklet, No. 23 in the Studies in Official Statistics series and entitled *Agricultural and Food Statistics: A Guide to Official Sources*, is the third edition of a series published previously in 1958 and revised in 1969, and contains revisions as necessary to the descriptions of various statistical series, adds new series and gives an account of the more important changes which have affected the main series since the 1950's.

The field of economic, rather than technical, statistics is covered in the booklet as the latter is well served by the card indexes of the larger libraries, including those of the Agricultural Departments.

#### Reference

*Agricultural and Food Statistics: A Guide to Official Sources* (HMSO £2.00 net).

## TRANSPORT

### Highway Statistics 1973

*Highway Statistics 1973*, published in December by the Department of the Environment contains a wide range of transport statistics including details of motor vehicle ownership, vehicle licences and registrations, distribution of traffic, driving licences and tests, expenditure on roads, freight tonnage and revenue from motor taxes. Maps of motorways in England and Wales give estimates of the daily flows of vehicles on individual lengths of motorway.

#### Reference

*Highway Statistics 1973* (HMSO) December 1974 (Price £1.30).

### Road accidents

The latest issue of the Department of the Environment's annual booklet *Road Accidents Great Britain* contains fifty-one tables and six colour charts including detailed analyses of accident and casualties in 1973 as well as a number of historical series; amongst the detailed tables separate sections are devoted to statistics of accidents, casualties, driver and vehicle involvements.

This publication which is produced for use mainly by road safety workers, highway engineers, police and administrators (although many research workers and members of the public also find it of interest) has been expanded to include tables on a number of aspects of current interest. Tables in previous issues have been expanded and one of these shows fatal and seriously injured casualties by different classes of road user for each of the counties in Great Britain.

New tables added this year give details of driver involvements, by sex, age group, day of week and hour of day specifically related to breath tests required and show that the highest proportion of drivers having a positive breath test occurred during 1-2 am period on Saturdays. Other new tables show incidence of reported skidding for vehicles involved in accidents by condition of the road surface, season of the year, and vehicle involvements for each month by daylight/darkness.

Introductory articles provide a review of many aspects of road safety. This year for the first time there is a Calendar of Road Traffic and Safety Measures and a comprehensive Index.

#### Reference

*Road Accidents in Great Britain 1973* (HMSO) December 1974 (Price £1.20).

### Centralisation of vehicle licensing

In the past motor vehicles in Great Britain have been registered at Local Taxation Offices (LTO). These local offices, some one hundred and eighty in all covering all county councils and some borough councils, handled all vehicles whose keepers were resident in their area.

On 1 October 1974 the new system of centralised vehicle licensing came into operation. Comparatively few motorists will be affected by this stage because it applies only to those about to licence a new and unregistered vehicle; in the great majority of cases this is done by the motor trade on behalf of its customers. For the time being the existing Motor Taxation Offices will continue to deal with vehicles already on the road before 1 October. The transfer of existing vehicle records to the new system will follow in stages.

Although eventually all vehicle records will be centralised at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre



DVLC) at Swansea, licences will still be available over the counter at any of the new 81 Local Vehicle Licensing Offices (LVLO). The new offices will not hold records of the vehicles that they register.

In the past it was a simple matter to supply local vehicle statistics since each LTO kept records of the vehicles in its own area. This facility will disappear now that all vehicles are to be licensed centrally. Instead local vehicle statistics will be obtained by inspecting the postcode of the keeper of the vehicle and then allocating it to one of the new counties resulting from the reorganisation of Local Government in April 1974.

The centralisation of vehicle licensing should lead to greater flexibility and variety of vehicle statistics. In particular when all vehicles are centralised at Swansea the Annual Vehicle Census will be a complete census. In the past a 10 per cent sample has been taken at LTOs. Since this was a clerical operation only a limited amount of data were abstracted from each vehicle record. In the future it should be possible to obtain more varied computer analyses. Until all vehicles are registered centrally a hybrid census will operate with a 10 per cent sample operating on the records remaining at LTOs and a complete census on vehicles already transferred to DVLC, Swansea.

The responsibility for producing vehicle statistics for both current licences and new registrations remains with the Statistics Directorate, Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB.

#### Statistics of UK international sea-borne trade

Business Monitor, M8 – *Nationality of vessels in sea-borne trade 1973*, containing data for 1973 and earlier years has recently been published. This is the third edition of this annual Business Monitor. An article commenting on the statistics for 1973 appeared in *Trade and Industry* dated 23 January.

The Business Monitor contains summary tables of UK international seaborne trade for the years 1965 (when the present series began) to 1973 in terms of the weight, ton-miles and value of cargo. Three broad categories of cargo are identified – tanker, dry bulk and other dry cargo – and the proportions of these cargoes carried by UK flag vessels are shown. There are analyses of seaborne trade by country of consignment, by flag of carrier and by major commodities (in terms of weight), for imports and exports. Most of the analyses are in terms of weight of cargo but there are also figures of ton-miles, average lengths of haul and the proportion of UK seaborne imports and exports carried by vessels of individual flags by value.

It should be noted that the 1973 data correspond to those shown in the December 1973 issue of 'Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom' and do not take account of any subsequent corrections and amendments. To that extent the 1973 figures are provisional and revised 1973 figures may be published in the 1974 Business Monitor.

#### Reference

Business Monitor, M8, Miscellaneous Series '*Nationality of vessels in seaborne trade*' (HMSO) 52p including postage.

## DISTRIBUTION

### Inquiry into Wholesaling and Dealing for 1974

A comprehensive statistical inquiry into the wholesaling and dealing trades is being carried out this year by the Business Statistics Office on behalf of the Department of Trade and other Departments.

Sample inquiries into the distributive and service trades are carried out each year to provide figures of capital expenditure and stocks for the national income and expenditure accounts. Periodically the programme includes a more comprehensive inquiry for a particular trade; for 1974 it is the turn of wholesaling. Previous comprehensive inquiries into wholesaling and dealing were held for 1950, 1959 and 1965.

The 1974 sample inquiry will therefore provide the first comprehensive statistical analysis of the wholesaling trade for 9 years. It will also be the first of its kind to be based on the Central Register being developed by the Business Statistics Office for use in statistical inquiries addressed to businesses.

The inquiry has two main purposes: to produce an up-to-date picture of the structure and trading patterns of the wholesaling trades, and to provide a firmer basis for the annual and quarterly figures of capital expenditure and stock holdings.

The inquiry covers wholesale distribution, merchanting and factoring, including agents, import and export merchants and textile converting. It also covers dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agriculture supplies, industrial materials and machinery, scrap and waste materials.

The inquiry will collect information on turnover, method of trading, capital expenditure, stocks, employment, wages and salaries, costs of goods for resale and other costs. The sample has been designed so that just over one-third (about twenty-seven thousand) of the businesses within the scope of the inquiry are being asked to fill in forms. Only a quarter of those businesses in the sample are being asked to complete the full questionnaire; the smallest businesses are receiving a simplified questionnaire.

Individual letters have been sent to the businesses selected for the inquiry, giving them notice of the questions to be asked. The forms for completion are being sent out early in 1975. It is hoped some provisional results will become available around the end of the year.

Further information about the inquiry, including details of the questions, can be obtained by writing or telephoning to the

Business Statistics Office,  
Newport,  
Gwent,  
NPT 1XG.

Telephone 0633 56111 Ext 2461; telex 49712 1/2

## Catering

### Trends in catering

In April 1974 the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) launched a new survey: 'Trends in Catering'. The first quarterly report covering the period April-June 1974 was published by NEDO in November. It estimates that, during the quarter, an average of twenty million people aged 11 and over were eating out in any one week. Each week about twenty million pounds was spent on some seventy-eight million meals.

One of the objectives of the Hotels and Catering Economic Development Committee has been to create a comprehensive picture of the industry it serves, in order to provide a basis on which all interested parties can develop their policies. 'Trends in Catering' is just one part of the work undertaken by the EDC, which set up a study group made up of representatives from the industry, the unions, NEDO and the government to oversee the conduct of the work.

The aim of the survey is to determine the demand for meals and snacks consumed away from home and for take-away meals. Unlike the Department of Trade enquiry where information on turnover is obtained from catering establishments, the information is gathered by recruiting a sample of households whose members provide information about their habits of eating out.

From the sample of households, those people aged 11 and over who have eaten out at least once within the past twelve months are asked to complete a diary over a four or five week period providing details about each occasion that they eat out. Those who have not eaten out in the last twelve months are considered unlikely to eat out in the next month and are therefore not asked to join the panel.

A sample of two hundred households per month is selected using a three-stage stratified design. The results are processed in calendar quarters made up of months of four, four and five weeks and will be published in quarterly reports. An annual report for the period April 1974 to March 1975 will be prepared from the quarterly reports. It is hoped that in a year over ten thousand weekly diaries will be completed. The diary questionnaire requires a set of questions to be answered for each occasion that the individual has a meal out. Questions are asked about the type of meal, the type of establishment, the type of service, the circumstances of the meal, who paid for it, how much it cost, how the meal was paid for and a range of related questions.

The results of the survey are expected to be of use to both the industry and to government. It is hoped that data provided by the survey will supplement the information being supplied by the Department of Industry's Catering Enquiry. Certainly the extra detail given in 'Trends in Catering' will be of particular interest to the industry. But the real value in a survey of this kind will be its continuity allowing comparisons over time and the study of trends.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

### Measuring changes in the nation's real income

An article in the January issue of *Economic Trends* examines the difference between changes in the volume of domestic output - as measured by gross domestic product at factor cost - and changes in the nation's real income. It suggests a suitable method for measuring the latter (one of several possibilities) and presents an index of real gross national disposable income for a run of recent years based on this method.

### Local and Regional statistics

#### Index of Local Authority Districts, London Boroughs and New Towns in England and Wales

The Department of the Environment has published a booklet listing the new local authority districts in England and Wales together with the London boroughs and New Towns. The authorities are listed in alphabetical order, and for each authority the County and Standard Region, in which it is located, are shown. (Greater London is treated as a County in this context.) For convenience a set of regional maps has been included in the booklet showing Counties, Districts and New Towns.

#### Reference

*Index of Local Authority Districts, London Boroughs and New Towns* (HMSO) January 1975 (Price 50p net).

## HOME FINANCE

### Company liquidity

An article in the November issue of *Economic Trends* introduced and presented results from the Department of Industry's quarterly survey of company liquidity covering over 200 of the largest industrial and commercial companies. The article noted the limitations of the survey and announced that the Department is to discuss the future of the survey with the bodies most concerned, with the aim of increasing its usefulness. For the time being the survey will be continued in its present form and its results published in *Trade and Industry* – beginning with the third quarter figures on 12 December.

### Companies' rate of return

The November issue of *Economic Trends* also contained an article which discussed the various ways of assessing the profits of companies in aggregate and their rate of return on capital employed.

#### Reference

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

### The Note Circulation

An article in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* December 1974 describes some recent trends in the size and composition of the note circulation, together with a number of other developments including measures taken by the Bank to moderate the demand for new notes, and the introduction of a new series of notes. An Appendix to the article explains the more technical issues connected with forecasting the demand for notes.

Copies of the Bank's Bulletin may be obtained, free of charge, from the

Economic Intelligence Department,  
Bank of England,  
London,  
EC2R 8AH.

## OVERSEAS FINANCE

### Foreign exchange rates

The regular table in the Statistical Annex of the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* has been extended as from December 1974 to include rates for major currencies against Special Drawing Rights as valued by the International Monetary Fund.

Copies of the Bank's Bulletin may be obtained, free of charge, from the

Economic Intelligence Department,  
Bank of England,  
London,  
EC2R 8AH.

## INTERNATIONAL

Mr George Jaszi, Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, United States Department of Commerce, has won the 1974 Rockefeller Public Service Award for Professional Accomplishment. The Rockefeller Public Service Awards are given annually to men and women whose careers in the Federal Service have been marked by sustained excellence. Normally five awards of \$10,000 are given each year, one each in five broad fields of government activity. The awards are in recognition of outstanding individual accomplishments and to further public awareness of the excellence which exists in the civilian career services of the Federal Government.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### EEC Survey on the Structure of agricultural holdings

Under a Directive adopted by the Council of Ministers on 20 January 1975, Member States in the European Community will be carrying out, in 1975, a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings. This survey, the first of its kind in the enlarged Community, will continue the examination of farm structure which started in 1966/67 and was further developed in 1970 as part of the decennial World Census of Agriculture.

The object of the 1975 survey is to obtain data on the structure of agricultural holdings which will be comparable for all Member Countries. Because the structure of agriculture varies so much throughout the Community – being more advanced in the United Kingdom<sup>(1)</sup> than in most other Member Countries – the information obtained this year will make an important contribution to the development of the common agricultural policy.

In the Community of the Nine, whose geographical boundaries stretch from Denmark and Scotland to the Mediterranean Sea, it is to be expected that farming practices and problems will vary enormously, if only because of differing climatic and soil conditions. But they are not the only factors to be considered in the development of a common agricultural policy; size of holding, dependence on family labour, the use of modern machinery and practices, and the existence of alternative employment outside of agriculture are all issues which affect the development of an efficient agricultural industry; and the relative importance of these individual factors varies widely from country to country.

The United Kingdom is unique among its European colleagues in that it conducts a complete agricultural census in June of each year and much of the data required by the European Statistical Office is readily

available; but for the additional information required under the terms of the Directive – much of which is either not considered suitable for inclusion on the June Census forms or cannot be collected under the authority of section 78 of the Agriculture Act, 1947, or the corresponding legislation in Northern Ireland – the United Kingdom will mount a special sample survey covering about thirty thousand holdings. This compares with the following sample for other member countries where of course small farms are much more numerous: Belgium seventeen thousand five hundred holdings, Denmark seventeen thousand five hundred, Germany, ninety thousand, France one hundred and thirty-five thousand, Ireland thirty-five thousand, Italy two hundred and thirty-five thousand, Luxembourg one thousand seven hundred and fifty and the Netherlands twenty-two thousand five hundred holdings. Ideally the United Kingdom would prefer to conduct this survey entirely by interview, but as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is not staffed to mount such a large field survey – over twenty thousand farm visits in England and Wales might be necessary – data will have to be collected from some holdings on a postal basis. Other countries in the Community, though they do not have a full agricultural census each year, are better equipped for large scale field enquiries and are in some respects better able to conduct structure surveys than is the United Kingdom. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food conducted a small pilot survey in November 1974 to test the suitability of the new questions and to assess farmers' reaction to the enquiry.

The supplementary United Kingdom sample survey will be conducted on a voluntary basis but for all occupiers taking part some census data will be extracted from their June return and passed to the European Statistical Office. Occupiers participating in the survey will be fully advised of the position and no individual June Census return will be given to the European Statistical Office other than those for holdings taking part in the supplementary survey.

Data at holding level, identifiable only by a county number and a holding number (not the occupier's usual county/parish/holding reference number) will be passed on magnetic tape to the European Statistical Office, who will be responsible for analysis and publication of the results. The Directive ensures that the confidentiality of all individual holding data will be preserved in accordance with national law, and the European Statistical Office may only divulge even those anonymous holding data to persons responsible at the Office for the application of the Directive.

#### References

- (1) *The Structure of Agriculture*. (HMSO 1966 17½p net).  
*The Changing Structure of Agriculture*. (HMSO 1970 32½p net).  
A further volume in the series will be prepared in 1976 using June 1975 census data.

#### Input-output statistics

The Central Statistical Office has recently completed and sent to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) a set of input-output tables for 1970 on the basis of the European System of Accounts (ESA). Preparation of these tables became possible when tables for 1970 had been completed on the United Kingdom's own methodology, which closely follows that recommended by the United Nations. (See *Statistical News* 26.19.) In due course the SOEC intends to publish the tables for all nine member countries and to construct an aggregate set of tables for the European Communities as a whole.

Since the intention is to combine the tables it is essential that each country follows the same basic methodology. Thus, in addition to a common classification of activities or 'branches of production' (NACE/CLIO R-44) the ESA lays down the treatments to be adopted for many specific items when compiling the tables. Since both the classification and the procedures in respect of a number of elements in the national accounts are rather different from those in use in the United Kingdom it has not always been possible to meet the precise requirements of the ESA. In addition to these conceptual problems there are some areas (particularly in the service sector) where lack of detailed data has made it impossible to provide the full disaggregation specified in the classification.

The tables themselves are in three parts. The first traces the intermediate transactions between branches of production. The second shows the purchases by final demand (consumers' expenditure, exports etc), and the third brings together the data on value added and total resources so that by using all three tables one can trace the total demand for and supply of goods and services within the economy. It is hoped to publish the tables with a fuller description in an article in *Economic Trends* early in 1975.

It is expected that tables according to the ESA definitions will be compiled annually in future in addition to annual tables on the United Kingdom's usual methodology.

#### Reference

- Business Monitor PA1004: *Input-Output Tables for the United Kingdom 1970* (HMSO) September 1974 (Price £1.00 net).

## Publications of the European Communities

The following publications of the European Communities have been received since the last issue of *Statistical News*.

### Social Statistics (Statistiques sociales)

1974

Population and Employment in the Countries of the Communities 1970-1973

- (1) Population - age groups and sex
- (2) Civilian Labour Force
- (3) Labour Market
- (4) Industrial Disputes

Results of Community surveys on employment in the ECSC industries (d, f, e, i, dk, n.)

### Internal information on agricultural statistics:

#### Agricultural Statistical Studies

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

1974

No. 16 Study of the aggregation of statistics in quantity terms and in value terms by M Besch and E Wöhlken (d)

No. 17 Study of possible improvements to statistics of agricultural land prices by Dr H Jacobs (d, f).

## Survey Control Unit

### Surveys assessed

Table A below shows details of the surveys assessed in the fourth quarter of 1974 and Table B is a summary for the whole of 1974. A brief article in *Statistical News* 21.15 outlined the assessment work of the Unit, and the system of grading used.

#### Surveys assessed during fourth quarter 1974

Table A

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Un-recognised	Under consideration	Provisionally recognised	Fully recognised		
Small <i>ad hoc</i>	2	1	11	81	9	74
Other <i>ad hoc</i>	-	2	4	22	3	31
Continuous	-	-	4	71	3	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>183</b>

Three-fifths of the surveys assessed in this quarter were regular (or continuous) surveys conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A further sixth were conducted by the Department of the Environment, although these were mostly *ad hoc* studies reflecting the nature of the work of that Department. Both the unrecognised surveys shown in Table A have now been modified.

#### Surveys assessed during calendar year 1974

Table B

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Un-recognised	Under consideration	Provisionally recognised	Fully recognised		
Small <i>ad hoc</i>	4	15	94	298	62	473
Other <i>ad hoc</i>	-	5	37	51	7	100
Continuous	-	-	10	130	7	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>720</b>

The total number of surveys assessed in 1974 compares with 328 for 1973 - an increase of 120 per cent. The proportions obtaining provisional and full recognition initially (about one-fifth and two-thirds respectively) have not changed greatly, however. Nor has the proportion of continuous surveys (about one-fifth) altered significantly. The much larger number of surveys seen in 1974 reflects the increasing knowledge of government statistical survey activity of the Unit, whose resources have been suitably expanded, rather than a general increase of such activity. (Full details of 1973 are given in *Statistical News* 24.26).

Enquiries about the methods used by the Unit or other aspects of its work are very welcome. For information please contact Mr P W Brierley or Mr J A Perry on 01-930 5422 extensions 566 and 583 respectively.

### Form Design Exhibition

It is proposed to hold a Form Design Exhibition and Seminar on Tuesday, 10 June 1975 at a suitable venue in central London. Whilst its purpose is to aid the Government Statistical Service in imaginative form design, it is hoped it will prove a suitable forum where those interested in this subject, both within and outside the government, can meet together. To this end it is intended that there should be an opportunity for discussion on relevant topics. For more information please contact Mr P W Brierley on 01-930 5422 extension 566.

## PUBLICATIONS

### OPCS Publications

Following a review of the whole range of information published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, some of the existing publications are to be replaced by new ones aimed at a quicker release of information and a division of statistics into subject groups. Most of the statistics at present published will appear in a different style or within a different cover.

#### Annual publications

The two large volumes at present published annually, *Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales pt I and pt II* are to be replaced by a series of smaller volumes each dealing with one topic or a number of closely related topics. The volumes relating to 1973 statistics will be the last to appear in the present form.

#### Quarterly publications

A new quarterly journal, titled *Population Trends*, is to be produced. The first edition will appear during the summer of 1975, following the last issue of the *Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales* (No. 504, December 1974).

*Population Trends* will contain regular quarterly and annual statistics for a series of years together with a number of articles on population and medical topics within the range of OPCS activities.

#### OPCS monitors

A series of leaflets, called OPCS Monitors is now being produced on a variety of topics giving, in most cases, provisional statistics. More detailed final statistics will follow in either *Population Trends* or more usually in the series of annual publications. Readers who would like to receive OPCS Monitors (available free of charge) please write, stating topics which are of interest to:

Information Branch (Dept. M),  
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,  
St. Catherines House,  
10 Kingsway,  
London, EC2 6JP

Further details of the new range of publications can be obtained from Information Branch (Dept. M) at the above address.

#### Environment pollution

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution presented its fourth report to Parliament in December 1974.

The opening chapter covers general aspects of the pollution problem and the role of the Commission. Chapter II is a review of recent changes in the environment. The small statistical tables introduced into this chapter illustrate the breadth of the review. A table on the effect of air pollution in Greater London in 1952, 1962, 1972 is followed by tables on solid waste from all sources classified by source, by type and by method of disposal. After a section on waste reclamation and pollution by the agricultural industry there is an interesting section on inland waterways. Tables show miles of rivers classified into four groups by degree of pollution for 1958, 1970 and 1972. A similar table for tidal waterways is also shown. The section on pollution of the high seas contains tables on oil spillage. A comparison of methods of freight transport in Great Britain and West Germany in 1972 is the final table in this chapter.

Chapter III looks at the structure of authority for the control of pollution in the United Kingdom and Chapter IV deals with manpower for pollution control and the training necessary. Tables refer to control staff employed by river authorities and sewage disposal authorities. The report closes with the Commission's conclusions and a programme of work. Appendix B is a list of sources of information about various forms of pollution. The reference section contains fifty-three titles.

#### Reference

*Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution Fourth Report, Pollution Control: Progress and Problems.* Cmnd 5780 (HMSO £1.10 net).

#### National Institute Publications

The November issue of the *National Institute Economic Review* contained a number of articles on different aspects of indexation. (Copies of the Review are available from 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE.)

The first article, by C. G. Fane, discusses some of the general implications of the introduction of a system of indexation. It concludes that there is a strong case for the government to encourage the index-linking of mortgages, building society deposits, annuities, alimony payments and any other long-term arrangements the terms of which are determined by non-profit maximising institutions. It suggests that there would be an unambiguous case also for index-linking government securities and all aspects of the tax system if it could be proved that this would not have a destabilising effect on the economy. A second article, by Mrs S. A. B. Page and Sandra Trollope, which surveys the historical experience of indexation in many countries which have adopted it from time to time, concludes, however,

that it has not had a major identifiable effect on the economy in any of the countries studied. Sometimes it has been part of an incomes policy that has changed relative incomes; but in itself it does not appear to have had a significant influence either on income distribution or on inflation. Nor does it seem to have had any consistent impact on the balance of payments or to have affected private saving, although in combination with other policies it may have encouraged economic growth by reducing the element of uncertainty for potential investors.

The other articles are more specific. One, by R. I. G. Allen and D. Savage, draws attention to the anomalous effects which inflation in this country has had on taxes paid at varying income levels. It shows that tax increases due to inflation have borne most heavily on the taxpayers at the two extremes of the income scale and, at given levels of income above the tax threshold, on people with relatively high allowances, including those with large families. It challenges both on theoretical and on empirical grounds the view that indexation would seriously impair the built-in stabilising properties of the tax system and it argues that it might contribute to reducing the long-term rate of inflation by mitigating cost-push pressure, since it would prevent purely inflationary increases in personal incomes from raising effective tax rates. The remaining article, by J. D. Whitley, looks at the case for index-linked mortgages and finds two main advantages. By rearranging mortgage payments through time they would enable more people to enter the housing market, and by allowing market rates of interest to be charged they would ensure an adequate supply of funds for lending without penalising small savers.

## **GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE**

### **Department of Health and Social Security**

#### *Statistics and Research Division – Organisation*

A new Branch (SR4) has been created in the SR Division of DHSS. Its responsibilities will include the following:

- (1) The development of statistical information systems to meet the Departmental information needs concerned with the planning and monitoring of activities in the Health and Personal Social Services.
- (2) To ensure that such Departmental systems are compatible with those developed by the National Health Service Field Authorities.

(3) The analysis and interpretation of 'across the board' statistics to meet the central policy and management needs of the Department.

(4) To act as a central co-ordinating point in SR Division particularly in respect of its ADP requirements.

The Branch is headed by a Chief Statistician (Mr. J. A. Rowntree) supported by a Statistician (Mr. R. F. Stevenson). Further staff will be appointed later.

### **New Year Honours 1975**

*Mr L S Berman*, Director of Statistics in the Department of Industry, was awarded the CB.

### **Appointments and changes**

#### **Central Statistical Office**

*Mr E. J. Thompson*, formerly with the Greater London Council, has been appointed to a Chief Statistician post in the Central Statistical Office (Branch 14) and took up the appointment on 2 January 1975.

#### **Department of Employment**

*Miss M. Robson*, Statistician in the Department of Industry, was promoted to Chief Statistician on 9 December on transfer to the Department of Employment and will fill a new post in the Health and Safety Executive.

#### **Retirement**

#### **Ministry of Overseas Development**

*Mr H. A. Fell*

Mr Fell, who was Chief Statistician at the Ministry of Overseas Development, retired on 30 December 1974.

*Mr R. W. Allen*, Statistician in the Ministry of Overseas Development, was promoted to Chief Statistician on 31 December 1974 to fill the vacancy arising from the retirement of *Mr H. A. Fell*.

#### **Board of Inland Revenue**

*Mr A. T. Dunn*, Statistician in the Board of Inland Revenue, was promoted to Chief Statistician on 13 January 1975. Mr Dunn will fill a new post on Capital and Wealth in the Statistics Division.

### **LATE ITEMS**

#### **Input-Output Statistics**

As mentioned briefly in the notes to the published tables, a change was made in the method of calculating the commodity by commodity inverse matrices (Tables L and N) in the input-output tables for the United Kingdom for 1970 compared with those for 1968. For

1968, these matrices omitted the indirect effects of transactions within the same commodity, whereas the industry by industry inverses included the corresponding intra-industry effects. For 1970, both sets of inverses were compiled on the latter basis. This means that it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the commodity inverses published for 1968 and 1970.

A description of the revised method, and revised commodity inverses for 1968 consistent with those published for 1970, can be obtained by writing to

Mr F J Johnson,  
Central Statistical Office,  
Great George Street,  
London, SW1P 3AQ.  
Telephone 01-930 5422 ext 652

#### References

*Input-Output Tables for the United Kingdom 1968*, *Studies in Official Statistics* No. 22 (HMSO) 1973 (Price £7.30 net).  
*Input-Output Tables for the United Kingdom 1970*, *Business Monitor* PA1004 (HMSO) 1974 (Price £1.00 net).

#### Monthly press notice of Overseas Trade: speedier publication of the unit value, volume and terms of trade indices

Up to the end of 1974 the monthly press notice containing the overseas trade figures ('The Current Account of the United Kingdom Balance of Payments') was in terms of value only. But a full interpretation of the trade data needs to distinguish between movements in volume and prices. Comment on the volume and unit value indices of trade has been included in the press notice since April 1973 but because the unit value and volume data have hitherto taken longer to prepare than the value figures the comment has been out of date, lagging about one month behind the trade value.

Economics and Statistics Division 5 serving the Departments of Trade and Industry, in conjunction with HM Customs and Excise, have been working towards the speeding up of the preparation of the index numbers. The stage has been reached where, with the issue of the press notice for January 1975 (on 14 February) the integration of the volume, unit value and terms of trade indices with the corresponding value trade figures is possible. No other major trading country makes this range of information available at such an early date each month.

The speedier preparation of the index numbers has been made possible by substituting computer processes for many of the manual processes hitherto employed. Data extraction and the initial calculations are undertaken by HM Customs and Excise on their computer

at Southend-on-Sea at the same time as the month's value figures are prepared. Credibility checking at the desk is undertaken by a team at the Department of Industry; and summarization to the commodity groups required for publication is carried out on a programmable desk calculator. Planning is in hand for completing the entire index calculation on the HM Customs and Excise computer.

A full article is expected to appear in *Economic Trends* for April 1975 describing the recent computerization of the indices together with a description of the indices and their rebasing on 1970.

#### 1971 Census of Population

##### *England and Wales - new local authority areas*

The tables for new local authority areas mentioned in the August issue of *Statistical News* (26.9) have been expanded.

The standard small area statistics based on ten per cent sample statistics now include the following: socio-economic group, hours worked by women, transport to work and families by type and number of dependent children.

The tables are available in two volumes (Price £22) or on micro-film (Price £18). Contact:

Customer Services Section,  
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,  
Titchfield,  
Fareham,  
Hampshire, PO15 5RR  
Telephone Titchfield (032-94) 42511 Ext 231



# List of Principal Statistical Series and Publications

1974 EDITION

Amendment list no. 2 — October to December 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 October to December 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 1. List of Principal Series

### Population and vital statistics

Page

#### 1. Population statistics

1

##### (a) Census of population figures

After *Census of Population 1971, N Ireland Preliminary Report*

Insert *and County Reports*.

Delete 'and N Ireland' from sentence 'The county reports from the 1971 census . . . Conurbation Centres'.

Insert the following sentence after the above-mentioned sentence:

'Reports are available for individual Northern Ireland counties and Belfast County Borough'.

#### 3. Vital statistics

2

##### (a) Births, marriages and deaths registered. Annual

After *ST Add ARS*. At end of final sentence Add 'Totals for Standard Regions are in the *Abstract of Regional Statistics*'

### Social statistics

#### 3. Health and Personal Social Services

4

##### (e) General Statistics of the National Health Service

In the list of publications at end of *Health and Personal Social Services*

Add *for England*.

After the above entry add the following new entry:

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales*

##### (f) National Health Service finance and costs.

5

At end of list of publications Add 'ARS'.

##### (g) Hospital running costs.

At end of list of publications Add '(calendar years) ARS'.

At end of text Add '*Abstract of Regional Statistics* gives a breakdown by country and regional hospital area by unit cost per patient'.

##### (h) In-patient statistics.

At end of list of publications Add 'ARS'.

At end of text add 'The *Abstract of Regional Statistics* gives a volume breakdown for NHS hospitals by indicators of treatment and use by country and regional hospital area'.

##### (j) Local authority personal social services, etc.

List of publications – at end of '*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics*' Add '*for England*'.

After the above entry add the following new entry:

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales*.

At end of text after *Health and Personal Social Services*

Add '*Statistics publications*'.

4. Social security

6

(a) General social security statistics

Before 'Region' in the final sentence of text insert 'Standard'.

(c) Detailed sickness and injury benefit statistics

List of publications After '*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics*

Add '*for England*'

After the above entry Add the following new entry:

'*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales*'

Delete text: 'Figures . . . publications'.

Substitute: 'Figures relating to Great Britain are given except in the Welsh publications'.

5. Housing

7

(f) Building Society Mortgages

At end of list of publications add 'ARS'

At end of text add '*Abstract of Regional Statistics* gives average mortgage advances by country and by Standard Region'.

(h) Housing land prices

At end of list of publications Add 'ARS'

6. Education

(b) Numbers of school leavers, examination results, etc.

After 'SAS' add 'ARS'

(c) Numbers of students receiving further education, examination results, etc.

After 'SAS' add 'ARS'

(d) Numbers of teachers, training, qualifications, etc.

After 'SAS' add 'ARS'

At end of text add '*Abstract of Regional Statistics* gives numbers of full-time teachers by Standard Region;'

8

Labour

4. Wages and Earnings

10

(f) New Earnings Survey

After the penultimate sentence ending 'entitled New Earnings Survey'

add new sentence 'Commencing with the 1974 survey, results will be published in six volumes covering separate topics'.

Agriculture and Food

1. Agriculture

11

(a) General statistics from the agricultural censuses

After 'AAS' add 'ARS'

At end of text add 'Agricultural areas by Standard Region are contained in the *Abstract of Regional Statistics*'.

(b) Agricultural holdings

After '*Farm Classification in England and Wales*' add 'ARS'

At end of text add new sentence: 'Size of holdings by Standard Region is in the *Abstract of Regional Statistics*'.

Production industries

1. The Census of Production and indexes of industrial production

12

(a) Census of Production

Delete last part of penultimate sentence and last sentence - 'and provisional results . . . single volume'.

2. Production of individual industries

(b) Annual series

Amend '*United Kingdom Energy Statistics*' to read '*Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*'.

13

Line 2 of text insert 'Digest of' before the title *United Kingdom Energy Statistics*.

Line 5 of text after the phrase 'As well as national statistics' insert 'some of'

National income and expenditure

1. The national product

18

(a) United Kingdom: Annual estimates

After 'AAS' Add 'ARS'

At end of text Add '*The Abstract of Regional Statistics* gives gross domestic product, in total and per head of population, for a seven year period by Standard Region and by country'.

(e) Input-output statistics

Frequency - delete 'Quinquennial' substitute 'Annual (from 1970)'

Listing of publication - delete '1968' from the title

Amend 3rd line of text to read 'of tables for 1970 published as PA 1004 in the Business Monitor Series . . .'

**Financial and business statistics**

**2. Central government finance**

24

(a) Transactions of the Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund

Delete from last sentence 'Parliament of N Ireland Estimates' and insert 'Estimates for services under the Government of N Ireland'.

**3. Local authority finance**

26

(f) Rates and rateable values

Delete 'Local Authority Rate Statistics (N Ireland)'.

Publication discontinued after 1972-73 edition.

**Amendments to Part II. List of Publications**

**Page 33**

**Abstract of Regional Statistics**

Delete £1.45 (1973) Substitute £2.70 (1974)

**Agricultural Food Statistics, A Guide to Official Sources**

Delete 62½p Substitute £2.00

**Agricultural Statistics, Scotland**

Delete (1972) Substitute (1973)

**Agricultural Statistics, United Kingdom**

Delete 68½p (1969/71) Substitute £1.00 (1972)

**Annual Abstract of Statistics**

Delete £2.20 (1973) Substitute £4.00 (1974)

**British Labour Statistics: Year Book**

Delete £7.20 (1971) Substitute £9.00 (1972)

**Footnote (1)**

After '£6.50;' insert '1972'. Delete £11.50 substitute £12.40.

**Page 34**

**PQ 277**

Delete (4)

**Page 36**

**PQ 381.1**

Delete 'Road vehicles' Substitute 'Motor vehicle manufacturing'

**Page 37**

**PQ 602**

Delete (4)

**PA 102**

Delete (4)

**Page 38**

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

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| PA 212   | PA 272 |
| PA 214   | PA 276 |
| PA 215   | PA 311 |
| PA 217   | PA 323 |
| PA 271.1 | PA 341 |

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

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| PA 351 | PA 383 |
| PA 365 | PA 396 |
| PA 366 | PA 412 |
| PA 367 | PA 413 |
| PA 370 | PA 417 |
| PA 381 | PA 419 |

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

PA 442	PA 449.1	PA 486
PA 443	PA 461	PA 489
PA 444	PA 471	PA 491
PA 445		

After 'C154 PA 1002(4) Summary Tables'

Insert 'PA 1004 Input-Output statistics for the United Kingdom 1970 £1.00

19

**Page 41**

**Census 1971, Great Britain, Age, Marital condition and general tables**

Add after this entry the following new entry:

Census 1971, Great Britain, Country of birth tables, £3.65	Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1
--	-----------	---	---

**Census 1971, Great Britain, Housing Summary Tables**

Add after this entry the following new entry:

Census 1971, Great Britain, Persons of Pensionable Age, £5.45	Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1
---	-----------	---	---

**Census 1971, England and Wales, County Reports**

Add after this entry the following new entries:

Census 1971, England and Wales, Amenities and Dwellings £3.40	Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1
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**Census 1971, England and Wales, Density of Occupation £4.50**

**Census 1971, England and Wales, Households £4.55**

Decennial	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	1
-----------	---	---

**Census 1971, Scotland, Second Preliminary Report**

Add after this entry the following new entry:

Census 1971, Scotland, Usual Residence and Birthplace Tables £2.50	Decennial	General Register Office Scotland	1
--	-----------	----------------------------------	---

**Children in care in England and Wales**

Delete 16p (March 1972) Substitute 24p (March 1973)

**Department of Employment Gazette**

Delete 52½p Substitute 70p

After Digest of Northern Ireland Statistics

Insert new entry:

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics £3.50 1974	Annual	Department of Energy	13
---	--------	----------------------	----

**Digest of Welsh Statistics**

Delete £1.95 (1972/73) Substitute £2.50 (1974)

**Economic Trends**

Delete 63p Substitute 85p

**Education Statistics for the United Kingdom**

Delete £1.75 (1971) Substitute £1.90 (1972)

**Page 42**

**Family Expenditure Survey**

Delete £2.40 (1972) Substitute £2.60 (1973)

**Financial Statistics**

Delete 95p Substitute £1.30

**Health and Personal Social Service Statistics**

Add 'for England'.

Delete £1.85 (1973) Substitute £3.00 (1974)

After the above entry Add the following new entry:

Health and Personal Social Service Statistics for Wales £2.15 (1974)	Annual	Welsh Office	4, 5, 6
--	--------	--------------	---------

**Highway Statistics**

Delete 90p (1972) Substitute £1.30 (1973)

**Input-output tables for the United Kingdom**

Delete whole of entry

**Insurance Business Statistics**

Delete £15 (Sept 1968-August 1969) Substitute £24 (Sept 1969-August 1970)

**Judicial Statistics England and Wales**

Delete 73p (1972) Substitute 78p (1973)

- Local Authority Financial Returns, N Ireland**  
 Delete 'Department of Environment, N Ireland'  
 Insert 'Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning N Ireland'
- Local Government Financial Statistics, England and Wales**  
 Delete 70p (1971-72) Substitute £1.05 (1972-73)
- Local Authority Rate Statistics, N Ireland**  
 Delete whole of entry

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- New Earnings Survey**  
 Delete £3.00 (1972) Substitute £3.25 (1973); 1974: Part A General Results 60p, Part B By Agreement 60p Part C By Industry 60p, (13) Part D By Occupation 60p (13) Part E By Region and Age Groups 60p, (13) Part F Part-time Women, hours of work and holidays with pay 60p (13)
- Offences relating to Motor Vehicles**  
 Delete 61p (1972) Substitute £1.00 (1973)
- Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom**  
 Delete £1.85 Substitute £2.50
- Parliament of Northern Ireland Estimates**  
 Delete and Substitute: Estimates for services under the Government of N Ireland
- Population Projections**  
 Delete £1.00 (1972-2012) Substitute £1.10 (1973-2013)
- Quarterly Return of the Registrar General, Socltnad**  
 Delete 23p Substitute 28p
- Railway Accidents in Great Britain**  
 Delete 75p (1971) Substitute 110p (1973)
- 2) Not published by HMSO  
 After this entry add the following footnote:  
 (13) Not yet published.

**Page 44**

- Report on the Agricultural Statistics of N Ireland 1961/62-1966/67 £1**  
 Delete 'Quinquennial' 'Insert Occasional'
- Report on the Work of the Prison Department (England and Wales)**  
 Delete 73p Substitute £1.10
- Road Accidents in Great Britain**  
 Delete 76p (1972) Substitute £1.20 (1973)
- Social Trends**  
 Delete (1973) £2.90 Substitute £3.30 (1974)
- Statistical Review of England and Wales**  
 Part 11 - Delete £2.15 Substitute £2.32  
 Delete: 1972 Supplement on Abortion 45p Substitute: 1973 Supplement on Abortion 65p
- Statistics of Education**  
**Volume 1, Schools**  
 Delete £1.75 (1972) Substitute £3.00 (1973)  
**Volume 3, Further Education**  
 Delete £1.90 (1971) Substitute £2.10 (1972)  
**Volume 4, Teachers**  
 Delete £1.70 (1971) Substitute £2.90 (1972)

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- Supply Estimates**  
 Delete £6.50 (1973-74) Substitute £8.25 (1974-75)
- Trade and Industry**  
 Delete 10p Substitute 15p
- United Kingdom Energy Statistics £3.50 (1973)**  
 Delete entry
- Weekly Return for England and Wales, The Registrar General's**  
 Delete 18p Substitute 25p
- Weekly Return of the Registrar General, Scotland**  
 Delete 5p Substitute 7p
- Annual                      Department of Energy                      13

# 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.

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

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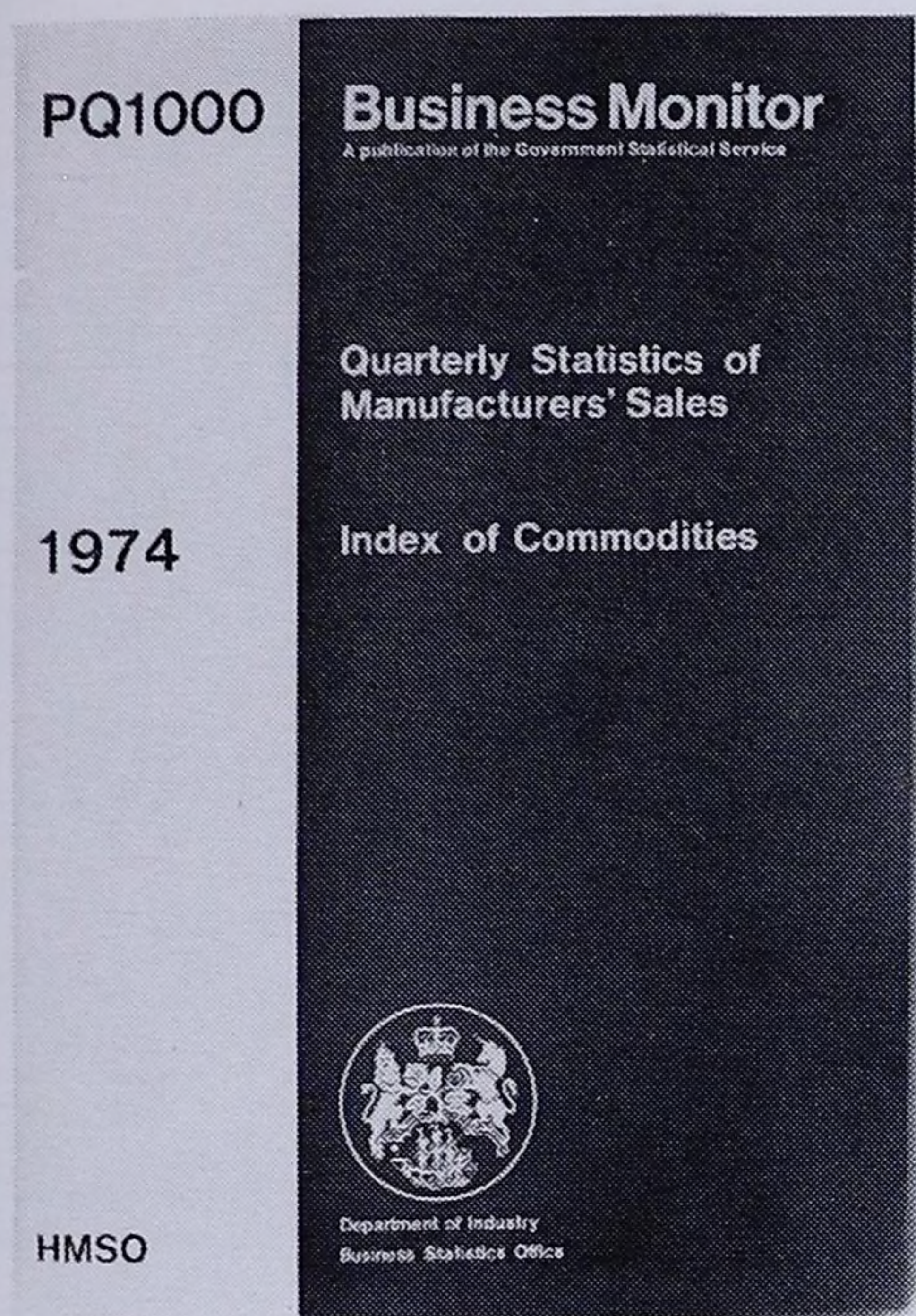
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