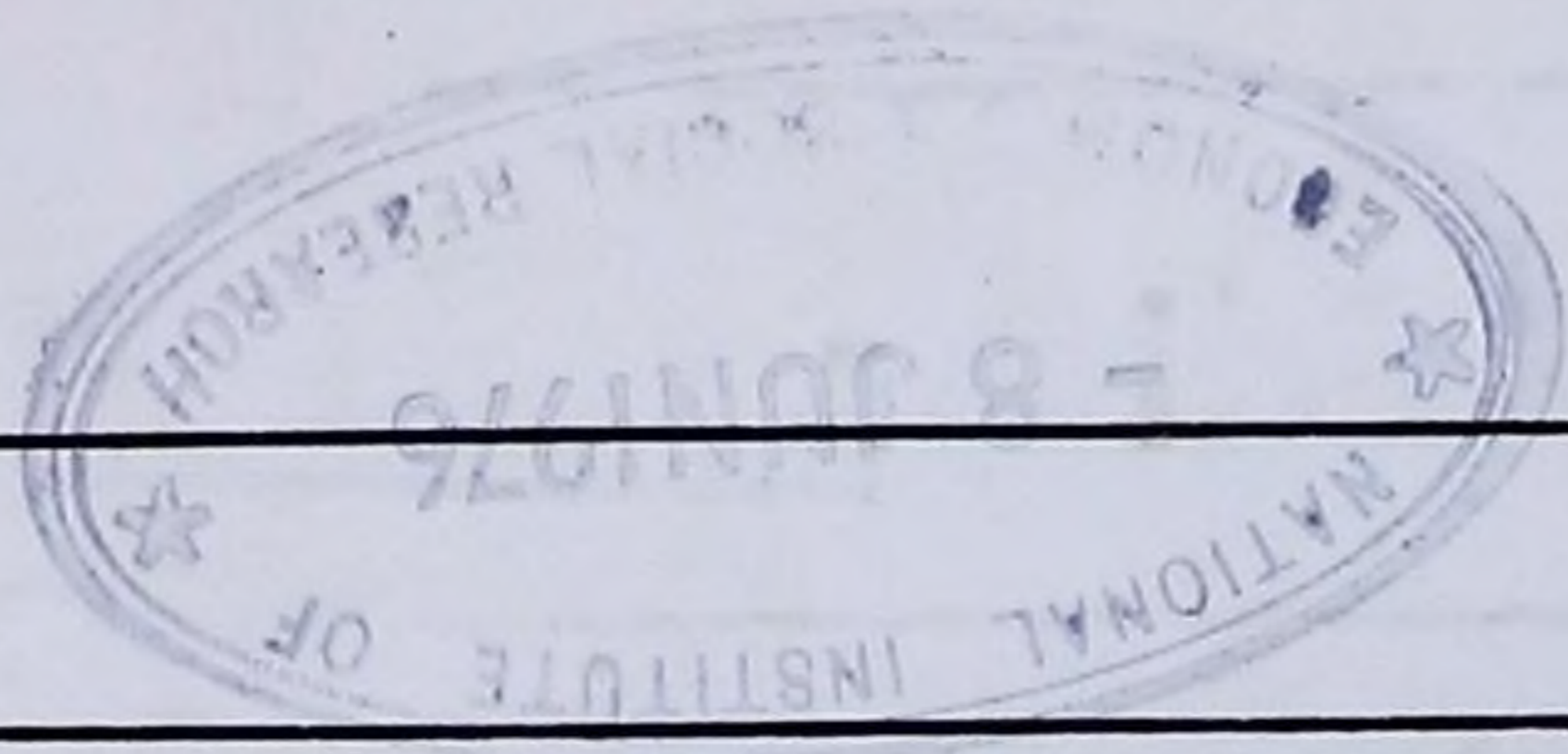


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STATISTICAL NEWS

**Developments
in British Official
Statistics**

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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Contents

Tracing inter-industry transactions: the input-output tables

F. J. Johnson, *Statistician, Central Statistical Office*

Introduction

Input-output tables are a means of showing the inter-relationships between the producers and consumers in the economy during a particular year. The principal difference between these tables and the more familiar analyses presented in the National Accounts is that the input-output tables show the flows between industries as buyers of each others' outputs in addition to the 'final' expenditure (by consumers, government, investors and on exports) and income identified in the National Accounts. In input-output terms the economy is considered as a system of industries linked together by flows of goods and services. These flows can be measured and a simple example for 1968 which shows the United Kingdom economy divided into six industry groups and distinguishing three types of final consumption is given in Table 1. This table is an aggregation from the original tables for 1968⁽¹⁾ which distinguished ninety industries, five types of final consumption and also showed value added broken down into income from employment and profits. The smaller tables used in this article are more convenient for illustration.

Input-output tables were originally developed by Leontief⁽²⁾ for the American economy in the 1930's. The use of the inter-industry information meant that a much more complete picture of the economy could be built up with consequently improved possibilities for economic forecasting. In particular his method allows the implications of a change in demand for a particular commodity to be calculated for each industry in the economy rather than simply as an aggregate for the economy as a whole. In addition the input-output table is a system within which all the national accounts aggregates can be contained. Moreover, because it demands that inputs equal outputs for each industry it is a framework within which analysis of discrepancies between the expenditure and income measures of the gross domestic product can be investigated in detail.

However, preparation of input-output tables (especially with ninety sectors) requires a great deal of information. For this reason tables for the United Kingdom were constructed only for years for which there was a full census of production. These tables relate

Industry x industry flow matrix 1968

Table 1

Industry purchases	Agriculture, etc. and extraction	Metal manufacture and metal using industry	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Services	Final demand			Total
							Consumption	Investment	Exports of goods and services	
Industry sales										
Agriculture, etc. and extraction	—	50.8	1,192.6	92.1	386.4	20.3	1,167.1	41.7	129.8	3,080.8
Metal manufacture and metal using industry	169.9	—	668.9	709.6	131.5	609.8	1,985.9	2,749.5	3,363.4	10,388.5
Other manufacturing	727.1	1,077.3	—	914.7	139.8	1,401.5	6,773.7	265.9	2,474.0	13,774.0
Construction	78.0	94.4	45.3	—	34.6	70.3	865.0	3,747.3	25.1	4,960.0
Gas, electricity and water	67.0	286.8	277.9	16.4	—	328.2	1,152.4	158.9	13.0	2,300.6
Services	246.7	1,284.4	2,242.8	322.9	197.3	—	16,542.5	772.6	2,231.2	23,840.4
Imports of goods and services	128.6	1,308.2	3,032.1	123.3	38.0	1,124.3	2,266.8	679.2	470.5	9,171.0
Sales by final buyers	3.2	188.4	46.6	14.8	5.8	55.5	-79.9	-352.1	117.7	—
Net taxes on expenditure	-182.7	167.6	332.4	238.2	85.2	939.5	4,289.5	168.0	-25.7	6,012.0
Value added	1,843.0	5,930.6	5,935.4	2,528.0	1,282.0	19,291.0	—	—	—	36,810.0
Total	3,080.8	10,388.5	13,774.0	4,960.0	2,300.6	23,840.4	34,963.0	8,231.0	8,799.0	110,337.3

to the years 1954-1, 1963-1 and 1968. Since 1970 the new system of industrial statistics in the United Kingdom, in particular the annual census of production, has made it possible to update the tables for 1968 and produce estimates for 1970⁽⁵⁾ and 1971⁽⁶⁾. These updated tables are not based on a detailed inquiry into purchases by industries and for that reason are not as firmly based as the tables for previous years.

Although the basic tables showing the straightforward flows of goods and services are of interest in themselves they can be further manipulated to bring out the inter-relationships between industries and consumers in the economy. Tables showing the results of these manipulations are published in each volume of input-output tables and the purpose of this article is to draw attention to these tables and to illustrate in a simple manner how they have been calculated and for what purposes they might be used. Only the main derived tables are covered here and interested readers can refer to the 1968 study, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1968*, for a fuller exposition.

The properties of the tables

The first step is to consider the basic input-output table shown as Table 1*. This shows the inputs required by six broad groups of industries in order to manufacture their products. The rows show where the products were sold once they had left the producer: that is, whether they become current inputs into the production of other industries, or whether they are used directly to meet what is called 'final demand' – investment, public or private consumption and exports. Thus, for example, in 1968 the construction industry purchased £92.1 million of goods from agriculture and extraction etc., £322.9 million of services, £123.3 million of imported goods etc. At the same time all the other industries purchase some construction output (for repairs and maintenance) but most of the industry's output (£3,747.3m.) goes directly into capital investment.

The table shows industry groups buying and selling goods and services amongst themselves and delivering them to final demand to be consumed, used as investment goods (buildings, machines etc) or to be exported. In United Kingdom input-output tables all references to the 'value of output' mean the price actually received by the producer of the article after deducting any taxes and distribution mark-ups. This is to ensure that a balance can be maintained between what the producer receives and what is paid by his customers. This means, for example, that the values

shown for deliveries to final consumption by the metal manufacturing and metal using industries (£1,985.9 million in Table 1) relate solely to output and excludes dealers' margins, transport costs, and purchase tax on the goods concerned. The costs and margins are included as a purchase from the service sector and the taxes are shown as part of the row 'net taxes on expenditure' since these are payments to the Government and not the manufacturer.

The flows shown in the table are in themselves of considerable interest in demonstrating the different markets for the output of each industry. The sales of construction to investment have already been mentioned and the tables show that in fact over 75 per cent of construction output went to investment in 1968. In contrast the service industry sold almost 70 per cent of its output to consumers (households *plus* government) whilst metal manufacturers and metal using industries exported 32 per cent of their output. However, it can be seen that as well as producing for final demand much of the output is for intermediate use. The amount of this production grows as the table is disaggregated and more output is shown as being between industries and less as within the same industry as, for example, when the metal producing and metal using industries are separated. The point is, that although the ultimate objective of all economic activity is to provide goods or services for final consumption, this can normally only be achieved after a chain of transactions in the intermediate sector. Thus, the iron and steel industry may produce steel for incorporation in motorcars, refrigerators, ships etc. which are ultimately delivered to one of the final demand accounts (although, of course, some steel is also exported directly).

Looked at from the demand side it is clear that there will be a number of 'ripples' through the economy consequent upon any decision, say, to build a new house. Some of these consequences can be seen directly from a matrix such as that shown in Table 2.

Here the co-efficients have been calculated simply by dividing the entries in the columns of Table 1 by the column totals. Table 2 thus shows that to supply £1 million of construction output will require £19,000 ($0.019 \times \text{£1 million}$) of output from agriculture etc. and extraction, £184,000 ($0.184 \times \text{£1 million}$) from 'other manufacturing', £586,000 ($0.586 \times \text{£1 million}$) of primary inputs (that is, the payments for imported goods and services, wages and salaries, taxes and scrap which are not the output of any industry within the domestic economy) and so on. But these are only the first round effects. In order that 'other manufacturing' can produce the £184,000 of output needed it must purchase £9,000 of metal manufacture and metal using output ($0.049 \times$

* Table 1: The tables used for illustration here show purchasers of industry products by industries. These tables are not observed directly and the method of estimation is set out in the 1968 volume mentioned above.

Direct domestic input requirements per unit of industry gross output

Table 2

Industries	Agriculture, etc. and extraction	Metal manufacture and metal using industry	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Services
Agriculture, etc. and extraction	—	0.005	0.087	0.019	0.168	0.001
Metal manufacture and metal using industry	0.055	—	0.049	0.143	0.057	0.025
Other manufacturing	0.236	0.104	—	0.184	0.061	0.059
Construction	0.025	0.009	0.003	—	0.015	0.003
Gas, electricity and water	0.022	0.028	0.020	0.003	—	0.014
Services	0.080	0.124	0.163	0.065	0.086	—
All primary inputs	0.582	0.730	0.678	0.586	0.613	0.898
Total	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

£184,000), £600 of construction output ($0.003 \times £184,000$), £30,000 of services output ($0.163 \times £184,000$) etc. Similar calculations can be made for each other industry. This of course will create a further round of intermediate demands upon industries. The final effect of all these 'ripples' could be worked out by hand but it would be very laborious even for six industries and quite impracticable for matrices with sixty or seventy industries or more. However, the 'inverse'† of the intermediate part of the direct coefficient matrix, shown as Table 3, follows through all these effects and shows the final, direct *plus* indirect requirements of each industry for producing a unit of output in 1968. The entries in the diagonal represent the amount of the total output of an industry that is needed to produce one unit of its output for final demand as well as meeting any consequential indirect demands from other industries. From Table 3 one can see that the total demands placed upon the construction industry in 1968 by a final demand of £1 million were about £1,004,000 ($1.004 \times £1$ million), also that £220,000 ($0.220 \times £1$ million) of output from 'other manufacturing' is required, £15,000 ($0.015 \times £1$ million) from gas, electricity and water and so on. These indirect effects are, however, limited to requirements for current goods and services and do not include any extra capital goods which may be necessary to increase the output. In accordance with the usual notional accounting conventions, purchases of capital goods are regarded as purchases by final demand buyers. To take these sort of effects into consideration would require a more wide-ranging

† See Appendix at the end of the article.

Total requirements per unit of final industrial output in terms of gross output

Table 3

Industries	Agriculture, etc. and extraction	Metal manufacture and metal using industry	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Services
Agriculture, etc. and extraction	1.030	0.022	0.096	0.041	0.181	0.010
Metal manufacture and metal using industry	0.079	1.015	0.063	0.161	0.080	0.031
Other manufacturing	0.267	0.123	1.043	0.220	0.124	0.067
Construction	0.029	0.011	0.007	1.004	0.021	0.004
Gas, electricity and water	0.032	0.033	0.028	0.015	1.011	0.016
Services	0.140	0.151	0.188	0.126	0.133	1.017

system than we have at present.

Using Table 3 one can estimate the output required from each industry to produce any given set of final demands. In an economic model which uses input-output techniques (for example the model developed by the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge⁽⁷⁾) one would typically make a set of estimates of consumption, investment and exports for a given year and then use Table 3 to estimate the output required from each industry in order to meet those demands. These estimates can then be compared with data on capacity utilization, employment, investment plans etc. to assess the likelihood of the output level being achieved. Table 3 can also be used to give a very rough idea of the impact a rise in the price of the output of any industry has on other intermediate sectors. For example, it is clear that a rise in the average price of goods sold by agriculture etc. and extraction (which includes coal-mining) will be more significant for the gas, electricity and water group of industries than for services. In practice, to derive more precise effects, price models are based on the principle that all changes in price are originally caused by a change in the cost of one or more primary inputs (that is imports, wages, profits and indirect taxes) and these increases are passed on. The model will trace through the effects of such changes not only on the industry initially affected (for example agriculture etc. and extraction if the initial increase is in miners' wages) but also on the prices of all those industries buying goods or services from the affected industry. Tables 1 and 3 are the equivalent of Tables D and E in the input-output volumes for 1968, 1970 and 1971. There is no equivalent of Table 2 but, as has been shown, this can easily be calculated from Table D.

A limitation to the use of the input-output tables in

these ways is that it involves the implicit assumption that the outputs of any industry are homogeneous, or alternatively that all its products require the same inputs in the same proportions. To return to the example of the construction industry, it may be wrong to assume that an increase in output of new roads will have the same input requirements, and consequently the same effects on other industries, as an increase in output of new housing. Similarly in other industries output can frequently be made up of many different types of product. This is obviously a major drawback to an input-output system with only six sectors but it is less restrictive in more disaggregated tables. Another underlying assumption is that a given increase in the output of an industry leads to a proportionate increase in demand for each input. Since this may not be true for large changes in output (for example where there are economies of scale), care should be taken in interpreting results which imply large changes in the outputs of industries. For a further discussion of these points see Chapters 1 and 4 of the 1968 study⁽¹⁾ and the work by Chenery and Clark⁽⁸⁾.

The discussion so far has dealt with the analysis of gross output flows. These, to some extent, represent a double counting of industry outputs. For example the electronics industry sells components to a manufacturer of electrical goods who incorporates it in his product which he sells to a motor-vehicle manufacturer and so on. At each stage the seller takes the cost of the goods and services he has bought and adds the value of his own contribution in terms of labour and capital, that is income from employment and profits. Thus the final value of the product is made up of the values added by the industries involved in each stage of the production process. This is the familiar national accounting identity in which incomes (value added) equal production (defined as the net addition to the value of goods and services) which, in turn, is equal to the final expenditure on domestic goods and services. Thus, in Table 1 the sum of the primary inputs (imports, sales by final buyers, net taxes and value added) for the six industries is equal to the sum of final demands for all the industries.

The inverse matrix (Table 3) can also be used to show the primary input requirements of final demand on a particular industry. Thus, if we consider once more the supply of £1 million of output to final demand by the construction industry we have the position as set out in Table 4.

The figures in column 2 are taken from the construction column in Table 3 and column 3 is the primary input row from Table 2. It will be seen that the final column adds to £1 million, which reflects the national

Primary input requirements for £1 million of construction output

Table 4

Industry (1)	Gross output requirements (2) £ thousand	Ratio of pri- mary inputs to gross output (3)	Primary input requirements (4) £ thousand
Agriculture, etc. and extraction	41	0.582	24
Manufacturing and metal using industry	161	0.730	118
Other manufacturing	220	0.678	149
Construction	1,004	0.586	588
Gas, electricity and water	15	0.613	9
Services	126	0.898	113
			1,000

accounting identity that £1 million of expenditure (that is final demand) must be met by £1 million of primary inputs. However, the primary inputs in the table include imports by industries for use in production, indirect taxes paid by industry and sales by final buyers (scrap, etc.) to industry. The total of primary inputs less these components of it is the value added (income from employment plus profits), the sum of which is production generated by the domestic economy. We can in fact take the calculation a step further and show value added, imports, taxes etc. as ratios to gross output.

In Table 5 the value added or net output by each industry has been shown separately with the other primary input elements as single rows. The table shows that in order to produce £1 million of final construction output, £25,000 is required in value added from agriculture, extraction etc., £95,000 from other manufacturing, £101,000 from services and so on. Overall the total value added in one unit of final construction output is 83.3 per cent and of this 51.2/83.3, or 61 per cent, is generated within the industry whilst the remainder represents incomes generated in other industries. For services, on the other hand, the proportion of value added generated within the sector is 82.3/88.7 or 93 per cent. Hence, any increased demand for services has relatively little effect beyond the industry itself whilst the greater need of other sectors for intermediate inputs 'spreads' the effects of greater demand over the other industries in the system.

The table also shows the import content of each industry's deliveries to final demand. For example for every pound spent on the final output of the 'other manufacturing' industry, 25 per cent will be supplied from imports. This excludes direct purchases of imported goods by consumers etc. and says only that, ultimately, domestically produced goods of this in-

**Total requirements per unit of final industrial output
in terms of net output**

Table 5

Industries	Agriculture, etc. and extraction	Metal manufacture and metal using industry	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Services
Agriculture, etc. and extraction	0.616	0.013	0.057	0.025	0.108	0.006
Metal manufacture and metal using industry	0.045	0.579	0.036	0.092	0.046	0.018
Other manufacturing	0.115	0.053	0.450	0.095	0.054	0.029
Construction	0.014	0.006	0.004	0.512	0.011	0.002
Gas, electricity and water	0.018	0.018	0.015	0.008	0.563	0.009
Services	0.113	0.122	0.153	0.101	0.107	0.823
Total value added	0.921	0.791	0.715	0.833	0.889	0.887
Imports of goods and services	0.120	0.164	0.251	0.101	0.069	0.068
Sales by final buyers	0.004	0.019	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.003
Net taxes on expenditure	-0.045	0.026	0.029	0.059	0.037	0.042
Total	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

industry have an import content of about 25 per cent. This is mainly because several of the industries grouped in this heading (for example, food, chemicals and petroleum) have higher than average import contents since they require raw materials which are not produced in this country, (for example, pineapples, mercury and crude oil).

So far we have looked at the direct and indirect requirements of industries for inputs for use in their

production. As noted earlier, the ultimate object of all production is to supply final demand, that is households, government, investment or exports. Clearly many industries sell very little of their output to final demand directly. From Table 1, for example, agriculture extraction etc. sold only 43 per cent of its output direct to final demand in 1968 whilst services sold 82 per cent in this way. Indirectly, however, all the output of agriculture and extraction etc. is destined for some part of final demand – in this case it will mainly be as processed foods (bread, cheese, canned meat etc.) sold to final demand *via* 'other manufacturing'. Thus, most of the output of agriculture etc. sold to 'other manufacturing' will be incorporated in goods ultimately sold to consumers or exported. Some of the output of 'other manufacturing' is itself an input to the service industries (£1,401.5 million in 1968) which in turn sell output to final demand, so that some of the agricultural output sold to 'other manufacturing' will find its way into exports *via* the service industries.

The input-output tables can trace through all these stages to show how each industry contributes directly and indirectly, to each category of final demand. If the analysis is carried out in terms of gross output then there will be some double counting since the output of each industry is being counted both as an input to other sectors and as final output. However, this duplication is avoided if the analysis is carried out in terms of primary inputs and the results are given in Table 6.

The figures in this table have been obtained by multiplying the columns of final demand (from Table 1) by the rows of Table 5. That is, $1,167 \times 0.616 + 1,986 \times 0.013 \dots + 16,543 \times 0.006 = 1,364$ which is the entry for

Industrial composition of final expenditure

Table 6

1968

Industry	Consumption		Investment		Exports		Total	
	percentage	£ million	percentage	£ million	percentage	£ million	percentage	£ million
Agriculture, etc. and extraction	3.9	1,364	2.4	197	3.2	282	3.5	1,843
Metal manufacture and metal using industry	5.4	1,888	23.8	1,958	23.7	2,085	11.4	5,931
Other manufacturing	11.2	3,916	7.8	646	15.6	1,373	11.4	5,935
Construction	1.4	489	24.2	1,995	0.5	44	4.9	2,528
Gas, electricity and water	2.8	979	2.1	171	1.5	132	2.5	1,282
Services	43.6	15,244	17.1	1,407	30.0	2,640	37.1	19,291
TOTAL	68.3	23,880	77.4	6,374	74.5	6,555	70.8	36,810
of which: employment income	46.4	16,227	55.1	4,535	52.0	4,577	48.7	25,340
gross trading profits	21.9	7,651	22.3	1,839	22.5	1,978	22.1	11,470
Imports	16.4	5,734	19.8	1,626	20.6	1,813	17.6	9,171
Sales by final buyers	0.2	70	-3.3	-272	2.3	202	—	—
Net taxes on expenditure	15.1	5,279	6.1	502	2.6	229	11.6	6,012
TOTAL	100.0	34,963	100.0	8,231	100.0	8,799	100.0	51,993

consumers' expenditure on value added by agriculture, etc. and extraction in Table 6. One can see that the column totals in Table 6 are equal to final expenditure in Table 1 and the row totals equal value added for each industry in Table 1. Also, intermediate purchases of imports, taxes and scrapped goods have been allocated to specific final demand purchasers and added to the direct purchases of these items by final demand.

The table shows that the outputs of the agriculture and services' industries go mainly to consumers' expenditure. Construction output is linked with the level of investment whilst the output of the metal manufacturing and metal using industries is spread more evenly to each category of final demand. Similarly one can see that imports form 16 per cent of consumers' expenditure but 20 per cent of exports. This latter figure arises partly because goods imported for re-export without processing are included in the analysis but mainly because of the imported primary and semi-finished goods incorporated in domestic products which are subsequently exported.

It can also be seen from Table 6 that income from employment makes up 48.7 per cent of total final output, 46.4 per cent of consumers' expenditure but 55 per cent of investment. One of the reasons for the latter figure is the relative labour intensity of construction output which accounts for almost 25 per cent of all investment. It should be noted that this table shows the contribution of each industry to the final demand categories in terms of the values added by each industry. Thus, for example, the total cost of a building is made up of the values added by all the industries which supplied components, as well as the net output of the construction industry itself. It is also necessary to stress that the figures in Table 6 have been obtained by manipulating the very small matrices used for illustration in this article and this can lead to distortion of the results compared with those obtained from more detailed matrices ⁽⁹⁾. Table H of the 1968 and subsequent input-output studies gives figures corresponding to those in Table 6 but calculated in the full detail of the published tables.

It is clearly not possible to cover all applications of the input-output tables in the space of a short article but I hope that the examples given will encourage greater use of the published tables and I will be glad to give any necessary further guidance on this.

References:

- (1) *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1968*, Studies in Official Statistics No 22 (HMSO 1973) (Price £7.30 net).
- (2) *The Structure of the American Economy, 1919-1939*, W. Leontief and others, 2nd edition, revised, Oxford University Press, New York 1951.
- (3) *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1954*, Studies in Official Statistics No 8 (HMSO 1961) (Price 37½p).
- (4) *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1963*, Studies in Official Statistics No 16 (HMSO 1970) (Price £2.75 net).
- (5) Business Monitor PA 1004, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1970* (HMSO 1974) (Price £1.00 net).
- (6) Business Monitor PA 1004, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1971* (HMSO 1975) (Price £2.00 net).
- (7) *A programme for growth Vols. 1-12* published for the Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge by Chapman and Hall, individual volumes 1962-1975.
- (8) *Interindustry economics*, H B Chenery and P G Clark, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York 1959.
- (9) Summary input-output tables for 1971, Appendix II, *Economic Trends* No. 258, April 1975 (Price £1.15).

APPENDIX

The input-output system can be described by a set of structural equations as follows:

$$g_1 = e_{11}g_1 + e_{12}g_2 \dots e_{1n}g_n + f_1$$

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$$g_n = e_{n1}g_1 + e_{n2}g_2 \dots e_{nn}g_n + f_n$$

where

g_n is the required output from industry n

e_{ij} is the input from industry i as a proportion of the output of industry j

f_n is the final demand for the output of industry n

Given the e_{ij} (from Table 2) and a specified final demand it would be possible to solve this set of simultaneous equations for g . However, in practice, use is made of matrix algebra which expresses the above equations as follows:

$$g = Eg + f$$

where, g is a vector of industry outputs

E is a matrix of inter-industry coefficients (the e_{ij})

f is a vector of industry final demands.

A solution for g is then $g = (I - E)^{-1}f$ and the term $(I - E)^{-1}$ is the 'inverse' referred to in the text.

United Kingdom aid to rural development: a new approach

M. C. Walmsley, *Statistician, Ministry of Overseas Development*

This article reports the results of an exercise to classify certain overseas aid flows for 1974 according to their relationship to rural development. The need for this classification follows from the new emphasis in British Aid Policy set out in the recent White Paper on the Aid Programme⁽¹⁾ which aims to provide more help to the poorest people of the world. The background to this strategy has been the growing awareness and concern among developed countries not only with the differences in development between developing countries but also the growing disparities in income levels between the poorer and richer members of even the poorest of the developing countries.

One objective of this poverty orientated strategy is to direct aid towards rural development and although a significant part of British Aid has in fact always been directed towards rural development programmes, the new emphasis has highlighted the need for a better identification of aid to this type of programme in order to give a better understanding of the present position and to show the extent to which the policy is being implemented. The present system of classification of aid, as presented in *British Aid Statistics*⁽²⁾, is a classification of commitments and disbursements of bilateral financial aid and technical assistance by the economic sector most immediately benefiting. This 'purpose' classification of aid is not adequate for the classification of aid to rural development since many sectors are appropriate to both rural and urban areas.

The practical definition of rural development as outlined in the White Paper and adopted for the current exercise is the improvement of living conditions of the rural poor, through increased productivity of agricultural and related enterprises and the equitable and fair distribution of wealth so created between individual consumers, investment and communal social services. There are, however, considerable practical and conceptual problems in the identification of assistance to rural development and for certain types of aid it is more difficult than others.

First, the answer to the question 'What is a rural area?' is by no means straight forward. There are a

number of definitions of 'rural' and 'urban' and the choice of an appropriate one may differ not only between countries but also within individual countries themselves. A second problem concerns the choice of criteria for the classification of aid to 'rural development'. Projects may be classified on the basis of the population whom it is intended should enjoy the primary benefits arising from the project; if the enquiry is *ex-poste* then the basis could be on the population who actually enjoyed the benefits; or alternatively the basis might be the location of the project itself. The choice of criteria will affect the results of classification since it is of course quite feasible for a project to be located in an 'urban' area yet intended solely for the benefit of the non-urban sector and *vice versa*. Not all projects in rural areas will primarily benefit the rural population and are not therefore properly classifiable as aid to rural development. A plant or project in a greenfield site may have little or nothing to do with the rural sector as such, apart from being initially located in a rural area. Similarly, the products of a fertiliser factory will clearly benefit the rural sector even though it is located in an urban area. A third problem concerns the classification of infrastructure projects. A road project, for example, is naturally classified in the purpose classification by economic sector to 'transport and communications'. For a rural/urban classification, however, it is not so straightforward: many roads will benefit both the rural and urban populations and may be an essential ingredient of rural development even though they may be primarily for the benefit of the non-rural populations linked by them. Similar classification problems exist for many education and health projects.

The approach adopted for this exercise has been to classify United Kingdom overseas aid to the rural sector according to two independent criteria: the physical location of the project; and the intended purpose of the project; for both commitments entered into and disbursements made during the calendar year 1974. The 'location' criterion has the advantage that it can be determined with some degree of precision, it

avoids overlap with other categories and also facilitates the comparison over time between countries. It has the drawback that it may not necessarily be a true measure of rural development as defined in the White Paper. The 'purpose' criterion on the other hand gives a better basis for the evaluation and monitoring of the policy of aid for rural development but must, *ipso facto*, be to some extent subjective. For the 'location' criterion, projects were classified according to whether they were located wholly in a rural area; partly in a rural area and partly in an urban area; or entirely in an urban (that is non-rural) area. For the 'purpose' criterion, projects were classified according to whether they were intended wholly for rural development; partly for rural development; or not at all for rural development. Although each criteria has certain merits for classification it must nevertheless be appreciated that neither criteria can be precisely defined. Projects were additionally classified by economic sectors, the principal sectors reported being agriculture, electricity, communications, education, health and 'other'.

The actual classification of project aid has been based on a rural/non-rural distinction thought most appropriate to the country being examined, the precise interpretation of the concepts being left to the discretion of those responsible for the administration of the projects who have specific knowledge of them and of the conditions in individual countries. Thus, no single definition of 'rural' and 'non-rural' was adopted for the exercise, nor was any attempt made to allocate proportionately the 'partly rural' classification to the other two.

The scope of the analysis has been restricted to 'project aid' (including project aid by the Commonwealth Development Corporation), which accounted for £108 million or 30 per cent of the total public expenditure of £353 million spent on overseas aid in 1974. The other components of the aid programme are not considered amenable to classification as between rural and non-rural development. Non-project aid, for example, consists of budgetary support, compensation and pensions, debt reorganisation, food aid and other financial aid not recorded elsewhere. Technical assistance has a significant rural development content but from the information available it is not possible to allocate most individual items of expenditure to a rural/non rural classification. Technical assistance is made up primarily of the financing of students and trainees from developing countries in the United Kingdom and the payment or part-payment for British personnel working for developing countries. Students are classified by field of study and it is impossible in the majority of cases to determine whether or not their work on return will be related to rural development. Trainees are already working in their

own country and for some, for example those working in agriculture, it is clear that they are engaged in rural development. For the majority, however, it is not clear. Furthermore, in most cases, there is no indication of the precise location or direction of their work on return to their countries. Some technical assistance personnel can similarly be classified as working for rural development or non-rural development. For the majority, however, there is again insufficient information and even though personnel in some fields such as health and education may help the rural population either directly or indirectly in the course of their work, the cost of obtaining the necessary information would not be justified. Multilateral aid is also excluded from the analysis. To have included it would have involved a detailed examination of the institutions and agencies supported by the United Kingdom and would present severe problems of attribution between the various donor countries. Non-project aid, technical assistance and multi-lateral aid accounted for 23 per cent, 22 per cent and 25 per cent respectively of public expenditure on overseas aid in 1974.

At the time of the preparation of this article, eighty of the eighty-one countries or country groupings to whom aid was disbursed in 1974 were included in the analysis. These countries accounted for £87 million of the total of £108 million capital project aid disbursed in 1974. Of the balance, nearly £21 million was disbursed to India whose programme has proved extremely difficult to analyse in this form. Work on the classification of the India Programme is continuing.

Gross disbursements and commitments of UK project aid to rural development in 1974 by location and purpose classification

Table 1

	By location		By purpose	
	£ thousand	per centage	£ thousand	per centage
Disbursements				
Wholly rural	25,652	29.4	16,684	19.1
Partly rural	20,042	23.0	31,319	35.9
Non-rural	36,915	42.4	34,606	39.7
Unallocated	4,546	5.2	4,546	5.2
Total	87,155	100.0	87,155	100.0
Commitments				
Wholly rural	42,570	40.8	29,376	28.2
Partly rural	30,101	28.9	45,253	43.4
Non-rural	31,656	30.3	29,699	28.5
Total	104,328	100.0	104,328	100.0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. Excludes India.

Table 1 summarises disbursements and commitments of capital project aid to rural development by the location and purpose of the expenditure or commitment. Approximately half the disbursements were classified to the 'rural' or 'partly rural' sectors on both the 'location' and 'purpose' criteria of classification. Within this, approximately 30 per cent of the total aid disbursed related to projects located in the 'wholly rural' sector but only 19 per cent of disbursements related to projects solely intended for the benefit of the rural development sector. On the other hand, only 23 per cent of aid disbursed was classified 'Partly rural' by 'location' with 36 per cent similarly classified by purpose.

Looking at the commitment figures, it can be seen that approximately 70 per cent of project aid is intended for the 'rural' or 'partly rural' sectors, on both location and purpose criteria, compared with just over 50 per cent of total disbursements. Not all commitments necessarily result in matching disbursements and it is too early to draw any firm conclusions about the amount of assistance which will be available for rural development. The analysis does nevertheless indicate that a significant shift of resources to the rural sector and to rural development is already being planned. Moreover, this shift reflects decisions taken prior to the new policy emphasis announced in the White Paper and does not reflect any additional impetus in aid to rural development following from it.

The Annex Tables I-IV show commitments and disbursements according to economic sector classification for the 'location' and 'purpose' criteria classifications. Agriculture, electricity and communications accounted for 45 per cent of disbursements and over 60 per cent of commitments with the largest single identified economic sector being communications for disbursements and electricity for commitments. In the wholly rural sector, nearly 32 per cent of project aid disbursements classified to the sector was also classified agriculture on the 'location' criterion and 38 per cent on the 'purpose' criterion of classification. Looking at the proportions of each economic sector's project aid going to the rural areas (Tables III and IV), it can be seen that there are some quite large differences in the sector proportions for the two classification criteria. Nearly 87 per cent of disbursements classified agriculture was also classified wholly rural by 'location', but only 67 per cent by 'purpose' and the proportions for electricity were 38 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively.

This analysis indicates the extent to which project aid goes to the rural sector of developing countries, and provides useful new information on project aid not otherwise available. It is clear that in 1974 a high proportion of UK project aid already went either for

the sole or part benefit of the rural sector in the aided developing countries. The analysis does have shortcomings, particularly the definitional aspects, but it nevertheless provides a basis for evaluating the effects of the new strategy of 'more help to the poorest' in the area of rural development.

References:

- (1) *The Changing Emphasis in British Aid Policies - More Help for the Poorest* Cmnd. 6270 (HMSO) (Price 95p net).
- (2) *British Aid Statistics 1970-1974* (HMSO) December 1975 (Price £5.00 net).

ANNEX

Gross disbursements of project aid in 1974 by rural location and purpose and economic sector

Table I

	<i>Wholly rural</i>		<i>Partly rural</i>		<i>Non-rural</i>		<i>Unallocated</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>
Location										
Agriculture	8,162	31.8	1,086	5.4	186	0.5			9,434	10.8
Electricity	3,957	15.4	4,758	23.7	1,854	5.0	-5	-0.1	10,564	12.1
Communications	5,404	21.1	4,041	20.2	9,786	26.5			19,231	22.1
Education	664	2.6	856	4.3	1,852	5.0			3,372	3.9
Health	58	0.2	1,987	9.9	1,462	4.0			3,507	4.0
Other	7,405	28.9	7,315	36.5	21,776	59.0	4,551	100.1	41,047	47.1
Total	25,652	100.0	20,042	100.0	36,915	100.0	4,546	100.0	87,155	100.0
Purpose										
Agriculture	6,359	38.1	3,075	9.8	—				9,434	10.8
Electricity	539	3.2	8,420	26.9	1,609	4.6	-5	-0.1	10,564	12.1
Communications	5,344	32.0	4,167	13.3	9,720	28.1			19,231	22.1
Education	642	3.8	1,593	5.1	1,137	3.3			3,372	3.9
Health	58	0.3	3,276	10.5	173	0.5			3,507	4.0
Other	3,741	22.4	10,788	34.4	21,967	63.5	4,551	100.1	41,047	47.1
Total	16,684	100.0	31,319	100.0	34,606	100.0	4,546	100.0	87,155	100.0

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Commitments of project aid in 1974 by rural location and purpose and economic sector

Table II

	<i>Wholly rural</i>		<i>Partly rural</i>		<i>Non-rural</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>
Location								
Agriculture	17,187	40.4	4,217	14.0	151	0.5	21,555	20.7
Electricity	11,397	26.8	8,858	29.4	1,500	4.7	21,755	20.9
Communications	6,162	14.5	5,392	17.9	10,104	31.9	21,658	20.8
Education	632	1.5	1,001	3.3	2,887	9.1	4,521	4.3
Health	136	0.3	2,339	7.8	1,482	4.7	3,957	3.8
Other	7,056	16.6	8,293	27.6	15,533	49.1	30,882	29.6
Total	42,570	100.0	30,101	100.0	31,656	100.0	104,328	100.0
Purpose								
Agriculture	16,245	55.3	5,306	11.7	4	0.0	21,555	20.7
Electricity	1,615	5.5	18,629	41.2	1,511	5.1	21,755	20.9
Communications	5,732	19.5	5,741	12.7	10,185	34.3	21,658	20.8
Education	779	2.7	2,521	5.6	1,220	4.1	4,521	4.3
Health	136	0.5	3,796	8.4	25	0.1	3,957	3.8
Other	4,869	16.6	9,259	20.5	16,754	56.4	30,882	29.6
Total	29,376	100.0	45,252	100.0	29,699	100.0	104,328	100.0

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Gross disbursements of project aid in 1974 by rural location and purpose and economic sector

Table III

	<i>Wholly rural</i>		<i>Partly rural</i>		<i>Non-rural</i>		<i>Unallocated</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>
Location										
Agriculture	8,162	86.5	1,085	11.5	186	2.0			9,434	100.0
Electricity	3,957	37.5	4,758	45.0	1,854	17.6	-5		10,564	100.0
Communications	5,404	28.1	4,041	21.0	9,786	50.9			19,231	100.0
Education	664	19.7	856	25.4	1,852	54.9			3,372	100.0
Health	58	1.7	1,987	56.7	1,462	41.7			3,507	100.0
Other	7,405	18.0	7,315	17.8	21,776	53.1	4,551	11.1	41,047	100.0
Total	25,652	29.4	20,042	23.0	36,915	42.4	4,546	5.2	87,155	100.0
Purpose										
Agriculture	6,359	67.4	3,075	32.6	—	—			9,434	100.0
Electricity	539	5.1	8,420	79.7	1,609	15.2	-5		10,564	100.0
Communications	5,344	27.8	4,167	21.7	9,720	50.5			19,231	100.0
Education	642	19.0	1,593	47.2	1,137	33.7			3,372	100.0
Health	58	1.7	3,276	93.4	173	4.9			3,507	100.0
Other	3,741	9.1	10,788	26.3	21,967	53.5	4,551	11.1	41,047	100.0
Total	16,684	19.1	31,319	35.9	34,606	39.7	4,546	5.2	87,155	100.0

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Commitments of project aid in 1974 by rural location and purpose and economic sector

Table IV

	<i>Wholly rural</i>		<i>Partly rural</i>		<i>Non-rural</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>	<i>£ thousand</i>	<i>per centage</i>
Location								
Agriculture	17,187	79.7	4,217	19.6	151	0.7	21,555	100.0
Electricity	11,397	52.4	8,858	40.7	1,500	6.9	21,755	100.0
Communications	6,162	28.5	5,392	24.9	10,104	46.7	21,658	100.0
Education	632	14.0	1,001	22.1	2,887	63.9	4,521	100.0
Health	136	3.4	2,339	59.1	1,482	37.5	3,957	100.0
Other	7,056	22.9	8,293	26.9	15,533	50.3	30,882	100.0
Total	42,570	40.8	30,101	28.9	31,656	30.3	104,328	100.0
Purpose								
Agriculture	16,245	75.4	5,306	24.6	4	0.0	21,555	100.0
Electricity	1,615	7.4	18,629	85.6	1,511	7.0	21,755	100.0
Communications	5,732	26.5	5,741	26.5	10,185	47.0	21,658	100.0
Education	779	17.2	2,521	55.8	1,220	27.0	4,521	100.0
Health	136	3.4	3,796	95.9	25	0.6	3,957	100.0
Other	4,869	15.8	9,259	30.0	16,754	54.2	30,882	100.0
Total	29,376	28.2	45,252	43.4	29,699	28.5	104,328	100.0

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Guide to short-term statistics of manufacturers' sales

G. S. Hull, *Principal, Business Statistics Office*

Between 1970 and 1973 the Business Statistics Office (BSO) introduced a system of industrial statistics to replace a much less comprehensive system of inquiries operated by several different government departments⁽¹⁾. The system now comprises a large number of quarterly inquiries into the sales of the more important products (over four thousand are covered) of manufacturing industry; selected monthly inquiries into manufacturers' sales, orders and production; an annual census of production; and less frequent inquiries into additional subjects including details of purchases of goods and services by industry. The results of most of these inquiries are published as Business Monitors. Notes are published each year about the annual censuses, and the BSO has now prepared a guide to the quarterly and monthly series which will help users to a better understanding of the published figures and enable them to obtain greater benefit from them. This article summarises the material, which has been published under the title *Guide to Short-Term Statistics of Manufacturers' Sales*⁽²⁾.

Quarterly inquiries

The quarterly inquiries provide information for both government and industry. Up-to-date information is needed by government, both to assess broad trends in industrial production (as a background to the formulation of general economic policy) and to monitor policies designed specifically to help individual industries. Detailed sales information is clearly required for the latter purpose; it is also being used increasingly for an indication of the level of activity for the many industries covered by the index of industrial production. Detailed sales statistics enable firms to compare the figures for their own establishments with those for the industry of which they are part, and to assess trends in other industries which either supply them with materials or use their products, for example as components in final products. Trade Associations and individual undertakings have played a considerable role in helping the Government Statistical Service to develop the quarterly system in a way which will be useful to them, and

constructive criticism from those with expert knowledge of production in specialist lines within industry is always welcome and helps the BSO to improve its publications.

The quarterly inquiries cover some thirty thousand establishments, classified to 165 industries, engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, and gas and water supply (Orders II to XIX and XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)⁽³⁾). The iron and steel industry is the only major sector for which quarterly inquiries remain to be introduced. Generally, quarterly inquiries are required from establishments employing on average twenty-five or more persons during a year, but this criterion is varied for industries where establishments with fewer employees make an important contribution to the total sales of a particular industry, or where satisfactory coverage of a particular industry can be obtained from establishments employing fifty or more persons. Each Business Monitor shows the number of persons employed at establishments within the scope of an inquiry expressed as a percentage of the total estimated employment of all establishments classified to that industry. From the first quarter of 1976 Monitors will show an estimate of the value of the total sales of each industry (including the sales of establishments below the employment threshold operating in that industry, and of other establishments which have not yet made returns).

The statistical unit for the purpose of the quarterly inquiries is the establishment, which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census; for example, employment, expenses, turnover, and capital formation. Typically, the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address, for example a farm, a mine or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities⁽⁴⁾.

Establishments are asked to make returns for calendar quarters and the annual totals are obtained by the addition of data for the four quarters of the calendar year. The figures may differ from the total sales of an

industry recorded in the annual census of production, since in the latter not only is an establishment permitted to make a return on a business year basis, but it is also asked to include some items (for example canteen takings) excluded from the quarterly inquiries.

Appendices to the Guide include a specimen questionnaire and show for each industry the information published in its quarterly Business Monitor. All Monitors, except that for the water supply industry, give details of sales values of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom together with the value of work done, and the majority also give some quantity information. Various supplementary tables are also published, ranging from sales and quantities of exports and imports to wholesale price indices, retail price indices, production indices and other categories of information. In some Business Monitors information is published on 'total-make' in addition to total sales. Information on orders is collected in a few quarterly inquiries, and some have specific industry-orientated questions, such as details of 'yarn intake' in the questionnaire for the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods industry (PQ 417.1). Some tables are derived from a combination of information obtained from BSO inquiries and other sources. Tables relating to employment are, so far, published in sixty-six Business Monitors, and are based on information provided by the Department of Employment. The employment figures which are collected in all quarterly inquiries are used to check the consistency and comprehensiveness of returns, but are not published.

In a number of its inquiries the BSO asks each contributor for permission to include his name and address in lists of businesses, classified by industry. Not all contributors give such permission, but the names and addresses of those who do are included in lists prepared by the BSO. Lists for manufacturing industries may be obtained for an appropriate fee from the BSO.

The Statistics of Trade Act 1947 under which the quarterly inquiries are conducted contains provisions to conserve the confidentiality of individual returns. Therefore, if publication of a figure in a Business Monitor would involve disclosure of information relating to an individual undertaking, the contributor concerned is asked to give permission for its publication. In the majority of cases this permission is given, but when it is refused the figure is suppressed, usually by combining it with other figures. In such cases useful information which does not involve disclosure may be lost.

A separate quarterly Business Monitor is normally

published in respect of each manufacturing industry in the SIC within the scope of the quarterly inquiries. There are additionally a small number of Monitors in which selected information from a number of related industry inquiries is brought together; for example, the Business Monitor for Packaging products (PQ 480) contains quarterly information from twelve different industry inquiries covering glass, paper and board, plastics, metal, wood and canvas products. There is also a summary quarterly Business Monitor (PQ 1002) showing the total sales of some one hundred and sixty manufacturing industries. This is published earlier than the great majority of the individual industry quarterly Monitors, whose commodity figures are subject to varying delays dictated largely by the speed of response of contributors. This Monitor (PQ 1002) gives provisional total sales for each industry. It is published in the thirteenth week after the end of the quarter to which the figures relate.

The Guide describes in detail the methods used in collecting quarterly statistics, including the maintenance of the register on which the inquiries are based, the collection of data, the methods used for estimating figures for establishments which have not replied by the time that an inquiry is closed, the policy on revisions and other factors to be borne in mind when interpreting the figures. It also contains a detailed explanation of the terms used in quarterly inquiries.

Monthly inquiries

Monthly Business Monitors were introduced in early 1962. They show results of selected monthly inquiries, which are on a more limited scale than the quarterly inquiries. Some monthly inquiries cover establishments classified to one industry, others go to establishments in homogeneous groups of industries, and the remainder are commodity-based inquiries to establishments making or dealing in those commodities. The main purpose of the monthly inquiries is to provide information for the index of industrial production. Information is not published in a Business Monitor for every monthly inquiry undertaken. The guide contains a list of monthly Business Monitors, with an indication of their contents, and a specimen monthly questionnaire.

In most respects, for example the receipt, examination and processing of returns, the procedures followed are closely allied to those for the quarterly inquiries, but fewer small firms are approached in the monthly inquiries. The same confidentiality restrictions apply, even to those monthly returns which are made on a voluntary basis.

Further information

Inquiries about the quarterly and monthly inquiries should be addressed to the Library, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG, Telephone Newport (Gwent) 56111, extension 2973.

References:

- (1) 'The development of industrial statistics', J Stafford, *Statistical News* Number 1 (HMSO 1968) (Price 30p net).
- (2) *Guide to Short-Term Statistics of Manufacturers' Sales* (Business Monitor PQ 1001) (HMSO 1976) (Price 85p net).
- (3) *Standard Industrial Classification - Revised 1968* (HMSO 1968) (Price 75p net).
- (4) 'The Statistical Unit in Business Inquiries' M C Fessey and H E Browning, *Statistical News* Number 13 (HMSO 1971) (Price 30p net).

Reducing the burden of form-filling on small firms

Extract from a speech by Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for the Department of Industry, during the House of Commons debate on the motion for adjournment 'Burdens imposed on small firms by official form-filling (case of Wilbury Engineering)'

In order to administer an advanced industrial society, with the best will in the world, form-filling cannot be avoided. There is, for example, the collection of taxes – an unhappy obligation but, nevertheless, one that is necessary for the good government of the country. There is the management of our system of social security – again something that benefits many millions of people. There is the payment of government grants or subsidies, and small firms, among others, are obviously glad of any assistance that they can rightly and satisfactorily obtain from the Government. There is the compilation of statistical information, on which so many things, including our parliamentary debates, depend. All these depend on the distribution of documentation and the completion of forms. That is not to say that the Government are not concerned about the burden of form-filling.

It is government policy to minimise the burden of documentation and of form-filling which rests on firms. I attach very great importance to this. Ministers have made it clear recently, in replies to a series of Questions put by the hon. Member for Harrow, Central (Mr Grant), that all forms are kept continuously under review, with a view to reducing the burden wherever possible.

In November 1971 the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms reported. The Committee's terms of reference were

“To consider the role of small firms in the national economy, the facilities available to them, and the problems confronting them; and to make recommendations.”

The burden imposed on small firms by official form-filling was one of the aspects considered by the Committee, and a number of recommendations were made.

These recommendations included, first, an extension of the powers of the Survey Control Unit of the Central Statistical Office to object to all statistical surveys not considered by it to be essential in character and explicitly justified; secondly, the development of a central register of businesses; thirdly, the suggestion

that all Departments should review existing and proposed forms with an eye to their cost to industry and with a view to redesigning and simplifying them; fourthly, the passage of statistics between different Departments should be increased, where possible.

In an attempt to improve the situation of the one and a quarter million or so small concerns contributing to the gross national product, action has been taken to implement the Bolton Committee recommendations as rapidly as possible, and most of them have been partially or fully implemented.

Let me first describe the work of the Government's Survey Control Unit in the Central Statistical Office. In 1974, my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister renewed a directive to Departments made by his predecessor in March 1972, asking them to improve arrangements for the scrutiny of all statistical surveys. Departments are required to report as early as possible to the Survey Control Unit all proposals for new surveys and significant changes to existing surveys. It is the job of the Survey Control Unit to look critically at these proposals, to eliminate unnecessary duplication and to ensure that the value of the purposes served by each survey justifies its cost both to industry and to Government.

Before any new statistical survey is undertaken by my Department, representatives of industry and potential users are always consulted. No new survey is carried out without the 'go ahead' from a Minister.

I turn next to the central register and the question of the passage of information between Departments. An encouraging development towards easing the burden of form filling was Section 55 of the 1973 Finance Act. This has enabled certain information about individual businesses obtained from value added tax records – namely, name and address of the business, its industrial classification, turnover and status – to be passed by Customs and Excise to the Business Statistics Office (BSO) for statistical purposes. The information is held on magnetic tape and is passed at negligible cost. Until this information became available, the BSO was not

able to obtain an indication of the size of a firm in terms of its turnover or its industry classification without first having to send it a form to fill in. This can now be avoided. The VAT information is now being used by the Business Statistics Office to employ sampling methods in its inquiries to a much greater extent than was possible in the past.

For example, the BSO addressed an inquiry to a sample of twenty-eight thousand wholesalers in respect of their businesses in 1974, and some fifty thousand businesses were exempt from the inquiry. These would otherwise have been required to complete forms. A sample inquiry into retailing for 1976 will go to not more than thirty thousand businesses out of a total of some three hundred and fifty thousand. Smaller retailers in the sample with a turnover of less than fifty thousand pounds will be asked to complete only a simplified form.

So far as we can judge, statistical forms account for only a small proportion of the total number of forms sent out by Government – fewer than one in five. Of these, the great majority are directed to the medium-size and larger firms. In order to reduce the burden of form-filling on small firms, the forms sent to them generally contain fewer questions and are simpler and easier to complete than those sent to the larger ones.

Returns made by businesses are continuously reviewed, with a view to simplifying them and making sure that they are not sent unnecessarily to smaller firms. Recently, for example, my Department completed an extensive review of the quarterly sales inquiries directed to manufacturing industry. As a result, the exemption limit for twenty out of one hundred and sixty-five manufacturing industries has been raised from the normal level of twenty-five employees to a level of fifty employees. There will, of course, be some marginal deterioration in the quality of the statistics in consequence, but this must be set against the advantage that a thousand establishments which previously received questionnaires each quarter will no longer do so. In fact, there are some eighty thousand manufacturing establishments with less than twenty-five employees now exempt from completing the quarterly and monthly returns sent out by the BSO.

There are about twenty-nine thousand manufacturing establishments with twenty-five or more employees which receive these questionnaires. In the Annual Census of Production from 1973 onwards, the exemption limit was reduced from twenty-five to twenty employees to satisfy the requirements of the European Economic Community, but only a short simplified census form goes to firms employing fewer than one hundred.

The BSO makes every effort to ensure that the

questions it asks are as far as possible of a kind which can be answered from the records which businesses normally keep. On such matters it consults not only its statutory advisory committee but members of the accounting bodies, national organisations like the CBI, and trade associations. The BSO is aware, too, that a standard form which applies to all the firms in an industry can look very formidable indeed, with sometimes a hundred or more questions on it, although perhaps only half a dozen of them apply to the average business. The BSO is therefore studying the feasibility of using its computer to generate a special form for each contributor to its quarterly sales inquiries which will list only the products that the contributor is known to make. A pilot scheme covering three industries is now under way.

I acknowledge that the Government are responsible for collecting a very wide range of statistical information from industry and trade. This information is required if economic developments are to be monitored and if sound policy decisions are to be made. The statistics provide the basis for the monthly Index of Industrial Production; the quarterly National Income Accounts and Balance of Payments Statistics; Indices of Wholesale Prices; statistics of sales and orders; statistics of capital expenditure, investment intentions, and stocks, and so on.

The Government Statistical Service cannot magic or invent these statistics; they have to be based on information supplied from the business community itself. The great majority of firms appreciate this and recognise the necessity for providing the information and co-operate well. I should like to record the Government's appreciation to these firms for their co-operation.

Accounting accuracy is not required in most of the statistics collected by Government, but the Business Statistics Office imposes checks on the information it receives and these checks identify gross inaccuracies, which can, if necessary, be investigated with the firms concerned. If firms experience special difficulties in providing information required, my statisticians are always willing to discuss the problems with them.

The Government are deeply conscious of the need to minimise the burden of form-filling on smaller firms, and these matters are kept under constant review by the Government and their Statistical Service.

Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population Trends

The third issue of the quarterly journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, *Population Trends* 3⁽¹⁾, examines recent trends in marriage and divorce particularly those associated with the Family Law Reform and the Divorce Law Reform Acts. Other articles discuss the details of a cohort analysis of deaths from leukaemia, the changing age structure of Britain's population and some of the social and economic implications, and evidence from the 1973 General Household Survey on leisure patterns in Britain. The regular tables of *Population Trends* continue the series of figures on population, births, marriages, deaths, migration and abortion.

Population Trends 4⁽²⁾ due for publication in June 1976 will include feature articles on:

Perinatal mortality – some social and environmental factors

Travelling to work – an examination of information from the 1971 Census on major flows and means of transport

Local population projections – an account of how projections are being made for regions, counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs.

Population Trends can be obtained on subscription (£8.44 including postage, per year) from:

HMSO,
PO Box 569,
London,
SE1 9NH

References:

- (1) *Population Trends* 3 (HMSO) March 1976 (Price £2 net).
(2) *Population Trends* 4 (HMSO) due in June 1976 (Price £2 net).

Mid-1975 population estimates, England and Wales

Provisional statistics of the mid-1975 population estimates for local government areas were first released in February 1976 in the OPCS Monitor series. Details by sex and age together with regional aggregates are now available from HMSO as one of the booklets in the new OPCS annual series of publications. Final figures for mid-1974 are also included in the booklet.

References:

- (1) *OPCS Monitor*, Population estimates, Reference PP1 76/3.
(2) *Population estimates 1974, 1975 series* PP1 no 1 (HMSO) April 1976 (Price 80p net).

Scotland

Census 1971

The following reports on the 1971 census have been published since the list given in *Statistical News* No 32

Topic	Publication date	Price
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Statistics for new local government areas:

Scotland – abbreviated population and household data to district level, regional comparison with 1901 census, data-card for Scotland at 1961, 1966, 1971	March 76	£2.70
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Regional Reports – county report tables reworked for new regions and districts:

Dumfries & Galloway	February 76	£3.10
Lothian	April 76	£3.00
Gampian	April 76	£3.40
Central	April 76	£2.70

The Registrar General's weekly return

This departmental publication is now released free of charge. The revised publication is also used for the release of other series as they become available, and additional items include:

Week

- 2/76 Provisional quarterly births, deaths and marriages by region and health board, 1975.
3/76 Provisional causes of death by region and health board, fourth quarter of 1975.
16/76 Similar statistics for the first quarter of 1976.
4/76 Estimated population of Scotland at mid-1975 by sex and age.
5/76 Provisional causes of death by region and health board, 1975.
7/76 Influenza deaths by health board area, weekly in 1975. A further issue will contain influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other deaths by week for the period of the influenza outbreak.

Family formation surveys

Two studies recently published contribute to the understanding of socio-economic and behavioural factors which can help to explain changing patterns of childbearing. Such questions are of particular concern

to the work of OPCS, which commissioned both studies.

Families five years on⁽¹⁾ discusses changes that have occurred over a period of about five years in the fertility, contraceptive practice, and views about 'ideal' family size of a sample of some fourteen hundred women married between 1960 and 1967. The women were first interviewed in 1967⁽²⁾ and re-interviewed in 1972. The study is thus a 'longitudinal' one, looking at the sample of women at two different points of their childbearing period. In particular the report *Families five years on* discusses how far views held by these women in 1967 about the size of family they expected to have, were consistent with their actual childbearing in the intervening five years, and how earlier views had been modified by 1972. The report contributes to understanding how such surveys can be used as a basis for forecasting future births.

How many children?⁽³⁾ reports on a study of family size and family spacing in 1973, based on interviews with a sample of some seventeen hundred mothers or fathers who had recently had a child born to them. It looked at three things: people's intentions about family size and spacing; the factors that are, or may be, related to these intentions, or lack of intentions – work, housing, economic situation, marital relationships and family roles; the influences on people's achievement of, or failure to achieve, their intentions, particularly their use of, and attitudes to, contraception, abortion and birth control services. A major interest of the study is in changes over time and comparisons are made with an earlier study *Parents and family planning services*⁽⁴⁾.

References:

- (1) *Families five years on* by Myra Woolf and Sue Pegden (HMSO) April 1976 (Price £7.00 net).
- (2) *Family intentions* by Myra Woolf (HMSO) 1971 (Price £1.70 net).
- (3) *How many children?* by Ann Cartwright (Routledge and Kegan Paul) 1976 (Price £3.75 net).
- (4) *Parents and family planning services* by Ann Cartwright (Routledge and Kegan Paul) 1970 (Price £3.00 net).

Electoral statistics

Electoral Statistics 1975 contains the numbers of parliamentary and local government electors on the Register which came into force on 16 February 1975.

The only local government elections held in England and Wales during the currency of the 1975 Register of electors were in the Metropolitan districts; an analysis of these elections is given in Table 4 of the booklet. Also included, in Table 5, are the number of votes cast, by county on 5 June 1975 at the referendum on United Kingdom membership of the European Community.

Electoral statistics 1975 is the second of a new series of annual publications from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Previously the tables were published as Tables U and V of the single annual volume *Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales* part II, which has now been reformed into a number of separate annual volumes according to specific subjects. This arrangement will provide a quicker release of annual statistics. For example publication of these 1975 Register figures under the old scheme in the Statistical Review could not have been expected until about the middle of 1977.

The first provisional statistics from the 1976 Register (which came into force on 16 February 1976) will become available in an OPCS Monitor in May/June 1976. Readers who would like to be included on the mailing list to receive the Monitors on Electoral statistics should write, quoting reference EL, to:

Information Branch (Dept. SN)
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
St. Catherines House
10 Kingsway
London WC2B 6JP

Reference:

Electoral statistics 1975 (HMSO) February 1976 (Price 85p net).

SOCIAL STATISTICS

General Household Survey 1973

The latest General Household Survey Report was published in March, containing 1973 data for such topics as housing, employment, education, health and household composition already published for 1972 and 1971. The 1973 report also contains new material on housing and on leisure.

The General Household Survey is a continuous survey based on a voluntary random sample of some fifteen thousand households throughout Great Britain. It is produced by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys under the sponsorship of the Central Statistical Office. The main purpose of the survey is to provide at regular intervals a general picture of social conditions related to social policies and their evaluation. Results from the GHS can be used to show how the many topics covered are inter-related.

A detailed account of the survey's design and methods and a selection of results for 1971 was given in the first report published in July 1973. Results for 1972 were published in June 1975.

References:

- General Household Survey 1973* (HMSO) March 1976 (Price £4).
General Household Survey 1972 (HMSO) June 1975 (Price £5).
General Household Survey Introductory Report (HMSO) July 1973 (Price £1.80).

HOUSING

Local authority and new town housing rents, England and Wales

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) have published in *Housing Statistics, Part 1*⁽¹⁾ information on rents for local authority and new town housing in April 1975 collected in their annual enquiry. There is close cooperation between CIPFA and the Department of the Environment in the questionnaire design and in planning the analysis of returns.

Rents charged by the large majority of local authorities had been raised during April 1975, following the rent freeze which started on 8 March 1974 and ended on 31 March 1975, although many metropolitan districts and London boroughs did not increase rents until later. In April 1975 the average weekly unrebated rent in England and Wales was £4.16, 38p more than in April 1974. Regional average rents ranged from £3.61 in Yorkshire and Humberside to £4.84 in the South East; increases in the average during the year were over 50p in the South West, East Midlands and Wales, but about 30p in the regions containing metropolitan counties – Northern, Yorkshire and Humberside, North West and West Midlands – and only 10p in Greater London.

In addition to those authorities which did not raise rents until later in the year, others increased rents a second time. Returns made to the Department of Employment show that in October 1975 the average unrebated rent for a local authority dwelling in England and Wales had risen to £4.40 per week.

Under the rent rebate scheme, about 840 thousand local authority tenants in England and Wales – 18 per cent of the total – were receiving rebates which averaged £2.68 a week: these figures exclude tenants who were receiving supplementary benefit which includes some allowance for rents. Tenants of private landlords are covered by the corresponding rent allowance scheme and about 150 thousand renting unfurnished accommodation were receiving, on average, £2.40 per week while eleven thousand renting furnished accommodation were receiving an average of £2.80. Provisional estimates for January 1976 are 930 thousand rebates to local authority tenants and 180 thousand and ten thousand allowances to private tenants of unfurnished and furnished accommodation, respectively.

For further information please contact:

Mr I. R. Glynne-Jones
Department of the Environment
S14/22
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3EB
(Tel 01-212 8542)

Reference:

(1) CIPFA *Housing Statistics Part 1: Rents, Rebates and Allowances as at April 1975* (Price £3.00 net).

EDUCATION

The International Standard Classification of Education

For some years the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has been working on the preparation of an international standard classification of education. A classification known by the initials ISCED has now been agreed upon by national statistical experts and accepted by governments through the meeting of the International Conference on Education in 1975. The formal position is that the Conference recommended to UNESCO that it should begin the process of revising the existing recommendation to member states concerning the international standardization of educational statistics, to make it compatible with ISCED. The introduction of ISCED is however now a matter of timing, not of principle. As well as UNESCO, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) has indicated that it intends to adopt ISCED fully when it is operational.

UNESCO has had since 1958 a set of definitions for use in educational statistics with the object of improving international comparability but they do not constitute a comprehensive system. This is what ISCED sets out to provide. To quote its authors, ISCED 'has been designed as an instrument suitable for assembling, compiling and presenting statistics of education both within individual countries and internationally. It is expected to facilitate international compilation and comparison of education statistics as such and also their use in conjunction with manpower and other economic statistics. UNESCO does not expect that those countries now using a comprehensive national classification of education will replace it with ISCED for national compilations. Many countries, however, have not yet developed comprehensive national classifications of education and they may choose to adopt ISCED as it stands or modify it to suit national conditions. The classification... is designed for assembling data on current educational phenomena such as enrolment, teaching staff and finances as well as for statistics of the 'stock' of educated people as obtained, for example, by a census of population. In

this sense it is a multi-purpose system within which comparable data can be assembled on various features of educational systems and processes.'

For the purposes of ISCED education is defined as 'organised and sustained communication designed to bring about learning' which, while excluding certain types of learning (random, self-directed, family and socially-directed), includes activities which in some countries, including the United Kingdom, would be described as training or cultural development rather than education. It embraces both regular school and university education and adult education for people who have left the regular school and university system. Conceptually it includes both formal education in which students are enrolled or registered and non-formal in which they are not though it is recognised that there are strong practical difficulties in collecting statistics of non-formal education.

Activities coming within this definition are assigned to one of some five hundred programmes distributed according to two main axes of classification: level and field. Thus:

Level (one digit code), which distinguishes seven broad steps in the regular school and university system from pre-primary education to post-graduate university work with a code also for education not definable by level. Adult education is as far as possible allocated to one of the level categories according to the prior education necessary to embark on a course.

Field (two digits), covering a broad subject-matter area. Twenty-one of these have been distinguished in ISCED. Subject-matter includes general programmes (such as those followed at school) and vocational programmes (such as teacher training) as well as academic subjects. The code for each field remains the same at all levels.

Programme (two digits), within the various levels and fields, programmes are defined as courses or groups that are related in terms of subject-matter content. ISCED has codes for some five hundred programme groups. The same programme digits are used for programmes of similar subject-matter in a particular field at all levels.

Thus the full ISCED classification has five digits. For example, 63452 represents a programme in level category 6 (first digit), field 34 (second and third digits) and programme group 52 (fourth and fifth digits). Looking up the ISCED list of programmes one finds that this means a course leading to a first university degree or equivalent in public administration within the business administration and related programmes field.

In order to help spread knowledge of the classifica-

tion, particularly among the developing countries, UNESCO is preparing handbooks which give a fairly brief account of ISCED in the first part and an illustration of how the system in a particular country relates to ISCED in the second part. The organisation was particularly anxious to have such a handbook for the United Kingdom because a large number of countries apparently still follow our system, especially GCE O level and A level. Accordingly, in the summer of 1975 the Statistics Branch of the Department of Education and Science co-operated with UNESCO and was largely responsible for compiling the second part of a handbook which has recently been published. In view of the time limit set, this handbook had to be confined to England and Wales but the education departments in Scotland and Northern Ireland have been kept fully informed.

For international purposes, UNESCO envisages for the time being using only the level and field and not the programme digits. Nevertheless, statistics for international purposes will increasingly be supplied on an ISCED basis and in the long run the new classification is likely to have a considerable effect on statistical classifications used for education in this country. The Department of Education and Science has circulated copies of the handbook widely both within Government Departments and to outside bodies. A *limited number* of copies is available and requests should be addressed to:

Statistics Branch,
Department of Education and Science,
Elizabeth House,
York Road,
London, SE1 7PH
(Telephone: 01-928 9222 ext 2492)

quoting the following reference:

ISCED Handbook: United Kingdom (England and Wales) published by UNESCO, Division of Statistics on Education, Office of Statistics. December 1975 (Ref. CSR/E/12).

The handbook is available free of charge.

Copies of the full classification and an explanation of its origin and construction have, up to the present, only been issued as limited conference papers but arrangements can be made to lend copies of these from the above address if required.

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Unemployment statistics

From March 1976, adult students registered at employment offices for vacation employment are excluded

from the total number of registered unemployed. The number of such students registered on the day of the monthly count is now shown separately.

In recent years there have been about 100,000 adult students in the counts during vacations and these large flows on to and off the register have distorted the month-to-month movements in the total figure of unemployed in six months of the year.

This change in presentation has no effect on the seasonally-adjusted statistics which relate to the unemployed excluding adult students and school leavers.

Consequential and other changes in the presentation of time series of unemployment and vacancy statistics in the *Department of Employment Gazette* were introduced from the April issue.

An article on unemployment and vacancy flow statistics is being published in the May issue of the *Gazette*.

Articles on manpower planning

The series of articles on manpower planning has continued in the January and March issues of the *Department of Employment Gazette* (see *Statistical News* 32.26 etc.). Two of the January articles were concerned with company manpower planning. The first described the findings of a survey carried out by the Institute of Personnel Management to discover the extent to which manpower planning was being practised in British companies. The second set out the problems of getting started in manpower supply planning as perceived by Mr Malcolm Bennison of the Institute of Manpower Studies and the solutions he proposed. Another January article summarised the findings of the study of manpower in London's public services carried out by the Department of the Environment, the Department of Employment, the Greater London Council and the London Boroughs' Association. The article in the March issue presented the results of a project undertaken by the Institute for Manpower Studies on behalf of the Department of Employment. By means of case studies the Institute explored the present and potential employment of qualified manpower in companies.

Reference:

Department of Employment Gazette, January and March 1976 (HMSO) (Price 90p net).

Employment in the public and private sectors

An analysis of employment in the United Kingdom by sector and by broad industry group at June each year from 1959 to 1974 was given in the February issue of

Economic Trends. Out of a total employed labour force of 25,112,000 in June 1974, 27.2 per cent were employed in the public sector – that is by central government, local authorities or public corporations.

The figures for employees are now, so far as possible, on a census of employment basis for all years. They are consistent with the continuous series of mid-year estimates of employees in employment which were published last year by the Department of Employment.

References:

'Employment in the public and private sectors 1959-74', *Economic Trends* No 268, February 1976 (HMSO) (Price £1.45 net).

'New estimates of employment on a continuous basis: United Kingdom', *Department of Employment Gazette*, October 1975 (HMSO) (Price 90p net).

New supply of persons qualified in engineering, technology and science and employment of those who were university graduates 1958-74

The March 1976 issue of *Economic Trends* contains an article from the Department of Industry giving data on the numbers who qualified at first degree level in engineering and technology and in science each year since 1958. A second part is concerned with the extent of recruitment to industry and commerce of all university graduates who have completed their degrees in engineering and technology or science. The article includes separate charts for each subject, enabling the reader to see the changes in patterns of qualifications and recruitment for each subject separately.

Much of the information in this article has been published elsewhere but requests for information have shown interest in the long-term changes in the supply of qualified persons and in their recruitment to industry and commerce.

Reference:

Economic Trends, March 1976 Central Statistical Office (HMSO) (Price £1.45 net).

Incidence of work stoppages

An article in the February 1976 *Department of Employment Gazette*, arising from a departmental research project on the incidence of industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, has presented some more detailed information than has been available before on the incidence of industrial stoppages. The article covers three areas. First, information is presented on the incidence of stoppages by industry by Minimum List Heading of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification, this being a finer breakdown than was previously available. Second, the incidence of stoppages by size of plant is shown, this being the first time that such

information has been available. Third, the series of annual analyses of stoppage by cause from 1966 onwards has been recompiled using the current system of classification introduced in 1973. The results show, in general, that industrial stoppages are heavily concentrated in certain industries and in large plants. It is intended to publish further results of the research, as they become available.

Reference:

Department of Employment Gazette, February 1976 (pages 115 to 126) (HMSO) (Price 90p net).

Survey into industrial relations at the workplace

A third survey into industrial relations was carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) for the Department of Employment in 1973. A report was published in February⁽¹⁾.

The first survey was carried out by the Government Social Survey for the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations (The Donovan Commission) in 1966. A further survey was conducted in 1972 by what had then become the Social Survey Division of OPCS with a view to updating the information obtained for the Donovan committee. The 1973 survey was undertaken because the industrial relations situation appeared to be undergoing rapid change. The survey is closely comparable in question coverage with that of 1972.

The initial sample on which the survey is based was drawn at random from lists of establishments held at local employment offices. However, the basic unit for the survey is described as 'the establishment or that part of it which, for industrial relations purposes, came under the control of a single senior manager'. Altogether over 450 workplaces were included in the sample and three thousand informants interviewed.

The first chapter of the report is a summary of what appears in later chapters with comments on significant factors and changes. Chapter two contains two sections devoted to Union and Management organisations respectively. There follows a chapter on the recognition of unions. Chapter four deals with procedures, laid down in written or unwritten agreements, for determining relationships between management, unions, and employees. 'Procedures in Action' which follows, opens with a paragraph on the frequency of grievances and claims, considers the activities of stewards, and the attitudes of parties involved, and closes with a section on 'Strikes and other sanctions'.

Chapter six gives a quantitative analysis of 'episodes', defined as changes introduced into the workplace which affected in some measure industrial relations. An

analysis by type of such 'episodes' includes such disparate items as the introduction of new machinery/equipment and a merger/takeover. Other aspects of industrial relations, varying from earnings to the role of the foreman and the effects of product demand are covered in chapter seven.

The next two chapters are given to comparisons limited or otherwise, of the results of this survey with those of the two earlier surveys. Three appendices follow. The first 'The Sample Report' discusses the design of the sample, the response to it and response rates. The second is a copy of the schedule completed by interviewers. The third appendix is composed of further statistical tables.

Reference:

(1) *Workplace Industrial Relations 1973, An enquiry carried out on behalf of the Department of Employment* (HMSO) (Price £4.50 net).

Index of average earnings

The introduction of new series of indices of average earnings in the whole economy and each industry group (Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification), foreshadowed in *Statistical News* 32.27, was the subject of an article in the April issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*.

Reference:

Department of Employment Gazette, April 1976 (HMSO) (Price 90p net).

ENERGY

Changes in Energy Trends

Energy Trends first appeared in 1973 as a monthly set of tables in the statistical section of *Trade and Industry* published by the (then) Department of Trade and Industry. In August 1974 these tables were published separately in a new format as a monthly bulletin by the Department of Energy. The content of the tables was unchanged, but they were made easier to use by a change in typeface, and by the introduction of ruled columns and of bold headings for each main fuel section.

Commencing with the March issue this year, *Energy Trends* has been improved in a number of ways. The first table that brings together statistics on inland energy consumption of all fuels on a primary fuel input basis and which hitherto only used million tons of coal equivalent as the accounting unit now also shows million tonnes of oil equivalent. The following two tables which showed, separately and in aggregate, the different fuels on a heat supplied basis according to the sector of final use (measured in million therms) have

now been combined so as to make clearer the link between primary fuel input and heat supplied to final users.

The other main change is the replacement of the comparison of a single current month with the same month a year ago, by a rolling three-month sum or average (depending on the table) so that there is a greater amount of 'automatic' seasonal adjustment and smoothing in comparing these time-periods with the corresponding figures a year ago.

The adoption of a rolling three-months in the various tables will also make it easier to compare the data in the tables for which monthly information is available with the data in those tables for which new data are only available quarterly.

In the separate fuel sections, the tables have been made more consistent with one another in their presentation of the supply and use of each fuel. In the petroleum tables, all the quantities are now shown in tonnes, in line with the change made by the petroleum industry at the beginning of 1976.

One table in the old series which largely duplicated the type of information already shown in a slightly different form in other tables, has now been dropped. Two charts have been dropped in order to make space for the new arrangement of tables and for a 'blank' half-page at the end, which will be used for a different table in each issue. It is envisaged that this space will be used for quarterly tables, on for example auto-generation of electricity, fuel prices, and values of imports and exports of fuels.

The footnotes to the tables have been extended in order to describe the coverage of the figures. More detailed notes on the concepts used and on the relationship between some of the main series have been issued as a Supplement to the March issue of *Energy Trends*. (Extra copies of this card may be obtained free from the Department of Energy.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Business Monitors – Annual Census of Production 1972

All 155 Business Monitors reporting the results of the Annual Census of Production, 1972 are now available. *Statistical News* Numbers 30, 31 and 32 listed details of those monitors published. Those published since then are listed below and can be obtained on standing order from:

Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
PO Box 569,
London SE1 9NH,
(Telephone: 01-928 6977),

although they are not included in the global subscription arrangements for the Business Monitor series. They are also available through Government Bookshops and through Booksellers.

<i>Business Monitor Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading</i>
PA103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103
PA109	Miscellaneous mining and quarrying	109/1/2/3 and 4
PA212	Bread and flour confectionery	212
PA213	Biscuits	213
PA219	Animal and poultry foods	219
PA240	Tobacco	240
PA262	Mineral oil refining	262
PA263	Lubricating oils and greases	263
PA271.1	Inorganic chemicals	271/1
PA271.3	Miscellaneous chemicals	271/3
PA276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276
PA279.7	Photographic chemical materials	279/7
PA313	Iron castings, etc	313
PA339.1	Mining machinery	339/1
PA339.3	Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment	339/3 and 4
PA339.7	Food and drink processing, packaging and bottling machinery	339/7 and 8
PA339.9	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools	339/5/6 and 9
PA341	Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341
PA349.1	Ball and roller bearings	349/1
PA349.2	Precision chains and other mechanical engineering	349/2 and 3
PA353	Surgical instruments and appliances	353
PA354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354
PA365	Gramophone records and tape recordings Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365/1 and 2
PA367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367
PA368	Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use	368
PA369	Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft Primary and secondary batteries Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring accessories, etc.	369/1/2/3/4 and 5
PA370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	370
PA380	Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380
PA381	Motor vehicle manufacturing Trailers, caravans and freight containers	381/1 and 2
PA417	Hosiery and other knitted goods Warp knitting	417/1 and 2
PA421	Narrow fabrics	421
PA422.1	Made-up household textiles	422/1
PA441	Weatherproof outerwear	441
PA461.1	Refractory goods	461/1
PA461.2	Building bricks and non-refractory goods	461/2
PA471	Timber	

Business Monitors – Annual Census of Production 1970 – Summary and Enterprise Tables

Business Monitor C154, the final part of the Report on the Census of Production 1970, has recently become available. In addition to a number of tables summarising results previously published in the separate industry monitors (C2 to C153) there is a set of tables

analysing the census data by enterprise. Besides analyses of enterprises by size of employment and net output (last published for the 1968 Census in part 158) there are tables summarising data for the 100 largest enterprises in manufacturing industries (Orders III-XIX of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 (revised)) by employment and by net output.

This Business Monitor can be obtained from:

Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
PO Box 569,
London SE1 9NH,
(Telephone 01-928 6977),
price £3.80 or through any Government Bookshop.

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

Mr R J Egerton,
Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent,
NPT 1XG
Newport 56111 (STD Code 0633) Ext. 2455

Manufacturing units by size of employment

A further Business Monitor in the PA1003 series has been published. This presents analyses of United Kingdom manufacturing units by size of employment in 1973 for the Orders III to XIX, and the respective Minimum List Headings, of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968) and for countries and standard regions, sub-divisions of standard regions and conurbations. It also contains a size analysis for countries and standard regions within SIC Orders. The local authority areas used are those existing in 1973. Copies of the monitor, PA1003 *Analyses of United Kingdom manufacturing (local) units by employment size, 1973* can be obtained from HMSO bookshops and through booksellers, price £1.20. Inquiries about the content of the monitor should be made to the BSO, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, Tel (0633) 56111 Ext. 2217

Other new Business Monitors

Since the last issue of *Statistical News* an additional Business Monitor has been issued in the Production Series containing results of a new quarterly inquiry into sales by United Kingdom manufacturers.

The inquiry is being conducted by the Business Statistics Office as part of the new system of industrial statistics.

The reference number and title of the Business Monitor is:

PQ214 Bacon curing, meat and fish products.

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

The quarterly Production series of Business Monitors are available on subscription from:

Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
PO Box 569,
London SE1 9NH,
at 74p per annum for each title. Individual 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, or can be ordered by post (payable in advance: prices will be supplied on request) from:
The Librarian,
Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent NPT 1XG.
Tel: Newport (0633) 56111 Ext. 2399.

Business Monitors - price changes

The following price changes on Business Monitors came into effect on the 1 January 1976.

Production series

Monthly issues	£2.22 each per year
Quarterly issues	74p each per year
Complete sets	£62.50 per year

Service and Distributive series

Monthly issues	£2.22 each per year
Quarterly issues	74p each per year

Miscellaneous series

Monthly issues	£2.22 each per year
Quarterly issues	74p each per year

Annual issues

M2	25p
M3	£1.14
M4	£1.90
M6	30p
M8	39p

Business Monitors - dates of first issues

Back copies of Business Monitors can be purchased from the Business Statistics Office Library. For those who wish to obtain a complete set of one or more Business Monitors, a list recently compiled by the Business Statistics Office will be of interest.

The list covers monthly and quarterly production Business Monitors (PM and PQ series) and also the Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous Series. It shows, against each, the date of the first issue. Copies of the list are available free of charge from:

The Librarian,
Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent,
NPT 1XG.
Telephone Newport (0633) 56111 extension 2973
Telex 497 121/2.

Forecasts of the demand for aggregate materials

A series of statistical models has been derived by the Department of the Environment to forecast the demand for aggregates (that is sand, gravel, crushed rock and substitute materials) by the construction industry. Forecasts of demand for each Economic Planning Region in the period up to 1985 have been produced from the models and passed to the Working Parties on Aggregates which are examining the future balance between resources and demand in each region.

Further information about the models can be obtained from:

Statistics Construction Division,
Room S13/08,
Department of the Environment,
2 Marsham Street,
London SW1P 3EB.

Minerals Business Monitor

The results of the annual minerals inquiries conducted by the Business Statistics Office will be published in the Business Monitor series probably in July 1976. The inquiry covers all mines and quarries in Great Britain except National Coal Board coal mines. The Business Monitor will contain final 1974 results and provisional 1975 results of mineral production by end-use and county and details of employment in the industry. There will also be information on the use of plant and machinery in mines and quarries during 1974.

The Business Monitor will be available from HMSO Bookshops or direct from:

Business Statistics Office Library,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent NPT 1XT,
(Telephone Newport (0633) 56111 extension 2973 or 2938).

Input-output statistics

The Central Statistical Office has recently completed preparation of input-output tables for 1972. These are the third in a series of annual tables obtained by updating the matrix of intermediate transactions observed

for 1968, the latest year for which detailed information on industries' purchases is available.

A summary version of the tables for 1972, distinguishing thirty-four industry and commodity groups, was published in the April 1976 issue of *Economic Trends*. The full tables, distinguishing fifty-nine groups, are expected to be published as a Business Monitor in July this year.

References:

- Summary input-output tables for 1972, *Economic Trends* No 270, April 1976 (HMSO) (Price £1.45 net).
Input-output Tables for the United Kingdom 1968: Studies in Official Statistics No 22, 1973 (HMSO) (Price £7.30 net).
Business Monitor PA1004: *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1970* (HMSO) September 1974 (Price £1.00 net).
Business Monitor PA 1004: *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1971* (HMSO) July 1975 (Price £2.00 net).
Business Monitor PA 1004: *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1972* (HMSO) forthcoming.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Censuses and Surveys

The October 1975 Census of Vegetables and Flowers

The results of this census in England and Wales were published in a Statistical Information Notice on 2 March 1976⁽¹⁾. The total area of vegetables covered by the census showed a decrease of about 4,600 acres (3.4 per cent) compared with October 1974. The total area of bulbs and the total area of flowers showed a decrease of about 1,326 acres (9.8 per cent) and 95 acres (5.6 per cent) respectively.

The December 1975 Agricultural Census

The grossed-up results of this sample census in England and Wales were published by Press Notice on 13 February 1976⁽²⁾. They show that both dairy and beef cows decreased in number compared with December 1974. There were fewer breeding sheep, and fewer lambs were retained for breeding than a year previously. There was an upward turn in the pig breeding herd. The egg-laying flock, growing pullets and breeding fowls all showed decreases, but there was an increase in broiler fowls. About 2.8 million acres of wheat were sown by 1 December, some 1.1 million acres more than at the same time in 1974. This points to a peace-time record acreage for wheat this year, but does not, of course, imply a corresponding increase in the total acreage under cereals.

The results of the December census in the United Kingdom were published in April.

References:

- (1) Statistical Information Notice (Stats. 59/76) issued by The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
(2) Press Notice No. 32 issued by The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Provisional results of the December 1975 Scottish Agricultural Census⁽¹⁾

Provisional results of the Scottish Agricultural Census held on 1 December 1975 were published on 30 December 1975.

Overall cattle numbers have fallen by two per cent, ending a nine year period of continuous expansion. The number of beef cows has dropped by two per cent and dairy cows by five per cent but because of the impact of the late stages of the Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme after the census date, the provisional cow numbers may be subject to a somewhat greater degree of error than normal. The size of the national sheep flock is marginally smaller than at December 1974 but the pig herd is one per cent larger than a year ago. The number of regular male workers employed shows a two per cent decrease compared with last December.

Final results of the June 1975 Scottish Agricultural Census⁽²⁾

Final results of the Scottish Agricultural Census held on 2 June 1975 were published on 29 October 1975. Compared with a year earlier, cattle numbers have fallen marginally but a reduction in the number of dairy cows is more than offset by an increase in the number of beef cows. Sheep and poultry numbers have fallen slightly and pig numbers although showing signs of recovery compared with the April Pig Sample Census are 11 per cent down on June 1974. The switch from oats to barley and the decline in the potato acreage continues. The regular farm labour force has fallen by 5 per cent.

The August pig sample census – Scotland⁽³⁾

The results of this census in Scotland were published on 29 October 1975. These results show a contraction of sixty-nine thousand (11 per cent) in total pig numbers over the year since August 1974. Compared with June 1975 there was an increase of two thousand six hundred in the number of breeding pigs bringing them to their highest level since August 1974. The number of gilts expected to be used for breeding has shown a 33 per cent increase between June and August.

Final results of the February 1975 Scottish Agricultural Machinery Census⁽⁴⁾

The results of the Scottish Agricultural Machinery Census held on 19 February 1975 were published on 20 November 1975.

A comparison of the results with those of the similar census held in 1971 shows that the reduction in the amount of general agricultural machinery on Scottish

farms has continued but there were increases in the more specialised and sophisticated equipment, particularly in items associated with large scale cereal production and dairying. Of these, the most significant increases have been in liquid fertiliser and slurry effluent tankers (55 per cent), milking installations (52 per cent), sealed silos for damp grain (36 per cent), self-propelled combines (25 per cent), load handling equipment (19 per cent) and forage harvesters (10 per cent).

The main reasons for the changes have been the need to introduce labour saving equipment to compensate for reductions in the labour force, the continued concentration of farms in fewer hands and a more specialised approach to farming.

References:

- (1) Press Notice No 1194/75 issued by the Scottish Office.
- (2) Press Notice No 991/75 issued by the Scottish Office.
- (3) Press Notice No 993/75 issued by the Scottish Office.
- (4) Press Notice No 1063/75 issued by the Scottish Office.

Landowners' Expenses Enquiry, 1973-74

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued a Press Notice in February 1976 giving outline results of an enquiry into the expenses of land ownership in England and Wales in a 12 month period ending in the first half of 1974⁽¹⁾. The last similar enquiry was in 1969.

The enquiry was based on a sample of wholly tenanted or wholly owner-occupied holdings selected from the June 1973 census returns, with probability proportional to acreage; to limit the cost of the enquiry mixed tenure holdings were excluded. From the tenanted holdings access was gained to landlords who were invited to supply information on their whole estate, as well as on the sampled holding.

The enquiry collected details on current expenditure such as rent, insurance, paid management and maintenance and repairs, and also on investment in dwellings, buildings and works over the previous three years. It covered 183 estates, with 1.4 million acres; 242 tenanted farms, with a hundred thousand acres; and 377 owner-occupied farms, with 124 thousand acres. Full analyses which have been carried out by region, farm type and size will appear in a report to be published later in the year.

Reference:

- (1) Press Notice No. 39, 19 February 1976, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Agricultural labour

The latest quarterly Press Notice gives details of average total weekly earnings and hours of hired regular whole-time men in agriculture and horticulture⁽¹⁾. Figures are for the fourth quarter of 1975, with

comparable figures for 1974 and averages for the year 1975. Average weekly earnings, prescribed wage and hours of all hired men are also shown for the past four years.

The information is derived from the Wages and Employment Enquiry, which is carried out throughout each year and covers a random sample of about 4,000 agricultural and horticultural holdings, and about 15,000 workers.

Reference:

(1) Press Notice No 94, 30 March 1976, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Farm Incomes Report 1974-5

This report compares the physical and financial results for 1973/4 and 1974/5 of a sample of about two thousand farms covered by the Farm Management Survey in England and Wales⁽¹⁾. This survey is carried out by University Departments of Agricultural Economics and is analysed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It contains information about profitability, capital formation, liabilities and assets, enterprise outputs and gross margins for selected farm enterprises and other aspects of the economic performance of farm businesses. Most of these data are classified by farm type, size and region.

The survey's aim is to supply information about farming, at the farm level, to aid central decision making, farm management advisory work, teaching and research.

Reference:

(1) Farm Incomes Report 1974/75 (HMSO) February 1976 (Price £5.00 net).

Agricultural publications

UK food and farming in figures 1976 (metric)

This pocket-sized fold-out card was published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) for the first time in 1975, and not only circulated among farmers and food manufacturers but was much in demand for agricultural shows and from colleges, schools and other educational organisations.

The 1976 edition, which has just gone to press, is in metric units, will be slightly longer and will contain an extra page of statistics including tables from a similar card (now discontinued) which was previously produced and circulated by the National Farmers' Union.

Comparable statistics are shown for 1960, 1970, 1974 and 1975 (or similar crop years) and are grouped under the headings: Land and livestock; Number and size of enterprises; Who occupies the farm land?; Land lost to farming; Numbers of farmers and farm

workers; The food and feed we grow ourselves; The food and feed we import; The food and feed we export; UK Fisheries; How self-sufficient are we?; Farming output, input and net income; Agriculture's Contribution to the Gross Domestic Product; Household expenditure on food; Nutrient equivalent of supplies of food; Price trends; Public expenditure under the Common Agricultural Policy; Food subsidies.

Copies of the card are being circulated this year to all farmers through the Ministry's Divisional Offices, and will be available in June from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Publications Branch,
Tolcarne Drive,
Pinner,
Middlesex,
HA5 2DT.

Output and utilisation of farm produce

The 1976 edition of this annual MAFF booklet will be published shortly. It is the first edition to be fully metricated and covers the farm years 1968/69 to 1974/75. A new table includes details of farming input costs and net income.

New supplies and offtake series

The first issue of a new quarterly MAFF Statistical Information Notice series appeared recently⁽¹⁾. It covered supplies and offtake of carcase meat, bacon and ham and poultrymeat in each quarter of 1972-75. The intention is to extend the series to other selected commodities, milk and eggs being next on the list.

Reference:

(1) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 88/76) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

SOEC publications

A wide range of agricultural statistics are published by the Statistical Office of the European Community in Eurostat periodicals. A list of these, and their contents, is shown below. They are available from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, Tel (01) 928 6977, ext. 365.

Title of Publication Contents and Frequency of Publication

Monthly Statistics: Meat	Information on slaughterings, foreign trade in live animals and production by species. It sometimes also gives information on head structure and about supply balances. 10-12 issues per year.
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Monthly Statistics: Milk	Data relating to milk collection and production of processed products. From time to time contains a commentary on the supply balance sheets and information on dairy structure. 10 issues per year.	accounts, structure of agricultural holdings, supply balance sheets, prices and price indices. The annual data covers a period of four years.
Monthly Statistics: Eggs	Data on the production of eggs for incubation, farmyard chicks, on the selection, multiplication and uses by species and trade with third countries. Sometimes contains data on the structure of hatcheries and information on supply balance sheets. 10 issues per year.	
Crop Production	The most recent information on crop production of arable land (area, yield, production) or fruit and vegetable production (area, yield, production). Areas sown (twice a year). Stocks and deliveries of cereals and potatoes. Meteorological report. Supply balances for crop products (3 or 4 per year). 10-12 issues per year.	National Food Survey
Selling Prices of Agricultural Products	Up-dated monthly and annual prices for the main crop and livestock products as well as for certain products of the food industry. Prices are given in national currencies and units of account. Percentage variations on the previous month and on the same period of the year before are also given. 10 issues per year.	Full Survey results for 1974 are presented in the latest Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee, which analyses and compares the levels of food consumption, expenditure, prices and nutrition in various categories of private households in Great Britain. Thus, in addition to national averages the Report presents the customary breakdowns of data according to income group, family composition, region and type of area. The Survey results for 1974 are of special interest because of the unusual sequence of events throughout the year, beginning with the disruption of fuel supplies and the three-day working week, followed by the introduction of consumer food subsidies in the Spring and by a shortage of sugar supplies in the summer and autumn. The fieldwork of the Survey was twice interrupted during the course of the year by the ban on Government household surveys during General Election periods. Retail food prices in 1974 continued to rise rather faster than other prices in spite of the moderating effect of food subsidies, and the real value of household food purchases per head recorded by the Survey fell by about 2 per cent largely because of reduced purchases of canned foods and some other convenience foods. There was also a comparable fall in the energy value and a slight decline in the nutritional value of the household diet compared with 1973.
Purchasing Prices of Agriculture	Up-dated monthly and annual prices for the principal products bought by farmers. The series include animal feed, fertilizers, fuel oils and pesticides. The data is presented in the same form as in 'Selling Prices for Agricultural Products' - shown above. Quarterly.	In the nutritional section of the Report, the evaluation of the intake of nutrients in 1974 has been affected by the use of completely new and comprehensive analyses of the nutrient composition of meat and meat products; these analyses take into account the currently lower proportion of fat to protein, and result in lower estimates of intakes of energy, iron and thiamin than would otherwise have been made. Included as a special feature in this section are tabulations of the contributions made by different foods to the total nutrient intake of low income families compared with similar data for high income families. The contributions in large families are also compared with those in small families. Tables comparing the cost of nutrients from different food sources are also given.
Agricultural Statistics: Yearbook	Summary of information appearing in specific brochures and bulletins on agricultural statistics. Summarised into six categories: general, agricultural and forestry,	The Report presents for the first time the differences in food consumption, expenditure, prices and nutrition between households classified according to the type of tenure under which they occupy their dwellings. It also

presents the differences between households owning a deep-freezer, those owning a refrigerator, and those with neither, thus up-dating an analysis made in the previous year's Report.

A further year's information is now given about the quantities of milk being drunk in the home by children of various age-groups and by other categories of person in a variety of families; the number of meals eaten outside the home, showing variations according to income, family composition and geographical location; and the number and source of mid-day meals eaten away from home by children of school age.

Up-to-date estimates of income elasticities and of price and cross elasticities of demand for various foods have been derived from the Survey data and these are included in the Report, together with estimates of shifts in the demand curves.

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

National Food Survey Branch,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Tolcarne Drive,
Pinner,
Middlesex HA5 2DT.
Telephone: 01-868 7161 Ext. 43 or 44.

Reference:

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1974 (HMSO) forthcoming.

TRANSPORT

Transport Statistics: Great Britain 1964-1974

The first issue of a new annual publication entitled *Transport Statistics: Great Britain 1964-1974* will shortly be published by the Department of the Environment, the Scottish Development Department and the Welsh Office. The publication brings together a comprehensive range of statistical series relating to all modes of inland surface transport. In addition to about two hundred and fifty tables there are some charts illustrating key series and extensive notes and definitions.

This new publication is designed to replace *Highway Statistics* and *Passenger Transport in Great Britain* but extends to include statistics relating to roads, rail, pipelines, inland waterways and coastwise shipping; some air transport and international figures are also

included. Forecasts which have been included in the recent Transport Policy Review Consultation Document are included. Metric units are generally used throughout the publication.

Reference:

Transport Statistics: Great Britain 1964-1974 (HMSO) (forthcoming).

Census of Motor Vehicles 1975

Provisional results of the 1975 vehicle census show that 17,252 thousand motor vehicles were in use in Great Britain in the third quarter of 1975, an increase of 237 thousand. In England there were 15,292 thousand vehicles in use, in Scotland 1,304 thousand and in Wales 860 thousand. The country breakdown excludes vehicles operated under the crown vehicle scheme, which are included in the Great Britain figure. For Great Britain the census figures show that the number of cars in use rose by 107 thousand (1 per cent) to 13,746 thousand.

For the first time since 1951, the increase in cars was exceeded by that in motorcycles and mopeds, which increased by 118 thousand (11 per cent). The under 50 c.c. category, including mopeds, rose by 37 thousand (7 per cent) while the over 50 c.c. category rose by 82 thousand (15 per cent). The number of three-wheelers increased by six thousand (6 per cent).

Figures show an overall increase of nine thousand (14 per cent) in agricultural vehicles, the main increase being in the category not exceeding one and a half tons unladen weight which rose by eight thousand (20 per cent). This is mostly accounted for by a marked transfer from Private and Farmers' taxation class to the Farmers' Goods taxation class when the motor vehicle excise duty rates were changed in the Budget in 1975. The census shows a slight increase of three thousand in goods vehicles, the biggest increase being 27 thousand (3 per cent) in the under one and a half ton category. There was a decrease of one thousand, less than 1 per cent, in the one and a half to three tons category and of 23 thousand or 6 per cent, in the over three tons category.

For the first time, computer records held by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre have provided some of the census data; the remainder of the information has been obtained from sample counts carried out by local Motor Taxation Offices, as in the past. The Motor Taxation Office areas coincide with counties and county boroughs in existence before local government re-organisation. However, the computer records are collected on a national basis, and regional information can only be obtained from the postcode of the registered keeper. Because of this, some regional figures will have to be estimated.

Annual Digest of Port Statistics 1974

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

Volume II contains analyses of port traffic by port, overseas trading area and commodity based on data supplied by HM Customs, together with a summary table on port finance.

Reference:

Annual Digest of Port Statistics 1974 Volume I and Volume II. (Price £10 each Volume).

Obtainable from: The National Ports Council,

1-19 New Oxford Street,

London WC1A 1DZ.

Telephone: 01-242 1200.

DISTRIBUTION

Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971

New Business Monitor in the Service and Distributive series. Since the last issue of *Statistical News* a new Business Monitor has been added to those available in the Service and Distributive series. The reference and title is:

SD21 *Report on the Census of Distribution and other Services 1971. Part 12 - Area Summary Figures* (Price £2.00).

The new Monitor is available on standing order from:
Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
PO Box 569,
London SE1 9NH.

or can be purchased separately from Government bookshops or through booksellers.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Public expenditure

The annual White Paper on public expenditure was published 19 February 1976. It sets out the Government's plans for public expenditure for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 together with figures for the five past years 1970-71 to 1974-75. The plans are set in the context of the prospective growth of resources between 1974 and 1979. In order to make additional resources available for exports and investment as world demand picks up, the plans in the White Paper are intended to stabilise the level of resources taken up by public expenditure after 1976-77. This means that public expenditure as a share of output will fall.

In addition to the general analysis and descriptions of the individual programmes (on the pattern of previous White Papers), there are also tables showing local authority expenditure in England and Wales and Scotland and a breakdown by economic category.

In the analysis of changes to programmes since the previous White Paper (Cmnd. 5879) a distinction is made between those changes which were announced before publication of the current White Paper and other changes. The following categories are shown separately.

Reductions announced in Budget statement of 15 April 1975.

Changes resulting from *The Attack on Inflation* (Cmnd. 6151).

Changes resulting from the statement on new employment measures on 24 September 1975.

Changes made in other announcements since Cmnd. 5879.

Other changes (including changes made as a result of this Survey).

Attempts made earlier to classify all changes as either policy or estimating changes have proved impracticable and potentially misleading.

Reference:

Public Expenditure to 1979-80 Cmnd. 6393 (HMSO) February 1976 (Price £1.80 net).

Manufacturers' capital expenditure by regions

A new quarterly series of manufacturers' capital expenditure by regions was introduced by Press Notice on 23 February and in *Trade and Industry* (where subsequent figures will appear) on 27 February. Starting with the first quarter of 1974 the series at present runs to the second quarter of 1975, and in future the regional figures for each quarter will be published about six months after the first estimate of total UK expenditure.

The series is based on information received from respondents to the regular quarterly inquiry; almost all of them have been able to provide a regional breakdown of their UK expenditure so that the overall coverage by value is about the same, roughly 60 per cent. In addition to the quarterly regional analysis of total manufacturing investment, a breakdown for the year 1974 by four broad industry groups and two types of asset was also included in these first results from the survey.

The main purpose of extending the quarterly capital expenditure inquiry is to monitor trends in the Assisted Areas on a more up-to-date basis than is possible with the Annual Census of Production which provides a much more detailed regional/industry analysis, but after a considerable time lag.

To minimise the burden of form-filling on respondents (and the public sector resources required for processing) it was decided to restrict the breakdown collected to the four countries of the United Kingdom and those Standard Regions containing most of the Assisted Areas in England (that is the North, North West, and Yorkshire and Humberside regions). A further measure in this direction is that respondents whose expenditure falls in one region are given the option of confirming this once a year instead of completing the special regional form every quarter.

However it will be some time before the series can be regarded as out of the experimental phase. The results for 1974 have yet to be checked against those of the Census, when they become available, to determine whether any regional bias is present in the panel of contributors. Comparison with the Census may also enable a more detailed industry breakdown to be derived in future from the inquiry. Moreover, it will be some time before seasonal variations can be measured and allowed for, but in the meantime the series should provide some guide to investment in manufacturing industry in the regions.

Further information may be obtained from:

Department of Industry,
Economics and Statistics Division 4A,
Telephone 01-215 3175 or 3654.

HOME FINANCE

Trends in company profitability

An article in the March 1975 *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* discusses the decline in the profitability of industrial and commercial companies. In particular it looks at post-tax rates of return in a way which allows for the effects of both inflation and taxation not only on profits but also on the value of the physical capital employed by companies. A concluding section considers how profitability could recover from the very depressed state of the past two years.

The personal saving ratio

Explanations for the exceptionally high rate of personal saving in the United Kingdom since 1973 are examined in a further article in the March *Bulletin*. Econometric evidence was found in particular to support the view that there is a relationship between saving rates and the real value of liquid assets held by the personal sector. The equations estimated to test this and other possible theories are set out in two technical appendices.

United Kingdom official short and medium-term borrowing from abroad

A new series of monthly figures, starting in 1947, of official short and medium-term borrowing from abroad is given in the March *Bulletin*. Previously only annual and, more recently, quarterly data have been available. The series now includes public sector foreign currency borrowing.

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

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

Inquiry to consumer credit grantors for 1976

The Department of Industry Business Statistics Office is to carry out an inquiry to consumer credit grantors on behalf of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and other Departments. Letters have already been sent to all businesses thought to be concerned (some 8,250) giving advance information about the inquiry which will be conducted next year in respect of 1976.

The inquiry is the successor to the 1965 Inquiry to Finance Houses and the 1971 Inquiry to Check Traders, but because consumer credit is now advanced by many more businesses than just those covered in the previous inquiries the 1976 inquiry is being directed to a wider range of businesses than before. It will not go to banks, building societies, retailers or insurance companies, however, as these are covered in other statistical inquiries.

Those businesses which are within the scope of this inquiry will be asked to give figures of their total advances in fixed-sum credit agreements identifying, where possible, the purposes for which the credit was required, for example for the purchase of cars or household goods. They will also be asked to give the corresponding charges for this credit, figures of repayments received during the year on all current fixed-sum credit agreements and amounts outstanding at the beginning and end of the year on fixed-sum credit agreements and running account credit agreements. All types of credit, including hire purchase, credit sales and personal loans will be included as well as lending to companies. Another section of the inquiry form will ask about receipts from the hiring of goods to individuals.

The results from these sections of the inquiry will be used to provide new base figures for a regular monthly sample inquiry into new credit business which is being designed to take the place of the present monthly

inquiry into the instalment credit business of finance houses and check traders. Both the 1976 inquiry and the revised monthly inquiry have been drawn up with the introduction of the Consumer Credit Act in mind and they will help the Office of Fair Trading to monitor any changes in credit business under the Act.

Two other sections of the 1976 inquiry will be directed to companies and only those companies whose main business is either lending or a combination of lending and leasing will be asked to complete them in full. One section seeks a summary of the company's balance sheet while the other asks about expenditure during the year on capital assets, including assets for leasing out. The results of these sections will provide improved information for the national financial accounts. They will eventually be used as the base for the redesigned quarterly sample inquiry into the financial transactions of consumer credit companies which is being introduced at the end of March 1976.

Small businesses which advance credit of less than fifty thousand pounds in total in 1976 will only be asked to give one figure in the 1976 inquiry – their total advances in new fixed-sum credit agreements during the year. They will not have to give any further breakdown of their lending or complete the balance sheet or capital expenditure sections.

The results of the inquiry will be published.

Quarterly inquiry to finance houses and other consumer credit companies

As mentioned above in the note on the 1976 statistical inquiry to consumer credit grantors, a new form of quarterly inquiry to consumer credit companies is being introduced. It replaces all existing quarterly inquiries to finance houses and is one of a 'family' of inquiries to different types of financial institutions incorporating a common list of questions.

The new inquiry puts more emphasis on transactions in financial assets than the old inquiry into the assets and liabilities of finance houses. It contains questions on acquisitions and disposals of capital assets, including the recently introduced questions on assets for leasing, hiring or renting out, which were previously asked in a separate inquiry into capital expenditure by finance houses.

The quarterly inquiry will be supplemented by an annual inquiry seeking a summary of the balance sheet position of consumer credit companies (at book value) and the market value of some assets.

The results of the inquiry will be published, but it may not be possible to give full details in the new form until the series is rebased on the results of the 1976 census-type inquiry to consumer credit grantors.

Further information about both inquiries may be obtained from:

Mrs M S Dolling,
Economics and Statistics Division 6,
Department of Industry,
Sanctuary Buildings,
20 Great Smith Street,
London,
SW1P 3DB.
(Tel: 01-215 3162)

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND WEALTH

Inland Revenue publications

The main results of the Survey of Personal Incomes 1973–74 have been published in a booklet pending full publication in *Inland Revenue Statistics 1976* in due course.

The tables in the booklet are similar to those in the publication for 1972–73 including distributions of personal income before and after tax and distributions by marital status, size of family and type of income. There is also a summary table showing regional incomes and an additional table showing the breakdown of the tax payable in the first year of the unified income tax system into tax at basic rate, at higher rate etc.

The booklet showing the wealth tables for 1974 is in the course of preparation and is expected to be published soon. The tables will be similar to those in the publication for 1973 and will include numbers of holdings of certain items and classification of property by range of total estate, as well as a wealth concentration analysis.

The tables in both booklets will appear in greater detail in the main volume.

References

The Survey of Personal Incomes 1973-74 (Price 35p net), obtainable from
Room 8 New Wing,
Somerset House,
STRAND,
London WC2R 1LB.

Estimated Wealth of Individuals in Great Britain 1974 (Price 20p net), when published, will be available from the same address.

OVERSEAS TRADE

United Kingdom international trade 1980–1985

This report from the National Ports Council gives estimates of the tonnages of United Kingdom exports and imports in 1980 and 1985. The report refines, extends, and updates the forecasts published by the Council in 1973, and covers the whole of United

Kingdom international trade divided into forty commodity groups, for each of sixteen overseas trading areas.

Results were obtained by combining industrial market research and econometric modelling, and took particular account of the effects of the enlargement of the EEC and of the increase in world energy prices on United Kingdom production and trade. The study includes a full description of the econometric model and detailed commentaries on the markets for specific commodities.

Reference:

United Kingdom International Trade 1980/1985. (Price £35 net).

Obtainable from: The National Ports Council,

1-19 New Oxford Street,

London, WC1A 1DZ.

Telephone: 01-242 1200.

INTERNATIONAL

International Civil Aviation Organization, Sixth session of the Statistics Division

Eighty-two delegates and observers representing thirty-two contracting countries and three international organizations attended the sixth session of the Statistics Division of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) which was held in the Organization's headquarters building in Montreal from 20 October to 7 November 1975. Such meetings are held at approximately five-yearly intervals, the last one having taken place in 1970.

The session elected three committees to consider the very full agenda. The Committee of the Whole was chaired by Mr S C Boxer of the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority who was also elected chairman of the Session. Committee A was chaired by Mr S Marko of Canada and Committee B by Mr D C Singh of Tanzania.

As the Council President, Walter Binaghi, stated in his opening address 'to ensure good planning, complete and reliable statistics are necessary'. The ICAO collects statistics from member states and publishes them in seven series of 'Digests of Statistics'.

The Committee of the whole reviewed the ICAO statistical activities and the co-ordination of ICAO statistics with those of other international organizations. The information needs and problems of member states were generally considered. Airport and route facility statistics were the concern of Committee B. The wide variety of subjects considered by Committee A in its twenty-three meetings included:

The collection and use of ICAO statistics
Statistics on Air Carriers' operations
Aircraft and Accident Statistics
and General Aviation Statistics.

Eighty-one working papers were prepared for the Session and thirty-one recommendations were made as a result of the deliberations. Two major ones were: to introduce 'on-flight origin and destination statistics' for passengers, freight and mail and thereafter, to discontinue the present collection of similar data for the flight stages of international scheduled services.

Also recommended was an expansion of the present ICAO Statistical Programme and improved availability of aviation statistics for regulatory authorities. A new programme for the collection of annual airport financial statistics was also recommended, though introduction on an experimental basis with a view to a more permanent collection if first results were satisfactory was advised.

A report⁽¹⁾ of the Session has been published by ICAO. It reports discussion of the various committees and the recommendations made. It includes a list of delegates and also of the working papers used in the discussion. Five appendices to this publication are mainly concerned with the format of documents to be used should various recommendations be adopted.

Reference:

(1) Doc 9151, STA/6 (1975) International Civil Aviation Organization Statistics Division Report of the Sixth Session Montreal 20 October-7 November 1975 (Price £1.65).

Available from:

Civil Aviation Authority

Printing and Publications Services

Greville House

37 Gratton Road

Cheltenham

Gloucester GL50 2BN.

Publications of the European Communities

The following publications of the European Communities have been received since the last list was published in *Statistical News*.

Coal Statistics

(statistiques du charbon)

1975 Coal statistics for the year 1974

Production, stocks, foreign trade and total inland deliveries, with characteristic data on:

Hard coal, patent fuel, hard coke, lignite and brown coal briquettes and peat and peat briquettes, for the European Community.

Transport and Communications and Tourism
(Transport et Communications, Tourisme)

1975 Statistical Yearbook for the period 1972-1973

This edition also covers statistics for post and telecommunications for the period 1968-1972, postal, telephone and telegraph services, radio and television licences, hours in sound broadcasting. Tourism statistics for the period 1965-1975, accommodation - hotels etc, nights spent and expenditure.

Transport (transport)

1975 Register of railway stations
Register of ports
Register of local authorities
Each volume giving a complete list for the nine Member States.

SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

Surveys assessed

In the first quarter of 1976, 103 surveys were assessed by the Survey Control Unit, of which eighty were new surveys and the rest were existing surveys not previously notified to the Unit. A brief description of the grading system used by the Unit was given in *Statistical News* (21.15) and Table A indicates the gradings given for the new surveys assessed in the first quarter. Table B compares the totals for the four quarters of 1975.

Table A. New Surveys Assessed during first quarter 1976

Type of Survey	Initial grading					Total
	Un-recognised	Under consideration	Provisionally recognised	Fully recognised	No grading given	
Small ad hoc	-	1	12	45	6	64
Other ad hoc	-	4	1	7	3	15
Continuous	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	5	13	53	9	80
Percentage of total	0	6	16	66	11	100

Table B. New Surveys assessed in the last five quarters

Quarter	New surveys
1st quarter 1975	82
2nd „	94
3rd „	104
4th „	78
1st quarter 1976	80

The new surveys notified during the first quarter of 1976 emanated from a range of departments, including twenty from the Department of Environment. Of the

eighty new surveys assessed, forty-seven were addressed to households or individuals, twenty-five to businesses and eight to local authorities.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Central Statistical Office

Re-organisation

Changes in the organisation of the Central Statistical Office were introduced on 5 April 1976. The new structure is shown below.

Division Assistant Director Chief Statistician

I National Income and Expenditure

Mr J. W. S. Walton Branch 1

Mr J. Hibbert

Branch 2

Mr G. A. Dean

Branch 3

Mr P. J. Stibbard

II Output, Industries and Development

Mr O. Nankivell Branch 4(10)

(1)

Branch 5

Miss S. P. Carter

Branch 6

Mr M. J. G. Lockyer

III Management Co-ordination and Computers

Mr W. B. Wakefield Branch 7

Mr M. V. Wilde

Branch 8(11)

Dr J. H. Ludley⁽³⁾

Branch 9

Mr P. B. Kenny

IV External and Regional: Communications

Mr A. A. Sorrell Branch 10(4)

Mr R. W. Green

Branch 11(8)

Mr J. A. Rushbrook

Branch 12

Mr B. L. Mower

V Social Statistics

Mr A. J. Boreham Branch 13

(Deputy Director) Vacant

Branch 14

Mr E. J. Thompson

Resignation

Mrs M. Nissel resigned on 14 April 1976.

Numbers in brackets refer to the old Branch numbering system.

(1) This branch will be re-named 'Economic assessment and development'.

(2) This change will take place on 1 October 1976.

LATE ITEMS

Government Statistical Service publishes indices for current cost accounting

As recommended by the Inflation Accounting Committee (the Sandilands Committee) (*Statistical News* 31.39), the Central Statistical Office has now issued an initial booklet of price indices for use by companies wishing to experiment with current cost accounting while the Steering Group set up by the accounting profession is preparing an accounting standard. In due course a monthly publication is planned.

References

Price index numbers for Current Cost Accounting (HMSO 1976) (Price £1.50).

Report of the Inflation Accounting Committee Cmnd. 6225 (HMSO 1975) (Price £4.25).

Estimates of household expenditure

Comparison between the Family Expenditure Survey and the National Accounts

In preparing estimates of consumers' expenditure for the National Accounts, a number of different data sources is used. Sometimes more than one data source exists and usually one particular source is chosen on the grounds that it is more reliable.

Examples of data sources used in estimating consumers' expenditure in the National Accounts are retail sales statistics compiled by the Department of Industry, sales of gas and electricity to domestic consumers, rents received by local authorities, trade estimates of home manufactured tobacco products. As a matter of course, the estimates implied by alternative sources are regularly examined in order to attempt to identify developing trouble-spots.

The results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) provide a possible data source for most items of household expenditure. In compiling the National Accounts' estimates of consumers' expenditure, the results of the FES are, however, used only partially, because:

(i) in many instances alternative data sources are thought to give more reliable results;

(ii) the coverage is different.

The FES results can therefore provide a means of checking National Accounts' estimates of consumers' expenditure.

The precise relationship between the grossed-up FES results and National Accounts' estimates of consumers' expenditure is of some interest to users of these statistics. The CSO has prepared a paper which sets out this relationship in detail for the years 1970-1974. Copies of the paper may be obtained, on application, from:

Miss A. Manley,
Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street,
London SW1P 3AQ,
Tel: 01-233 7227.

Reference

Estimates of Household Expenditure in the United Kingdom at Current prices 1970-1974: Comparison between the Family Expenditure Survey and the National Accounts.

List of Principal Statistical Series and Publications

1974 EDITION

Amendment list no. 7 — January to March 1976

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 January to March 1976 is given below. Off-prints of this list can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Telephone: 01-233 8234.

Amendments to Part 1. List of Principal Series

	Page
Social Statistics	
3. Health and personal social services	
(K) Adoptions	5
Insert Monthly. <i>OPCS Monitor Reference FM3</i>	
Labour	
1. Employment	
(b) Public sector employment	8
In first sentence of text delete the words 'the June' and insert 'an'	
Insert new second sentence after <i>Economic Trends</i> : Figures for 1959-1974 were published in the February 1976 issue.	
Transport and Communication	
1. Railways	13
(a) Passenger and freight traffic	
Insert Annual. <i>Transport Statistics: Great Britain</i>	
(b) Receipts, assets and operating statistics	
Delete all references to <i>Passenger Transport in Great Britain</i>	
Substitute <i>Transport Statistics: Great Britain</i>	
2. Road Transport	14
(a) Roads	
Delete all references to <i>Highway Statistics</i>	
Substitute <i>Transport Statistics: Great Britain</i>	
(c) Road goods transport	
Delete all references to <i>Highway Statistics</i>	
Substitute <i>Transport Statistics: Great Britain</i>	
(d) Public road passenger transport	
Delete all references to <i>Passenger Transport in Great Britain</i>	
Substitute <i>Transport Statistics: Great Britain</i>	
(e) Road accidents	
Add to list of publications: <i>Transport Statistics: Great Britain</i>	
Insert after <i>Road Accidents</i> : 'and <i>Transport Statistics</i> ' in first line of text	
3. Sea Transport	
(b) Shipping movements at United Kingdom ports	
Add to list of publications: <i>Transport Statistics: Great Britain</i>	
Add at end of text: ' <i>Transport Statistics</i> gives details of Domestic and International freight traffic through main ports.'	

(e) Passenger movements to and from the United Kingdom
Add to list of publications: *Transport Statistics: Great Britain*

(h) Container and roll-on statistics
Add to list of publications: *Transport Statistics: Great Britain*

4. Air transport

(a) Airport activity
Add to list of publications: *Transport Statistics: Great Britain*
Add at end of text: '*Transport Statistics* gives details of aircraft movements at main United Kingdom airports.'

(b) Air cargo and mail carried
Add to list of publications: *Transport Statistics: Great Britain*
After first sentence of text to read: 'Cargo set down and picked up at UK airports (*Digest*, *Abstract* and *Transport Statistics* only cover . . .).

(c) Air passengers
Add to list of publications: *Transport Statistics: Great Britain*
Add at end of text: 'Numbers of passengers carried on International and Domestic services and distance flown are given in *Transport Statistics*'

(f) Aircraft accidents
Add to list of publications: *Transport Statistics: Great Britain*
Add at end of text: '*Transport Statistics* gives numbers of casualties on scheduled domestic passenger services'

5. Other transport 16
Add *Transport Statistics: Great Britain* to list of publications at both (a) and (b)

National Income and Expenditure

1. The national product 19

(e) Input-output statistics
Add to the end of the list of publications: *Business Monitor PA 1004*
Amend text to read:

Based largely on census of production results. The first detailed publications related to 1954 and 1963. The full 1968 tables were published in 1973 as *Studies in Official Statistics* No 22. Up-dated tables for 1970 and 1971 were published in 1974 and 1975, and those for 1972 will be published in July 1976. Summary tables for 1972 were given in the April 1976 issue of *Economic Trends*. Separate input-output tables in respect of N. Ireland for 1963 were published in March 1973 in the volume *Input-Output Tables for Northern Ireland, 1963*

Amendments to Part II. List of Publications

Page 33

Delete reference to **Abstract of Regional Statistics**
Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland
Delete 13½p (1973) Substitute 22p (1975)

Page 41

Census 1971, Great Britain Economic Activity Part III
Add Part IV (10% sample) £9.50
Add **Census 1971, England and Wales, Economic Activity County Leaflets**
Census 1971, Great Britain Migration Tables Part I (10% sample)
Add Part II (10% sample) £8.70
Census 1971, England and Wales, Workplace and Transport to Work Tables (10% sample) Part I £13.50
Add Part II (10% sample) £8.70
Add new entry: **Census 1971, England and Wales, New Towns, Economic Activity, Workplace and Transport to Work Tables (10% sample)** £4.90

Economic Trends

Delete £1.15 Substitute £1.45

Electoral Statistics

Delete 1974, 65p Substitute 1975, 80p

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Financial Statistics

Delete £1.85 Substitute £2.40

General Household Survey Delete 1972 £5.00 Substitute 1973 £4.00		
Housing and Construction Statistics Delete 75p Substitute £2.00		
Highway Statistics Delete whole entry		
Income 1972-73, Distribution of Delete 1972-73 15p Substitute 1973-74 35p		
Inland Revenue Statistics Delete £3.00 (1974) Substitute £5.00 (1975)		
Monthly Digest of Statistics Delete £1.20 Substitute £1.45		
Page 43 New Earnings Survey Parts C, D and E Delete 60p Substitute 80p		
OPCS Monitors Insert new entry: Reference FM3	Monthly	5
Passenger Transport in Great Britain Delete whole entry		
After Rates and Rateable values in Scotland Add new entry: Regional Statistics (1975) £5.00	Annual	Central Statistical Office
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Page 45 Statistics on Judicial Administration Delete (1973) £1.50 Substitute (1974) £2.30		
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Before Weekly Return of the Registrar General, Scotland Add new entry: Wealth, 1973 Distribution of (2) 15p	Annual	Board of Inland Revenue

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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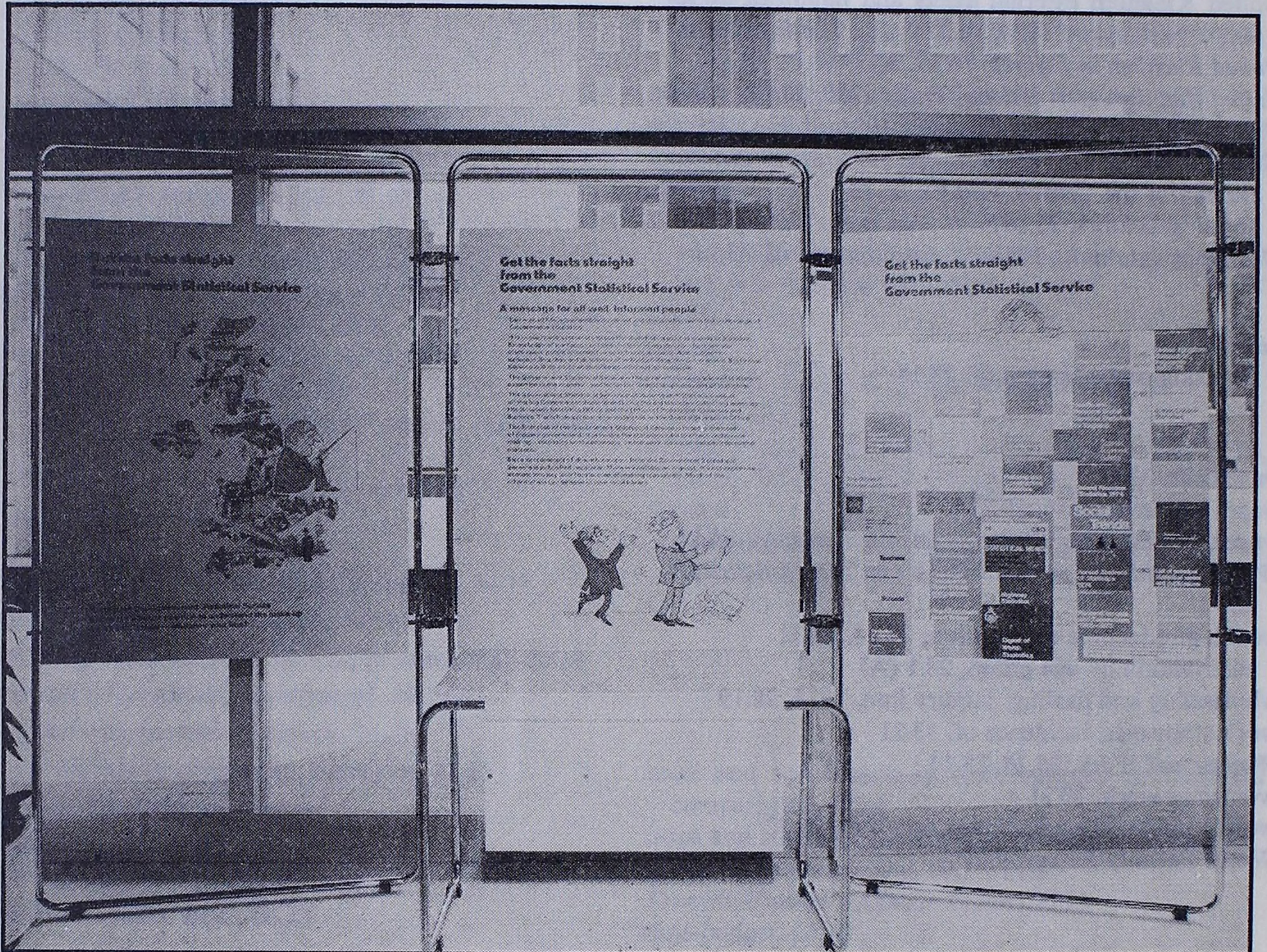
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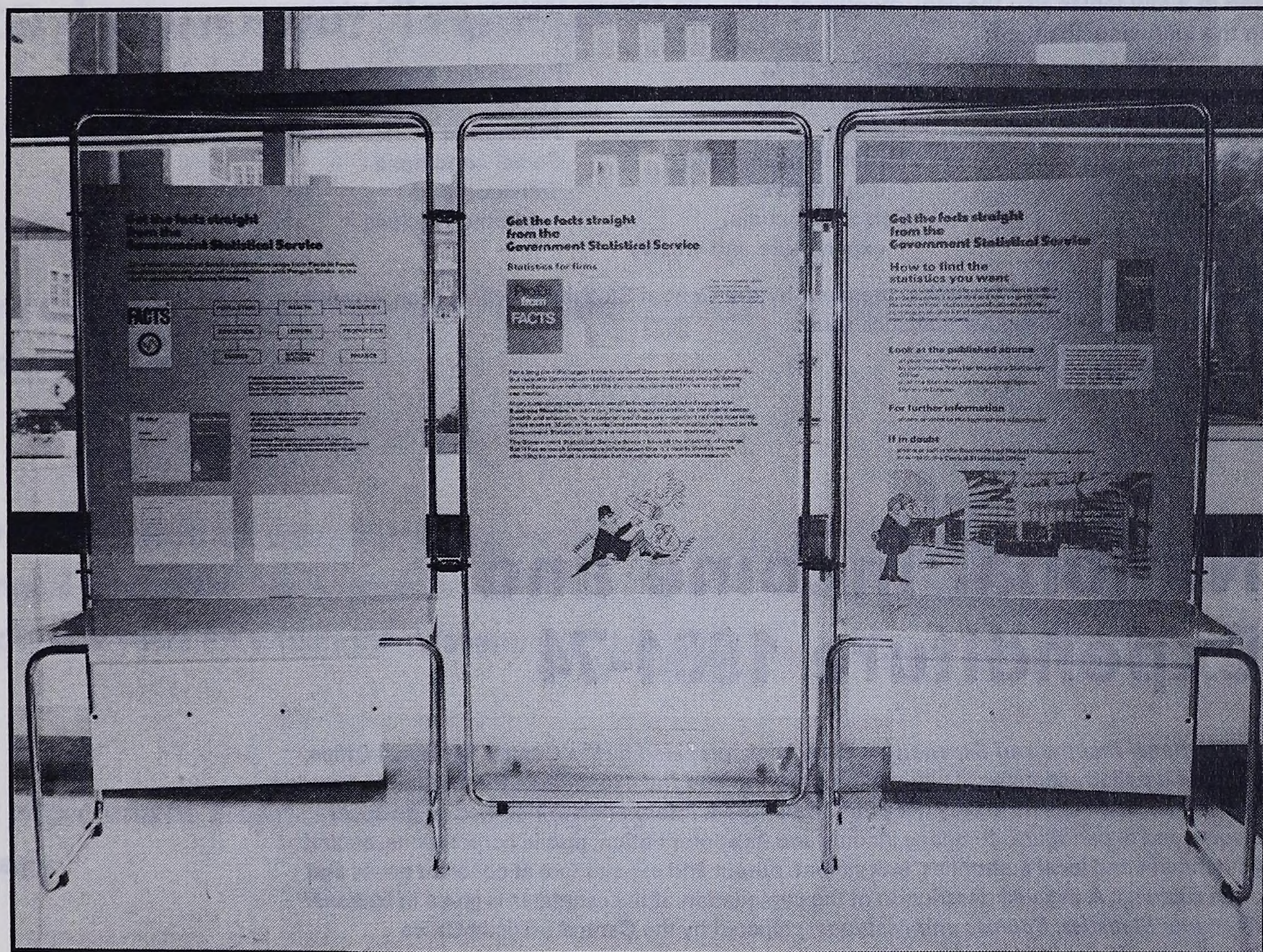


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No 6 1975

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