

Library

39

CSO

NOVEMBER 1977

9 DEC 1977

HMSO 80p net

STATISTICAL NEWS

**Developments
in British Official
Statistics**



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Note by the Editor

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

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

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

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

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

Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street,
London, SW1P 3AQ.

Subscriptions and sales enquiries should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH or any of the addresses listed on back page of cover.

CENTRAL
STATISTICAL
OFFICE

NOVEMBER 1977

Statistical News

No. 39

**Developments
in
British
Official
Statistics**

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

NOVEMBER 1977

CENTRAL
STATISTICAL
OFFICE

No. 38

Statistical News

© Crown copyright 1977

First published 1977

Developments
in
British
Official
Statistics

ISBN 0 11 723293 9

ISSN 0017-3630

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Articles in recent issues of *Statistical News*

No. 31 November 1975

Compensation for personal injury: Statistical work for the
Royal Commission on Civil Liability

The development of a central register of businesses

Developments in the statistics of the distributive trades

The work of the Central Office of Information Research Unit

Family Expenditure Survey. A study of differential
response based on a comparison of the 1971
sample with the Census

The Survey Control Unit computerisation scheme

The Ministry of Defence and the new British standards
on sampling inspection

J. R. Calder

D. R. Lewis

Department of Industry

N. H. Phillips

W. F. F. Kemsley

John A. Perry

J. C. Gascoigne

No. 32 February 1976

Statistics of North Sea oil and gas

Price indices in the construction industry

Indicators of local prosperity, data bank

Box-Jenkins in government: a development in official
forecasting

David J. Reid

C. G. E. Bryant

S. L. Edwards and Mrs. M. Pender

O. D. Anderson

No. 33 May 1976

Tracing inter-industry transactions: the input-output tables

United Kingdom aid to rural development: a new approach

Guide to short-term statistics of manufacturers' sales

Reducing the burden of form-filling

F. J. Johnson

M. C. Walmsley

G. S. Hull

No. 34 August 1976

Review of economic indicators

Development of inquiries to financial institutions

Migration within Great Britain

Employees' contributions to superannuation schemes in 1973/74

Social reports: their contributions to integrated development
planning

O. Nankivell

A. H. Cowley

S. L. Edwards and Mrs. M. Pender

J. W. Gardner

V. Imber

No. 35 November 1976

National and sector balance sheets

New system of statistics on homelessness

Energy balances – some recent developments

National food survey – differential response rates

The EEC's farm accounts network

Sea transport in the balance of payments

D. J. Reid

H. Morrison

W. N. T. Roberts and W. A. Hawkins

W. F. F. Kemsley

A. M. Cowland

A. A. Croxford

Articles in recent issues of *Statistical News*

No. 36 February 1977

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A system of cyclical indicators | P. B. Kenny |
| Drawing the line in the balance of payments accounts | P. V. Allin |
| Qualified manpower statistics | Mrs. R. J. Butler |
| The measurement of student flows: a major phase completed | Mrs. C. Firth |
| Survey into the capacity of the brickmaking industry | F. Mooney and Mrs. A. Wheatcroft |

No. 37 May 1977

- | | |
|---|--|
| Statistics on industrial and commercial companies | Nicholas Rudoe |
| The development of automatic editing for the next
Census of Population | Barry Werner |
| Publications of the Central Statistical Office | A. A. Sorrell |
| The national road traffic censuses (Great Britain) | J. M. Munden |
| Officer manpower planning in the Royal Air Force | M. W. Marland |
| Food and farming 'go metric' – progress report | Note by the Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food |

No. 38 August 1977

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| The environment in which statistical offices will work in ten
years' time | Sir Claus Moser |
| The survey of short-term export prospects | Stephen Curtis and Roger Beedell |
| The Statistical Information Service of the Chartered Institute
of Public Finance and Accountancy | B. Fieldhouse |
| Secondary school teachers – a new survey and mathematical
model for assessing teacher demand | Brian Longman |
| Survey into the use of government statistics | Peter Brierley |
| Census in the South Seas | John Doyle |

ARTICLES

	<i>Page</i>
Occupational Mortality 1970-72: a preview	A. J. Fox 39.1
Housing statistics: some recent developments	Roger Sellwood 39.3
Differential response in the Family Expenditure Survey: the effect on estimates of the redistribution of income	R. P. Harris 39.7
A classification of Scottish local government districts	W. R. N. Smith 39.13

REGULAR FEATURES

Recently available statistical series and publications	39.17
New surveys assessed by the Survey Control Unit	39.19

NOTES ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Population and vital statistics		Income and wealth	
<i>Population Trends</i>	39.21	Self employment income	39.28
Planning the 1981 Census	39.21	War widows' income survey	39.28
1981 Census consultation	39.22	Estimated wealth of individuals in United Kingdom	39.28
Mortality surveillance	39.22	Energy	
Population projections for regions and counties	39.23	<i>Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics</i>	39.28
Scotland - Registrar General's fourth quarterly return	39.23	Annual report of British Gas Corporation	39.28
1971 Census Tables	39.23	Industrial statistics	
Social statistics		Business Monitors	39.29
<i>Social Trends</i> No. 8	39.23	Construction industry contractors' census	39.29
General Household Survey 1974	39.24	Distribution and other services	39.29
Classification of staff in homes for the elderly	39.25	Agriculture and food	
Report on survey of occupational sick schemes	39.25	Censuses and surveys	39.29
<i>Criminal statistics</i>	39.25	Transport	
The environment		National road condition survey	39.30
National dwelling and household survey	39.26	Annual vehicle census 1976	39.31
Development control statistics	39.26	National accounts	
Manpower and earnings		<i>National Income and Expenditure 1966-76</i>	39.31
Articles on manpower planning	39.26	Treasury analysis of public expenditure	39.31
Surveys carried out into special employment measures	39.26	Recent improvements to output statistics	39.31
National survey of 1970 graduates	39.27	Index of Industrial Production	39.31
Unemployment rates by age	39.27	Gross Domestic Product	39.32
New Earnings Survey 1977	39.27		

	<i>Page</i>
Home finance	
Savings and investment	39.33
Trend of the national debt	39.33
Effect of tax changes on revenue	39.33
Overseas finance	
<i>United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966-76</i>	39.33
Overseas trade	
Import penetration and export performance	39.34
Conferences	
International Association for Research on Income and Wealth	39.34
Geocoding and computer mapping	39.34
Other publications	
<i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i>	39.35
Current cost accounting and corporate income	39.35
<i>Regional Statistics</i>	39.35
<i>Financial Statistics</i>	39.36
Articles in recent <i>Economic Trends</i>	39.36
Off-prints from <i>Economic Trends</i>	39.36
<i>Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics</i>	39.37
<i>National Institute Economic Review</i>	39.37
<i>Health and Safety Statistics 1975</i>	39.37
Government Statistical Service	
Appointments and changes	39.37
ALPHABETICAL INDEX	39.38

Occupational Mortality 1970-72: a preview

A. J. Fox, *Statistician, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys*

Background

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys will shortly be publishing the twelfth in a series of decennial supplements concerned with mortality in different occupations. The first, in 1855, described differences between selected occupations, but with time different groupings have evolved, groupings which distinguish social and occupational factors. In the latest report mortality at all ages below 75 in the 3-year period 1970-72 is described, initially for broad social groups and then for more detailed jobs.

The data

The data are taken from two separate sources, namely death registrations and census returns, and consequently have limitations even apart from those created by small numbers of deaths. Intrinsic to the data are the different patterns of reporting occupation at census and death registration. The informant at death may be unfamiliar with the work performed by the deceased and the appropriate job title. In common with most other routine statistics these figures must be based on answers to a simple question such as 'what was the last occupation?'. However, this may not be the most suitable indicator of social background, or of occupational exposure. It may not reflect a complete occupational history and almost invariably does not indicate the chemicals to which a person was exposed during his working life. Nevertheless, despite these limitations, this series has provided the only regular analysis of mortality in relation to occupation and social class, and its findings have been broadly accepted.

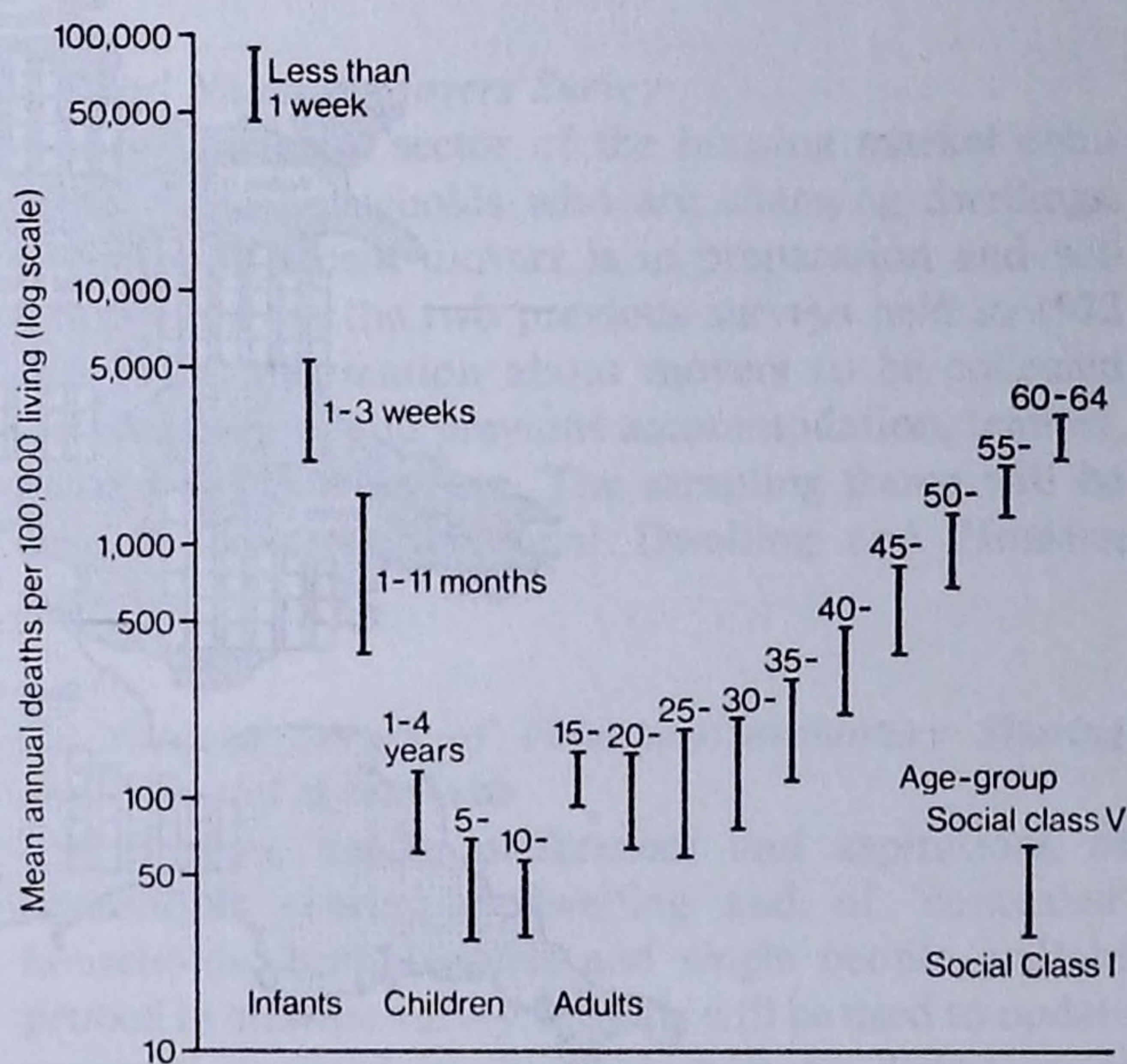
Social class variations

A regular analysis such as this should not be expected to uncover dramatic new relationships. So it is that most of the social class differences reported here are similar to those previously described and, in particular, to those in the 1961 Supplement. Differences between the classes are clear and regular at all ages. However, the greatest differences are those in the latter part of the first year of life (Figure 1). These are related to all conditions studied, but more so to acute bronchitis, bronchopneumonia and accidents than to conditions arising during pregnancy or childbirth. For children

over the age of one year steep cause-specific gradients are recorded for accidents. In particular, for male children the rates for deaths from falls, fires and drowning in Social Class V are more than ten times those in Social Class I. At ages 15-64 social class differences in mortality are recorded for most causes of death studied; Social Class V generally has the highest rates and these decline regularly to Social Class I.

Social class may not, however, provide the most useful predictor of risk even though it is closely related to many risk factors. An indication of within-class variations may be obtained from the study of socio-economic groups. These analyses, for example, demonstrate marked differences between professionals who are self-employed and those who are employees (both groups are included in Social Class I) as well as between employers and managers in industry (both groups in Social Class II). However, further study of the characteristics of the groups compared will be necessary if these within-class variations are to help identify relatively high-risk sub-groups.

Mortality rates for social classes I and V from first week to age 64



Alternative measures of differences in social class mortality rates may be more widely understood than the standardised mortality ratios used throughout this report. For example, life tables derived on the basis of mortality in 1970-72 indicate that men aged 15 could expect to live $3\frac{3}{4}$ years longer if subject to Social Class I rates throughout their working lives (i.e. 15-64) than if subject to Social Class V rates. An alternative index may be the number out of every 100 aged 15 who survive to retirement at age 65; for Social Class I 77 would be expected to survive compared with 64 for Social Class V. Naturally, life tables incorporating differences in childhood mortality and making assumptions about differences after retirement indicate even greater differences between Social Classes I and V in terms of life expectancy and survival.

Early measures of differences between rich and poor

were based on geographic comparisons of 'health districts', and area mortality has continued to be studied in Supplements which parallel those on occupational mortality. Since censuses have regularly shown that social class distributions vary according to region, geographic and social class variations may not necessarily be independent. The mortality rates observed in 1970-72 would, however, suggest that they are; social class gradients are observed in each region and even when comparisons are standardised for social class, regional differences persist (Figure 2). This is clear for adult men and, surprisingly, also for infants.

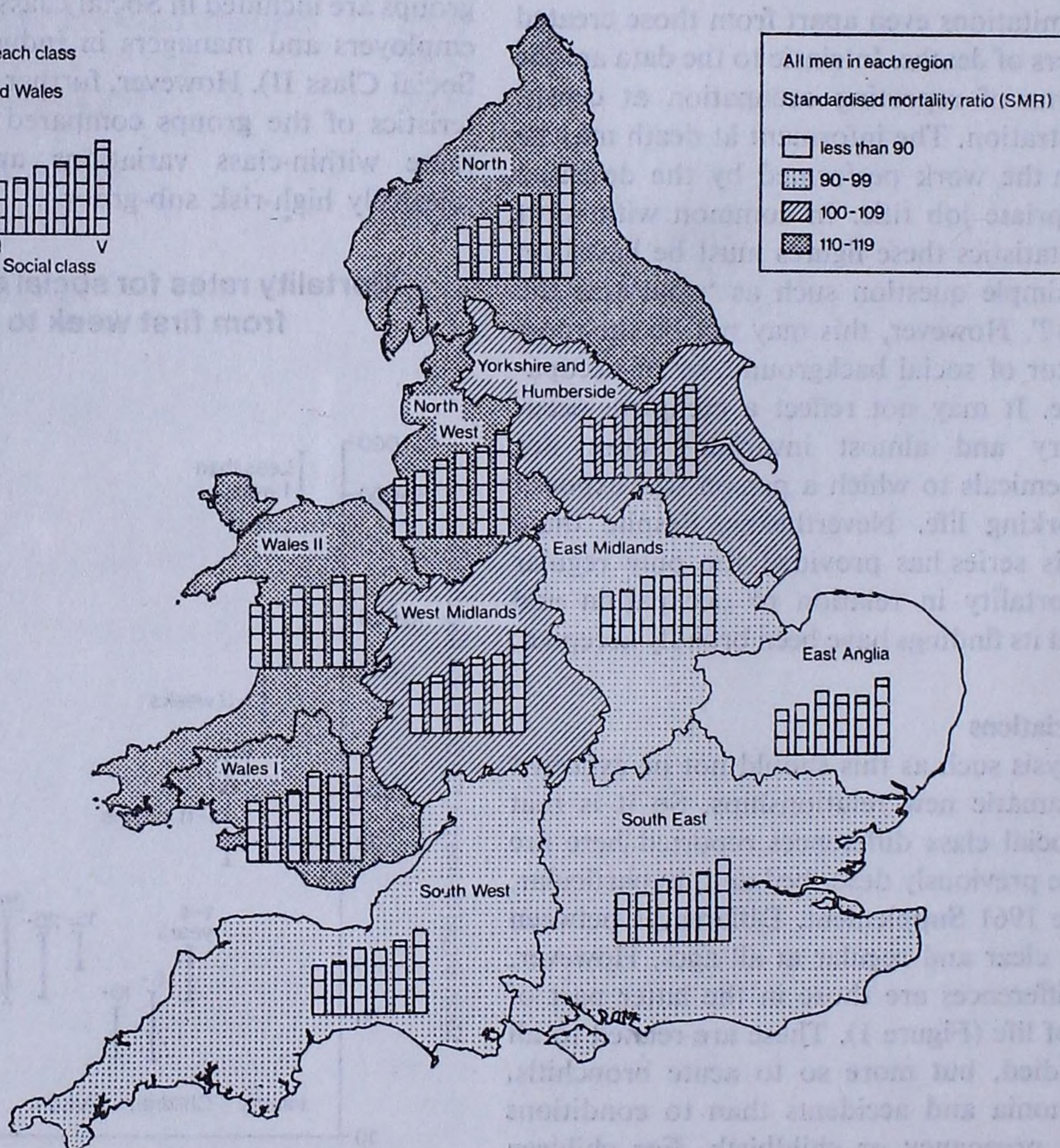
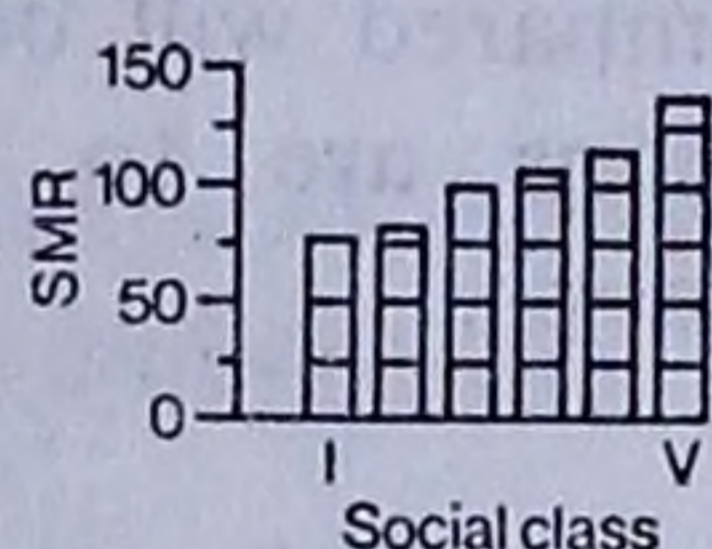
Occupational Mortality 1970-72 will be published by HMSO early in 1978 and comprises 200 pages containing commentary, diagrams and tables. A set of supplementary tables will be available on microfiche from OPCS.

Mortality by social class and region: men aged 15-64

All causes (273,129 deaths)

All men in each class

England and Wales



Housing statistics: some recent developments

Roger Sellwood, *Chief Statistician, Department of the Environment*

Introduction

This article describes some recent developments in special surveys of households and dwellings.

A major impetus to many of the recent developments has been a wide range of work related to the Government's recently published Green Paper – *Housing Policy, A Consultative Document*⁽¹⁾. This involved, *inter alia*, an extensive review of existing legislation and data sources. The passing of certain new Acts of Parliament has also resulted in some new statistical developments.

Included in the article are references to the National Dwelling and Housing Survey and examples of three follow-ups, a survey of tenants', landlords' and owner-occupiers' attitudes to letting, the English house condition survey and a survey of the early housing experience of young adults. Some new statistics to meet the needs of recent legislation are described, *viz* the Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976 and the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977. A new survey of special housing stock for the elderly is described. Recent developments on dwelling stock statistics in connection with the Inland Revenue valuation lists, and in the household projection programmes are outlined.

The article does not cover surveys undertaken by the Department's economists and sociologists, or by the Building Research Establishment, nor does it deal with forms used in connection with the housing investment programmes or the associated Statistical Advice Notes and Key Statistics Sheets.

The Government's Green Paper on housing policy: The National Dwelling and Housing Survey and three follow-ups

The National Dwelling and Housing Survey is a major innovation involving interviews with about 375,000 households which will provide current information on dwelling stock, tenure, amenities, vacancy rates, household composition and formation rates. Work leading up to the Green Paper on housing policy highlighted the need for up-to-date statistics to contribute to the debate on several key policy issues, and a detailed note on the survey appears in the Notes on Current Developments section of this issue of *Statistical News*. National and regional analyses will be provided, together with detailed results for each London Borough

and fifteen other areas of housing stress in the rest of England. The survey will provide efficient sampling frames at the national level for a number of follow-up surveys which include the following three:

i. *Private Rented Sector*

A longitudinal survey of tenants renting from private landlords is in preparation. The first round will take place in Spring 1978. The survey is needed because whilst general surveys, such as the General Household Survey and the Family Expenditure Survey, throw some light on the size and composition of the private rented sector, the sample sizes are too small to monitor accurately changes in it and in the various types of lettings which it contains. The first round of interviews with tenants of about 5,000 accommodation units will include questions on the size and amenities of the accommodation, the household characteristics of its occupants, the rent paid and household income. Questions on the receipt of rent allowances will enable take-up rates to be measured more directly than is possible under existing arrangements. The second round, in Spring 1979, will probably include topics such as the state of repair of the property and responsibility for its upkeep.

ii. *Third National Movers Survey*

A very important sector of the housing market comprises those households who are changing dwellings. A survey of recent movers is in preparation and will follow on from the two previous surveys held in 1972 and 1974. Information about movers to be collected includes present and previous accommodation, tenures, reasons for moving, etc. The sampling frame will be derived from the National Dwelling and Housing Survey.

iii. *National Survey of Voluntary/Involuntary Sharing and Potential Households*

The housing needs, preferences and aspirations of households sharing a dwelling and of 'concealed' households, both families and single people, will be probed in another survey. Results will be used to update assumptions used in the Department's definition of

'potential' households – an important concept and indicator of demographic pressures for separate dwellings, used in the regularly published projections at national and regional levels of the numbers of households. This survey will be undertaken in conjunction with the Department's Social Research Division.

Review of the Rent Acts: survey of attitudes to letting

The review of the Rent Acts⁽²⁾ underlined the importance of having available information on particular aspects of the private rented sector, e.g. on the influence of rent regulation and security of tenure provisions on the attitudes of landlords letting or reletting accommodation. In 1976, the Department commissioned from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, a survey of landlords', tenants' and owner-occupiers' attitudes to letting.

The survey was carried out by means of interviews with both tenants and landlords of private rented properties and with owner-occupiers not at present letting accommodation. In the first stage some 1,300 private tenants were identified in areas where private renting was known from 1971 Census data to be the predominant tenure in the private sector. Information was collected from them by interview on the type and size of accommodation, amenities, repairs and improvements to the property, household size, rent and income, tenure preferences and mobility rates, and their attitudes towards certain aspects of living in rented accommodation. Owner-occupiers were asked their views on letting part of their accommodation.

For the second stage of the survey, interviews were obtained from landlords of about 1,000 lettings in the sample. The names of the landlords were provided by tenants. The landlords interviewed ranged from individuals with a single letting to companies, housing associations and other organisations, some with holdings of over 10,000 properties, and represented a wide range of attitudes. Landlords were asked how they came to acquire the sampled accommodation units, whether they would relet if the dwelling became vacant, if they expected their total holding to increase or decline over the next three years, what their views were on the rent registration system and whether the laws on security of tenure have affected their letting policies. A report on the results of this survey will be published in due course.

The House Condition Survey (1976)

In Autumn 1976, the Department undertook a survey of dwellings in England to obtain national data on the physical condition of permanent housing, e.g. on the number of houses considered unfit and the state of repair. Information was required to assess the effective-

ness of existing legislation and as a guide to future policy. A similar survey was carried out by the Welsh Office at the same time to obtain comparable data for Wales. Previous surveys for England and Wales had been conducted in 1967 and 1971.

The aim of the survey was to update 1971 estimates and provide estimates of changes in the physical condition of the housing stock since then. In addition, and for the first time, a social survey of the same sample of dwellings was undertaken to obtain data on household structure, housing accommodation, households' satisfaction with their housing conditions, and attitudes towards, for example, improvement grants. A postal survey to local authorities collected information on whether the property was in an area specially declared for action under Housing Act powers, e.g. Housing Action and General Improvement Areas where existing legislation provides for high rates of assistance towards house improvements. This survey led to a statistical analysis of the proportion of sub-standard houses in respect of which action by the local authority had already taken place or was proposed.

A sample of 8,600 dwellings was drawn from the Inland Revenue valuation lists in 215 local authorities, comprising each London Borough, each metropolitan district council and half the non-metropolitan districts in each of the economic planning regions. This represented a larger and more widely dispersed sample than that used in previous surveys. For the physical survey, dwellings were surveyed by forty five environmental health officers seconded by local authorities, who attended an intensive training course. For the social survey organised and managed by the Building Research Establishment, interviews were carried out by Research Surveys of Great Britain Limited.

A Press Notice⁽³⁾ giving the first results of the physical survey was issued in June and preliminary results were also incorporated in the Technical Volume III⁽⁴⁾ of the Housing Policy Green Paper. A full report will be published in 1978. A further report, based on the Building Research Establishment's joint analysis of data from the social survey and the physical will follow later.

Survey of vacant properties

The Minister of Housing announced in April 1977⁽⁵⁾ the commissioning of a survey to establish the current number and characteristics of vacant properties. The information is required to enable the Department to examine the scope for better utilisation of the housing stock in England. Information is being collected about the type of properties, the length of time they have been or remain vacant and the reasons why they are vacant.

The survey is being conducted by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and is based on a sample of vacant properties identified in the 1977 Labour Force Survey. Fieldwork commenced in September 1977 and is expected to continue until early 1978.

Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of housing experience

The Department has been considering whether longitudinal data on a sample of young people from their early- to mid-twenties would lead to a better understanding of the factors that influence the housing experiences and aspirations of newly married couples and young single people.

A research project was commissioned in October 1977 for a feasibility study with the National Children's Bureau to develop and cost a range of alternative methodologies for possible future studies of a cohort based on housing. Problems of tracing a cohort and retrieving data from earlier sweeps will be assessed. In addition, account will be taken of the ways in which the specific interests of other departments could be covered in further studies.

The 1958-birth cohort of 16,000 young people (now aged 19) has been surveyed by the National Children's Bureau at birth, 7, 11 and 16 years of age (The National Child Development Study). This cohort might provide a suitable sample upon which to base a longitudinal housing survey and, *a fortiori*, the information collected from the cohort between twenty and thirty years of age could be set alongside an extensive range of information on social, economic and educational factors collected from earlier sweeps.

New statistics to meet the needs of new legislation

Two examples follow of new statistics introduced to meet the needs of new legislation and which require returns from local authorities.

Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976⁽⁶⁾

Analyses from this new enquiry will be published, together with statistics of County Court actions for recovery of possession of residential premises, in supplementary tables of Housing and Construction Statistics⁽⁷⁾ from issue 23 (3rd quarter) 1977 onwards.

The Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976 provides security of housing for certain agricultural workers and ex-workers and their successors who live in accommodation provided by their employers and were not formerly protected by the Rent Act. Housing authorities have a rehousing duty under the Act towards occupiers

when the farmer wishes to regain possession of the dwelling for use by another farm worker and when this is judged to be in the interests of efficient agriculture. The Act provides that an Agricultural Dwelling House Advisory Committee (ADHAC) can be asked to advise housing authorities on the agricultural need and urgency of the application.

The Act came into operation on 1 January 1977 and was extended to cover whole-time forestry workers from 1 October. The Department and the Welsh Office have instituted half-yearly returns from housing authorities in England and Wales to monitor the number of applications, their outcome, the time taken to deal with the applications and the extent to which ADHACs have been consulted. Results received from 384 local authorities showed that in the first half of 1977 they had received 610 applications and notified 490 decisions. All but 3 per cent of decisions were notified within three months, about 85 per cent within two months and 50 per cent within one month. ADHAC advice had been received in 349 cases (71 per cent) indicating agricultural need in all but 17 with varying degrees of urgency between immediate and 12 months. The authorities accepted a rehousing duty in all but 25 of the cases notified and 293 occupiers had been rehoused, 70 per cent within two months and 45 per cent within one month of the decision being notified.

Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977

This new Act⁽⁸⁾, which comes into force in England and Wales on December 1 1977, defines the duties of housing authorities towards homeless persons. Definitions introduced by the Act necessitate revision of the present statistical system⁽⁹⁾. A Department's statistician chairs a Working Group of representatives from local authorities and the Department, assessing the information needed to monitor the new Act and reviewing the present system. A modified and simplified system of data collection will be introduced on 1 December 1977.

Special needs: housing for the elderly

One example of recent developments in the area of 'special needs' housing is the commissioning by the Department of a research project with the Oxford Polytechnic which will provide information on the stock and type of housing specially designed for the elderly. Local authorities, new towns and housing associations in England and Wales will be covered by the project. Taken together with the regular reporting of housing completions this should provide a new comprehensive source of data at individual local authority level.

Housing stock information: Inland Revenue valuation lists

In addition to surveys there are other new sources of information on dwelling stock. A Working Group has been established to consider, in conjunction with the Inland Revenue Valuation Offices' Senior Liaison Officer based in the Department, the potential use of the valuation lists as an alternative source of information on dwelling stock, other property, etc. In particular, the Group is assessing the Department's needs should a computerised system be established. Associated recent developments include small studies with Inland Revenue of the utilisation of the valuation records as a data source and as a sampling frame for dwelling and household surveys.

The household projection system: headship rates

Whilst this article is not dealing with analysis generally, reference should be made to some other closely related developments. The 1975 and 1977 Labour Force Surveys, for example, will be used as new sources of data for updating the Department's estimates of headship rates (the proportion of people heading households in specific age, sex and marital status categories). These parameters are used in the system based on official population projections for projecting the numbers of households. A research project is in preparation in conjunction with the Building Research Establishment. It is aimed at investigating variations in headship rates, over time and between areas, and will attempt to identify social and economic factors contributing to such variations. A recent innovation in the Department's household projection system⁽¹⁰⁾ has been the publication of household projections at county level. It is planned to make a new suite of computer programs available to authorities in due course. Recent developments in the concepts and methodology used in the projection techniques will be included in the suite.

Conclusion

Finally, whilst I have outlined some examples of recent developments in special surveys of dwellings, these illustrate only part of the wide range of statistical information needed to deal with housing policy areas. The Department's statisticians work in close conjunction with administrative and professional staff in contributing to policy developments. In addition to analysing and interpreting existing data, the housing statisticians have to be fully aware of the information needs arising from the details of existing and new legislation, and need to adopt a pragmatic flexible approach using a variety of sources and methods in order to respond quickly to policy developments and initiatives.

References

- (1) *Housing Policy: A Consultative Document* (Cmnd 6851).
- (2) *The Review of the Rent Acts: A Consultation Paper* (DOE, 1977).
- (3) Press Notice No 321 issued by the Department of the Environment.
- (4) Department of the Environment: *Housing Policy, Technical Volume, Part III*. (HMSO)
- (5) *Hansard* Vol 930, No. 88, Col 179.
- (6) *Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976 and Rent (Agriculture) Amendment Act 1977* DOE Circular 122/76 (Welsh Office Circular 189/76).
- (7) *Housing and Construction Statistics* (HMSO) (Price £2.60).
- (8) *Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977*: HMSO.
- (9) *Statistical News* No 35 (Nov 1976) New System of Statistics on Homelessness (H Morrison).
- (10) DOE Household Projection Service, Room S7/23, 2 Marsham Street, telephone 01-212-8555.

Differential response in the Family Expenditure Survey: the effect on estimates of the redistribution of income

R. P. Harris, *Senior Assistant Statistician, Departments of Environment and Transport, formerly at the Central Statistical Office.*

Introduction

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is a continuous sample survey of households sponsored by the Department of Employment. The sampling, fieldwork and coding are carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). Each household is asked to provide detailed information about its income and expenditure. Background information, such as the type of dwelling occupied, the household composition and the education currently being received by any member of the household, is also covered.

As with all voluntary inquiries a proportion of the sample fail to respond each year. In the FES in 1971 this proportion was about 30 per cent. With non-response of this size it is possible for the achieved sample to be significantly different from the sample originally selected, with the result that population estimates based on the survey may be biased. Any information about non-respondent households therefore will be extremely useful in determining the nature and extent of bias.

Reliable information on the characteristics of households which do not respond has so far been very limited. Information already published in the Technical Handbook⁽¹⁾ shows variations in response by standard region and type of area; further data based on partial respondents (those who do not co-operate fully in the survey) are also available showing response by rateable value and size of household, but are not so reliable.

A more comprehensive study undertaken by OPCS was described in this journal in 1975⁽²⁾. In that exercise the Census Division of OPCS identified the 1971 Population Census returns of households drawn in the 1971 FES sample and produced statistical tables showing the values of Census variables for respondents and non-respondents to the FES. These tables included averages for groups of households but no information on individual households, owing to the confidentiality arrangements undertaken by the government. They

were made available to the Social Survey Division of OPCS and to the Central Statistical Office (CSO); the majority of the results were published in the November 1975 issue of *Statistical News* already referred to. They showed considerable variation in response by such factors as age and employment status of the head of the household and by whether or not there were children in the household.

It is important to know about the quality of the FES data because the FES is used as the basic data source for the CSO's annual study of redistribution*. That study analyses the effect of taxes, such as personal income tax and taxes on expenditure, and of benefits, such as pensions, subsidies and health and education expenditure, on household incomes. In order to estimate these effects information from the survey on each household's income, expenditure, tenure and other characteristics is analysed in considerable detail. Differential response in the FES is also likely to affect these estimates. It is the purpose of this article to attempt to measure that effect for 1971 using the comparison of the FES sample with the Census mentioned above.

Methodology

This analysis is limited by the fact that most FES variables, in particular the income and expenditure of the household, were not covered in the 1971 Population Census. It is likely that there is differential response in these variables which would not be accounted for by correcting the bias in other variables such as age or employment status. For example, there is some evidence that higher incomes are under-represented in the

*The study is published each year in *Economic Trends*. For the estimates for 1971 and a detailed description of the methodology and definitions used see 'The incidence of taxes and social service benefits 1971' *Economic Trends*, No. 229, November 1972. The most recent study is: 'Effects of taxes and benefits on household income in 1975' *Economic Trends*, No. 278, December 1976, where a further description of methods and definitions is available. The basic framework used in this most recent study, namely the use of original income as a starting point, followed by further stages of redistribution, with disposable income shown as a separate sub-total, will be followed here.

FES*: the effect of this bias will not be considered in this article.

Nevertheless, the Census does provide some information on a number of variables important to the annual redistribution study. Differential response in, for example, age of head of household, or household composition, would be expected to affect the results at every stage of the study, such as the estimates of original income, the taxes paid and the receipt of such benefits as pensions, family allowances, education and health. Of the seventeen variables listed in the *Statistical News* article of November 1975, only four were considered in this article, namely the number of persons usually resident in the household, the tenure of the household, the year of birth of the head of household and the number of household members under fifteen. A fifth variable – standard region – was added to the list, but rateable value was not included since information on response by rateable value was not available for 1971.

The remaining variables were excluded for a variety of reasons. Firstly, Census definitions were not quite comparable with FES definitions; for instance, in the Census, employment status refers to the most recent occupation of the respondent if he is not currently seeking employment, whereas in the FES the question only applies to those in or seeking employment. There are, therefore, large numbers of retired households in the FES whose employment status, in Census terms, is not available. Secondly, some variables, for example educational attainment, were not covered by the FES in 1971. Thirdly, in some cases the original OPCS exercise showed no significant differential response, for example in the sharing of dwellings. And, lastly, the age of the housewife was excluded because of its close association with the age of the head of household.

There are a number of small differences between the FES and the Census which deserve comment. First, although in the majority of cases (94 per cent), the household selected in the FES sample was successfully identified in the Census returns, there were 3 per cent containing a different household – which were included in the following analysis – and another 3 per cent where the address could not be identified. The main reason for this small difference is that the Census related to a single point in time whereas the FES is a continuous survey carried out throughout the year. Secondly, there are minor definitional differences, for example, in the age of the head of household. These differences do not affect the results significantly. Finally, Northern Ireland was excluded from the analysis since the Census comparison was carried out for Great Britain only.

The method used was to derive reweighting factors from the tabulations supplied by the Census Division,

and to apply these factors to the achieved FES sample to obtain a reweighted sample from which new estimates of the effect of taxes and benefits on household incomes could be derived. The reweighting factor is the ratio of the total number of households with a particular characteristic to the number of co-operating households with that characteristic. The reweighted estimates were then compared with unweighted ones. This procedure involves the assumption that non-responding households are similar in all relevant aspects to responding households with the same characteristic. Thus, for example, differential response in respect of age is assumed to be independent of income, or, in other words, that richer older households fail to co-operate to exactly the same extent as poorer older households. The validity of such an assumption needs to be considered in making any global assessments of the accuracy of the annual redistribution results. However, here we are concerned with the effect of those biases revealed by comparison with the Census results.

Results of reweighting

Table 1 shows the effects of differential response on the estimates at different stages of redistribution used in the CSO's annual study for 1971. These results are based on the one-way frequency tables published in the *Statistical News* article of November 1975. They give the percentage difference that reweighting makes on the average for all households and income ranges. For example, reweighting for age bias reduced original income per household by 1.8 per cent, or £32 per year. There were no differences greater than 5 per cent and many that were less than 1 per cent. Of the more significant differences, reweighting for the number of children reduces the average receipt of benefits in kind (particularly education) by 3.6 per cent overall, by reducing the proportion of children in the sample. Estimates of average cash benefits, which include pensions, are appreciably increased (4.8 per cent) by reweighting for the age of the head of household. This is because older persons, who receive most pensions, are under-represented in the FES; reweighting for age therefore increases the pensions received on average in the sample. Differential response in respect of either tenure or region does not significantly alter any of the estimates. Thus, in particular, the unweighted estimates of housing subsidies are unaffected by any bias in tenure.

Reweighting for age bias

The 1975 *Statistical News* article showed that the differential response rate for age was highly significant;

*See, for example, *Distribution of income statistics for the United Kingdom, 1972/3: sources and methods* by D. Ramprakash, *Economic Trends* No. 262, August 1975, tables 3(i) and 3(ii).

apart from a slight improvement immediately after retirement age, response decreased consistently as age increased. In order to study the effect on the redistribution of income, and thereby on the actual incidence of taxes and benefits, the reweighted sample was split into two groups (retired* and non-retired), and then each group was analysed by deciles of original income. The results for retired households hardly changed: all differences due to reweighting were well under 1 per cent. The results for non-retired households were more marked: Table 2 shows that pensions in particular increased, largely because of an increase in the proportion of households with pensioners (not pensioner households) who were living with working adults. There were few other significant changes, except for the lowest decile where there was an offsetting reduction in the receipt of benefits from education (12 per cent) and family allowances (19 per cent). For this decile, the effect of reweighting on original income was a 3 per cent reduction which was matched by a similar reduction in the estimate of final income. In absolute terms, the greatest effect was on the highest decile of original income. However, in percentage terms, there was very little change.

What appears slightly surprising is that original income was increased by £4 on average, whereas it should decrease because of the rise in the proportion of households receiving pensions (which are not included in original income). This is because there is a positive correlation between age and earnings for respondents who are workers. Reweighting for age bias thus increases earnings and thereby original income. This effect is most clearly seen for the upper deciles of original income.

The estimates of incidence for the combined sample of retired and non-retired households were not only affected by the changes described above, but also by the relative size of each of the two groups. Reweighting by age increased the proportion of retired households in the sample from 18.5 per cent to 20.4 per cent. This significantly affected the proportion of 'low income' households in the distribution, as Table 3 shows. Thus original income for the lowest decile of the whole sample decreased by 25 per cent, while direct taxes for the second decile were reduced by 38 per cent. However, proportions in themselves can be somewhat misleading, and so the absolute amounts are given in Table 3. In absolute terms, the biggest effect is on the original income of the third decile, which was £100 pa less when reweighted. Reweighted estimates of cash benefits did not entirely offset this reduction, increasing by only £40 pa. The measures of incidence were also affected by these changes, but not significantly, except for the

third decile in which cash benefits as a proportion of original income plus cash benefits rose from 25 per cent to 31 per cent.

It is clear, then, that splitting the sample into retired and non-retired tends to suppress some of the effect of differential response by age: the effect is seen instead in the increase in the proportion of retired households in the sample.

Reweighting by age and household composition

Reweighting by more than one variable at a time takes account of any interrelationship between the variables which could serve either to exaggerate or understate the effect of differential response. The three most important variables in Table 1 are considered below.

Two of them, number of persons in the household, and number of children in the household, have been combined to form a single variable, household composition. The methodology remains the same.

Table 4 shows that the combined effect of differential response by age and household composition is less than might be expected from the one-way analysis in Table 1, for example, the effect on original income plus cash benefits of age bias is -1.1 per cent, and of household composition is -1.0 per cent. Table 4 shows that the joint effect of these two variables is only -0.7 per cent. In general, in fact, the percentage differences for the combined reweighting are the same or lower than those for age alone. This is because, whereas response declines with increasing age, older households tend to be smaller on average. Reweighting for household composition therefore has only a small additional effect which, at times, operates in the opposite direction to the age bias: there is no consistent differential response for household composition independent of age.

The exception in this general picture of a reduced effect when reweighting jointly for age and household composition is the estimate of benefits in kind, especially education benefit; reweighting the sample to take account of the over-representation of households with children in the FES results in a decrease in the estimates from £118 pa per household to £109 pa. Reweighting for age alone had a much smaller effect.

As is clear from Tables 2 and 3, the effect of differential response can be greater on the decile distribution of income in the sample than on the average over all decile groups. Chart 1 tells a similar story: the proportion of households in the lower income ranges has increased because this group contains the highest proportion of small households with elderly heads (e.g. pensioners), who have little or no original income. The

*A retired household is defined as one in which the combined income of members who are at least 60 and describe themselves as retired or unoccupied amounts to at least half the total gross income of the household.

effect of reweighting is not so noticeable, however, on later stages of redistribution, for example, original income plus cash benefits, where the proportions of households in each band are largely unaffected. It is interesting to note that the proportion at the top end of the scale of original income also increases slightly with reweighting; this is, again, largely due to the fact that earnings tend to increase with age.

Conclusions

This analysis has investigated the effect of differential response in the FES, as revealed in the OPCS exercise where 1971 Census returns were matched for responding and non-responding households in the FES, on estimates of the effect of taxes and benefits on household incomes. In general, the results are reassuring in that although there is significant differential response

on a number of social and demographic variables their effect on the estimates of redistribution is small.

Of the variables studied in detail, the differences due to bias on the age of head and household composition were the most significant, though even these did not alter the estimates greatly. The most significant results were obtained when the distribution of households was examined; reweighting by age resulted in a sharp drop in the estimates of income for the lowest deciles. However, as noted above, the extension of these conclusions to cover other possible biases in the data not so far measured, such as differential response directly related to income, would be unwarranted. The best one can say is that even quite marked biases do not necessarily invalidate the results of the annual redistribution analysis, and in the examples given here certainly do not.

Central Statistical Office

Table 1
The effect of differential response on stages of redistribution

<i>Reweighted by:</i>	<i>Age of head</i>	<i>Tenure</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of children</i>	<i>Number of residents</i>	<i>Unweighted estimate (£)</i>
<i>Stage of redistribution</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	
Original income	-1.8	+0.4	+0.4	-1.1	-1.2	1810
Cash benefits	+4.8	—	—	+1.1	—	189
Original income plus cash benefits	-1.1	+0.4	+0.4	-0.9	-1.0	1998
Direct taxes	-0.9	—	+0.6	—	-0.9	323
Disposable income	-1.1	-0.4	+0.3	-1.0	-1.0	1675
Indirect taxes	-1.1	—	—	-0.8	-1.1	370
Housing subsidy	—	—	—	—	—	19
Income after taxes and transfers	-1.1	+0.2	+0.3	-1.0	-1.0	1324
Benefits in kind	-2.7	-0.9	—	-4.5	-3.6	223
Income after all taxes and benefits	-1.3	+0.2	+0.2	-1.5	-1.4	1547

Figures represent the difference between the reweighted and unweighted estimate as a percentage of the latter. Based on the 1971 FES excluding Northern Ireland. Differences of £1 between the estimates have been ignored.

Table 2
Non-retired households by deciles of original income: the effect on estimates of the redistribution of income of reweighting by age of head of household

<i>Great Britain 1971</i>								<i>£ per annum</i>
	<i>Lowest Decile</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Highest Decile</i>	<i>All Deciles</i>
Original income	-11(-3)	-17(-2)	-14(-1)	-9(-1)	+3	+17(+1)	+52(+1)	+4
Pensions	+14(+7)	+12(+15)	+6(+9)	+5(+13)	+3(+9)	+2(+7)	+2(+6)	+5(+9)
Other cash benefits	-13(-6)	+1	—	+1	+1	-1	—	-1
Original income plus cash benefits	-9(-1)	-5	-7	-2	+7	+17(+1)	+54(+1)	+9
Direct taxes	—	-1	—	—	+2	-1	+26(+2)	+4
Disposable income	-9(-1)	-4	-8(-1)	-2	+5	+16(+1)	+28(+1)	+5
Indirect taxes	-5(-3)	-3(-2)	-2	-1	-2	+4(+1)	+5(+1)	—
Housing subsidy	—	—	+1	—	—	+1	—	—
Education benefit	-20(-12)	-3(-3)	-2(-2)	-5(-4)	-1	+1	+2(+1)	-3(-2)
NHS and Welfare foods	-2(-2)	-1	-3(-3)	—	—	-(-22)	+1	-1
Final income	-26(-3)	-4	-9(-1)	-5	+2	+14(+1)	+26(+1)	+1

Figures represent reweighted estimates less unweighted ones. Brackets show difference as percentage of unweighted estimate where greater than 1 per cent and where the absolute difference is greater than £1.

Table 3

Reweighted and unweighted estimates of redistribution: All households, by decile of original income, reweighted by age of head of household

Great Britain 1971

£ per annum

Decile of Original Income	Lowest 1		2		3		4-5		6-10		All deciles	
	Weight- ed	Un- weight- ed	Weight- ed	Un- weight- ed	Weight- ed	Un- weight- ed	Weight- ed	Un- weight- ed	Weight- ed	Un- weight- ed	Weight- ed	Un- weight- ed
Stages of redistribution												
Original income	18	24	213	258	680	779	1,315	1,372	2,846	2,859	1,778	1,810
Cash benefits	485	481	424	423	303	263	155	144	91	87	198	189
Original income plus cash benefits	503	505	637	680	983	1,042	1,470	1,512	2,937	2,946	1,976	1,998
Direct taxes	—	—	8	13	77	90	195	206	544	543	320	323
Disposable income	503	505	629	667	906	952	1,275	1,307	2,393	2,408	1,656	1,675
Indirect taxes	114	115	147	159	221	232	312	322	510	510	366	370
Housing subsidy	30	29	18	19	20	20	22	22	17	17	20	19
Income after taxes and transfers	419	419	500	527	705	740	986	1,006	1,900	1,915	1,310	1,324
Benefits in kind	133	139	134	160	182	187	214	219	258	254	217	223
Income after all taxes and benefits	552	558	634	687	887	927	1,199	1,225	2,158	2,169	1,527	1,547
Measures of incidence												
Cash benefits as per centage of original income plus cash benefits	96.4	95.2	66.6	62.2	30.8	25.2	10.5	9.3	3.1	3.0	10.0	9.5
Direct taxes as per centage of original income plus cash benefits	—	—	1.3	1.9	7.8	8.6	13.3	13.6	18.5	18.4	16.2	16.2

Table 4

Reweighted by age and household type

Great Britain 1971

Stages of redistribution	Reweighted £ pa	Unweighted £ pa	Percentage difference	Percentage difference reweighted by age alone
Original income	1,787	1,810	-1.3	-1.8
Pensions	123	113	+8.8	} +4.8
Other cash benefits	74	75	—	
Original income plus cash benefits	1,984	1,998	-0.7	-1.1
Direct taxes	322	323	—	-0.9
Disposable income	1,662	1,676	-0.8	-1.1
Housing subsidies	20	19	—	—
Indirect taxes	367	370	-0.8	-1.1
Income after taxes and transfers	1,315	1,324	-0.7	-1.1
Education benefit	109	118	-7.6	} -2.7
NHS and welfare foods	105	104	—	
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,530	1,547	-1.1	-1.3

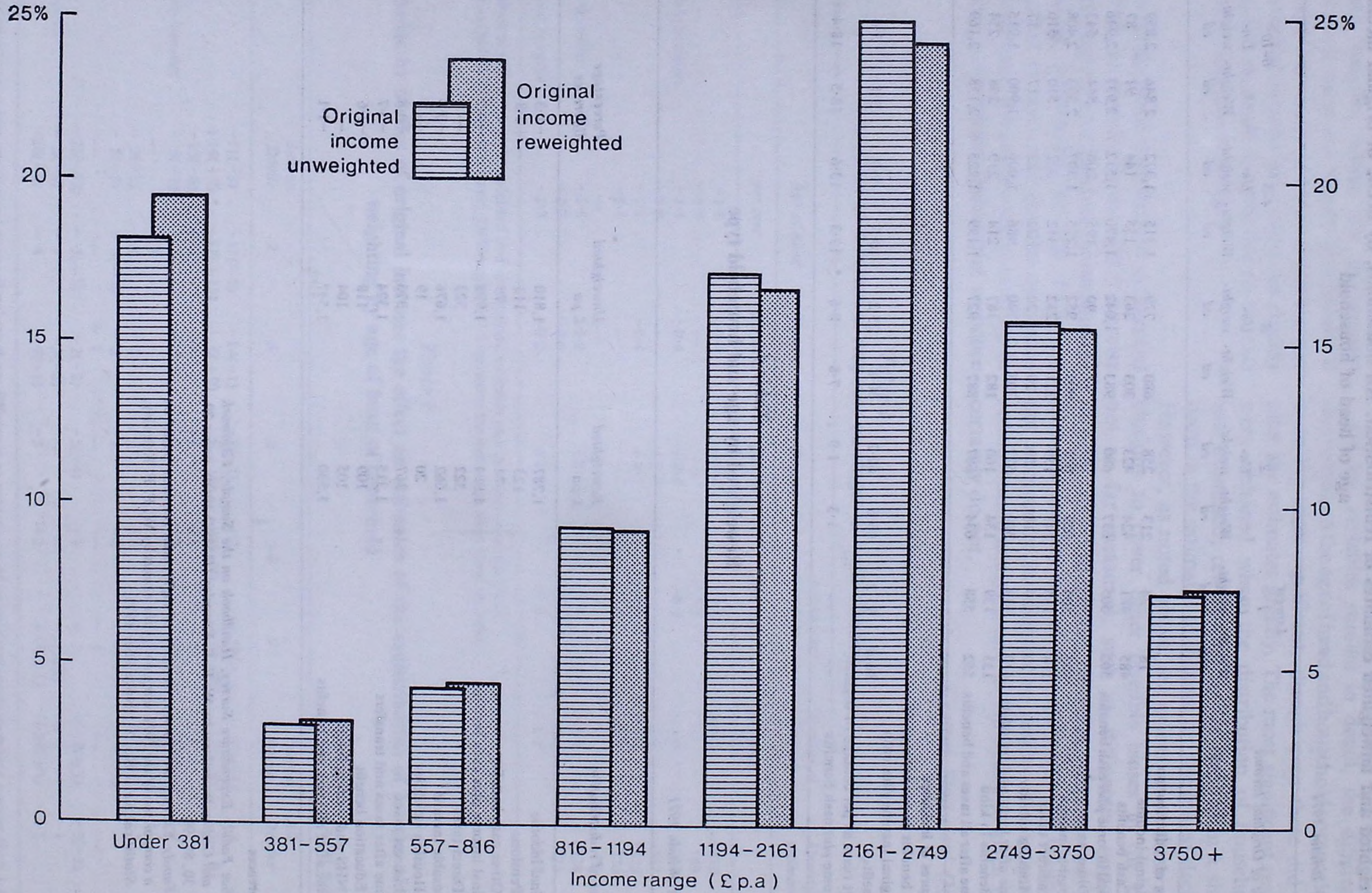
References

- (1) See *Family Expenditure Survey, Handbook on the Sample, Fieldwork and Coding Procedures* by W. F. F. Kemsley (HMSO 1969), pages 29, 30, 89, 90.
- (2) *Family Expenditure Survey: A study of differential response based on a comparison of the 1971 sample with the census* by W. F. F. Kemsley, *Statistical News* No. 31, November 1975.

Distribution of households by original income, reweighted by age and household composition

Chart 1

Percentage of all households in income range



Based on 1971 FES, excluding Northern Ireland

A classification of Scottish local government districts

W. R. N. Smith, *Assistant Statistician, General Register Office (Scotland)*

Introduction

On 16 May 1975 the re-organisation of local government in Scotland came into effect. The cities, counties and burghs disappeared to be replaced by a two tier system of nine regions, fifty three districts and three island areas. GRO(S) therefore mounted a study in order to gain an appreciation of the similarities and dissimilarities between the new districts and also to assist in any stratification of districts for sampling purposes.

Small Area Statistics (SAS) from the 1971 Census of Population had been reworked for the new districts and island areas and for an urban/rural classification within these areas. Previous work on Parliamentary Constituencies (which are more constant in population) had identified the variables providing most discrimination; but to minimise subjective bias the extended set of variables specified in Appendix A was used.

Similar work on local government districts in Great Britain has been reported by Webber and Craig⁽¹⁾. An article on the method and uses of such a classification has been written by Craig⁽²⁾.

Variables used

Sixty one variables were used, covering demographic topics, economic activity, fertility, migration, housing type and conditions and household composition. All variables were expressed in terms of ratios and were standardised in order to improve the comparability between districts of widely differing sizes. The variables are mainly derived directly from the standard Small Area Statistics tables for districts, but the two 'urban/rural' variables were derived from a separate SAS aggregation of continuously built-up areas within districts of 1 million and over, 100,000 to 1 million, 10,000 to 100,000, 1,000 to 10,000 or under 1,000 persons.

Method

The data matrix, consisting of the values of the 61 variables for each of the districts and island areas, was run through the 'Clustan' suite of programs developed by Dr David Wishart at the University of St Andrews using computer facilities provided by the Scottish Office Computer Service. This clustered the districts

using two different methods. The first, Ward's Method, combined clusters in such a way that the increase in the error sum of squares was minimised, where the error sum of squares is defined as the sum of the distance from each district to the centroid of the cluster in which it is contained. This method is hierarchical, i.e. districts once combined are never separated. The second method, Relocate, used the same principle but, after every fusion, checked that each district was contained in the cluster whose centroid was nearest to it. Relocate should thus be more efficient and it was used to determine the Families listed below (six being a relatively stable grouping). The Clusters within each Family were determined by Ward's Method. Twenty two were formed, since after this number chaining began to take hold, i.e. one large cluster was formed with a number of outliers. The first two districts to fuse were Stirling and Nithsdale.

Classification

<i>Family I</i>	Islands
I1	Skye and Lochalsh
I2	Orkney, Shetland
I3	Western Isles
<i>Family II</i>	Rural
II 1	Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Badenoch and Strathspey, Kincardine and Deeside, Wigtown, Stewartry, Annandale and Eskdale
II 2	Nairn
II 3	Moray, Gordon
II 4	Angus, Perth and Kinross, Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale, Berwickshire
II 5	North East Fife, Argyll and Bute
<i>Family III</i>	Mixed Rural and Urban
III 1	Caithness, Lochaber
III 2	Inverness, Stirling, Kyle and Carrick, Nithsdale
III 3	Banff and Buchan
III 4	Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, East Lothian, Clackmannan, Falkirk, Lanark, Cunningham, Kilmarnock and Loudoun
III 5	Roxburgh
III 6	Dumbarton

- Family IV* Central Industrial Belt
 IV 1 West Lothian, Mid Lothian, Strathkelvin, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth, East Kilbride
 IV 2 Renfrew, Motherwell, Hamilton, Inverclyde
 IV 3 Clydebank
 IV 4 Monklands, Cumnock and Doon Valley

- Family V* Cities
 V 1 Aberdeen, Edinburgh
 V 2 Dundee
 V 3 Glasgow

- Family VI* High Status Suburbs
 VI 1 Bearsden and Milngavie, Eastwood

The geographical distribution of the Families is shown in Appendix B.

Description of families

The values of the variables for each Family were examined so that a profile of each grouping could be sketched. The description will not apply to every member of the Family but is a generalization. As the Families go from I to VI the amount of urbanisation increases and the proportion of the population in rural areas drops. (The districts in Family VI are in fact sub-divisions of a larger urban area and so are 98 per cent and 100 per cent urban.) These are the two main diagnostic variables.

A previous study, which carried out a principal components analysis of the same set of variables, showed that the other variables of diagnostic significance were tenure, i.e. proportion of households owner occupied and proportion of households rented from council, fertility, i.e. number of children ever born and household amenities.

The urban proportion varies from 0 in, for example, Family I to 1 in Glasgow and Bearsden and Milngavie. The extreme rural proportion varies from 0.85 in Skye and Lochalsh to 0 in Glasgow and Bearsden and Milngavie. The proportion of households owner-occupied is highest in Family VI being over 80 per cent but is only 7 per cent in Cumbernauld and Kilsyth. Similarly, the proportion rented from council varies from 91 per cent in Cumbernauld and Kilsyth to 11 per cent in Eastwood. The number of children ever born to women under 60 takes the value 2.61 in Western Isles but is as low as 1.8 in Family VI. The proportion of households with exclusive use of all amenities varies over the range 0.69 in Orkney to 0.99 in Bearsden and Milngavie. This brief examination of the maximum and minimum of certain variables shows clearly that Families I and VI are the most extreme groupings.

Family I consists of the three island areas and Skye and Lochalsh and is an extreme group differing radically from the Scotland figures in a number of variables. There are no urban areas, few migrants and

few people born outside Great Britain. There is a large amount of owner occupation and little council housing. A greater proportion of households lack amenities than in Scotland as a whole. There is an above average number of extended families, i.e. households with children, adults and persons of pensionable age.

Clusters 1 and 3 are the next clusters in this family to merge. I 2 is differentiated from I 1 and I 3 by having a lower level of basic household amenities and a smaller proportion of population in extreme rural areas. All clusters have proportions of economically active below the national average but I 1 and I 3 fare worse than Orkney and Shetland.

Family II consists of districts which are predominantly rural with few centres of population of any size. They are distributed throughout Scotland apart from the Central Belt. There is a large amount of owner-occupation and unfurnished renting (presumably of farms and farm cottages) and little council housing. Houses tend to be larger and there is correspondingly little overcrowding. There is an ageing population with few children and a large number of two person pensioner households. As this Family contains many tourist areas there are a lot of visitors. Although Perth and Kinross contains a large centre it lies in this family rather than Family III because of the large proportion of population in rural areas.

Within Family II the next clusters to fuse are 4 and 5. During the Census period, HMS *Ark Royal* was anchored off Nairn and the presence of this large concentration of visitors not resident in private households distinguishes II 2 from the other clusters. Without this factor Nairn would have combined with another cluster in this Family at an earlier stage. II 1 has a higher extreme rural proportion than the other clusters. It also has fewer 1-3 roomed houses and more large houses. Moray and Gordon have few economically active women. II 4 and II 5 have higher proportions of one- and two-person households than the other clusters.

Family III, like Family II, consists of districts with a rural part but in this case there is also a substantial urban centre. This is the least clearly defined group with Banff and Buchan and Roxburgh being similar to Family II and Dumbarton to Family IV. It does not differ markedly from the overall picture. There are few students and pensioners and a high proportion of households of two adults and children. Housing amenities are good with an above average number of council homes.

III 1 and III 3 are the most similar clusters. Clusters 2 and 4 do not differ markedly from the national average on any variable. Clusters 1 and 3 differ from the others in that they have few women working.

Clusters 5 and 6 are differentiated by the numbers of one-and two-person households, Roxburgh having a large proportion and Dumbarton few.

Family IV consists of the old industrial and mining areas in the Central Belt. It is chiefly distinguished by the large amount of council housing and the lack of owner-occupied and private rented accommodation. The picture is one of few one- or two-person households, few visitors or immigrants and of smaller dwellings. There is an above average proportion of people economically active.

Clusters 2, 3 and 4 are similar and differ from Cluster 1 in the age structure of the population, Cluster 1 being much younger, with a high proportion of children and married women aged 16–29. Household amenities are of a higher standard than in the other clusters.

Family V is the four cities and therefore scores highly on urban proportion. There are above average numbers of single-person households, students and New Commonwealth immigrants. The housing stock contains an above average number of houses that lack amenities, are small in size and are shared. Furnished and unfurnished renting is at a high level. There is a high proportion of economically active females.

Dundee and Glasgow are the next clusters to merge. They differ from V 1 in the large proportion of New Commonwealth immigrants and the large proportion of 1–3 roomed houses. V 1 is characterised by a larger proportion of students and an above average degree of sharing of accommodation and amenities.

Family VI contains the two high status suburbs of Glasgow. It differs markedly from the other Families. The fertility of women of all ages is very low. There is a large number of students and a large number of people in non-manual occupations but below average numbers of married women aged 16–29. Tenure is predominantly owner-occupation and few households have no car. There are few one-person households.

Conclusion

The classification that results from a study of this type depends on the methods used and on the variables employed. These choices depend on preconceived ideas and on the variables available. This was an attempt at a general classification and so contains a large number of variables covering widely differing topics. It may be that a classification based solely on housing information, for example, would be significantly different. Thus the classification employed must depend on the use to which it is to be put. The six Families will form effective strata for sampling for general purpose surveys. There are probably too many clusters (22 out of a population of 56) for them to be used as anything

more than an indication of similarities between districts within a Family. Other studies have produced broadly similar classifications and the grouping devised here agrees with the strata previously used by GRO(S) which was based on intuition rather than on an objective study.

References

- (1) Webber, R and Craig, J *Which local authorities are alike (Population Trends No. 5, 1976, pp 13–19 (OPCS))*.
- (2) Craig, J *Multivariate socio-economic area classifications (Statistical News No. 28, 1975, pp 4–6 (CSO))*.

Appendix A – Variables used in classification

All variables are expressed in terms of a proportion of a suitable base.

1. Population present in private households.
2. A set of eight variables representing key features of the age, sex and marital condition of the population.
3. Five variables associated with fertility and church of marriage.
4. Married women with children under five working thirty hours or more per week.
5. Six variables associated with the age and sex of the economically active population, i.e. those persons in a job or not in a job but temporarily sick or seeking work.
6. Students aged fifteen or over in private households.
7. The population economically active in non-manual socio-economic groups (1–6, 13).
8. Persons in private households with a different address five years before Census, i.e. migrants.
9. A set of seven variables relating to the birthplace or parental birthplace of present residents.
10. Two variables associated with visitors to the area.
11. The average number of persons per household.
12. Four variables associated with tenure.
13. Private households in shared dwellings.
14. Six variables relating to household amenities.
15. Persons per room in private households.
16. Two variables representing number of rooms per household.
17. Households with no car.
18. A set of ten variables representing household composition.
19. Two variables giving the proportion of population in urban areas, i.e. in a continuously built up area of 10,000 or more and in rural areas, i.e. in a continuously built up area of 1,000 or less.

SCOTLAND

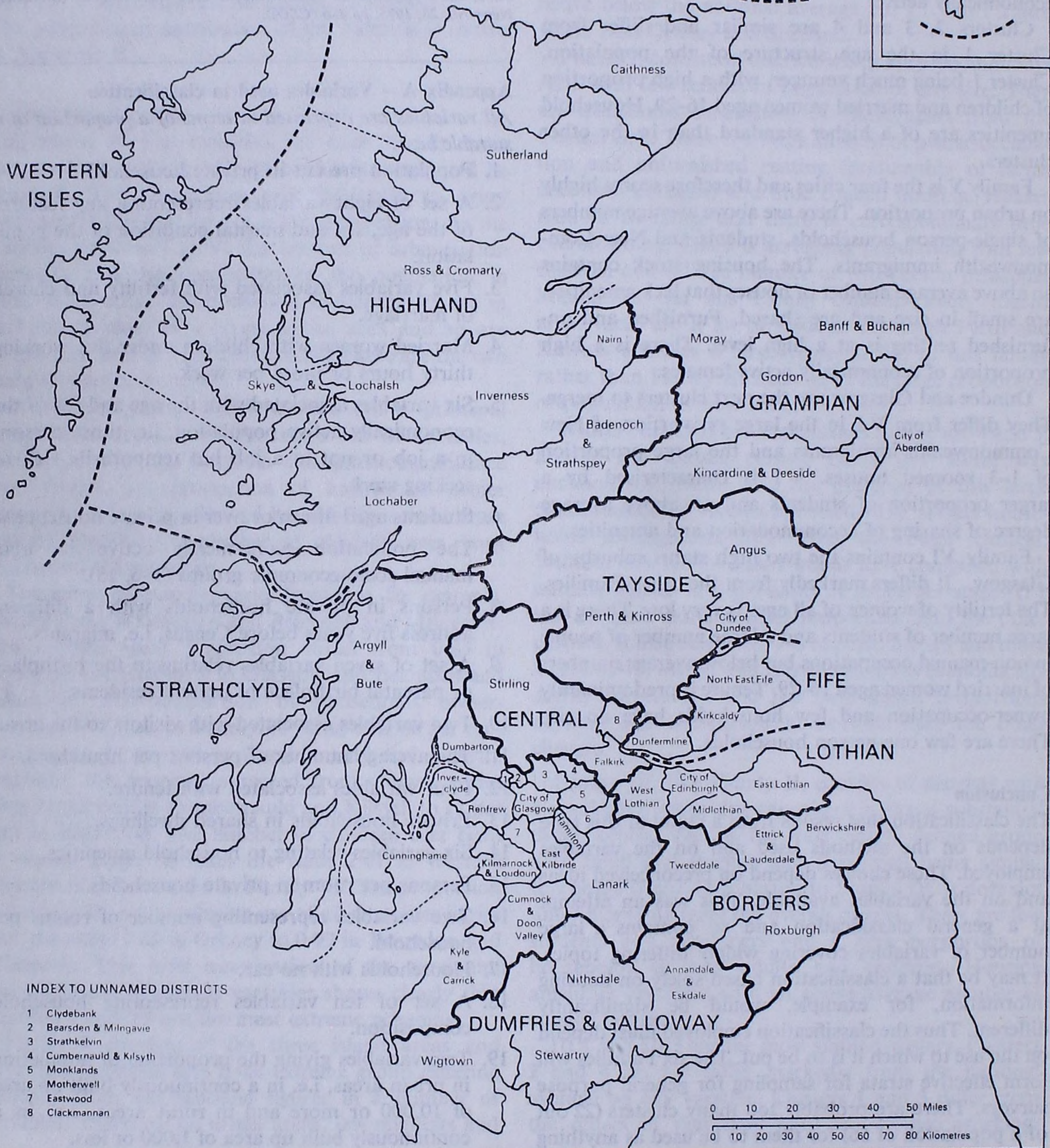
BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGION
AND DISTRICT, 1975

REGIONAL BOUNDARY —————
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —————

SHETLAND

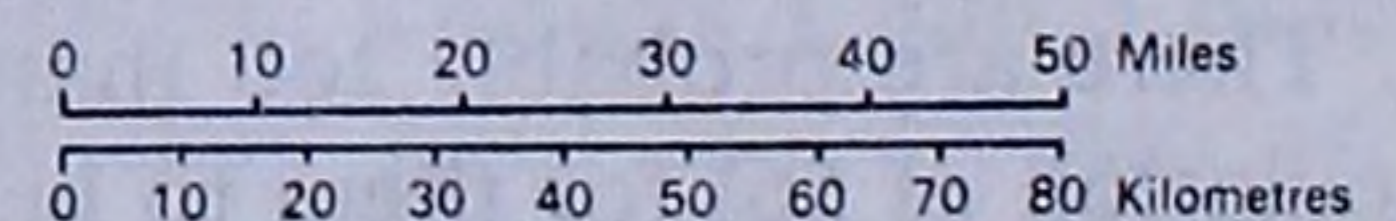
ORKNEY

WESTERN
ISLES



INDEX TO UNNAMED DISTRICTS

- 1 Clydebank
- 2 Bearsden & Milngavie
- 3 Strathkelvin
- 4 Cumbernauld & Kilsyth
- 5 Monklands
- 6 Motherwell
- 7 Eastwood
- 8 Clackmannan



Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon, become available during the October–December quarter of 1977. Unless otherwise specified, copies may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. A list of release dates of economic series is published monthly in *Economic Trends*.

Central Statistical Office

Social Trends No. 8

Department of Education and Science

Statistics of Education, Volume 4: Teachers Statistics 1975

Statistics of Education, Volume 6: Universities Statistics 1975

Education Statistics for the UK, 1975

Department of Employment

Family Expenditure Survey, 1976

The *Department of Employment Gazette*, published towards the end of each month, contains indicators on earnings, unemployment and prices. The December edition will include an article entitled 'RPI *General Index* households, one- and two-person pensioner households, and all households'.

Department of the Environment

Housing and Construction Statistics, Issue 22: figures for second quarter 1977

Local Housing Statistics, Issue 43: figures for second quarter 1977

Home Office

Return of Offences relating to Motor Vehicles 1976

Statistics of Indictable Offences recorded by the Police, third quarter 1976

Statistics of the Mis-use of Drugs in the United Kingdom 1976

Report and Accounts of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board 1976

Betting Licensing Statistics June 1976–May 1977

Quarterly Immigration Statistics, second quarter 1977

Liquor Licensing Statistics 1976

Return of Experiments on Living Animals 1976

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

OPCS Monitors, available free from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, include:

Births and Deaths	VS	Weekly
Deaths from Accidents	DH4	Monthly
Legal Abortions	AB	Monthly
Adoptions	FM3	Quarterly
Infectious Diseases	MB2	Quarterly

Scottish Office

Civil Judicial Statistics 1976

Housing Return for Scotland, second quarter 1977

Scottish Education Statistics 1974–75 (special edition) –

Schools, pupils and teachers

Welsh Office

Digest of Welsh Statistics 1976

Welsh Social Trends 1976

Statistics of Education in Wales 1976

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales 1976

In addition to the above, the following analyses in the Department of Health and Social Security statistical series have recently become available. Extracts and summaries from these will eventually be published in *Social Security Statistics*.

Further information can be obtained from:

Mr. D. Smith,

Department of Health and Social Security,

Room 128, Friars House,

157–168 Blackfriars Road,

London SE1 8EU.

Unemployment benefit

Quarterly analysis of decisions of Insurance Officers, quarter ended 30 September 1977

Six-monthly analysis of unemployed by class, rate of benefit, age, sex, dependency and duration, six months ended 2 May 1977

Widows' and retirement pensions

Six-monthly analysis of additions and cessations, six months ended 30 June 1977

Family allowance/child benefit

Analysis by families and children:

2 months ended 31.7.77

2 months ended 30.9.77

Death Grant

Analysis of grants paid by sex of deceased, age and date of death, country, amount, reason for reduction and whether incapacitated – quarter ended 31 March 1977

Adjudication

Quarterly analysis of appeals and references to local NI and II appeal tribunals – quarter ended 30 September 1977

Family Income Supplement

Monthly analysis of numbers and characteristics – June 1977, July 1977, August 1977

Attendance allowance

Quarterly analysis of allowances current and awards and cessations in period by age, cause and area separately for higher and lower rates – quarter ended 30 September 1977

New surveys assessed by the Survey control Unit

July to September 1977

Further information on the details of the surveys listed, including the appropriate departmental contact, may be obtained in the first instance from Mrs Hazel Evans (01-233 8583), Survey Control Unit, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

An introductory note was given in *Statistical News* 36.41

New surveys assessed July-September 1977

Title	Sponsor	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Business Surveys					
Stress Grading of Timber - Follow-up Survey	BRE	Construction companies	30	E	AH
Intentional Overlap of Design, Tendering and Construction	BRE	Architects	1,050	UK	AH
Quality of Response to the Department of Energy's Advertisement Campaign	COI/DEN	Applicants	150	GB	AH
Use made of Metric 'Flour Card' - Survey of Retailers	COI/METB	Retailers	40	GB	AH
Employer Attitudes to MSC Coventry Newspaper Project	COI/MSC	Employers	120	WM	AH
Youth in the Labour Market	DEM	Employers	NK	E	AH
Youth Employment Subsidy Survey - Evaluation	DEM	Employers	1,500	GB	AH
Survey of the Temporary Employment Subsidy Scheme	DEM	Employers	2,750	GB	AH
Re-engagement & Re-instatement after Unfair Dismissal	DEM	Employers	750	GB	AH
The Fleetwood Fishing Industry and Associated Employment	DOE	Fisheries	100	NW	AH
Survey of Radiological Protection in Veterinary Practices	HSE	Veterinaries	150	GB	AH
Survey of Rat and Mouse Damage in Dairy Units	MAFF	Farmers	1,000	E	AH
Survey of Hardy Nursery Stock 1977	MAFF	Horticulturists	870	EW	AH
Survey of Pesticide Usage - Milk Products	MAFF	Manufacturers	120	GB	AH
Quarterly Inquiry into Slaughtering for Human Consumption	MAFF	Slaughtering	294	UK	Q
Effect of Technological Change on Employment	MSC	Employers	90	E	AH
Survey of Investment in Industrial Buildings	NEDO	Manufacturers	1,100	UK	AH
Rural Building Industry Survey	SDD	Construction	45	S	AH
Survey of the Needs of Small Firms in Scotland	SDA	Manufacturers	8,450	S	AH
Local Authority Surveys					
Inquiry into the Provision of Discretionary Student Awards	DES	Education Departments	105	EW	AH
Local Authority Purchases from Abroad - Import Substitution	DOE	Finance Departments	422	EW	AH
Waste Disposal Site Licensing	DOE	Waste Disposal Officers	46	E	M
Other Surveys					
Annual Return of National Park Statistics	CC	National Park Authorities	10	EW	A
The Family Day on the Farm Project	CCS	Visitors	450	S	AH
The Management of Beaches Project	CCS	Tourists	500	S	AH
User Survey of Strathclyde Country Park 1977	CCS	Visitors	1,300	S	AH
Study of Outlets for Government Publicity Material (Per Kmm)	COI	Adults	2,000	GB	AH
Energy: 1977 Campaign - Advertising Development Research	COI/DEN	Adults	55	E	AH
Eighth Survey of Public Attitudes to Energy Saving	COI/DEN	Households	500	GB	AH
Experimental Work on Energy: Omnibus Survey	COI/DEN	Households	1,000	GB	AH
Home Safety Educational Pack	COI/DPCP	Headmasters	380	EW	AH
Use made of Metric 'Flour Card' Survey of Shoppers	COI/METB	Shoppers	600	GB	AH
Public Awareness of Flour going Metric - Omnibus Survey	COI/METB	Housewives	2,000	GB	AH
Army Recruitment Advertisement Research 1977	COI/MOD	Men	35	E	AH
Army Careers Check 1977	COI/MOD	Youths	1,500	GB	AH
OFT: Comprehension and Attitudes to 'Code' Leaflets	COI/OFT	Adults	125	GB	AH
CSO Publication Review: User Diary	CSO	Readers	100	UK	AH
Housing Experiences of Newly Married Couples (Stage 3)	DOE	Adults	735	E	AH

New surveys assessed July - September 1977—continued

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Those approached</i>	<i>Approximate number approached</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Business Travel - Newcastle/London	DOE	Travellers	5,000	E	AH
Evaluation of Schemes for the Education of Male Midwives	DHSS	Various	N.K.	SE	AH
Evaluation of the Hassa Chemical Toilet for Handicapped Persons	DHSS	Disabled	200	E	AH
Role of a Centre in Assisting Wives with Violent Husbands	DHSS	Women	75	SE	AH
Study of Domestic Thermal Injuries	DPCP	Patients	1,200	EW	AH
A 30 Honiton-Exeter Improvement - Public Consultation	DTP	Adults	PPE	SW	AH
Bourton and Zeals Traffic Survey (B 3081 and B 3092)	DTP	Drivers	2,000	SW	AH
Dorchester/Puddletown/Tolpuddle/Bere Regis Traffic Survey	DTP	Drivers	40,000	SW	AH
A 359 Sparkford Traffic Survey	DTP	Drivers	1,000	SW	AH
Darlington By-Pass Origin and Destination Survey	DTP	Drivers	19,200	NE	AH
Survey of Tourists and Day Trippers to 'Woodspring'	ETB	Tourists	3,350	SW	AH
1978 Main Brochure: Assessment of Alternative Front Covers	ETB	Tourists	1,000	GB	AH
Census Test 1977	GROS	Households	5,000	S	AH
Overseas Visitor Survey	HIDB	Tourists	4,000	S	AH
Psychological Effects of Styrene Exposure	HSE	Employees	100	E	AH
North Staffordshire Nursing Survey	HSE	Nurses	50	E	AH
Follow-up Survey of Ex-Work Experience Trainees	MSC	Trainees	1,200	GB	AH
Consumer Credit Benchmark Survey - Stage 2	OFT	Adults	860	GB	AH
Consultants' Pattern of Work and Responsibilities in the NHS	OME	Doctors/Dentists	3,150	GB	AH
1 per cent Population Survey - Feasibility Study	OPCS	Adults	4,000	E	AH
Access to Primary Health Care	OPCS	Household	5,600	UK	AH
Survey of Patients Discharged from Mental Illness Hospitals	OPCS	Individuals	420	E	AH
Household Survey - Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal Project	SDA	Individuals	2,500	S	AH
Learner Drivers' Opinions about the Driving Test	TRRL	Drivers	100	GB	AH
Yorkshire Dales Rail Opinion Survey	TRRL	Adults	1,000	YH	AH
Road Safety - Traffic Education Survey (13-18 Age Group)	TRRL	Headmasters	320	EW	AH
Novice Motor Cyclist Training Course	TRRL	Instructors	300	GB	AH
Survey of Vehicle Transactions	TRRL	Vehicle Owners	2,000	SE	AH
Assessment of Sites for a Study of Traffic-Induced Vibration	TRRL	Adults	100	SE	AH
Nottingham Commuter Coach Survey	TRRL	Commuters	40	EM	AH
Change in Pensioner Fares Concession in Bracknell	TRRL	Elderly	200	SE	AH

Abbreviations used

General

PPE - Public Participation Exercise, a self selection of visitors to exhibitions
 NHS - National Health Service
 N.K. - Not Known

Sponsor

BRE - Building Research Establishment
 CC - Countryside Commission
 CCS - Countryside Commission - Scotland
 COI - Central Office of Information
 CSO - Central Statistical Office
 DEM - Department of Employment
 DEN - Department of Energy
 DES - Department of Education and Science
 DHSS - Department of Health and Social Security
 DOE - Department of the Environment
 DPCP - Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

DTP - Department of Transport
 ETB - English Tourist Board
 GROS - General Register Office - Scotland
 HIDB - Highlands and Islands Development Board
 HSE - Health and Safety Executive
 MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
 METB - Metrication Board
 MOD - Ministry of Defence
 MSC - Manpower Services Commission
 NEDO - National Economic Development Office
 OFT - Office of Fair Trading
 OME - Office of Manpower Economics
 OPCS - Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys
 SDA - Scottish Development Agency
 SDD - Scottish Development Department
 TRRL - Transport and Road Research Laboratory

Location

E - England
 EM - East Midlands
 EW - England and Wales
 GB - Great Britain
 NE - North East England
 S - Scotland
 SE - South East England
 SW - South West England
 WM - West Midlands
 YH - Yorkshire & Humberside
 UK - United Kingdom

Frequency

A - Annual
 AH - Ad Hoc (or single time)
 M - Monthly

Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population Trends

The latest edition of *Population Trends*, the journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, was published in September. The first article gives the latest official estimates of the population in Great Britain of New Commonwealth and Pakistani descent. In mid 1976 this population was estimated to be 1.8 million – some 3.3 per cent of the total population.

Every ten years the Registrar General's Office makes a detailed study of deaths and diseases associated with particular occupations and jobs. The latest study (analysing all deaths in England and Wales during 1970–72) confirms many of the widely accepted associations between occupations and diseases and identifies some new relationships such as lung and sinus cancer deaths with the butchery trade. A fuller article appears on page 1 of this *Statistical News*.

There are two articles on population. Illegitimate births continue to decline. The 54,000 illegitimate births in 1976 (some nine per cent of all live births) were about one thousand lower than in 1975. This continues the decline over the last nine years. The age distribution of women having illegitimate babies has also changed over the years.

The second population article is a study of the effect of migration on the size and structure of the population of England and Wales. Nearly two thirds of a million extra people are in England and Wales today as a result of migration in the last quarter of a century. Figures for various age-groups are given.

Finally, an interesting analysis of the 1971 Census shows that London is well ahead when population density is measured at regional level, local authority level and for 1 km grid squares. However, figures over the last forty years show that there is a trend away from high densities.

The regular series of tables continues, brought up-to-date with the latest available figures.

Population Trends 10 due for publication in December 1977 will include an article on the plans for the 1981 Census, a review of population trends in 1976 and a discussion on life expectancy by various regions.

References

Population Trends 9 (HMSO) September 1977 (Price £2.00 net).

Population Trends 10 (HMSO) due in December 1977 (Price £2.00 net).

Planning the 1981 Census

Question wording tests

The latest in a series of small voluntary tests on the wording of census questions was conducted in September this year by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The aims of the survey were to test the wording of possible census questions and the instructions associated with them; the opinions of the respondents to the survey were sought on the contents of the questions and the difficulties that the respondents encountered when completing the schedules. Interviewers from the Social Survey Division asked a sample of households to complete a census form related to a pre-set 'census night'. Interviewers returned after the census night to interview briefly the form-filler to find what difficulties had arisen with the questions, and to seek opinions on the content of the census schedule.

A national sample of 3,000 addresses was selected clustered as 100 addresses in each of thirty geographically scattered areas. In addition, a sample of 1,250 addresses was drawn from areas known to contain high proportions of ethnic minorities. The questions tested covered such topics as usual residence at the time of the Census and one year ago, housing tenure and amenities, educational qualifications, economic activity, journey to work, country of birth and race or ethnic group; a question on this last topic appears for the first time in a census pre-test. Respondents were asked to indicate by ticking a box the ethnic group or race to which they belonged or from which they were descended. Categories specified included White (European), West Indian, African, Arab, Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan; provision was made for persons belonging to any other race or ethnic group or of mixed racial or ethnic descent to describe their ethnic or racial origins. Some earlier research had shown that persons originating from the Indian sub-continent very often wished to state to which community they belonged, and additional tick-boxes were provided in the question to state whether Hindu, Sikh, Muslim or other.

The results from this small test will be taken into account in the design of the census schedule and procedures at the next stage of testing currently planned for Spring 1978.

The approval of Parliament is needed before a census

is undertaken and the appearance of any particular type of question does not necessarily lead to its inclusion in the actual event.

1981 Census of Population: consultation

In December 1976, in a ministerial statement to the House of Commons, it was announced that the Registrars General were to consult local authorities and other users of census statistics, to determine their needs and the extent to which these could be met within the strict limits of a census questionnaire. An interdepartmental committee of the heads of Government Statistical Services had already been set up and had received the Census Offices' proposals for the 1981 Census.

The Census Offices of England and Wales and of Scotland have established jointly the Local Government Advisory Committee and the Research Interests Advisory Committee. The former committee comprises representatives of the Local Authority associations, the regional health authorities and the regional water authorities; the latter committee comprises representatives of research councils, professional bodies and learned societies. Each committee has met twice during 1977 to receive and comment upon the Census Offices' proposals for the 1981 Census, including its topic comment, and to consider other matters such as the planning of Enumeration Districts and the reporting of results from the Census. Papers for the committees are available for circulation to all interested. It is expected that the committees will next meet to consider aspects of the statistical output from the Census.

The outcome of consultation, together with the results of field trials, are being weighed by the Census Offices and agreement for a Census 'package' is being sought at official level in the Government Statistical Service before proposals are put to the Ministers responsible for the Census.

The Census Offices have continued to have liaison directly with users of census statistics, bilaterally or through participation in *ad hoc* meetings, seminars and conferences. During 1978 the Census Offices plan to hold a series of regional meetings to discuss the 1981 Census Small Area Statistics to which all current and potential users in local government and elsewhere would be invited.

In July of this year a further ministerial statement to the House of Commons made it clear that the Census Offices wished consultation to be as wide as possible and that submissions, with or without invitation, from any source would be welcomed and would be considered most carefully. Liaison is being widened, particularly with users in commerce and industry, but it is also envisaged that bodies representing various groups in

the community, such as the aged, ethnic minorities or single-parent families, might have views about the information needed from the Census as well as the way in which the Census is conducted, and could contribute to the success of the Census. The Census Offices have therefore initiated contact with a number of organisations such as the CBI, TUC and the Commission for Racial Equality.

Mortality surveillance

Health care systems require considerable information to outline their operation and to judge how effectively they provide treatment. Some of the statistics are collected specifically to provide health administrators with information by which policies may be evaluated. Other important statistics are obtained as a by-product of administrative procedures and supplement the overall picture. Mortality data are obtained from the registration of deaths.

With the large volume of figures to analyse and interpret it is very useful to have statistical techniques which allow automatic scanning of the data. Surveillance fulfils this role; it provides a comprehensive system which indicates those series showing particular types of change. Analysis of time trends in mortality is desirable both to alert researchers and epidemiologists of recent changes and suggest aspects requiring closer investigation or preventive action.

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys is publishing *Mortality Surveillance, England and Wales, 1968-1976* this month (November). This is the third in the series of Medical Statistics Division publications which aid the interpretation of time trends in mortality. A number of improvements have been made since the last analysis volume. The publication gives annual mortality figures for the nine years 1968-1976; each page is devoted to a specific cause of death and shows numbers and rates by five year age groups for each sex.

Statistical tests have been performed to detect significantly increasing or decreasing trends in the annual cause-sex-age specific death rates. The results of these tests have been summarised in a set of indicators which show, when appropriate, whether the trend is increasing ('++' or '+') or decreasing ('--' or '-'). Double signs indicate that the result is significant at the 1 per cent level; a single sign shows significance at the 5 per cent level.

Mortality Surveillance, England and Wales, 1968-1976 consists of 151 cause analysis sheets. (Each cause is an 'A-list' cause of death as recommended by the World Health Organisation. For example, A83 - Ischaemic heart disease. There are 150 such A-list causes; each one is analysed and there is in addition an analysis for all causes of death combined.)

Cause analysis sheets may be ordered individually or as a complete set, spirally bound. Microfilm and microfiche versions are also available. Full details of the statistical tests employed, the population figures used in calculating the rates and an index of the causes of death are supplied with each order. (With the complete set, they form the introductory pages of the bound volume.)

- a. Individual analysis sheets 12½p each
(plus 10p p&p+VAT)
- b. Complete bound set, spirally bound £14.50
(plus 50p p&p+VAT)
- c. Complete set, microfilm version (35 or 16 mm) £2.50
(plus 20p p&p+VAT)
- d. Complete set, microfiche version £1.50
(plus 20p p&p+VAT)

Further information may be obtained from

John Haskey,
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
Medical Statistics Division,
Room 512, St Catherine's House,
10 Kingsway,
London, WC2B 6JP.
Telephone 01-242-0262 Ext 2202.

Population projections for regions and counties

Statistical News Number 37 mentioned that OPCS was about to produce a mid-1975 based set of population projections for regions and counties. This work has been delayed in order to ensure that the migration assumptions to be used include the effects of the recently announced policy changes on new towns and inner city areas. It is now hoped that abridged results will appear towards the end of this year in *OPCS Monitor PP3 77/1* available direct from:

Information Branch (Dept SN),
OPCS,
St Catherine's House,
10 Kingsway,
London WC2B 6JP.

The booklet containing more detailed results (*Population projections: area 1975-1991 Series PP3 No 2*) is unlikely to appear until early in 1978.

Enquiries about these projections to: 01-242-0262 Extension 2183.

References

OPCS Monitor (reference PP3 77/1) available direct from OPCS (forthcoming).

Population projections: area Series PP3 No 2 (HMSO, forthcoming).

GRO (Scotland) – note for SN39, Population and Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's fourth quarterly return for

1976, which included provisional annual tables for 1976, was published in July, and the first quarterly return for 1977, including also 1976-based population projections, in September. The 'unpublished' tables for local government areas, corresponding to those described for 1974 in SN No 32, are available for 1976. Three sets of abbreviated tables, based on postcode sectors of several thousand population, are available for 1974 to 1976. These are

1. Deaths by age and sex
2. Deaths by 12 selected causes and sex.
3. Births by mother's age, by sex and parity, and by father's social class.

Information on unpublished local authority or postcode tables and on local population projections may be obtained from GRO Statistical Branches, Ladywell House, Edinburgh EH 12 7TF.

GRO (Scotland) – note for SN39, Census

Two further volumes of 1971 census tables have been published since the last report in SN37.

	<i>Publication</i>	<i>Price</i>
Migration IV (by occupation, industry and SEG)	June 1977	£11
Migration V (by sex and age for reformed LG areas)	September 1977	£6

The GRO carried out the 1977 Labour Force Survey on behalf of the Department of Employment and the EEC. A voluntary response of 88.5 per cent was achieved.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Social Trends

The eighth edition of *Social Trends*, the annual summary of social statistics, is due to be published in December. It retains the basic format of its predecessors. The Social Commentary is again the first article, followed by an article on the characteristics of low income households. The Tables and Charts section follows with key statistics relating to all areas of social conditions and policy. The Calendar of Events precedes the statistical notes provided in Appendix A and definitions and terms in Appendix B. The publication in November 1976 of the CSO's new *Guide to Official Statistics* has made it possible to dispense with Appendix C which gave details about sources. The space saved in reducing the Calendar and omitting Appendix C enables a much improved, expanded index to be included.

This year's social commentary examines a particular age group: the 15 to 25 year-olds. In 1973 the commentary looked at a range of issues where age is a particularly significant classifying variable. This issue has a much

more narrow focus, concentrating on that period when people generally experience the most rapid changes in their life-styles: the decade of transition – from school to work, from their parents' home to a home of their own, and often from child to parent too.

The second article looks at a social group defined in terms of income rather than age. The authors, R. Van Slooten and A. G. Coverdale of the Economic Adviser's Office in the Department of Health and Social Security, bring together data mainly from the 1975 *Family Expenditure Survey* to describe some of the characteristics of households in the bottom fifth of the income distribution. The article introduces, and then makes use of, income equivalence scales. These provide a way of comparing income levels for households of different sizes.

This year there are some 215 tables and 105 charts with increased use of descriptive text. About one third of the tables and charts are new, and the content of many other items has been modified.

The format of most topic areas remains much the same as in previous issues, generally reflecting the administrative functions of government. A new feature is the introduction of sub-sections throughout the Tables and Charts section.

The Population section has been much reduced with some data moved into the Households and Families section and other data added to some new material to form a new section on social groups. This contains sub-sections on children, the elderly and the ethnic minorities.

Personal expenditure and resources cease to be separate topic areas; the relevant data are now brought together with some new data under a new head – Resources and Expenditure. The public expenditure tables have all been completely redesigned to fit in with the presentation of the Government's expenditure plans to Parliament used in the annual Expenditure White Papers.

Crime and related topics have been removed from the Public safety and Participation sections and now, together with some new data, form a new section on law enforcement. Two particularly interesting new items in this section are a table on the kinds of case for which legal aid applications are granted, and an analysis of the types of case dealt with by the civil courts. The participation section covers a broad area of politics, both governmental and civil. In it there is now a complete sub-section on trades unions.

International comparisons have ceased to be treated as a separate topic area; the data, with a good deal of new material have been put with the UK data on each subject. The purpose of this is to help readers use the international comparisons to see the UK data

in a wider context.

The Calendar of Events, listing social legislation and the significant events which are indicative of social change, has in this issue been reduced to 2 years (1975–1976) as opposed to 6 years (1970–1975) in issue number 7.

The Appendices listing statistical notes and definitions and terms have been updated and the index expanded to take in references to the Social Commentary, the articles, the Calendar and Appendices A and B.

Reference

Social Trends No 8 (HMSO) due in December 1977.

General Household Survey 1974

The latest *General Household Survey Report* was published in August containing 1974 data for such topics as housing, employment, education, health and household composition already published for 1971–1973.

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 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 1973.

References

- General Household Survey 1974* (HMSO) August 1977 (Price £7).
- 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).

General Household Survey: 1975 and 1976

Processing of the 1975 and 1976 *General Household Survey* results is now complete, and a series of tabulations broadly similar to those in earlier years has been produced. These tabulations will be made available on request, subject to reliability and resources. In no circumstances is the information given in a form that would allow individual households to be identified. Unpublished data from the *General Household Survey* are supplied subject to an undertaking as to the use made of them. When appropriate, applicants for information may be asked:

- a. To certify that they will do nothing to suggest that the individual confidentiality of households and their members has not been preserved.
- b. To declare in any work based on an analysis of the data supplied that those who carry out the original collection and analysis of the data bear no responsibility for the further analysis or interpretation of the data.
- c. To submit to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys any report or interpretation of such data for specific permission to publish or distribute (including presentation to a conference or seminar) in advance of publication or distribution.

In addition, the current version of the GHS questionnaire is available for those who are considering the use of GHS questions in other surveys.

Enquiries about unpublished material should be made to:

Mrs. M. Durant,
Principal Social Survey Officer,
Room 404,
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
St Catherine's House,
10 Kingsway,
London, WC2B 6JP.

A Classification of Staff in Homes for the Elderly: Statistical and Research Report Series No. 18

On 8 August 1977 the Department of Health and Social Security published *A Classification of Staff in Homes for the Elderly*, number 18 in the DHSS Statistical and Research Report Series.

This study was undertaken for two distinct but related reasons, each as a prerequisite to the design of a major study. The first was to examine whether a distinction could be made between domestic and care staff and the second was to design a means of identifying the different types of staff in a large-scale postal survey. A secondary aim was to investigate the possibility of identifying two different types of care staff: those who provided nursing care and those who provided social care.

The study consisted of three major stages:

- (1) A review of current knowledge,
- (2) participant observation, and
- (3) controlled data collection and analysis.

Stage 3 was based on a questionnaire which was completed on behalf of all staff in 12 local authority homes for the elderly. The homes were selected in such a way as to take account of the main factors likely to affect staff activities. Statistical analyses were performed to examine the extent to which groups of tasks tended to be performed by the same members of staff and not by others. The main groups to emerge were:

- (1) General Care
- (2) Social and Nursing Care
- (3) Domestic

These corresponded to three major groups of staff who performed different types of tasks: general care, social and nursing care and domestic staff. A more detailed analysis showed that those who carried out mainly social and nursing tasks were the matrons and supervisory staff, several of whom also provided general physical care. Further analysis showed that not only did the checklists of tasks distinguish between those who performed domestic roles and care roles but that they distinguished between those who were officially labelled as domestic or care staff in the home.

Thus, to the two main questions of the enquiry the study produced clear answers:

- (1) It is possible to make a distinction between care and domestic staff;
- (2) The commonly used labels do identify staff with quite distinct roles.

However, it is not possible to distinguish between staff who provide social care and those who provide nursing care: both these types of specialised care tend to be jointly provided by the supervisory staff whilst the care staff look after the physical needs of the residents. The distinction between the provision of nursing care and social care is best considered in terms of the regime of a home, since the extent to which either form of care is provided varies between homes.

Report on survey of occupational sick schemes

In 1974 the Statistics and Research Branch of the Department of Health and Social Security conducted a sample survey of occupational sick pay schemes.

The results of this survey include the coverage of sick pay schemes in various industries, occupations and regions of Great Britain, as well as analysing certain characteristics of the schemes. These results will shortly be published by HMSO. Details can be obtained from:

Department of Health and Social Security,
Branch SR3C, Room 228,
Friars House,
157-168 Blackfriars Road,
London, SE1 8EU.

Criminal Statistics

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1976, produced by the Home Office and published on 25 August, 1977 (Cmnd. 6909 - price £7.15), contains three new chapters on:

- (a) *Pleas and acquittals* - definitions of acquittal rates are set out, and acquittal rates at magistrates' courts and at the Crown Court are compared.

- (b) *Appeals* – the number of appellants for each type of appeal is compared with the number of potential appellants; the proportion of appellants whose appeal is allowed is also shown.
- (c) *Legal aid* – the number of applications for legal aid and the number of orders made, in various types of proceedings, is shown; the total amounts paid out under the legal aid scheme and the total amounts of contributions ordered are also shown.

THE ENVIRONMENT

National Dwelling and Housing Survey

The Minister of Housing and Construction announced on 6 July that the Department of the Environment would undertake a dwelling and housing survey addressed to some 375,000 households in England. The information collected in the survey would be used to up-date information last collected in the 1971 Census of Population and would form the statistical basis for housing policies in future years. The survey would help fill the gap in housing statistics that had become so apparent during the preparation of the housing Green Paper.

The sample for the survey consists of two elements: a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent national sample which will provide national and regional estimates, and samples of between 6,000 and 7,000 in each London borough and in each of 15 large housing authority districts outside London, which will provide information on each of these areas. Sample addresses have been selected from the valuation lists.

A consortium of three firms, NOP Market Research Limited, Research Surveys of Great Britain Limited and Social and Community Planning Research, has been engaged to conduct the field work and priority analysis, and the Greater London Council has been engaged to assist in quality control and coding of addresses and questionnaires.

Field work commenced at the end of September 1977 and is scheduled to continue until Easter 1978. It is hoped to have the first results available in early summer 1978.

Development Control Statistics

The Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office have recently published a booklet, *Development Control Statistics 1975/76* containing statistics of planning applications considered by local authorities in England and Wales and also of planning appeals to the Secretaries of State. The number of applications granted and refused are shown for each region and also for London Boroughs, Metropolitan Counties and Non-Metropolitan Counties. Both planning decisions

by local authorities and appeal decisions are analysed by use category.

Copies of this booklet, price £1, are available from:

S. Husain,
Room 330,
Department of the Environment,
20 Albert Embankment,
London, SE1 7TJ.
Tel: 01-211 7389

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Articles on manpower planning

Recent issues of the *Department of Employment Gazette* contained further articles in the manpower planning series (*Statistical News* 38.36, etc.) The June 1977 issue contained an article on the numbers of young people leaving school in Scotland and in Great Britain as a whole, with projections to 1977–78. The July 1977 issue had three articles, the first by the Operational Research Department of British Steel on predicting wastage of craftsmen and apprentices, the second an analysis by the Institute of Manpower Studies (with an extensive bibliography) of behavioural science and manpower planning, and the third examining the extent to which the recommendations of a joint Manpower Society/Department of Employment working party on improving manpower information have been implemented.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette, June and July 1977 (HMSO) (Price £1.20 net).

Surveys carried out into special employment schemes

The Department of Employment has evaluated the two temporary selective employment measures introduced by the Government in late 1975 to combat rising unemployment. The measures were:

- (i) The Temporary Employment Subsidy (TES). This was introduced on August 18, 1975, and in the period on which evaluation is based was payable to employers who deferred a redundancy of 10 or more workers at an establishment. The subsidy was £10 per week for up to six months for each full-time worker whose redundancy was postponed.
- (ii) The Recruitment Subsidy for School Leavers (RSSL). This was introduced on October 13, 1975 at the rate of £5 a week to each employer who recruited a school leaver. (This scheme was phased out in the summer of 1976 and replaced by a wider scheme, the Youth Employment Subsidy).

The results of this evaluation were published in an article in the July 1977 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. In the case of TES, a survey was made by the Research and Planning Division of the Department in the period March to May 1976, and evaluation of TES is largely based upon the survey results. In the case of RSSL, the Department commissioned Marplan Limited to carry out a survey in collaboration with the Research and Planning Division in May 1976.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette, July 1977 (HMSO) (Price £1.20 net).

National survey of 1970 graduates

The Unit for Manpower Studies of the Department of Employment will shortly be undertaking a major postal survey of people who graduated in 1970 from universities and polytechnics in Great Britain. All polytechnic graduates and a sample of 20 per cent of university graduates (the sample being systematic and stratified by class and subject of degree) will receive a nine page questionnaire early in October.

Questions cover details of educational background, first employment on graduating, present employment, higher education, professional qualifications, training both on and off the job, job search and career aspirations. It is hoped to be able to investigate the influence of the subject studied for a degree on the subsequent career of a graduate, to determine the extent to which the graduates undertook further professional training and higher degrees and the extent to which training is received in the jobs of graduates. It will also be possible to isolate groups of graduates, such as sandwich course graduates, engineering graduates or graduates in any particular subject, women graduates and polytechnic graduates and study them separately.

Whilst the First Destination figures of the University Grants Committee give the occupation of graduates a few months after leaving university, they include people entering further training or higher education and people who have not yet found permanent employment. This survey will include such people and provide indications of the mobility of graduates in their first seven years after graduating.

The project is similar to that undertaken by Professor Kelsall and his colleagues in 1966 at Sheffield University, who surveyed graduates of 1960. This survey however concentrates more on employment and training and less on the sociological aspects of marriage, children and social and educational background which formed the basis of the earlier study.

A description of the pilot study carried out earlier this year is given in the September issue of the *Depart-*

ment of Employment Gazette and further details of the survey can be obtained from the Unit for Manpower Studies, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1. Results from the survey are expected to be published in 1978.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette September 1977 (HMSO) (Price £1.20 net).

Unemployment rates by age

Age distribution figures of the unemployed are available in January and July of each year but it has not been possible to produce unemployment rates by age group because they require for their calculation comparable figures of employment by age and these have not been available since the abolition of National Insurance cards. However, some special estimates of the age distribution of employees in employment have now been made. An article describing the methodology behind these estimates and presenting and discussing the resulting unemployment rates by age was published in the July issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. It is hoped to publish up-to-date figures at intervals.

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette July 1977 (HMSO) (Price £1.20 net)

New Earnings Survey 1977

As with previous surveys, the results of the *New Earnings Survey 1977* (*Statistical News* 37.33) will be published in a six-part booklet. The main contents of the six parts and their probable publication dates will be:

- Part A General results; streamlined analyses of key results by collective agreement, industry, occupation, age and region; descriptions of the survey methods, classifications, terminology etc. (mid-November 1977).
- Part B Earnings and hours of particular wage-negotiation groups (mid-October 1977).
- Part C Earnings and hours in particular industries (mid-December 1977).
- Part D Earnings and hours in particular occupations (mid-January 1978).
- Part E Earnings and hours in regions, counties and age-groups (mid-February 1978).
- part F Hours; types of incentive payments; and earnings and hours of part-time women workers (mid-March 1978).

The main general results and streamlined analyses of key results for particular collective agreements, industries, occupations, age-groups and regions were also published in the October 1977 issue of the *Depart-*

ment of *Employment Gazette*. These give a wide range of results in a very compact and convenient form, especially for those who may not require the more detailed analyses.

References

New Earnings Survey 1977, a publication in six parts (HMSO) (Price per part £2.00 net).

Department of Employment Gazette, October 1977 (HMSO) (Price £1.20 net).

INCOME AND WEALTH

Self employment income

Analyses of assessments of income tax under Schedule D relating, in the main, to self-employment income earned during 1974 have now been completed. The usual tables will be published in *Inland Revenue Statistics 1977* in due course.

In the meantime, enquiries should be addressed to:

Inland Revenue Statistics Division,
11 Duchy Rooms,
Somerset House,
Strand,
London, WC2R 1LB.

War widows' income survey

The results of the survey of war widows' incomes, personal allowances and tax liabilities in 1975/76 are now available. The survey was very similar in content to that of the Revenue's annual income survey. In addition to information about war widows' pensions, national insurance retirement and other pensions, it covered all other sources of income under the various tax schedules.

Further details are obtainable from 27 Duchy Rooms at the above address.

Wealth of individuals in the United Kingdom

A booklet showing the wealth tables for 1975 is in the course of preparation and is expected to be available soon.

The tables in the booklet, with details relating to the United Kingdom, will be similar to those in the publication for Great Britain 1974, 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 will appear in greater detail in *Inland Revenue Statistics 1977* which will be published in due course.

Reference

Estimated Wealth of Individuals in the United Kingdom 1975, when published, will be obtainable from:

The Public Enquiry Room,
Room, 8, New Wing,
Somerset House,
Strand,
London, WC2R 1LB.

ENERGY

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1977

This volume, prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy, was published in July. It employs a new style of presentation for the 96 tables and seven pages of maps and charts which, together with extensive notes, provide a comprehensive factual account of the energy economy of the United Kingdom.

Separate sections in the Digest deal with individual fuels and their related activities, while others are concerned with particular subjects such as fuel prices and foreign trade in fuels.

The first section is devoted to energy as a whole where the individual fuel components are drawn together and variously expressed in their original units and in aggregated form in terms of their coal, oil and thermal equivalents. Two additional tables this year set out the figures in Joules, a unit being increasingly adopted internationally for the measurement of energy. Other tables show the relationship between energy consumption and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The charts in this section illustrate the shares of consuming sectors in final consumption and show the changes in primary fuel consumption in the last decade.

Two new tables are introduced into the electricity section showing fuels used and electricity supplied by different types of power station.

The section covering North Sea oil and gas also includes two new tables showing crude oil production from individual fields and the output of onshore oil and gas separation plants. An expanded table in the petroleum section provides separate supply and consumption balances for crude oil and petroleum products covering each year from 1966.

British Gas Corporation

The fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the British Gas Corporation, for the financial year 1976/77, was published on 26 July, 1977. As in previous years, the body of the report summarises the main events and results for the year while the appendices give statistics for the industry from 1967/68 to 1976/77 and for the Regions for 1976/77. An innovation this year is the inclusion near the beginning of the report of a table giving a ten-year run of key statistics and performance indicators. The report costs £1.50 (net) and is available at HMSO bookshops.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Business Monitors – Annual Census of Production 1973

As the Business Monitors reporting the results of the 1973 Census of Production become available they will be brought to the attention of the readers of *Statistical News*. A list of the first of these Monitors to be published appeared in issue No. 36 and further lists appeared in issues No. 37 and No. 38. Those published since then are listed below. They 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.

<i>Business Monitor Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading</i>
PA 103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103
PA 212	Bread and flour confectionery	212
PA 213	Biscuits	213
PA 214	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214
PA 215	Milk and milk products	215
PA 232	Soft drinks	232
PA 271.2	Organic chemicals	271/2
PA 311	Iron and steel (general)	311
PA 331	Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331
PA 338	Office machinery	338
PA 339.1	Mining machinery	339/1
PA 339.2	Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery	339/2
PA 339.3	Refrigerating machinery, space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	339/3 and 4
PA 367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367
PA 368	Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use	368
PA 369.1	Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	369/1
PA 390	Engineers' small tools and gauges	390
PA 391	Hand tools and implements	391
PA 393	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393
PA 394	Wire and wire manufactures	394
PA 395	Cans and metal boxes	395
PA 396	Jewellery and precious metals	396
PA 422.1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	422/1
PA 422.2	Canvas goods and sacks and other made-up textiles	422/2
PA 443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443
PA 445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445
PA 450	Footwear	450
PA 461.1	Refractory goods	461/1
PA 461.2	Building bricks and non-refractory goods	461/2
PA 463	Glass	463
PA 469.2	Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products	469/2
PA 471	Timber	471
PA 474	Shop and office fittings	474
PA 483	Manufactured stationery	483
PA 484.2	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board	484/2
PA 485	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	485, 486
PA 489	General printing and publishing	489
PA 494.1	Toys, games and children's carriages	494/1 and 2
PA 499.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499/2

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

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

Construction industry contractors' census 1976

The annual census relating to the output and employment of private contractors in the construction industry in 1976 is due to be published in November by HMSO. The report contains seven historical tables showing the number of firms, with their employment and output, from 1971 to 1976. Also included are thirty-four detailed tables relating to employment in October 1976 and output in the third quarter of 1976. These tables present analyses by type of work, by firms' size, trade and region of registration and by craft of operative.

Reference

Private Contractors' Construction Census 1976 (HMSO) November 1977 (Price to be announced).

DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER SERVICES

New Business Monitors in the Service and Distributive series

A new Business Monitor has been added to those available in the Service and Distributive series. The reference and title is:

SD 23 Census of Distribution 1971, supplement containing regional, television, floorspace, self-service, departmental store, mail order and other tables.

The new Monitor can be purchased, price £5.25, from Government bookshops or from:

The Library,
Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent.
NPT 1XG.

Further information about statistics in this publication can be obtained from the Business Statistics Office, telephone Newport (STD Code 0633) 56111 Ext 2000.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Agricultural censuses and surveys

The June 1977 Agricultural Census

The provisional results of this census in England and Wales were published in a press notice on 17 August 1977⁽¹⁾.

Compared with June 1976, they show marginal increases in total arable, total tillage and in the total area under cereals, with wheat, oats and mixed corn showing decreases, but barley exhibiting a substantial increase. There were increases in oilseed rape and in maize cut green but decreases in beans for stockfeeding, and in the area of other fodder crops planted by 1 June. The area under potatoes increased marginally; that under horticultural crops was almost unchanged and that under sugar beet decreased slightly. The dairy herd increased over the year, but the beef herd was down. Both dairy-type and beef-type heifers showed decreases, which may, however, be overstated. The total pig breeding herd showed a fall over the year. The number of breeding ewes (including shearlings) rose, while that of lambs decreased. The egg-laying flock increased but breeding fowls and broilers decreased. Ducks also increased but geese and turkeys declined.

The provisional results for horticultural items were published in a Statistical Information Notice⁽²⁾.

The provisional results of the June Census in the United Kingdom were published in a Statistical Information Notice on 12 September, 1977⁽³⁾.

The Changing Structure of Agriculture 1968-75

This report, published in September 1977⁽⁴⁾ draws upon a wide range of statistics to illustrate the pattern of farming in the United Kingdom as it has evolved since the late sixties and early to mid-70's. It brings up to date a similar report published in 1970 (*The Changing Structure of Agriculture*, HMSO, 1970) which covered the main changes between 1960 and 1968.

The August 1977 Sample Pig Enquiry

The results of this EEC enquiry in England and Wales and in the United Kingdom were published in a Statistical Information Notice⁽⁵⁾.

References

- (1) Press Notice No 266 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (2) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 275/77) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (3) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 235/77) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (4) Press Notice No. 301 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (5) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 267/77) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Provisional results of the June 1977 Scottish Agricultural Census

Provisional results of the Scottish Agricultural Census held on 1 June 1977 were published as a Scottish Office Press Notice on 18 July 1977 (Press Notice 736/77).

The total number of cattle has fallen by 20,000 (1 per cent), the beef breeding herd declining by 17,000 (3 per cent) with beef heifers in calf falling 3,000 (5 per cent). Beef cattle over 2 years old and 1 to 2 years, however, have risen by 5,000 (4 per cent) and 14,000 (2 per cent) respectively. Animals aged between 6 months and 1 year have also increased by 11,000 (3 per cent) but the number of calves below that age has fallen by 15,000 (4 per cent). Dairy cows remained unchanged from a year earlier but there has been a fall of 6,000 (7 per cent) in heifers in calf. Other dairy cattle have fallen by 4,000 (4 per cent). The sheep flock has decreased by 220,000 (3 per cent) accounted for by a lamb crop 200,000 (6 per cent) lower than 1976. Total pig number have fallen by 29,000 (5 per cent) and the breeding herd by 5,000 (8 per cent) to 56,000 the lowest level since 1966. The tillage area has increased by 10,000 hectares (2 per cent) to 602,000 hectares, the largest area recorded since 1969. Barley crop has increased by 20,000 hectares (5 per cent) but wheat and oats both show falls of 5,000 hectares equal to 18 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. Overall, the cereal area has risen by 10,000 hectares (2 per cent). Potatoes have increased, the seed crop by 1,500 hectares (8 per cent) and the ware crop by 1,000 hectares (6 per cent). While the vegetable area has risen 500 hectares (8 per cent), the soft fruit area has not fallen appreciably. The size of the regular labour force has remained constant.

TRANSPORT

National road condition survey

Early in 1976 the Standing Committee on Highway Maintenance⁽¹⁾ proposed that a national survey of road condition should be undertaken. The objectives were to monitor road conditions on all classes of road and in the longer term to relate changes in patterns of expenditure and condition to traffic needs to determine the economically justifiable level of maintenance effort.

The Standing Committee set up an Executive Group to manage the survey. The group chairman is a county surveyor and the group consists of representatives from local authority associations and the Department of Transport.

The sample was stratified by county and road class and within each stratification a random sample of about ten sites selected. Each site was 100 metres in length and was examined for various possible surface defects. In all, some 3,700 sites were surveyed, spread over 50 of the 54 English and Welsh counties. This survey, the first of its kind on a national basis, was in the nature of a pilot survey. The sample size was too small to show up variations at a county level; however, reliable data for national estimates was obtained. The

experience and results of the first survey have been used to improve the quality and quantity of data obtained in future surveys.

The 1977 survey which has been extended to include deflection tests to determine the residual life of the road structure was carried out in all 54 counties in the summer months. The results will become available in early 1978.

The results of any one survey cannot be taken in isolation and a meaningful picture of trends in road condition will only emerge over a period of years, but it is expected that when the results of the third survey to be carried out in Spring 1978 have been analysed a start can be made in using the results to influence decisions on highway maintenance spending both on a county and a national basis.

(1) The Standing Committee on Highway Maintenance comprises representatives from local authority associations and the Department of Transport. It was set up in 1975 to co-operate in fostering increased efficiency in the administration and execution of highway maintenance.

Annual vehicle census GB 1976

The Department of Transport has issued a statistical summary of the 1976 annual vehicle census.

The publication expands the provisional figures issued earlier this year and makes available information on the vehicle stock by county, economic planning region, vehicle type and size and by year of first registration. In total there are 24 tables and 12 graphs which show various time series and vehicle survival rates.

The figures are compiled from records held at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre, Swansea, together with information received from all registration/licensing authorities in Great Britain.

Copies are available from:

The Directorate of Statistics,
Department of Transport,
Room S12/12,
2 Marsham Street,
London SW1.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National Income and Expenditure 1966-76

National Income and Expenditure 1966-76 (the *Blue Book*) was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office on 9 September 1977 price £3.95 net.

A number of changes have been introduced this year. The Public Sector section, which combined the accounts of central government, local authorities and public corporations, has been dropped but additional details of central government and local authorities' transactions combined are shown in the General

Government section (formerly entitled Combined Public Authorities). The presentation of the revenue account of life assurance and superannuation funds has been changed, with separate details now given for funded and unfunded schemes. A new table showing the housing operating account of local authorities replaces the former table of housing subsidies, and a new public sector financial account is included in the financial accounts section.

Quarterly figures for the last ten years consistent with those in the *Blue Book* were published as usual in the October issue of *Economic Trends*, which also contained tables of percentages derived from the *Blue Book* relating to the composition of total final expenditure, total domestic income and total personal income. Also given here are growth triangles (which show the annual rates of change between any given pair of years) for gross domestic product at constant factor cost and real personal disposable income in the years 1955 to 1976.

Treasury analysis of public expenditure

The September issue of *Financial Statistics* contained two supplementary tables which take the place of the Treasury Analysis of Public Expenditure formerly published each year in the National Income and Expenditure *Blue Book*⁽¹⁾.

The first table provides estimates of past expenditure at current prices in terms of the main programmes of the Public Expenditure Survey on which the Government's spending plans are based. It gives figures for the past six years on the definitions and classifications used in the last public expenditure White Paper (*The Government's Expenditure Plans*, Cmnd 6721). Total expenditure other than debt interest is analysed into the fifteen main programmes of the Survey and by spending authority. The second table provides a reconciliation with the national accounts figures of government expenditure, in the same form as the regular table 2.4 of *Financial Statistics*.

(1) Provisional estimates had been published in the August issue.

Recent improvements to output statistics

The measurement of changes in production (HMSO, 1976), No. 25 in the series of *Studies in Official Statistics* described the index of industrial production and the output-based measure of gross domestic product as compiled at mid-1975. A number of subsequent changes in methodology were set out in *Statistical News*, February 1977, pages 36.30 to 36.32. Further improvements have been made as follows:

Index of Industrial Production

The monthly output indicators for the mechanical,

instrument and electrical engineering industries have been revised back to 1970 as outlined in *Statistical News* 37.36 and described in greater detail in the May 1977 issue of *Economic Trends*.

In addition, the single indicators for 'pumps, valves and compressors' (MLH 333) and industrial (including process) plant and steelwork (MLH 341) have now been replaced by new series as follows:

Series	Weight per 1,000
Pumps	1.86
Valves	2.70
Compressors and fluid power equipment	3.37
	7.93
Constructional steelwork	5.66
Industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	14.41
	20.07

Gross domestic product

Outside the index of industrial production improvements have been made to the annual indicators used within Order XXIV *Insurance, banking, finance and business services* for MLH 860 Insurance. The new indicator for non-life insurance is the total service charge for general insurance made up of commission plus expenses of management plus other expenditure of insurers incorporated in the United Kingdom. This series is deflated by a composite price index for motor insurance, durable goods and construction costs.

Within Order XXII *Transport and communication*, indices for both transport and post and telecommunications are now published annually and seasonally adjusted separately for the quarterly index. Within Order XXV *Professional and scientific services* improvements have been made to the quarterly indicators for MLH 871 Accounting and MLH 873 Legal Services. The

quarterly series for accountancy is now derived from an interpolation and projection of the annual indicators. For legal services there are four annual indicators, the number of mortgage advances (representing conveying), the number of cases tried in Magistrates' Courts and in courts of first instance and the number of grants of probate applied for by solicitors. Previously a general employment indicator was used quarterly but this has now been replaced by two series – one being the number of mortgage advances quarterly and the other a quarterly interpolation and projection using data on the numbers employed.

Prior to *National Income and Expenditure 1966–76* (this year's Blue Book) the net output of the MLH 863 Property Managing within Order XXIV *Insurance, banking, finance and business services*, included the imputed value of rent from general government owner-occupied non-trading property, for example, schools and hospitals. This imputed rent was deducted as a cost before estimating the net output of government non-trading activities. To bring national accounts into line with international practice, the imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital has now been substituted for imputed income which formerly included rent. Capital consumption is not deducted for the purposes of calculating net output so this has led to an increase in the general government non-trading net output and a corresponding decrease for property owning and managing, etc. In terms of 1970 the value of this imputed rent was £409 million. A similar alteration has also been made to the net output of private non-profit making bodies, classified to MLH 899 Other Miscellaneous Services, and to the series *Ownership of dwellings*. The weights for gross domestic product, based on 1970 net output, have thus been adjusted to reflect these changes. The new weights are shown below:

Series	Former weight per 1,000	New weight per 1,000
Order XXIV MLH 863	82.5	73.0
Insurance, banking, finance, business		
Property owning and managing	19.8	10.3
Stock of buildings	18.0	8.5
Order XXV MLH 872	97.7	101.3
Professional and scientific services		
Education	41.7	43.7
Index of maintained schools' teachers	21.8	23.3
Number of other local authorities employees	8.1	8.6
MLH 874	30.0	31.6
Medical and dental services		
NHS hospitals wages and salaries	20.8	22.4
Order XXVI MLH 899	69.9	71.2
Miscellaneous services		
Other miscellaneous services	14.2	15.5
Order XXVII MLH 901	66.6	72.5
Public administration and defence		
National government service	41.4	42.6
Armed forces	18.6	18.8
Non-industrial civil servants	17.5	18.3
Industrial civil servants	5.3	5.5
MLH 906	25.2	29.9
Local government service		
Police	6.6	7.8
Fire service	1.5	1.8
Other local government services	17.1	20.3
Ownership of dwelling	57.2	55.9

The revised weights have little effect on the total index for gdp(o).

The published tables for the output measure of gross domestic product show, from 1970 onwards, the indices of industrial production and manufacturing adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. This adjustment is only available quarterly and annually.

General

The preceding paragraphs summarise Paper No. 3 in a series of occasional papers which updates and supplements *The measurement of changes in production*. Paper No. 1 embraces the information given in the February 1977 issue of *Statistical News*, referred to above. Paper No. 2, which discusses the impact of changing holiday patterns on the monthly index of industrial production, is available on request from:

Branch 5,
Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street,
London, SW1P 3AQ.
(Telephone: 01-233 8310).

HOME FINANCE

Savings and investment: recent developments in financing arrangements

In the Bank of England's September 1977 Bulletin there is a preliminary paper, submitted by the Bank in May of this year to the Committee to Review the Functioning of Financial Institutions chaired by Sir Harold Wilson.

The trend of the national debt in relation to national income

This article, in the September 1977 Bulletin, was prepared mainly by Miss C. V. Downton, while she was a member of the Bank's Economic Intelligence Department.

Copies of the Bank's Bulletin and off-prints of the above articles may be obtained, free of charge, from:

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

Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

In the Bank of England's September 1977 Bulletin table 11/3 deals with Public Sector borrowing requirement, domestic credit expansion and money stock.

The 'banking' month series are now shown from May 1975 onwards.

Table 22 deals with the external positions in domestic

and foreign currency of banks in groups of ten countries and Switzerland and of the foreign branches of US banks in the Caribbean Area and the Far East.

A summary table giving data for six quarters, as well as the detailed geographical analysis giving data for end-March 1977, is now included.

Estimating the effect of tax changes on revenue

The Statistics Division of the Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for providing estimates of the revenue cost or yield of changes in the personal income tax system. Until recently these estimates depended upon a partially computerised model of the tax system which produced a series of working tables from which estimates could be derived.

Over the last two years a fully computerised on-line system has been developed. It used the data derived from the annual Surveys of Personal Incomes projected consistently with the Treasury's forecasts of national income to give an estimate of the income distribution for the year ahead. By applying the income tax rates and allowances proposed for the coming year to the estimated income distribution, estimates of the total yield of tax and of the effect on the yield of different proposals can be made. The estimates can be analysed in various ways, e.g., by range of income, by marital status, etc.

The new system enables the Division to provide a fuller and speedier information service to Ministers and senior officials as an aid to decision making.

OVERSEAS FINANCE

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966-76 (the Pink Book)

The detailed figures for each of the last eleven years were published on 6 September in the latest Pink Book. This year the Pink Book has been substantially restructured to present a set of fairly self-contained sections, each with its own notes of general explanation and information on sources and methods. The sections deal with either a part of the accounts or an associated subject, for example, City earnings and transactions with the European Communities.

Among the new sections developed, one deals with the overall effect on the balance of payments of international investment – both UK private investment overseas and overseas investment in the UK private sector – taking account of finance obtained from sources other than official exchange and of all associated current account transactions.

Service items are shown for the first time at constant prices. More detail is given of interest, profits and dividends including, in particular, interest payments

and receipts on sterling balances and sterling lending, UK banks' earnings from their eurocurrency operations, interest payments on government borrowing abroad and the earnings of foreign oil companies.

A small new section includes the principal exchange rates for sterling together with explanatory notes; it also summarises the methods used in valuing in sterling various foreign currency transactions and liabilities and assets. In another section UK transactions with the IMF are set out and defined more comprehensively than in previous editions.

At the end of the Pink Book a glossary has been added to provide short definitions of terms as a convenient supplement to the detailed notes in the individual sections.

Within 'financial services', 'merchandise earnings' have been renamed 'commodity earnings' and expanded to include items from elsewhere in the accounts plus others which were not previously included. These revisions are based on the results of a survey carried out by the Bank of England.

Hitherto, transactions in services and transfers have been classified according to the UK transactor between 'government' and 'private sector (including public corporations)'; the classification of interest, profits and dividends has been between public sector and private sector, the transactions of public corporations being included within the public sector. The figures of interest, profits and dividends have now been reclassified to bring them into line with the services and transfers figures.

Reference

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966-76 (HMSO) (Price £2.95 net)

OVERSEAS TRADE

Import penetration and export performance

Estimates of import penetration and export proportions for 1968 to 1976 at a detailed (Minimum List Heading) level of manufacturing industry are given in a new series of statistics. The estimates are published in the August edition of *Economic Trends* in an article by J. D. Wells and J. C. Imber of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection. The authors discuss the problems of constructing meaningful measures. They conclude that although the results give a useful indication of trends through time, the absolute values of the ratios are of limited use for making inter-industry comparisons. Nevertheless, individual figures enable a manufacturer to compare his exports to sales ratio with the average for his own industry.

The figures show that over manufacturing as a whole import penetration (the share of the home market for

a group of products that is taken by imports) and export proportion (the share of manufacturers' sales going to export) have grown at similar rates since 1968, following the trend of world trade. Within this picture, however, there are sectors that have been particularly successful at restraining imports and promoting exports and others that have been less successful, though the reasons for this often lie in factors outside the control of the industries themselves. In the food and drink sector import penetration has actually been reduced whilst export proportions have risen, and in chemicals the export proportions have grown faster than import penetration.

At a broad sectoral level most other major industries have experienced rising import penetration that has either matched or exceeded the growth in export proportion.

It is intended to publish the series in future in a *Business Monitor*.

Inquiries to:

Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and
Consumer Protection (EcS3B),
Dean Bradley House,
Horseferry Road,
London, SW1P 2AG.

CONFERENCES

IARIW Conference, York, August 1977

The 15th biennial General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, held this year at the University of York, was organised by the Central Statistical Office in conjunction with the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection. This was only the second time that the Conference has been held in this country. The previous occasion was the very first Conference, held in Cambridge in 1949.

It proved to be a successful and popular Conference, attended by around 200 delegates from 34 different countries. The Conference sessions were spread over five days and covered many aspects of the development of national accounting. Some 60 papers were presented, the pick of which will ultimately be published in the Association's quarterly *Review of Income and Wealth*.

The next General Conference of the Association will be held in Austria in 1979.

Geocoding and computer mapping conference

A geocoding and computer mapping conference organised by the Department of Manpower Services (Northern Ireland) was held at the Department's headquarters in Belfast on 16 December 1976.

The aim of the conference was to outline develop-

ments in, and uses of, geocoding and computer mapping both within and outside government departments. It was intended, through discussion, to emphasise some of the benefits and problems of the present systems, to explore further areas where they may prove useful and to outline possible improvements.

In the event, interest in the conference exceeded expectations, with over 20 organisations (including most Northern Ireland government departments) represented by the 60 people who attended. As well as local representatives, speakers attended from the Department of Environment (London) and the University of Edinburgh.

Following the conference, a working party was established with the aim of further developing the use of both techniques in Northern Ireland.

Present developments include the addition of 13 geocode indexes covering local areas and the decision to use, at least initially, a mapping system (ELMAP) developed locally at Queen's University, Belfast.

Information on geocoding has appeared previously in *Statistical News* 25.24.

Conference papers and further information can be obtained from:

E. T. Morahan,
Planning and Research Branch,
Department of Manpower Services,
Netherleigh,
Massey Avenue,
Belfast,
BT4 2JP.
Telephone: Belfast 63244 Ext 425.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Annual Abstract of Statistics 1977

The 1977 issue of the *Annual Abstract* will be published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in December. This edition contains four hundred and sixty seven tables giving a selection of the more important statistics covering the economic, industrial and social life of the United Kingdom. A new system of numbering the tables has been introduced in this edition in order to minimise the renumbering of tables each year and a list relating the new numbers to the table numbers in the 1976 edition has been included.

Fifteen new tables have been included and four have been discontinued in the 1977 edition. A new chapter on defence was published for the first time in the 1976 issue and contained many figures that had not been previously published or appeared as an historical series for the first time. The chapter (Tables 7.1 to 7.16) has been enlarged in the 1977 edition and includes figures on defence expenditure, the size and role of the

Armed Forces, recruitment, sickness and deaths of Service personnel, fatal accidents to Service aircraft and search and rescue operations at home, Service married accommodation and land holdings by the Ministry of Defence, Service hospitals and staff and selected qualifications obtained under Service sponsorship. Detailed introductory notes explaining the coverage of the figures and terminology used are included at the beginning of the chapter.

The tables of banking statistics (Tables 17.1 to 17.11) have been revised and brought into line with the new series of banking statistics introduced in May 1975, also two new tables have been added to the section. This means that the tables mostly cover the years 1975 and 1976.

The other tables in the Abstract give annual figures as far as they are available for the years 1966-76 and a few tables give monthly figures which cover the early months of 1977.

Reference

Annual Abstract of Statistics No 114, 1977 (HMSO December 1977)
(Price to be announced).

Current cost accounting and corporate income

The *Business Economist*, vol. 9 No. 1, carried an article by John Walton discussing how, in a system of current cost accounting, you measure distributable profit. The author, while Assistant Director of the Central Statistical Office, served as an adviser to the Inflation Accounting Steering Committee under Mr. Douglas Morpeth.

The *Business Economist* is available from:

Society of Business Economists,
11 Bay Tree Walk,
Watford,
Herts.
WD1 3RX
Telephone Watford 37287

Regional Statistics, No. 13 1977

The next issue of *Regional Statistics* will be published in the middle of December. It has been compiled by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics division of government departments and presents a detailed, quantitative picture of regional variations over the country across a broad range of topics, social, demographic, and economic. It goes some way to meet the needs of regional planners, marketing managers and the many others who have regional interests.

The publication comprises fifteen sections, each dealing with a topic such as education, health or employment. This year the sections on social characteristics, transport and regional accounts have been

expanded. Regional tables on tourism, air travel, the National Travel Survey, criminal statistics, water statistics and gross domestic fixed capital formation are included for the first time in addition to new tables giving more information on subjects covered in previous editions.

Regional profiles are again included. These provide a contrast to the main body of the volume where comparisons of individual measures across the regions of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are shown. They include a selection of key statistics for each separate region including comparisons with the equivalent figures for the United Kingdom, where available. Basic county statistics are continued as a topic for special presentation. An expanded selection of indicators at county level is presented this year.

As an innovation this year, all sections, excluding regional profiles, are prefaced by some descriptive paragraphs highlighting a few of the interesting regional differences contained in the tables. There is an index of further sources and a subject index after the main body of tables. A second innovation is an appendix setting out information on sources and definitions used in all tables; this replaces the introductory notes to sections included in previous issues.

Reference

Regional Statistics, No. 13, 1977 (HMSO) Forthcoming (Price to be announced).

Financial Statistics – Explanatory handbook

A new *Explanatory handbook* was published with the October issue of *Financial Statistics*. It is a development of the *Notes and Definitions Supplement* which, in the past, appeared with the April issue.

More background material is included, with some emphasis being given to explaining methods of derivation, compilation and estimation. The relationship between tables is fully explained and further references are provided. Users are being asked to comment on the content of the handbook and to make suggestions for future editions.

The Central Statistical Office has launched a campaign to promote *Financial Statistics* and the *Explanatory handbook*. A small leaflet has been produced which answers the question, 'What is *Financial Statistics*?' This is being distributed to major companies, stockbrokers, building societies and local authorities and will also go out with copies of *Economic Trends* and the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*.

Economic Trends

Two articles of special interest to readers of *Statistical News* have appeared in recent issues of *Economic Trends*. The first of these, 'Developments in National

Accounts'⁽¹⁾, describes the likely areas of future development in national accounts and related statistics as seen by two members of the Government Statistical Service who have been closely involved in this work.

As the authors explain in the introduction to the article, the official statistician tries to respond to the demands by users of statistics for additional information, more reliable data, more timely figures, changes in classification or presentation and so on, in a constructive and responsible manner. He must consider the costs involved, including of course those falling on the businesses or households providing data, in relation to the benefits likely to arise from the information becoming available.

The article is organised in six main sections covering developments in relation to the United Nations system of national accounts, the data base underlying conjunctural analysis and forecasting, inflation and the measurement of quantum changes, possible extensions of national accounts' boundaries, the need for supplementary information by users and the storage and dissemination of national accounts data.

The second article, 'Ownership of company shares – a new survey'⁽²⁾, analyses the fall in individuals' shareholdings in listed companies and the rise in the percentage held by financial companies and institutions.

The survey covers ordinary shares of UK companies listed on the Stock Exchange. On 31 December 1975, the date for which the latest survey was made, the total market value of these shares was £45 billion. The detailed figures given in *Economic Trends* provided the latest comprehensive information about how these shares were distributed between the various categories of owner such as persons, insurance companies, pension funds, investment trusts, charities and so on. As well as helping to throw more light on the ownership of company shares and on the distribution of wealth, the results will help in the construction of balance sheets for the main sectors of the economy.

References

(1) *Economic Trends*, July 1977 (HMSO) (Price £1.95 net).

(2) *Economic Trends*, September 1977 (HMSO) (Price £1.95 net).

Off-prints from *Economic Trends*

A limited number of off-prints of articles from *Economic Trends* are now available and may be obtained from:

The Publications Unit,
Central Statistical Office,
Government Offices,
Great George Street,
London, SW1P 3AQ.
Tel: 01-233 7596

Articles recently published include:

- July: Developments in the National Accounts.
August: The home and export performance of United Kingdom industries.
September: Survey of company shares' registers.

Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics

A new Welsh Office publication, *Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics*, which gives for the first time in one volume detailed information on this important field, was published in September 1977. Recent trends in the local government financial sphere are highlighted in a series of 33 tables supported by diagrams and notes.

The publication is divided into eight main sections, with section I as a summary. In section II the income and expenditure of local authorities in Wales is detailed; categories covered include rate fund services, the housing revenue account, trading services and the wages, salaries and superannuation positions. Section III illustrates recent and anticipated local authority public expenditure within the responsibilities of the Secretary of State for Wales, while section IV deals with authorities' estimated revenue and expenditure positions in 1976/77, both by service and by individual authority area. Rate support grant and supplementary grant payments in recent years are presented in section V together with, for 1975/76, a service analysis of specific grants and subsidies. Section VI deals with local authority borrowing, with sections VII and VIII detailing rates, rateable values and rate rebates.

Appendices provide, in the main, a further analysis of some of the information presented in the main body of the document: appendix 1 breaks down into finer categories some elements of authorities' outturn of income and expenditure in 1975/76 (summarised in section II) and appendix 2 a detailed classification of rateable values. Finally, a glossary of the major terms used is given at the end of the publication together with detailed notes on some of the major statistical sources.

Ray, G. F. – *The 'real' price of primary products*

This article traces the course of world commodity prices back to the middle of the 19th century and attempts to assess the changes in their purchasing value by deflating them by the export prices of manufactured goods. The purchasing power of commodity prices was in decline over long periods but they usually regained their earlier real value, or improved on it, in powerful upsurges of which the 1972–74 boom was the most recent; it was also unique in peacetime and ever since, though with fluctuations, the purchasing value of commodities has been retained at a relatively high level.

National Institute Economic Review, August 1977, Vol. 3/77, (No. 81), pp. 72–76 (English).

Surrey, M. J. C. and Ormerod, P. A. – *Formal and informal aspects of forecasting with an econometric model*

The construction of an economic forecast involves a blend of the use of a set of formal equations summarising, to the best of the model-builders' ability, the dominant characteristics of the past behaviour of the economy, together with a complex set of judgements about the way in which these equations have recently behaved and are likely to behave over the forecast period. The authors, in common with other forecasters, have published papers about the characteristics of their formal model and about particular equations, but little about the rather flexible way in which the model is actually used to produce a forecast. This article is an attempt to redress the balance. *National Institute Economic Review*, August 1977, Vol. 3/77, (No. 81), pp. 67–71 (English).

Health and Safety Statistics 1975

Published in September 1977, this is the first of an annual series by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) relating to health and safety at work. Subjects covered include international comparisons of fatal accidents, disease statistics and industrial injury and death benefit claims and awards.

Reference

Health and Safety Statistics 1975 (HMSO) (Price £1.75 net).

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Appointments and changes

Mr. W. N. T. Roberts, Chief Statistician in the Department of Energy is on secondment to a consultancy appointment with the UN Statistical Office from 1 September 1977.

Mr. J. Craig, Statistician in the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, was promoted to Chief Statistician, Population Statistics Division 2, on 5 September 1977.

Mr. J. J. M. Harris, Statistician in the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection was promoted to Chief Statistician in the Department of Health and Social Security on 1 September 1977 and becomes head of Branches SR4 and SR6.

Mr. Geoffrey Thomas, recently retired as Head of the Social Survey Division in the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, was appointed as Consultant to the Department of the Environment on 8 August 1977 in connection with the National Dwelling and Housing Survey.

Alphabetical Index

The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number, e.g. 31.30 signifies number 31, page 30.

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.

- accounting for inflation, 31.39
- accommodation, attitudes to letting of, 39.3 (A)
- addresses, business classified list, 34.37
- age: effect on differential response in Family Expenditure Survey, 39.7 (A)
- aggregate materials, forecasts of the demand for, 33.25
- agricultural and food statistics:
A guide to sources,
Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture 1974-75, 34.40
Statistics for England and Wales 1974, 37.36
- agricultural censuses and surveys
April sample pig enquiry, 34.40, 38.37
December census, 31.36, 33.25, 34.40, 37.35
in Scotland, 33.26, 34.40, 35.40, 36.35, 37.36, 38.37
June census, 31.36, 32.29, 33.26, 35.39, 36.35, 39.29
October census of vegetables and flowers, 33.25, 37.35
Sample pig enquiry, 32.29, 33.26, 35.39
September sample livestock enquiry, 36.35
The Changing Structure of Agriculture, 1968-1975, 39.30
- agricultural labour, 35.38
- agricultural machinery census, 33.26
- agricultural rents in England and Wales, 34.41
- agriculture, Welsh statistics, 35.40
- aid to developing countries, 33.7 (A), 38.40
- airports in England and Wales, 36.34
- applied statistics courses for developing countries, 36.38
- average earnings, index of, 32.27, 33.22
- average salaries
index of, 32.27
in production industry, 32.27, 34.34
- Aviation, ICAO sixth session report, 33.33
39.38
- balance of payments
domestic implications of financing deficit, 29.35
drawing the line in the accounts, 36.7 (A)
exchange rate, 35.43, 37.41
'green pound', 37.40
new presentation, 34.43
sea transport in, 35.27 (A)
United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1965-75, 35.44
United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966-76, 39.33
- balance sheets, national and sector, 35.1 (A)
Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, 37.39, 38.40
- births, illegitimate, 39.21
- births, multiple, 34.29
- borrowing from abroad, UK official short and medium-term, 33.31
- Box-Jenkins, a development in official forecasting, 32.14 (A)
- brick making industry, capacity, 31.36, 36.18 (A)
British Aid Statistics, 32.29, 36.37
- British Industries: A Comparison of Performance, 38.27
- British Labour Statistics: Year Book 1974*, 35.39
- business addresses, list of, 34.37
- Business Monitor series, 31.36, 31.37, 32.27, 33.23, 33.24, 33.25, 34.36, 36.32, 37.37, 38.38, 39.29
- Business Statistics Office, forms of retention, 31.42
- cancer
mortality, 31.31
registrations, 31.31
- capital expenditure, manufacturers', by regions, 33.30, 36.35
- capital finance, cost of, 34.42
- catering, annual inquiry, 1977, 35.41
- Census of Distribution, 33.30, 36.32

- Census of Population,
 - automatic editing of, 37.10 (A)
 - census tests, 34.30, 37.27, 38.34
- Census of Population 1971,
- Census of Population 1981, 39.21
 - persons with qualifications in engineering technology and science, 34.33
 - Scotland, 31.29, 32.22, 33.17
 - small area statistics, 37.29
- Census of Production
 - annual 1970, 33.23
 - annual 1972, 31.35, 32.27, 33.23, 36.32
 - 1973, 36.32
 - central and local government statistical liaison committee, Scottish, 34.42
- Census in the South Seas, 38.25 (A)
- Central Register of Businesses, 31.7 (A)
- Central Statistical Office, publications of, 37.15 (A), 39.36
- Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 38.13 (A)
- Civil Aviation Authority Statistics*, 31.38, 36.33
- classification
 - education international standard of, 33.19
- classified list of business addresses, 34.37
- Commercial and Industrial Property, 1975, Facts and Figures*, 34.39
- companies
 - appropriation accounts, 35.43
 - industrial and commercial, 37.1 (A)
- company
 - finance, 31.40, 37.39
 - profitability, trends in, 33.31
 - shares, ownership of, survey, 39.36
- compensation for personal injury, 31.1 (A)
- computing, see data processing
- construction industry
 - contractors' census 1976, 39.29
 - historic series of orders and output, 34.39
 - price indices in, 32.5 (A)
 - private contractors' census 1974 and 1975, 32.29, 37.38
 - revised statistics for, 38.42
- consumer
 - credit grantors' inquiry, 33.31
 - purchasing power parities, 34.43
- crime, measurement of, 35.34
- criminal statistics, offences involving firearms, 36.25
 - Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1976*, 39.25
- current cost accounting, 36.35
- cyclical indicators, 36.1(A)
- data processing
 - CSO computer seminar, 37.42
- International Association for Statistical Computing, 37.42
 - Package X, 37.42
- deaths
 - by cause, 34.29
 - from leukaemia, 33.17
 - Mortality Surveillance, England and Wales 1968-1976 (OPCS)*, 39.22
- Defence, Ministry of, new British standards on sampling inspection, 31.26 (A)
- development control, local authorities' development planning decisions, 35.37
- Distribution, census of 1971, 33.30
 - Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, 31.34, 34.34
- distribution, banking and insurance, labour cost survey, 34.33
- distribution of income, 34.42
 - and wealth, 33.32
- distribution and other services, 39.29
- distributive trades, development in the statistics of, 31.11 (A)
- doctors' and dentists' remuneration, 31.32
- domestic credit expansion and the money supply, 37.39
- earnings
 - agricultural, 35.38
 - average index of, 33.22
 - change in, 37.33
 - distribution of, 36.30
 - New Earnings Survey 1976*, 34.34, 36.30
 - New Earnings Survey 1977*, 37.33, 39.27
 - regional, 31.34, 36.30
 - Economic Trends*, review of, 29.36
- education
 - assessing teacher demand, 38.16 (A)
 - attitudes of school leavers, 35.36
 - international standard classification of, 33.19
 - publications of the Department of Education and Science, 37.43
 - projected schools' population, 35.36
 - Scottish statistics, 38.35
 - statistics users, conference on, 36.28
 - teachers, statistics of, 31.32
- elderly, the,
 - housing for, 39.5 (A)
 - staff in homes for, 39.25
- electoral statistics, 33.18
- electricity
 - generating plant, survey of stand-by, 34.35
- employment
 - new estimates of, by industry, 31.32, 35.37
 - public and private sectors, 33.21, 37.33
 - self-employment income, 39.28
 - special schemes, 39.26

- Survey in the United Kingdom, 37.44
- unemployment, rates by age, 39.27
- energy
 - balances, 35.10 (A), 37.35
 - co-efficient and ratio, 34.34
 - elasticities, 37.35
- Energy Papers, 37.35
- Energy Statistics, Digest of United Kingdom*, 31.34, 34.34, 39.28
- Energy Trends*,
 - changes in, 33.22
- engineering
 - improvements to statistics, 37.36
 - persons with qualifications in, 34.33
- environment in which statistical offices will work in ten years time, 38.1 (A)
- environmental statistics, digest of, 37.38
- equal pay, 31.34, 37.33
- Estimated wealth of Individuals in the United Kingdom*, 39.28
- European Communities
 - Agricultural Statistics, 31.37, 33.27
 - farm accounts network, 35.23 (A)
 - purchasing power, 38.41
 - Social Accounts, 31.31
 - statistical publications, selected bibliography, 32.24, 33.33, 34.43, 35.45, 36.39
 - surveys of retail prices, 34.43
 - the 'green pound', 37.40
- exchange rates, 36.38, 37.41
- export entry forms, 31.41
- export prospects survey, 37.40, 38.7 (A)
- external assets and liabilities, UK inventory of, 34.43

- Family Expenditure Survey*
 - and estimates of the redistribution of income, 39.8 (A)
 - and the retail price indices, 37.34
 - a study of differential response, 31.16 (A)
 - 1975 Report*, 35.33
 - comparison with the national accounts, 38.37
- family formation surveys, 33.17
- family income supplement, 31.43
- farm
 - produce, output and utilisation, 31.36
 - rents in England and Wales, 34.41
- fertility, report for Scotland, 35.32
- fifth form girls: their hopes for the future, 31.43
- finance houses, quarterly inquiry to, 33.32
- Financial Statistics: new Explanatory Handbook*, 39.36
- fixed assets
 - improvement to estimates, 35.42
 - stock of, 35.42
- floorspace statistics, 35.37
- flow of funds, 36.37
- food
 - orchard fruit census 1977, 37.36
 - consumption levels in the United Kingdom, 34.39
- fuel
 - primary definition of, 34.35
 - purchases, 34.35

- General Household Survey, 33.18, 39.23
- gilt-edged stocks, yield curves, 34.42
- Government Statistical Service
 - reorganisation in Central Statistical Office, 33.34
- government statistics, survey into use, 38.19 (A)
- graduates
 - employment of those who were university, 1958-74, 33.21
 - National Survey of 1970 graduates, 39.27
 - new in 1976, 34.33
- 'green pound', 37.40
- grid references, occasional paper on, 37.28
- Gross Domestic Product, annual indicators, 39.32
- Guide to Official Statistics*, 35.45

- Health and Safety Statistics 1975*, 39.37
- Health and Social Security, Department of,
 - statistical series from, 36.27, 37.32, 38.30
- homeless, housing for, 39.5 (A)
- homelessness statistics, 35.6 (A)
- homicide statistics, 32.24
- hospital in-patient statistics, 34.31
- hotels, 1977 catering inquiry, 35.41
- house condition surveys, 31.30, 39.5 (A)
- house prices and advances, 34.38
- household composition: effect on differential response in Family Expenditure Survey, 39.9 (A)
- household, Runcorn census, 37.41
- Housing, survey, 39.26
- Housing and Construction Statistics*, 38.43
- Housing statistics: recent developments, 39.3 (A)

- ICAO Sixth session, 33.33
- immigration,
 - from New Commonwealth, 39.21
 - immigrants in labour market, 37.32
- import penetration, 39.34
- incapacity statistics, 31.32, 34.32
- income and wealth, Inland Revenue booklets, 33.32
- income surrogate for small areas, 32.25, 37.34
- income
 - distribution of, 1973/74, 33.32, 34.42
 - 1974/75, 37.34
 - self-employment income, 39.28
 - war-widows' income, survey of, 39.28

- industrial production, index of, 39.31
 - improvements to, 36.31
 - for Scotland, 34.37, 38.38
- industrial relations at the workplace, survey of, 33.22
- industrial stoppages in manufacturing, 36.29, 37.33
- industry, purchases by, 38.37
- infectious diseases, 31.32
- inflation, accounting for, 31.39
- Inland Revenue**
 - new booklets, 33.32
- input-output
 - statistics, 33.25
 - summary tables, 1972, 35.42
 - Tracing inter-industry transactions, the tables, 33.1 (A)
- Inter-industry transactions, tracing, 33.1 (A)
- investment currency market, 35.44

- labour
 - costs, 31.34, 34.33
 - force, changing structure of, 32.26
 - force projections, 32.26, 38.36
- Labour Statistics Year Book 1974*, 35.39
- leisure, 33.18
- library statistics, 32.24
- List of Principal Statistical Series and Publications*, amendments, 31.44, 32.36, 33.36, 34.46, 35.48
- local and regional statistics, 36.38
- local authority
 - Outer Metropolitan area, 34.42
 - vital statistics, 34.29
- London weighting, new indices, 34.34, 38.36

- manpower
 - articles on planning, 31.33, 32.26, 33.21, 34.32, 36.29, 37.32, 38.36, 39.26
- manufacturing industry
 - capital expenditure by region, 33.30, 36.35
 - industrial stoppages in, 36.29
- manufacturing units by size of employment, 33.24
- market sector analysis for Scotland, 37.37
- marriage and divorce, 33.17
- mental illness
 - and mental handicap statistics, 32.22, 34.31, 35.35
- methodology
 - application of statistics in the aircraft department, 32.31
 - Box-Jenkins forecasting approach, 32.14 (A)
 - five per cent sample of building society mortgages, 32.32
 - accounting for inflation, 31.39
 - national accounts comparisons, 32.31
 - physical changes in manufacturers' stocks, 32.31
 - Royal Statistical Society study group, 32.33
- metrication
 - report by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 37.24 (A)
- migration within Great Britain, 34.17 (A), 39.21
- milk, economics of production, 35.40
- mineral statistics, 31.43
- money supply, 37.39
- mortality
 - statistics, accident and violence, 34.29
 - areas, 34.29
 - surveillance, 37.29, 39.22
- mortgage advances and house prices, 34.38
- motor vehicles, census of, 1975, 33.29, 39.31
- Munich centre for advanced training in applied statistics, 36.38

- National debt in relation to national income, 39.33
- National dwelling and housing survey, 39.26
- National Food Survey*,
 - differential response rates in, 35.18 (A)
- National Health Service, allocation of resources, 37.31
- National Income and Expenditure*
 - 1965-75, 35.42
 - 1966-76, 39.31
- national income accounts, change in presentation, 37.83
- National Institute Economic Review*, 31.41, 32.33, 36.38, 37.43, 39.37
- National Travel Survey, 1972/73*, 35.41
- New Earnings Survey 1976*, 34.34, 39.27
- North Sea oil and gas, 32.1 (A), 37.41
- Northern Ireland
 - Census of retail distribution, 31.37
 - employment, 31.33
 - Statistical Review of Agriculture*, 34.40

- Occupational mortality, 39.1 (A)
- Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, article on, 34.29
 - publications of, 37.29
 - library, 37.30
- Outer Metropolitan area, revision of, 34.42
- output statistics, recent improvements, 36.30, 39.31
- overseas aid, 32.39, 33.7 (A), 38.40
- overseas trade
 - forecast for United Kingdom 1980-1985, 33.32
 - import penetration, 39.34
 - Statistics of Trade through United Kingdom Ports* 35.44

- Peers' expenses allowances, 38.36
 - personal income, 38.36
 - personal saving ratio, 33.31, 37.39
 - personal social services statistics,
 - classification of, 37.30
 - persons qualified in engineering, technology and science, 33.21, 34.33
 - pollution, river, survey of in England and Wales, 32.34
 - population
 - and the social services, 38.42
 - automatic editing of census, 37.10 (A)
 - census reports – see *Census of Population*
 - census tests, 34.30, 38.34
 - changing age structure, 33.17
 - density and concentration in Great Britain, 1931–61, 31.28
 - estimates – changes in methodology, 38.35
 - immigrants, 39.21
 - life expectancy, 39.9
 - mid-1975 estimates, 33.17
 - projections, 34.29
 - projections by regions and counties, 34.29, 39.23
 - projections, Scotland, 35.32, 39.23
 - sub-national projections, 31.28
 - Trends*, 33.17, 34.29, 35.32, 37.29, 38.34, 39.21
 - Port Statistics, Annual Digest*, 33.30
 - Price Indices for Current Cost Accounting*, 36.36
 - prices, international comparisons, 34.43
 - Principal Statistical Series and Publications*, List of amendments, 31.44, 32.36, 33.36, 34.44
 - private sector, employment in, 37.33
 - Production, Census of
 - for 1970, 34.36
 - for 1972, 31.35, 36.32
 - for 1973, 36.32
 - for 1974, 36.32
 - for 1975, 36.33
 - property, commercial and industrial, 34.39
 - prosperity, indicators of local, 32.9 (A)
 - public expenditure White Paper, 33.30
 - public sector
 - debt, 35.43, 38.39
 - employment, 33.21, 37.33
 - purchases by industry, 38.37
 - purchasing power in the EEC, 34.43, 38.41
 - qualified manpower**
 - based on 1971 census, 35.38
 - National survey of 1970 graduates, 39.27
 - new supply of, 33.21
 - persons with qualifications in engineering technology and science, 34.33
 - statistics, articles on, 36.12 (A)
 - quality control, military standards of, 31.26 (A)
 - RAF manpower, 37.22 (A)
 - rebasings, retail prices index, 32.25
 - Regional Statistics, No. 12 1976*, 36.38
 - Regional Statistics, No. 13, 1977*, 39.34
 - regions
 - migration between, 34.17 (A)
 - population projections, 34.29, 39.23
 - rents, local authority and new town, England and Wales, 33.19
 - Rent Acts, review of, 39.4 (A)
 - Research 1975–76*, 37.43
 - research and development, 38.39
 - retail prices index, a guide to the, 32.25
 - calculating weights for, 37.34
 - retail sales
 - annual inquiry, 1977, 35.41
 - road condition survey, 39.30
 - road mileage statistics, 36.33
 - Royal Commission on Civil Liability, and Compensation for Personal Injury, 31.1 (A)
 - Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, 35.39
 - Royal Navy
 - applications of statistics in the aircraft department, 32.31
 - Royal Statistical Society study group, 32.33
 - statistical users' conference, 36.28
- salaries, average in production industries, 32.37, 34.34
 - estimate of wages, separately from, 34.34
 - ministers' and MPs', 35.39
 - school-leavers, projections to 1981, 34.33
 - schools, projected population, 35.36
 - Scotland
 - agricultural census
 - December, 33.26, 37.36
 - June, 33.26, 35.32, 36.35, 39.30
 - agricultural machinery census, 33.26
 - April pig sample census, 34.40, 38.37
 - August pig sample census, 33.26, 36.35
 - Census, 1971, 31.29, 33.17, 39.23
 - educational statistics, 38.35
 - fertility report, 35.32
 - index of industrial production for, 34.37, 38.38
 - local Government districts, classification of, 39.12 (A)
 - market sector analysis, 37.37
 - population projections to 1991, 35.32
 - Registrar General's Weekly Return*, 33.17
 - social work in, 32.23
 - Scottish central and local government statistical liaison committee, 34.42
 - Scottish Economic Bulletin*, 34.37, 37.37
 - Scottish Social Work Statistics, 1974*, 34.32

Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables, 1975, 35.40
sea transport in the balance of payments, 35.27 (A)
secondary school teachers – a new survey and mathematical model for assessing teacher demand, 38.16 (A)
Sex Discrimination Act, 37.33
shareholdings in companies, survey of, 31.40, 39.36
social sciences, statistical package for, 35.35
Social Security Statistics, 32.23, 38.29
social statistics
 General household survey, 1974, 39.24
 National dwelling and housing survey, 39.26
 recently available series and publications, 38.29
 Scottish social work, 32.23, 34.32
Social Trends, 31.30, 32.23, 35.34, 36.25, 39.23
South Seas Census, 38.25 (A)
Standard Industrial Classification, 37.37
statistical publications of the EEC, selected bibliography, 32.34, 33.33, 34.43, 36.39
Statistical Series and Publications, List of Principal, amendments, 31.44, 32.36, 33.36, 34.46
student flows, measurement of, 36.15 (A)
supplementary benefit take up, 35.35
survey of stand-by electricity generating plant, 34.35
survey control unit, CSO, 31.22 (A), 31.41, 32.35, 33.34, 34.44, 35.46, 36.41, 37.45, 38.31, 39.19

taxes and social security contributions, international comparisons, 35.43

tax changes, effect on revenue, 39.33
teacher demand, 38.16 (A)
teachers, non-university, 31.32
three-day week, report on the effects of, 34.38
town and country planning floorspace statistics, 35.37
trade, forecast United Kingdom international, 1980–1985, 33.32
traffic and transportation surveys, 31.38, 37.19 (A)
Transport Statistics Great Britain 1965–1975, 37.38
Road mileage statistics in England and Wales, 36.33
Travel Survey, National, 1972/73, 35.41
travel-to-work, 34.29

unemployed

 characteristics of, 34.33, 38.35
 the unregistered, 36.29

unemployment

 and changed relationship between vacancies, 36.29
 and vacancy statistics, 31.33, 32.26, 35.37
 international statistics, 35.37
 rates by age, 39.27
 statistics, 33.20

unfair dismissal cases in 1975, 34.33

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1965–75, 35.44

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966–76, 39.33

United Kingdom external assets and liabilities, an inventory of
 at end-1975, 34.43
 at end-1976, 38.40

United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1973, 31.43

University graduates 1958–74, employment of, 33.21

University graduates 1970, survey of, 39.27

wage drift, 31.34

wage rates, indices of, 37.33, 38.36

wages

 estimates of, separately from salaries, 34.34

Wales, agricultural statistics, 35.40

War widows' income, survey of, 39.28

waste disposal 1974/75 survey, 36.34

wealth and income distribution, 33.32

Wealth tables for 1975, 39.28

Wealth of individuals in the United Kingdom, Estimated, 39.28

Welsh local government financial statistics, 39.37

work stoppages, incidence of, 33.21

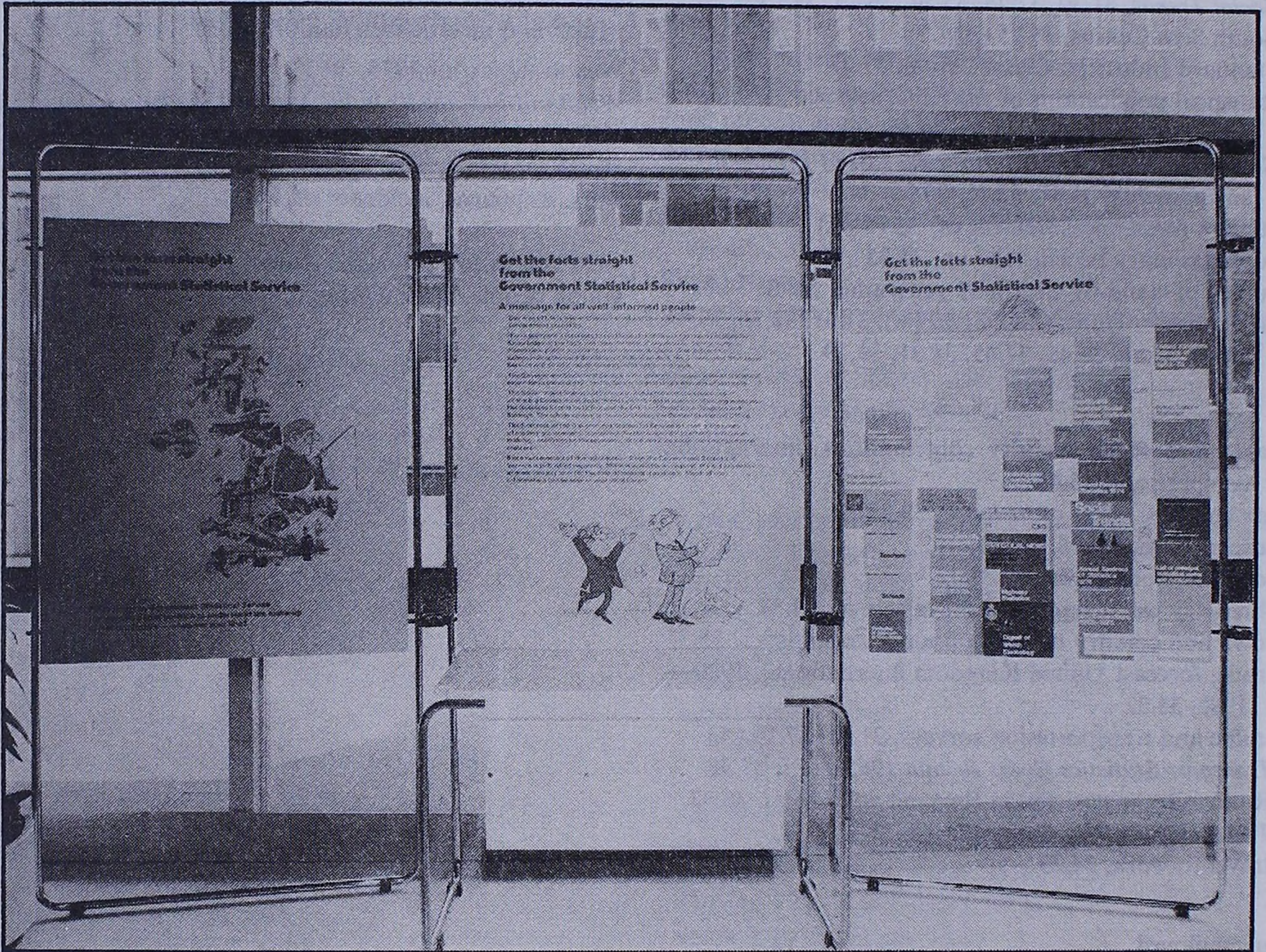
yield curves for gilt-edged stocks, 34.42

young people, commentary in *Social Trends*, 39.23



The Government

Available free of charge

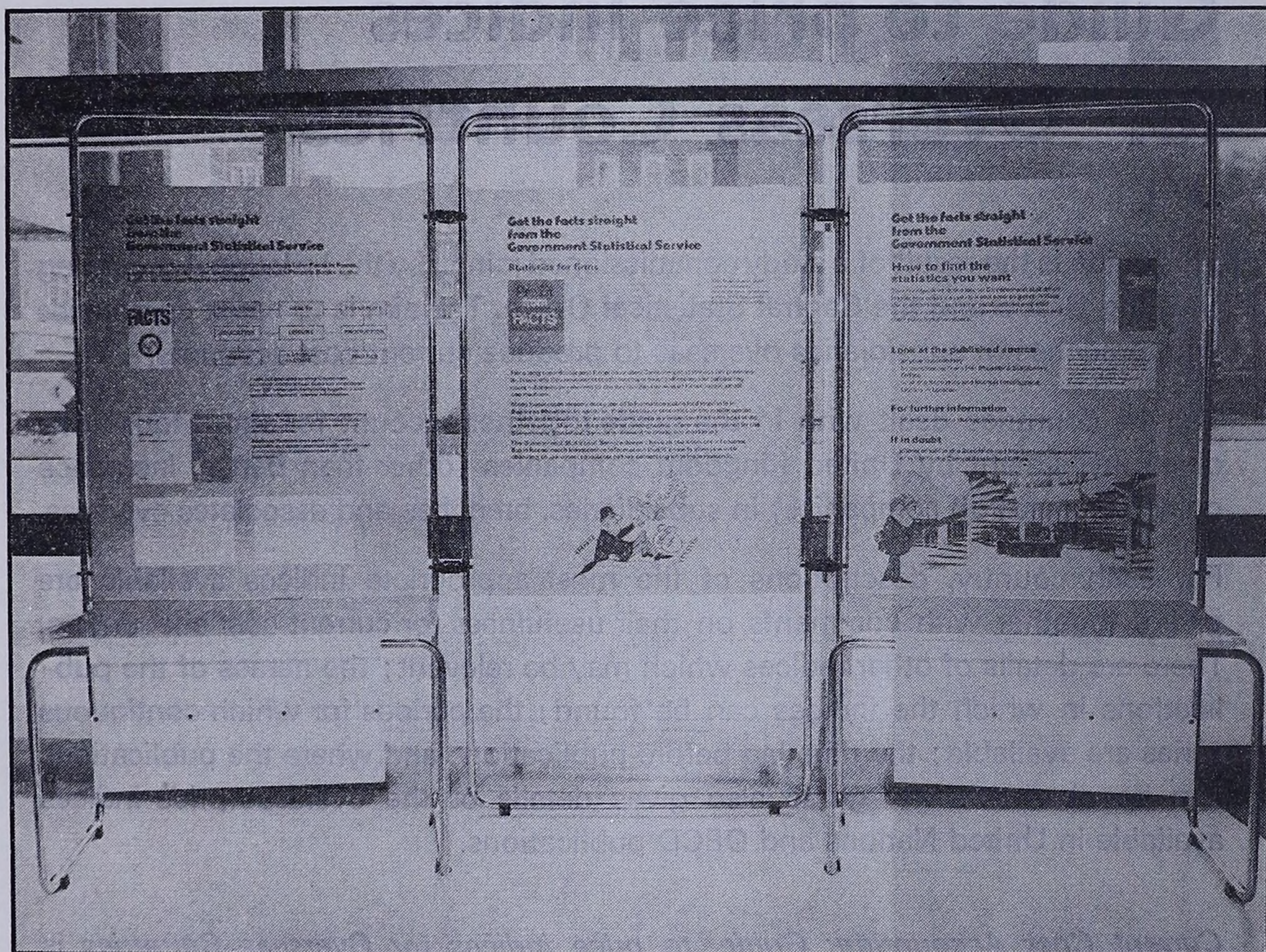


This is the Government Statistical Service Display. It's designed to appeal to a wide audience. To tell people what the GSS is – and what it has to offer.

The Display is available now – free of charge – to suitable organisations. It's intended for use at functions (conferences, seminars etc) attended by people who may be interested in official statistics – or for showing in libraries, universities, colleges etc.

Statistical Service Display

to suitable organisations



The Display is some 20 feet long overall but can be arranged in several different ways. It's colourful and interesting. And it is backed up with a selection of attractive and informative booklets.

For further details and an application form write to:

**J B Wright, Principal Information Officer, Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.**

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Current Cost Accounting Guide to price indices for Overseas Countries

This guide is the result of a study commissioned jointly by the Inflation Accounting Steering Group and the Central Statistical Office. The aim is to assist companies with branches or subsidiaries overseas to produce current cost accounts.

The 14 countries dealt with in the guide together account for about four-fifths of all investment by United Kingdom companies (other than banks, insurance companies and oil companies) in subsidiaries, branches and associates overseas.

For each country, descriptions of the most appropriate indices available are given, together with comments on their usefulness for current cost accounting. There are details of other indices which may be relevant; the names of the publications in which the indices can be found; the periods for which continuous series are available; the time lag before publication; and where the publications can be obtained. The guide also gives details of the overseas price indices available in United Nations and OECD publications.

Current Cost Accounting: Guide to price indices for Overseas Countries is available from any Government Bookshop (see addresses on back cover) or through booksellers, price £1.60 net; £1.72 including postage.

ISBN 0 11 630163 5

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*

80p net

Annual subscription £3.64 including postage

ISBN 0 11 723293 9

ISSN 0017-3630