STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Tenth Session
Item 15 of the Provisional Agenda

BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
(Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General)

1.   The Statistical Commission decided, at its ninth session, that a list of
basic statistical series should be devised which would be of assistance to
statistically less advanced countries in developing an integrated system of
statistics in the course of their economic and social development. The Commission
indicated that in order to serve this purpose, coupled with the list should be a
discussion of the uses of each of the statistical series in programming and assess-
ing development and on the relation of the various series to one another. The
series to be included in the list, while taking account of the limitations in
statistical resources, should also be sufficiently extensive to cover the main
economic and social problems of the less developed countries and to provide indica-
tors of the rate of economic growth and changes in conditions of living. It was
felt that this approach would provide materials which should be helpful to the less
advanced countries in selecting the statistical series to be compiled at different
stages in their development, which were most pertinent to their own needs and
circumstances. The Commission emphasized that care should be taken that the list
of basic statistical series would not be construed as a minimum or standard list
and that it might not be possible to attach generally applicable priorities to the
different statistical series.

2.   Accordingly the paper, Draft List of Basic Statistics for Economic and Social
Development, E/CN.3/L.41, was prepared and circulated to countries and members of

58-06736

the United Nations family for comment. In addition to a draft list of basic statistical series, this paper included textual discussion of the uses in development efforts and the relations to one another of these series. Considerable attention was also given in the paper to methods of gathering the statistical series and to the relative difficulties and broad orders of priority of doing this. Comments were received from statistically less advanced, as well as other, countries and from all interested members of the United Nations family.[1] The draft list of basic statistical series set out in Annex I is a revision of the list of series in the paper, E/CN.3/L.41, resulting from the comments which were received.

3.   The comments received on the paper, E/CN.3/L.41, indicate that it furnishes valuable and realistic guidance to statistically less advanced countries in developing the statistical series which they need in connexion with programmes for economic and social development. Practically no suggestions were received that statistical series listed in the paper be excluded and few proposals were made that series should be added to those listed. The consensus was that the discussion in the paper of the uses of and relations between the individual series, in combination with the description of methods and relative difficulties of collecting them, would be of assistance to statistically less advanced countries in deciding on the statistics which they should seek and the order in which they might proceed in this endeavour. In fact, some of these countries, in commenting on the paper, stated that they had already employed the draft paper to inventory their body of available statistics and that it suggested ways in which they might advantageously utilize and analyse many of these series.

4.   Nevertheless, a few statistically advanced countries and members of the United Nations family believed that, because of the number of series covered, it would be useful to set out orders of priority for the different fields of statistics or for the individual series of each field more definite than those already given in the paper, E/CN.3/L.41. Despite considerable experimentation, this has not been

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1/   Comments on the paper, Draft List of Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Social Development, were received from the following countries and areas: Argentina, Brazil, France, French Overseas Territories, Gambia, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialists Republic, United States of America. Comments on the paper and/or on earlier versions of it were received from the following members of the United Nations family: FAO, ICAO, ILO, IMF, UNESCO, WHO.

found feasible in view of the differences in circumstances, resources and needs of the countries concerned. It is noteworthy that one country although recognizing the value of a more definite order of priority, came to the same conclusion in commenting on the paper. Nor was it found practicable to transfer, as was suggested, the discussion in the draft paper of the relative difficulties and broad priorities from the text to the annexed list. It should also be noted that comments suggested the need to stress the dangers of attempting to gather too wide/range of series at the expense of the reliability of the series and that this point will be emphasized in the revision of the text of the paper.

5. Most commentators agreed with the exclusion of systems of national accounts from the series included in the paper, E/CN.3/L.41, primarily because of the extensive amount of data required in preparing these accounts. They felt, however, that emphasis should be placed on the value of maintaining as an objective the ultimate compilation of a set of national accounts for the development of inter-related and consistent statistics on each aspect of the economy.

6. There was a consensus among commentators as to the need for adding a few statistical series to the list set out in the paper, E/CN.3/L.41 - for example, decennial data on the ethnic or nationality characteristics of the population classified according to sex and age or annual figures of the number of patients in hospitals on a specific day. Some of the comments received also indicated that the description of some of the statistical series listed in the paper needed to be clarified - for example, a number of the series listed for agriculture. The list set out in Annex I differs from the list in the paper, E/CN.3/L.41, in these few but important respects. Also in view of the comments received, two statistical series listed in the paper, E/CN.3/L.41, - namely, index numbers of sales prices received by exporters and of purchase prices paid by importers - do not appear in the annexed list.

7. A number of the statistical series that individual commentators proposed be listed, were not added to the basic list because these statistics although useful, were too difficult or burdensome to gather. However, the usefulness of having some of these data has been indicated in the notes which are part of the basic list. This will be done in the revised textual discussion in the case of some of the other series which were not appropriate to the basic list. In addition to the needed revisions in the text of the paper, E/CN.3/L.41, that are noted above, the comments

received call for some changes in the presentation of the discussion of the uses
of and relations to one another of the basic statistical series and the methods
and difficulties of gathering these series which are largely editorial in character.

8.   The Statistical Commission may wish to request the Secretary-General:

  (a) To revise the list of basic statistical series set out in Annex I in
       order to reflect the views of the Commission at its tenth session,

  (b) To circulate the list with an accompanying text designed to show the
       uses of the different series and the relations between the series and
       drawing attention to specific methods and problems of collection,

  (c) To publish the resulting document for use by countries which are
       endeavouring to evolve integrated systems of statistics in terms of
       their own circumstances and needs for data in programmes of economic
       and social development.

ANNEX I.   REVISED DRAFT LIST OF BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
I - The Population			
A. Number of persons during a specific day classified by:1/ 1. Marital status, sex and age; 2. Literacy, sex and age; 3. Type and level of education completed; 4. Ethnic or nationality group, sex and age; 5. Type and size of household; 6. Sex and age.	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major territorial divisions. Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas, (b) major territorial divisions and (c) principal cities	The data would generally be gathered by means of a census of population. It may be desirable to utilize sampling in the collection of the data for Series A2, A3 and A4; or, under certain circumstances, all of the series.
B. Number of live births ocurring during the year classified by:2/ 1. Sex; 2. Order of live birth and age of mother.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major civil divisions.	The series would generally result from country-wide registration with governmental administrative authorities. However if the country-wide registration system is deficient - for example, with regard to completeness or reliability of information - it may be advantageous to utilize sample registration areas in an effort to improve the registration system and at the same time gather useful data.
C. Number of deaths occurring during the year classified by sex, age and cause.2/	Annual	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible major civil divisions.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
D. Number of immigrants and emigrants during the year classified by sex and age.3/	Annual	Total country	The series should be a by-product of the administrative activities of border immigration or similar governmental authorities. It may also be desirable to classify immigrants and emigrants by countries of origin and destination, respectively.
E. Number of persons during a specific period.	Annual	Total country	The series would generally be estimated by the use of the preceding decennial and annual data on population. If substantial shifts occur in the geographic distribution of the population, it may also be necessary to have estimates of the total number of persons for selected areas more frequently than every ten years. These estimates might be made from the primary data utilized in estimating the population as a whole in combination with measures of internal shifts in population which are derived from administrative sources, sample surveys, etc.

II - Labour

A. Number of persons who are economically active (in the labour forde) during a specific period, classified by:1/ 1. Sex and age; 2. Sex, status and kind of economic activity; 3. Sex, status and occupation; 4. Whether employed or not, sex, status and kind of economic activity.	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural area and (b) if feasible, major territorial divisions.	The data would generally be gathered by means of a census of population. It is likely to be advantageous to utilize sampling in gathering these series.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
B. Number of employees during a specific period in selected non-agricultural activities classified according to kind of economic activity and sex.4/	(a)Annual and (b)each quarter or month, excluding classification by sex.	Total country	The period for which the data are sought might be defined as a pay period or week ending nearest a specific day of each month. The series might be collected from non-family establishments engaged in industrial production activities and other kinds of non-agricultural activities which are important in the economy and for which it is practicable to gather current information. The series might be sought, in enquiries limited to large establishments or, preferably, to samples of all non-family establishments in the selected kinds of non-agricultural activities. Alternatively, records resulting from the administration of social security, labour inspection or other governmental activities may be a useful source of the information.
C. Wages and salaries paid during the reference period to employees in selected non-agricultural activities classified by kind of economic activity.4/, 5/	(a)Annual and (b)each quarter or month	Total country	

If special enquiries are carried out to gather the series for industrial establishments, it may be advantageous to utilize an industrial enquiry in which data are sought in other aspects. of these establishments – on production, consumption of raw materials, etc. (i.e., the series listed under Section VI). The same approach might be followed with regard to the annual series on labour.

	Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
D.	Number of man-hours worked during the reference period by employees in industry according to kind of economic activity.4/5	(a)Annual and (b)each quarter or month	Total country	The series might be collected in the same way as Series B and C except that they should cover establishments which are engaged in industrial production only. When work is not customarily paid for on an hourly basis, it may be desirable to gather figures of number of days worked during the reference period.
E.	Number of persons in the labour force during a specific period classified by sex,whether employed or not and if employed,by degree of visible under-employment; and kind of economic activity.4/6/	Frequency dependent on needs, practicability and available resources.	Total country	The series would be sought through a sample enquiry into households. It would be desirable to do such an inquiry annually if feasible.

III - Agriculture

	Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
A.	Area and number of agricultural holdings classified according to:7/ 1. Size(i.e.total area); 2. Kind of tenure and size 3. Whether irrigated or not.	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	The data listed under A,B,C,D,E and F would commonly result from a census of agriculture. However in early efforts to inventory agriculture,especially if the resources and administrative organization for taking a reliable and relatively prompt census are not available,it would be advantageous to utilize an area sample in order to gather the data.
B.	Number of agricultural holdings classified according to type of power used.7/	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
C. Area and number of agricultural holdings during crop year classified according to utilization of land (e. g., arable land, land for growing trees, vines or shrubs, etc.) and size 7/	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	
D. Aggregate area of field crops during crop year and number of agricultural holdings reporting them according to species and size of agricultural holdings.7/	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	
E. Area and number of trees and vines of productive age and number of agricultural holdings reporting them according to species of tree or vine and size of agricultural holding.7/	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
F. Number of livestock held at a specific date and number of agricultural holdings reporting them according to species,sex and age of livestock and size of agricultural holding.7/	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major adminis- nistrative di- visions.	
G. Area sown and area har- vested, yield and pro- duction during crop year for key field crops.8/	Annual	Total country	The series listed under G, H and I might best be gathered through sample enquiries with regard to farm holdings. The sample may of course include all the largest farm holdings for each crop. However,under some circumstances, part of the data - for example, area sown or harvested, number of bearing trees or number of livestock held and slaughtered - may be available as a by- product of governmental administrative acti- vities. If the series are collected through sample enquiries it would be desirable to gather information on what portion of the crop and livestock slaughtered are marketed. It may not be necessary to gather data on the number of bearing trees or vines as frequent- ly as every year. If dairying and/or poultry raising are particularly important commercial activities, it would be desirable to have annual data on the production of milk and/or poultry and eggs.
H. Number of trees and vines of productive age, yield and production for the key tree and vine crops.8/	Annual	Total country	
I. Number of livestock held at a specific date and number slaughtered during the year by species and sex for key kinds of livestock.8/	Annual	Total country	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information
J. Index of agricultural production during crop year.9/	Annual	Total country	The annual indicators needed for computing the index would be provided by the series on the production of crops and livestock listed under G, H and I. The index might be computed by using either gross or net base-period weights. Although a net-weighted index may be preferred to a gross weighted index, the data required to deduct the value of inputs (e.g., seed, feed, etc.) from the value of outputs may not be available. The weights for the index, whether gross or net, would need to be estimated from such sources as the results of a census of agriculture, the production series listed under G, H and I, the price series listed under K and L and external trade data.
K. Averages or relatives of prices received by farmers for each important agricultural product.10/	Each month	Total country, distinguishing if large and diversified country, important marketing places.	The series listed under K and L are generally gathered from a selection of buyers and sellers in important market places for farmers in different parts of a country.
L. Averages or relatives of prices paid by farmers for each important item of farm consumption.	Each month	Total country, distinguishing if large and diversified country, major territorial divisions.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
M. Indexes of prices received and paid by farmers.10/	Each month	Total country	The indicators for the indexes would be furnished by the series listed under K and L. The weights for the index of prices received by farmers would be estimated from such sources as the results of a census of agriculture, the production series listed under G, H and I and the price series listed under K. The weights for the index of prices paid by farmers might be derived from the price series listed under L and the results of a rural income and expenditure survey such as mentioned below.
N. Gross capital formation in agricultural machinery and equipment.11/	Annual	Total country	The series might be estimated from production and external trade data on the commodities utilized as agricultural equipment and on the prices listed under L.
IV - Forestry			
A. Forest inventory 12/ 1.Areas in various forest land categories. 2.Density of the productive forests. 3.Composition and management status of forests in use. 4.Growing stock and growth during the year of forests in use. 5.Fellings during the year in forests in use.	Quin-quennial	Total country, distinguishing important administrative areas.	The indicated items on which information is to be gathered and the indicated periodicity for this is intended to be suggestive only. Both the detail and frequency with which information is collected should vary with the need and feasibilities of collecting it.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
B. Volume of roundwood removals classified as conifers and non-conifers.12/	Annual	Total country	By special enquiry.
V - Fishing.			
A. Number of national fishing craft during the year classified according to method of propulsion and size.13/	Annual	Total country	The information would generally be available from the registration, licensing and other regulatory activities carried on with regard to merchant shipping and fishing. It would be advantageous, if practicable to obtain, to have annual inventory of the number and type of mobile and stationary fishing gear units operated from shallow beaches and similar areas of the adjacent seas.
B. The number and output during the year of fish hatcheries.13/	Annual	Total country	The information would generally be gathered by means of an annual survey.
C. Live and landed weight of catch taken and landed during the year by national fishing craft and mobile and stationary gear units; and of inland fishing catch.13/	Monthly	Total country	The information might be gathered as a by-product of the regulationary activities mentioned under A and the control of external trade and primary fish markets supplemented by special enquiries.
D. Averages or relatives of prices received by fishermen for each of the major species or groups of species.10/	Monthly	Total country	The information might be collected from major buyers of products from fishermen.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
VI - Mining, manufacturing, construction and production of gas and electricity.			
A. Number of establishments at one date, number engaged (i.e. working proprietors, unpaid family workers, employees and homeworkers) during a specific period and value added during the year classified according to: 14/ 1. Kind of economic activity; 2. Size of establishment and kind of economic activity; 3. Kind of legal or economic organization and kind of economic activity.	Preferably quinquennial but at least decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	The series under A, B, C, D, E and F might at first be gathered for all larger industrial establishments and, preferably, a sample of smaller industrial units. The series under A on numbers engated and B should be gathered for a larger sample of small industrial units than the other series and might later be sought for all small establishments so as to serve as a frame for gathering the other series. It may be necessary and feasible to restrict the series under D, E and F to larger intrial establishments, concentrating at first, on the more important branches of industry. Whether or not it is feasible depends on the relative contribution of the large and small units to the output of different branches of industry.
B. Capacity (rated horse-power) of installed power equipment at one date according to size of establishment and kind of ecomic activity.14/	Preferably quinquennial but at least decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
C. Value and quantity of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed and of commodities and electricity produced during the year according to type of commodity and kind of economic activity.14/	Preferably quinquennial but at least decennial. Annual for key raw materials, fuels and products and for electricity.	Total country	
D. Value added during the year by kind of economic activity.14/	Annual	Total country	
E. Gross capital formation during the year classified according to type of capital goods and kind of economic activity.14/	Annual	Total country	This series might be derived from information on the expenditures of industrial establishments on new capital goods or from figures of production and external trade for capital goods which are principally utilized in mining, manufacturing, construction and the production of gas and electricity.
F. Quantity of electricity and key individual commodities produced during the period.	Each quarter or month	Total country	
G. Index numbers of industrial production during the period according to kind of economic activity.15/	Each quarter or month	Total country	The indicators for the indexes would be furnished by the series under F. The weights would be derived from the series under C, Al and D.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
H. Averages or relatives for sales prices received by producer for each important kind of commodity made.10/	Each month	Total country, distinguishing if large and diversified country, major centres of production.	The price series are generally gathered from a very small sample of large industrial establishments located in different parts of the country.
I. Index numbers of sales prices received by producers in each important kind of economic activity.10/	Each month	Total country	The indicators for the indexes would be furnished by the series under H. The weights would be derived from the series under G.
VII - Wholesale, retail and related service trades			The series under A, B, C, D, E, F and G should be gathered for a sample of wholesale, retail and related service establishments. The sample of establishments utilized for the series under C, D, E, F and G might be a sub-sample of the sample utilized to gather the series under A and B. After experience has been acquired with surveys of the distributive trades, the series on numbers engaged and value of sales under A might be sought for all wholesale, retail and related service establishments.
A. Number of establishments at one date, number engaged (i.e.,working proprietors, unpaid family workers and employees) during a specific period and value of sales and gross margins during the year classified according to:16/ 1. Kind of activity,type of operation and kind of business; 2. Size of establishment, kind of activity,type of operation and kind of business; 3. Kind of legal or economic organization,type of operation and kind of business.	Preferably quinquennial but at least decennial.	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information,Etc.
B. For retail trade, value of sales during the year classified according to kind of commodity and and kind of business.16/	Preferably quinquennial but at least decennial.	Total country	
C. Value of sales and of gross margins during the year classified according to kind of business.16/	Annual	Total country	
D. Value of inventories in goods intended for sale at end of year by kind of business.16/	Annual	Total country	
E. Gross capital formation during the year classified according to type of capital goods and kind of business.16/	Annual	Total country	The series might be derived from information on the expenditure of wholesale, retail and related source establishments on new capital goods.
F. Value of sales and of inventories at end of period by kind of business.16/	Each quarter or month	Major urban areas	
G. Averages or relatives for sales prices received by retailers for each important kind of consumption commodity.10/17/	Each month	Total country, distinguishing urban areas.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
H. Indexes of sales prices received by retailers for each important class of consumption commodities. 10/, 17/	Each month	Total country	The indicators for the indexes would be furnished by the series under G. The weights might be derived from the series under B. or income-expenditure surveys which cover all classes of households.
VIII - Transportation 18/			
A. Water transport			
1. Number, horsepower and rated carrying capacity classified according to type of vessel, of registered vessels which are primarily engaged in inland waterway commercial traffic.	Annual	Total country	The data under A1 and A2 would generally be a by-product of the registration, licensing and other regulatory activities carried on with regard to merchant shipping. It may be desirable to group these data in addition, according to class of rated carrying capacity.
2. Number and gross registered tonnage, classified according to type of vessel, of registered vessels which are primarily engaged in sea-borne commercial traffic.	Annual	Total country	
3. Gross tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded in coast-wise traffic during the period.	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing principal ports.	The data under A3 and A4 would generally be a by-product of the administration of ports and external trade.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information,Etc.
4. Gross tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded in international sea-borne traffic during the period.	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing principal ports.	
5. If large inland water-way enterprises are an important means of transport, the freight ton-kilometers which they perform during the period and the gross tonnage of goods which they load and unload.	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing administrative areas.	The series might be furnished by the inland waterway enterprises from their records. It may be possible to extend the coverage of the series to smaller enterprises by gathering information for a sample of inland loading and unloading points from a sample of vessels.
6. Gross capital formation during the year.11/	Annual	Total country	The series might be estimated from figures of production and external trade in ships and related equipment as well as the records of shipping firms.
B. Rail transport			
1. Length of trackage.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	The data under B1 through B4 would generally be available from the operating and administrative records of railroad enterprises. If the gauge of trackage is not standard, it would be desirable to classify the series under B1 and B2 according to gauge of trackage.
2. Number, power and rated carrying capacity of vehicles, classified by type, as of specific date.	Annual	Total country	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
3. Net freight ton-kilometres and passenger-kilometres performed during the period.	Each month or quarter	Total country	
4. Gross tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded during the year by type.	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
5. Gross capital formation during the year by type.11/	Annual	Total country	The series might best be derived from the accounting records of railroad enterprises. Part of the series could be estimated from data on the production and external trade in railroad equipment.
C. Air transport			
1. Number of aircraft of registered carriers classified according to type.	Annual	Total country	The series under C1 and C2, would generally be available from air transport enterprises registered in the country. Alternatively the data under C1 might be the by-products of the registration or licensing activities of the government.
2. Passenger-kilometres and cargo and mail ton-kilometres performed during the period by registered carriers in (a) domestic traffic and (b) international traffic	Each month	Total country	Cargo consists of all goods, except mail, carried for remuneration.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
3. Gross tonnage of cargo loaded and unloaded during the period classified as to whether in international or domestic transport.	Each month	Total country distinguishing major airports.	The series under C3 and C4 would generally be a by-product of the regulatory activities of the government or the administration of airports.
4. Number of passengers embarking and disembarking during the period classified as to whether in international or domestic transport.	Each month	Total country, distinguishing major airports.	
5. Gross capital formation during the year.11/	Annual	Total country	The data might best be derived from the accounting records of air transport enterprises.

D. Road transport

1. Length of road classified according to type.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	The data would generally be available from the administration of highways by governmental bodies.
2. Number and carrying capacity of vehicles classified according to type (e.g., commercial, private)	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	The data should be a by-product of the licensing and registration of motor vehicles.
3. Gross capital formation during the years.11/	Annual	Total country	The series might be estimated from figures of the production and external trade in motor vehicles.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
IX - Educational Services 19/			These series would generally be a by-product of the educational, licensing and registration activities of governments.
A. Number of public and private schools classified according to level of education and type of school.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
B. Number of teachers, by sex, classified according to level of education and type of school.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
C. Number of students enrolled in schools as of a specific period, by sex, classified according to level of education and type of school.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
D. Number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools as of a specific date classified according to grade and sex and age.	Annual	Total country	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
X - Health Services			These series should generally be available as a by-product of the licensing, registration and other regulatory activities of government. Public and private hospitals, sanitoria and mental institutions should be included.
A. Number of registered doctors, nurses, dentists, medical assistants and midwives.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
B. Number of registered hospital beds for specific purposes classified according to type of institution.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
C. Number of hospital admissions classified according to type of illness, age and sex of patient and type of institution.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
D. Number of patients in hospitals as of a specific day according to type of institution.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
XI - External Trade			
A. Exports			
1. Value and quantity during the period classified according to country of destination(preferably of last consignment) and class of commodity.20/	(a)Annual, (b)each quarter and (c) for less detailed classifications,each month.	Total country	The data would be a by-product of the control and administration of external trade. If a country has multiple or fluctuating exchange rates, it would be desirable to value exports according to the amount of foreign currency (in one such currency of course) received in addition to the amount of domestic currency involved, which is the usual manner of valuation.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information,Etc.
2. Index numbers of quantum and unit value during the period for commodities classified according to economically significant categories (e.g., stage of fabrication, common use and sector or origin).21/	(a) Annual and (b) possibly, each quarter.	Total country	The indicators and the weights for the index numbers would be available from the series under A1.
3. Averages or relatives of sales prices received by exporters during the period for each important kind of commodity.10/	Each month	Total country	These prices, in domestic currency,should be gathered for a sample of exported commodities and their varieties, possibly directly from important exporters. These price statistics, as well as those under B3, should be sought at a later stage in the statistical development of a country than the series under A2.
B. Imports			
1. Value and quantity during the period classified by country or provenance (preferably of first consignment) and class of commodity.20/	(a)Annual, (b)each quarter and (c) for less detailed classifications,each month.	Total country	The data would be a by-product of the control and administration of external trade. If a country has multiple or fluctuating exchange rates, it would be desirable to value imports according to the amount of foreign currency (in one such currency of course) paid in addition to the amount of domestic currency involved, which is the usual manner of valuation.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
X - Health Services			These series should generally be available as a by-product of the licensing, registration and other regulatory activities of government. Public and private hospitals, sanitoria and mental institutions should be included.
A. Number of registered doctors, nurses, dentists, medical assistants and midwives.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
B. Number of registered hospital beds for specific purposes classified according to type of institution.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
C. Number of hospital admissions classified according to type of illness, age and sex of patient and type of institution.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
D. Number of patients in hospitals as of a specific day according to type of institution.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
XI - External Trade			
A. Exports			
1. Value and quantity during the period classified according to country of destination(preferably of last consignment) and class of commodity.20/	(a)Annual, (b)each quarter and (c) for less detailed classifications,each month.	Total country	The data would be a by-product of the control and administration of external trade. If a country has multiple or fluctuating exchange rates, it would be desirable to value exports according to the amount of foreign currency (in one such currency of course) received in addition to the amount of domestic currency involved, which is the usual manner of valuation.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information,Etc.
2. Index numbers of quantum and unit value during the period for commodities classified according to economically significant categories (e.g., stage of fabrication, common use and sector or origin).21/	(a) Annual and (b) possibly, each quarter.	Total country	The indicators and the weights for the index numbers would be available from the series under Al.
3. Averages or relatives of sales prices received by exporters during the period for each important kind of commodity.10/	Each month	Total country	These prices, in domestic currency,should be gathered for a sample of exported commodities and their varieties, possibly directly from important exporters. These price statistics, as well as those under B3, should be sought at a later stage in the statistical development of a country than the series under A2.
B. Imports			
1. Value and quantity during the period classified by country or provenance (preferably of first consignment) and class of commodity.20/	(a)Annual, (b)each quarter and (c) for less detail-l ed classifications,each month.	Total country	The data would be a by-product of the control and administration of external trade. If a country has multiple or fluctuating exchange rates, it would be desirable to value imports according to the amount of foreign currency (in one such currency of course) paid in addition to the amount of domestic currency involved, which is the usual manner of valuation.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
2. Index numbers of quantum and unit value during the period for commodities classified according to economically significant categories (e.g. stage of fabrication, use and sector of common origin).21/	(a) Annual and possibly each quarter.	Total country	The indicators and the weights for the index numbers would be available from the series under B1.
3. Averages or relatives for purchase prices paid by importers during the period for each important kind of commodity.10/	Each month	Total country	The prices, in domestic currency, should be gathered for a sample of imported commodities and their varieties, possibly directly from important importers.
XII - Money and banking, finance and general prices			
A. Consolidated balance sheet as of end of period separately for central bank, deposit money banks and each other major kind of banks·22/	Each month	Total country	These data are generally the by-product of the regulation and administrative records of banks.
1. Assets classified according to the main debtor economic sectors			

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information,Etc.
2. Liabilities classified according to the main creditor economic sectors and liabilities to the private sector sub-divided into money, quasi-money and other.			
B. Loans and advances made, classified according to purpose and kind of economic activity of recipient separately for central bank, deposit money banks and other groups of banks.23/	(a) Annual and (b) each Quarter.	Total country	These data should be obtainable from the administrative records of banks.
C. Bank debits to deposit accounts during the period.24/	Each month	Debits,total country.	These series should be available from the administrative records of banks.
D· Discount or rediscount rate of central bank as of end of period.	Each month		It is desirable and it may be feasible to gather data on interest rates on bank and other types of loans, mortgages, forms of government indebtedness,prime bonds, etc.
E. Amount,in terms of a foreign currency, of official and bank holdings of gold and foreign exchange as of end of period.25/	Each month	Total country	These series are generally a by-product of the regulation and administration of banks and foreign exchange and the activities of the government treasury. It would be advantageous to classify holdings of foreign exchange by type of currency.
F. Exchange rates in use, expressed as units of national currency per unit of a standard foreign currency.26/	Daily		These series are usually obtainable from the regulation and execution of foreign currency transactions.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
G. Balance of payments classified according to type of transactions.27/	Annual	Total country	The balance of payments might be compiled from information such as data on exports and imports, foreign transactions to which the government is a party, changes in gold holdings and foreign assets and liabilities of banks and the foreign transactions of other sectors of the economy. For the last type of data, special surveys of the important parties to foreign transactions may be required. The administration of foreign exchange controls may also yield some of this data. If considerable difficulty is encountered in gathering complete data, useful partial estimates of the balance of payments might be made to cover (i) exports and imports, (ii) government transactions in services, including interest payments, (iii) grants, loans and other capital transactions to which the government is a party or which require its guarantee or approval and (iv) changes in the gold holdings and in the foreign assets and liabilities of the monetary system.
H. Index numbers of sales prices received during the period by domestic producers and importers classified according to stage of fabrication and use.	Each month	Total country	The index numbers might be compiled from the index numbers listed under III M,VI I and similar sources.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
XIII - Government			
A. Total cash receipts and disbursements and changes in cash holdings and public debt.28/	(a) Annual and (b) each quarter or month.	Total country	The series and accounts should be compiled by re-classifying and rearranging government budgetary and accounting data. In principle the series and accounts should cover all levels of government - central, provincial and local. In practice it may be necessary to restrict the coverage of the series under A and even of the accounts under B and C to the central government in order to compile relative data within a reasonable period of time.
B. Economic classification of receipts and disbursements.29/	Annual	Total country	
C. Economic and functional classification of expenditures.29/	Annual	Total country	
XIV - Personal Income and Expenditure			
A. Distribution of households or other suitable income and expenditure units by selected socio-economic character-istics and size of annual income.30/	At widely spaced intervals as need arises.	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas.	The data under A and B would generally be gathered through sample enquiries into households. A suitable frame for such enquiries should be supplied by the censuses of population listed under IA. It would be most practicable to do such enquiries in urban areas before rural areas.
B. Distribution of households or other suitable income and expenditure units by annual pattern of expenditure and saving and selected socio-economic character-istics and size of annual income.30/	At widely spaced intervals as need arises.	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas.	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
C. Index numbers of cost of living for selected categories of households.17/	Each month	Major urban and, possibly, rural areas.	The indicators for the index numbers would consist of the retail price series listed under VII G. The weights should result from the above household sample enquiries.
XV - Housing			
A. Distribution of housing units and number of occupants as of specific date by:31/ a. Type of housing unit and tenure, b. Type of housing unit and class of water supply.	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing (a)urban and rural area and (b) major administrative areas.	The series under A, B and C are generally gathered by means of censuses or sample surveys of housing. The series suggested are designed to illustrate the type of information which can result from these investigations and which would be very useful as part of development efforts. It should be noted that consultations are taking place on the specific series which will be recommended for compilation in housing enquiries.
B. Distribution of housing units as of a specific date by type of housing unit and bath, kitchen and lighting facilities. 31/	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural area and (b) major administrative areas.	
C. Distribution of occupied dwellings as of a specific date by number of rooms and number of occupants. 31/	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural area and (b) major administrative areas.	

1/   For definition of items of data and their classification in tabula-
      tions see: 1960 World Population Census Programme, Principles and
      Recommendations for National Population Censuses, E/CN.3/236/Add.1,
      Statistical Commission of the United Nations, New York.

2/   For definition and collection of items of data and their classifica-
      tion in tabulations see: Principles for a Vital Statistics System,
      Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19, August 1953 and Handbook of
      Vital Statistics Methods, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 7,
      April 1955; Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York,
      August 1953.

3/   For definition f items of data and their classification in tabula-
      tions see: International Migration Statistics, Statistical Papers,
      Series M, No. 20, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York,
      1953.

4/   For definition and methods of collection of items of data and their
      classification in tabulations see: Resolutions adopted by the
      Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (23 November-
      3 December 1954), International Labour Organization, Geneva, 1954.
      International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics, Statistical
      Papers, Series M, No. 17, Statistical Office of the United Nations,
      New York, July 1953. Industrial Censuses and Related Enquiries,
      Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 4, Statistical Office of the
      United Nations, New York, October 1953.

5/   For definition of items of data and their classification in tabula-
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      Labour Statisticians (26 September to 8 October 1949), Geneva, 1951.

6/   For suggestions with regard to measuring underemployment see:
      Measurement of Underemployment, International Labour Office, Geneva,
      1957.

7/   For definitions of items of data and their classification see:
      Programme for the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, Food and Agriculture
      Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1957.

8/   For possible definitions of items of data and methods of collection
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      Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome, March, 1955.
      Estimation of Crop Yields, Food and Agricultural Organization of the
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      Classification of Crops, Livestock, and Poultry, E/CN.11/STAT/Conf.
      2/12, 31 July 1952; Second Regional Conference of Statisticians,
      Economic Commission for Asia anx the Far East.

9/ For a description of alternative methods see: Experience of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations in the Construction of International Index Numbers of Agricultural Production, Statistics Branch, Economics Division, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, III Inter-American Statistical Conference, 3212a (IASC) - 2/4/55-450, Inter-American Statistical Institute, Washington, D.C.

10/ For definitions, methods of computation and classification systems with respect to these series see: Statistical Commission, Report of the Seventh Session (2 to 13 February 1953), E/2365, E/CN.3/163, United Nations, New York, 20 February 1953, pp. 8-10; Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, Statistical Commission, Ninth Session, E/CN.3/204, New York, 6 December 1955.

11/ For definitions and methods of computation see: Concepts and Definitions of Capital Formation, Statistical Papers, Series F, No. 3, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, July 1953.

12/ Information on definitions, classifications and methods of collection for the forest inventory may be obtained from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome. For the items of data on round wood removals see: Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics, annual, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

13/ For definitions of items of data and methods of collecting them see: Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1952-1953, Vol. IV, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1955. Purposes and Methods in Fishery Statistics, Report of the First International Meeting on Fishery Statistics held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 26-31 May 1952, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. With respect to details on the collection of whaling statistics, the requirements of the International Whaling Commission and the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics are important.

14/ For coverage, definition and classification of items of data and for methods of collection, see: Industrial Censuses and Related Enquiries, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.4, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, October 1953; International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 17, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, July 1953 and Draft Revisions to the International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics, E/CN.3/242/Add.1, Statistical Commission of the United Nations, New York.

15/ For concepts and methods of computation see: Index Numbers of Industrial Production, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 1, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 15 September 1950.

16/ For coverage, definitions and classifications of items of data see: Statistical Commission, Report of the Ninth Session (16 April to 2 May 1956), pp. 4-6, 25-30 and Annex, United Nations, New York.

17/ For methods of collecting retail prices see: International Standards for Statistics of Employment, Unemployment and the Labour Force, Cost of Living and Industrial Enquiries adopted by the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Montreal, August 1947, pp. 17-19 and Cost of Living Statistics; International Labour Office, Geneva, 1947.

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19/ For definitions and classifications see: Standardization of Educational Statistics, 8C/PRG/2, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 9 July 1954.

20/ For definitions and classifications see: Supplements to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Definitions and Explanatory Notes, 1954, pp. 82-84; Yearbook of International Statistics, 1954; Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10; Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York.

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22/ For a system of definitions and classifications and their use, see: International Financial Statistics, January 1955, Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. iii-vii and January 1957, Vol. X, No. 1, pp. 2-5; International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

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25/ For definitions and their use see: International Financial Statistics, June 1953, Vol. VI, No. 6, pp. viii-xii, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

26/ For definitions see: "Exchange Rate Statistics in IFS", International
Financial Statistics, January 1953, Vol. VI, No. 1, International
Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

27/ For the system of presentation see: Balance of Payments Manual,
International Monetary Fund, January 1950, Washington. In Appendix B
of the Manual there is a simplified schedule for use by less advanced
countries in compiling their balance of payments.

28/ For concepts, definitions and categories of classification that might
be used, see: Public Finance Statistics: Classification of Government
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prepared for the Third Inter-American Statistical Congress), Fiscal
Branch, Bureau of Economic Affairs, United Nations, March 1955, and
Statistical Yearbook, 1954, pp. 486-488, Statistical Office of the
United Nations, 1955.

29/ For suggested definitions and classifications see: A Manual for the
Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions,
Sales No. 9058.XVI.2, Fiscal and Financial Branch, Bureau of Economic
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30/ For useful definitions, categories of classification and methods of
collection see: Methods of Family Living Studies, 1949; The Seventh
International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1949; Report of the
Working Group of Experts in Family Living Studies, 1955, Doc. F H 20;
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31/ For definitions and classifications see: General Principles of A
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