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DRAFT LIST OF BASIC STATISTICS  
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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DRAFT LIST OF BASIC STATISTICS  
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the eighth and ninth sessions the Statistical Commission considered the subject of lists of statistics which might assist the less industrialized countries in determining what basic data they require as part of programmes for economic and social advancement. The Commission, at the last session, decided that for this purpose, it would be useful to have an integrated list of primary statistical series which are important in evaluating and furthering development, in combination with a description of the uses of and relationships between these series. The statistics to be included in the list would need to provide basic data for assessing the main economic and social resources and difficulties of the less developed countries and their rate of economic growth and advancement in conditions of living. It would not be practicable to include in the series, detailed statistics of an engineering character since such data are appropriate for specific development projects and would vary from country to country.

2. The Statistical Commission felt that an integrated list of basic series should be helpful to statistically less advanced countries, which are confronted with a multiplicity of statistical requirements despite limited resources, in the systematic development of a co-ordinated body of data to meet national needs. From the list and description of the uses of and relationships between the series, countries would be able to determine what basic data were particularly pertinent for their stage of development, institutional arrangements and statistical resources and in what order these series should be sought. The Commission emphasized that the array of series that was to be worked out could not be a minimum or standard list of statistics for individual countries since it would be designed to meet a variety of national circumstances.

3. This paper sets out, for comment by countries, a draft list of primary statistical series with a discussion of their uses, as requested by the Statistical Commission. The list is presented in Annex I. In the text of this paper, major attention is devoted to indicating how the series might be utilized, singly or in combination, in dealing with the various questions of economic and social development. Consideration is also given to the sources of information - e.g., records which are a by-product of administrative activities, censuses or samples - for the series and the relative difficulties of gathering them. In the light of this, as well as the urgency with which the series are needed in development programmes, relative orders of priority are suggested for compiling the series. It should be emphasized that the priorities are intended to be illustrative only and that governments will need to decide on the order in which to seek the series, or whether to compile them at all, in the light of their individual requirements and resources. An effort has however been made to include in the list of series only those that it has proved most essential and feasible to collect.

4. Though the primary series that are listed in this draft paper are not intended to be exhaustive of all the demands for information arising out of development activities, they should furnish the basic data that are required for dealing with the major questions and tasks involved in these programmes. This is the case because the series were selected in the light of the problems of development that are common to the less industrialized countries at different stages of advancement. The series should be helpful in determining the setting and major resources, in disclosing the obstacles and prospects and in defining the goals for development. They should also indicate the extent to which economic and social advancement is taking place and contribute to uncovering new possibilities and problems as development proceeds. The series suggested in this paper may be utilized for these purposes as they consist of the collectable primary data on those aspects of economic and social conditions which are of major concern in development efforts - the character and level of living conditions and production,

the supply and employment of labour, the effective and potential demand for goods and services, the sources of internal and external finance and the role of government.

5. The series which are listed in this draft paper are commonly the subject of general interest and mass statistical collection. This is the case because, as will be evident from the later discussion of the series, the basic data which are needed as part of development programmes are also required in dealing with other general economic and social questions. It should be noted that while many of the listed series have been recommended for collection and compilation by the Statistical Commission, the Conference of Labour Statisticians, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other international bodies, this is not yet the case for some of the series. Also, the list does not cover all of the statistics which are recommended or wanted internationally since it includes only primary series which are essential for development programmes and which are relatively easy to gather. Because this paper is organized so as to emphasize the use of the suggested basic series, in combination or singly, in development programmes, in the list, as well as the text, the grouping of the series does not always coincide with the grouping often utilized for purposes of collecting or compiling the series, nationally or internationally.

6. The statistics listed in Annex I of this paper do not include systems of accounts (e.g., national accounts, input-output tables, manpower and commodity budgets or the use and sources of funds) or indicators (e.g., output-capital ratios) that are designed to summarize the totality of resources or conditions for an economy or to articulate relationships between all of its facets.<sup>1/</sup> They have been excluded despite their substantial value in development programming because, firstly, this paper concerns primary statistics and,

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<sup>1/</sup> For a description of national accounts and their usefulness for development and other activities, see: A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, United Nations, New York.

secondly, reliable data covering the entire economy are the end product of considerable advancement in the collection of basic data. Nevertheless, most of the economic series which are included in the draft list fit into one or more of these systems of accounts and the accounts furnish valuable frameworks for interrelating many of the suggested series, though for only key sectors of the economy, in dealing with questions that arise in development programmes. This is so because the suggested statistics, like the systems of accounts, provide information on production, consumption, use of resources, sources of finance, etc. The suggested economic series are designed to do this for sectors or aspects of the economy which are of central importance in economic development whereas the systems of accounts serve the same purposes for the economy as a whole. At the same time the primary series which are included in the draft list will provide much of the data that is required in order to estimate the components of the various systems of accounts and to understand the essential realities behind these components. These uses of the series are dealt with in the text of this paper.

## II. THE POPULATION

7. The size and nature of the population and its elements of change (e.g. births and deaths) are basic factors in the economic and social setting for development efforts and enter into determining, on the one hand, the magnitude and character of the demand for goods and services and, on the other hand, the size and quality of the labour resources for producing these goods and services. In view of this it is essential to have, as part of the statistics for development programmes, annual estimates of the total population and its rates of change and at least decennial data on the distribution of the population according to area and sex, age and some other personal characteristics. These data would be available from the primary series on population that are listed in Annex I. For example, the suggested decennial tabulations may be combined with the annual figures on births, deaths and

migration in order to estimate population data for succeeding years, present and future, and rates of change in the population (e.g., refined birth rates). The same kind of primary series may also be employed to construct life tables for the population, which like death rates by age and cause, provide measures of health conditions.

8. The suggested decennial series on the size and characteristics of the population generally result from censuses of population and the proposed statistics on births, deaths and migration are usually the product of governmental administrative activity. These enquiries should be, as has been the case, among the first statistical projects of less industrialized countries because of the urgency with which population data are needed and the fact that censuses of population may be one of the few practical sources of nation-wide economic and social data in countries where the household is the key productive and social unit and money plays a limited role. The undue strain on administrative and technical resources which, in a number of these countries, would be imposed by a census of population or country-wide registration of vital units might be alleviated by the use of sampling.

This approach would also be fruitful in gathering data on internal migration which may be needed more frequently than every ten years, if major shifts occur in the geographic distribution of the population, in order to assess the resulting social and economic problems, particularly in urban areas.

9. The data mentioned in the preceding paragraph have proved useful in determining some of the important resources, problems and goals for development efforts as well as some of the changes in the course of the execution of these programmes. Comparisons, on a country-wide and regional basis, of the size of population against amount of available land and capital have been made in order to indicate whether the population is too large or too small to attain desired levels of living. Figures of the rate of growth of a population have been utilized to ascertain the rate at which the output of goods and services and, therefore, employed land, capital and labour must grow so as to provide for rising levels of living. Correlated with this

have been enquiries into whether the output of goods and services could in fact increase as rapidly as required and into impediments to the expansion of output (e.g., competition between desired expansion in consumption and capital accumulation) arising out of the rate of growth of population. Changes during the course of agricultural and industrial development have been watched in demographic data such as birth and death rates to discover whether population pressure is being alleviated, the geographical distribution of the population to uncover new problems that might be arising out of internal migration and the educational level of the population to determine whether its cultural and labour capacities were improving.

10. In particular, the size of the population and, sometimes, its distribution by age and sex and into households have been used to evaluate current levels of consumption and future needs with regard to food, especially agricultural staples, clothing, housing, education and recreational facilities as well as home-produced and imported goods as a whole. Data on the size of population have also entered into computing and projecting per capita figures of income, savings and other key aggregates for development programmes. Considerable use has been made of data on the total population and its distribution by age, sex and marital status to account for the magnitude of labour resources (i.e., size of economically active population) in the past and present and estimate it for the future. The same figures, distinguished according to urban and rural areas, have been utilized in estimating the labour supply available for proposed expansions in economic activities as well as the extent of underemployment to be remedied by development programmes. Data on the population according to literacy or educational attainment and age and sex have been drawn upon to assess its capacity for cultural advancement and development of labour skills and to formulate measures for improving these capabilities. Figures of deaths according to age, sex and cause have been utilized as measures of wastage in labour resources and as indicators of conditions of living and health.

### III. LABOUR

11. Some of the requirements for demographic data outlined in the preceding section arise from the fact that labour is a key resource in production. The quantity of goods and services produced reflects the amount of labour employed (i.e., the number of persons engaged in economic activity and the number of hours that they work) and its productivity (i.e., average output per man-hour of work). The level of production of many less industrialized countries is low despite their ample supply of labour because of the underemployment and low productivity of labour. The development efforts of these countries have therefore concentrated on eradicating underemployment and on raising labour productivity by inducing the shift of labour from agriculture to industry, increasing the amount of capital and land combined with labour and improving the capabilities and skills of labour. They must also give attention to the wages and salaries paid to labour as, on the one hand, these payments are an important element in the cost of production of non-family enterprises and, on the other hand, they determine living levels and the demand for goods and services on the part of employees in these enterprises.

12. As a basis for dealing with the labour aspects of development activities, less industrialized countries should have the decennial data on the economically active persons (i.e., those in the labour force) indicated in Annex I. The number of persons who are economically active is, of course, a measure of the available labour resources. Comparisons have been made between this number and the total population, both distributed by age and sex, to determine the extent to which the available labour resources are limited by the age characteristics of the population or its limited participation in the labour force. The number of persons engaged in agriculture has been related to the amount of arable land in accounting for low labour productivity or underemployment. Similar analyses have also been made for some other kinds of economic activity. Distribution of the labour force by socio-economic status and kind of economic activity for a country and its geographic



subdivisions furnish useful descriptions of the structure of production. In fact these distributions may be the only data that it is feasible to gather on the productive activities of the economy as a whole. They therefore have been an important source for describing the economic setting for development activities and for estimating various economic statistics. Distributions of the labour force by kind of economic activity have also been utilized in determining the transfers in labour between kinds of economic activity which are required in order to increase labour productivity and decrease underemployment. Classifications of the economically active by occupation have been studied to evaluate the capabilities of the labour force from the point of view of specific development projects and to formulate measures for rectifying any deficiencies. Data on the unemployment of persons in the labour indicate the current surpluses and wastes of labour which need eradication. Data on the age and sex distribution of economically active persons, in conjunction with similar data on population, have been utilized to estimate the future labour force for which useful employment should be provided. The results of successive decennial enquiries into the labour force, such as suggested in the annexed list, have also been drawn upon to determine whether changes have occurred in the structure of production or occupations which will contribute to sustained growth of output and increased productivity.

13. Less industrialized countries have found it feasible to take decennial labour inventories early in the development of their statistical programmes, as part of censuses of population. In early attempts to gather benchmark information on the labour force, it may be desirable to collect data on the characteristics of a sample of the economically active.

14. In addition to decennial series, more frequent data are needed on the employment of labour in order to watch the course of development and to deal promptly with questions as to the utilization of available labour resources. It would be useful to have data for each quarter or month, as well as each year, on employment and man-hours worked in the different kinds of economic activity and for each year on the entire labour force. The series on employment might be utilized as crude indicators of current levels

in production and in the utilization and welfare of labour. For example, these figures could be scrutinized to determine whether desired changes in employment are occurring in particular kinds of economic activities or for particular parts of the population. Figures of employment have also been put to use in calculating average earnings and hours of work per person.

More exact measures for these purposes than figures of employment are series on manhours worked. Man-hour statistics have also been combined with output data in order to compute indicators of labour productivity and with wage and salary figures in order to calculate average earnings per hour. Annual and more frequent series on employment have had considerable use as indicators of changes in the opportunities for employment. For this purpose, as well as for determining important areas of under-utilization of labour, it would be valuable to have co-ordinated data for at least one period each year on employment, unemployment and visible underemployment for the principal kinds of economic activity.

15. The collection of the labour data that is discussed above will present a number of difficulties for less industrialized countries. Many of the productive activities of these countries are organized in ways which limit the meaningfulness of employment and man-hour data and make the annual and quarterly or monthly collection of these figures from business units extremely difficult. This is the situation for those parts of the economy where family and small non-family productive units predominate - for example, agriculture and retail trade. This is true even for relatively large non-family units engaged in non-industrial activities, where output and wages and salaries are not likely to be closely correlated with man-hours worked. Also, in many parts of the less industrialized countries, the labour market is not sufficiently organized to permit the easy collection from households of useful current data on employment, unemployment and visible underemployment. Moreover the successful collection of employment, man-hour and labour force series, which are complex in character, requires a well developed statistical organization.

16. For all of the foregoing reasons less industrialized countries are likely to find it feasible to seek relatively current employment, man-hour and labour force data only after substantial development in their economic and statistical activities. Even then it has been found most practicable to start with the collection of annual and quarterly or monthly employment and man-hour data from relatively large industrial establishments since they are easier to cover than other kinds of units and are the subject of major attention in development programmes. Later the current employment series might be gradually extended to smaller industrial establishments and other important non-agricultural units from which it is feasible to gather this information. This step would be greatly facilitated by the use of samples of these establishments to gather the data. However even after the labour enquiry into establishments is fully developed, relatively current data would not be available on employment in agriculture and some other kinds of economic activity or on visible underemployment and unemployment. For this purpose, as well as to obtain information on the labour force as a whole, it would be desirable to start sample surveys of households. Because of the difficulties and costs of labour force enquiries, less industrialized countries may find it necessary to take them, even very late in the process of statistical development, at less frequent intervals than annually, whenever the needs for these data are particularly urgent and the required resources are available.

17. Less industrialized countries would find it desirable to limit their work on the collection of annual and more current data from establishments on wage and salary payments the same way as on employment in view of the similarities between the two kinds of series in the difficulties of collection and the kind of productive units of particular interest. As has been noted above, part of the interest in wage-and-salary data stems from the fact that these payments are an important cost of production for non-family businesses. Comparisons of labour costs have therefore been made between different industries and areas in the same country and between the same

industry in different countries in order to detect the extent to which the expansion of production is facilitated or hindered by the level of these costs. Similar kinds of comparisons have been utilized to determine whether it is desirable to concentrate on labour-intensive or capital-intensive industries. In the absence of more exact information, a number of these studies have been based on data on average wage and salary rates, computed from the wage and salary and man-hour or employment data listed in Annex I, or on the proportion of value added accounted for by wage and salary payments. The other part of the interest in wage and salary data is due to the fact that these payments are the major source of income for the employees of non-family enterprises. This interest is evidenced by the use of series on average wage and salary rates as well as on total wage and salary payments during some period - a month, quarter or year - in comparing levels of income for workers. The latter kind of statistics have also served as a common starting point for estimating the wage-and-salary component in national income and the amount of disposable personal income. In these ways annual and quarterly or monthly data on wages and salaries have been utilized to assess the magnitude of the rise in the income of employees as industrialization proceeds and of the resulting increase in effective demand and inflationary pressures.

#### IV. PRODUCTION

18. Many of the questions arising in the course of development programmes relate to the character and level of key productive activities as a primary goal of these programmes is to increase output through the most effective use of available resources and the expansion of the amount of capital and, possibly, land employed in production. For these purposes it has been found necessary not only to bring about a transfer of labour from agriculture to other kinds of economic activity and to increase the productivity of labour in important economic activities but also to ensure balanced increases in the production of different commodities. Balanced expansion in production is needed so that goods will be forthcoming to satisfy the increases in effective demand from the population and industry as development proceeds and to expand exports for purposes of earning foreign exchange in order to

import the needed capital goods. To deal with these questions, data are needed on (i) the structure, level and trend of important kinds of production, (ii) the labour, capital and land employed in these activities and (iii) the value, quantity and price of the goods that are made and consumed as raw materials.

19. Information concerning the structure of production (e.g., distribution according to kind of economic activity and size, type of ownership and mode of operation of business units) has been utilized to define the setting for development efforts and some of the conditions which require alteration if production is to expand. For instance, use has been made of tabulations of indicators of the level of production (e.g., value added or employment) according to kind of economic activity or size of establishment in determining on which segment of the economy it was important for development efforts to focus in order to make the best use of resources and attain balanced growth. Attention has also been given to distributions of productive units by size, extent of mechanization and type of ownership in order to determine obstacles (e.g., excessively small productive units, meagre capital equipment or lack of motivation on the part of the producer) to increasing the efficiency of production which result from the way in which productive activities are carried on. Trends in the volume of production have been watched in order to determine whether targets for expansion have been reached and whether new measures are required in order to attain them.

20. The important uses of labour statistics in planning and watching the expansion of production have been considered in the preceding section of this paper. Data on the land employed in agricultural pursuits and on the capital employed in agriculture and other important economic activities have been examined in order to isolate factors that account for low or high levels of productivity. The same type of figures have also been utilized in devising measures to increase the efficiency with which land is employed and to determine requirements for the expansion of capital and the improvement of technology. Series on the capital formation taking place in key kinds of economic activity have been the subject of particular attention in

development efforts. They have been utilized both in setting realistic goals for expanding the amount of capital equipment and in determining the extent to which these objectives are reached.

21. As was indicated above, data on quantities and prices for commodities produced and utilized in important kinds of economic activities are urgently needed in planning and carrying out development programmes. Quantities produced have been matched with quantities consumed domestically and exported or imported in setting realistic goals for production which are consistent with anticipated domestic demand and which will earn or conserve foreign exchange. Such comparisons for the raw materials consumed and capital goods utilized in home industries have assisted in inter-meshing availabilities and requirements, in estimating needed imports and in exposing bottlenecks and other difficulties implicit in tentative plans for expanding production. Commodity data on quantities made and utilized in domestic industries have also been watched during the course of development programmes in order to determine the extent to which balanced expansion in production is being attained and <sup>to</sup> make needed modifications in targets and policies. Figures of commodity prices received and paid by producers have been the subject of considerable attention from this point of view as changes in prices indicate shifts in the relationship between supply and demand. Such price series, as well as indexes compiled from them, have a number of other uses in development efforts. For example, they may be utilized to detect rises in the costs of production (or high relative costs) which endanger domestic or foreign demand for commodities for which it is desired to attain high levels of production. Changes in the relationship between prices received and prices paid by classes of producers measure shifts in their terms of trade with the rest of the economy. When compiled into indexes which cover broad sectors of domestic economy, the same kind of price series have also been used extensively to watch for inflationary or deflationary movements which would need counteraction in order to avoid disrupting expansion in production.

## V. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

### A. Agriculture

21. Agriculture is a sector of production that is of central interest in the development activities of less industrialized countries as it supplies the food and raw materials basic to the expansion of their manufacturing activities and accounts for the income of a large part of their population. For many of these countries exports of agricultural products are the primary source of foreign exchange for the financing of imports of capital goods. Agriculture is moreover an important source of labour for new industrial activities. For these reasons the development programmes of less industrialized countries are directed toward increasing the efficiency and production of agriculture and stabilizing the income which it generates. Countries have also found it essential to maintain a balance in the growth of the agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy.

22. As a frame for considering and carrying through agricultural development schemes, less industrialized countries would find it advantageous to have the decennial inventories of farm holdings that are suggested in Annex I. These inventories provide basic information for formulating development measures on the institutional setting, geographic distribution and character of farm activities and when repeated, they assist in determining the structural changes in agriculture which have taken place in the course of development programmes. For example, comparisons have been made between the amount of arable land, on the one hand, and the land area and population, total and rural, on the other hand, in determining the need for and success in opening new land to cultivation. Figures of the density of rural population per acre of arable land have been utilized as rough indicators of agricultural crowding and underemployment. Tabulations of the number and area of farm holdings by size and type of tenure have been examined to determine the extent to which these factors may be contributing to low levels of agricultural productivity and to devise, as well as assess the results of, remedies for these conditions. Information on irrigated and non-irrigated farm holdings and on the type of power utilized in working these holdings have also furnished guidance in taking steps to improve agricultural productivity. Data on the use of farm holdings

have been analysed to determine the need for changing or diversifying the crops raised with a view to expanding the supply of wanted foods or raw materials, increasing and stabilizing agricultural incomes or reducing soil depletion. Considerable attention has also been given to distributions of farm holdings according to size and kind of tenure in considering schemes for land reform and other institutional changes which would improve rural conditions of living.

24. The information on the use of farm lands and on the holdings of livestock which would be provided by the suggested decennial inventories also furnish valuable benchmark data for measuring the annual output of farm products and for establishing forecasts and targets in this regard. In addition to the decennial benchmark figures, the annual series on area cultivated, livestock and farm output which are set out in the annexed list are needed for these purposes. The collection of the annual series might be limited to a sample of farm holdings and the results of the sample enquiry could be expanded to cover the totality of farm holdings by means of the decennial data. The decennial inventory of farm holdings would also furnish the basis for designing and selecting the sample of farm holdings. It should be noted that if a sample enquiry is utilized to gather annual data on gross output, it would be desirable to collect also information on what part of the gross output is sold or consumed on the farm holding. This information would indicate the relative dimensions of commercial and subsistence farming.

25. Annual information on area cultivated, number of livestock and output for important farm products has been put to extensive use. These series have been drawn upon in formulating, as well as determining the need for, measures to achieve suitable balances between supply and demand for agricultural commodities. In this connexion considerable use has been made of targets as to agricultural products to be raised, based on past data on area sown or number of livestock and output, on the one hand, and on estimates of effective requirements for home consumption and exports, on the other. For the same purposes current statistics have been collected on area sown and harvested



and forecasts of output have been made from this information and past data on yields. The annual series on yields have also been analysed with respect to trends in agricultural efficiency and steps for its improvement. Series on area cultivated and number of livestock have been related to agricultural employment in judging how many persons might be diverted from agriculture to other pursuits.

26. Annual series on the output of important farm products have also been widely applied in computing measures of the level of agricultural activity such as the annual indexes of output suggested in Annex I and the contribution of agriculture to the gross domestic product. Both of these measures furnish useful summaries - the former in constant prices and the latter in current prices - for evaluating trends on the level of agricultural activity. In order to compute either of these summary measures from data on farm output it is of course necessary to have the series on prices received by farmers which are suggested in the annexed list. These price series also have other significant uses. They are indicators of current balance or imbalance between supply and demand for the farm products to which they relate. Annual price series for individual farm products, in juxtaposition with the corresponding series on output, should be of assistance in working out agricultural price and marketing policies designed to bring forth the wanted supply at favorable terms. The suggested index of prices received by farmers is constructed from the price series for individual farm products and furnishes a useful summary of trends in prices for agriculture as a whole. For this purpose it is advantageous to have, as well, the series on prices paid by farmers and the associated index which are listed in Annex I. The relative movements in the two kinds of indexes measure shifts in the terms of trade of agriculture with the rest of the economy and the two kinds of price series may be utilized to detect the particular changes in prices which are responsible for these shifts.

27. A number of the statistical series on agriculture which have been discussed above are time-consuming, difficult and costly to collect. This is due to the large number of farm holdings and farm products which should be covered in the series and the complex character of statistics such as figures of yield and prices received or paid by farmers. Despite these difficulties industrially less advanced countries will find it necessary to give high priority to the collection of the suggested data on agriculture because of their urgent needs for this information. These countries should start the decennial inventories of agriculture very early in the development of their statistical programme and based on the benchmark data which these inventories would yield, gradually develop the annual and monthly series which have been suggested, crop by crop, in the order of importance and difficulty of collection. The use of sample enquiries in this work would materially reduce the time, costs and the size of the organization involved. It may be desirable to utilize sampling in taking the first decennial inventory and it will generally be essential to employ this approach in gathering the annual and monthly data. It should be noted however that the need to utilize sample enquiries may, in some countries, be reduced by the availability of the wanted data on agriculture as a by-product of government administration.

28. Other needed statistics on agriculture which pose difficult problems of collection relate to the capital utilized in farming. As has been mentioned above, agricultural development schemes will involve efforts to expand the amount and efficiency of the capital utilized in farming. In this connexion it would be desirable to have data on the stock of at least agricultural equipment and annual increases in it. These data might be sought in the decennial inventories of agriculture. This has not been suggested because of the great difficulties of gathering meaningful figures on the capital stock of agriculture in less industrialized countries. However, the compilation of annual data on the gross capital formation in agricultural equipment is included in the annexed list as it may, at late stages in statistical development, be feasible to estimate these data from statistics on production and external trade in the capital equipment utilized in farming.

## B. Forestry

29. Less industrialized countries which have forest resources will find it necessary to assess these resources at an early stage in their development programme. Apart from the value of information on the present and potential forest crop for the development of wood-using industries, a knowledge of the forests is needed in planning for the use of land in agricultural and other pursuits. This is due to the influence of the forests on such conditions as erosion and water regime. The forests are also an important source of fuelwood and construction materials for the rural population.

30. The basic information on the forests would be furnished by the inventory suggested in the annexed list. The inventory will provide information for planning the most effective utilization of the forest resources. In addition, annual figures of removals from the forest, classified by the principal roundwood categories, will be needed in order to control the drain on those resources, to verify the attainment of production targets and to assure the supply of raw materials for wood-using industries.

## C. Fishing

31. Fishing, for a number of less industrialized countries, is a significant kind of economic activity as well as an important source of food and raw materials for manufacturing. These countries will find it desirable to have the annual series listed in Annex I on the equipment employed in fishing and on the output and prices of fishing products. The data on facilities for fishing will assist in planning for the expansion and improvement of them and in determining the extent to which goals in this regard are reached. The data on output and prices will be useful in devising measures to balance supply and demand for fishing products and in assessing the health of the fishing industry and its contribution to the gross domestic product. It should be noted that series on the processing, etc. of fish products would be part of the information gathered on manufacturing.

32. Most of the series on fishing in the annexed list should be a by-product of the regulatory activities of the government with regard to fishing and primary fish markets, merchant shipping and external trade. However useful information may not be available from these sources on inland fishing activities and special enquiries may need to be instituted for this purpose.

VI. MINING, MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND THE PRODUCTION OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY

33. Development activities are as concerned with industry (the production of non-agricultural goods) as with agriculture. These efforts are directed toward substantially increasing the output of industrial goods and the role in the economy of manufacturing and the production of energy and, possibly, mining and construction. Through diverting part of the labour engaged in agriculture to manufacturing and other industrial pursuits more effective and productive employment is provided. Also the drains on foreign exchange may be reduced by substituting home-produced goods for imports and the earnings of foreign exchange may be increased by expanding exports of mining and similar products. All this requires marked expansion in the labour and capital employed in industrial activities, keeping this expansion in balance with the changes taking place in the rest of the economy. It also involves giving considerable attention to the cost-price relationships and efficiency of different kinds of industrial production and to the implications of industrial expansion for the level of domestic demand and prices and for the balance in external trade.

34. In dealing with questions that are basic to industrial growth, less industrialized countries should have the quinquennial or decennial data on industry that are shown in the annexed list. Comprehensive statistics on industry have proved helpful in ascertaining the kinds of industrial establishments on which development efforts should be focussed and some of the measures needed to promote industrial growth. Distributions of the number of engaged or of value added by size of establishment and kind of economic activity - i.e., descriptions of the structure of industry - have been utilized to determine the important kinds of industrial activity for the economy and the character of the institutional setting for industrial development efforts. Data on the capacity of power equipment installed in these establishments have been drawn upon in order to measure the extent to which these establishments are mechanized and to determine on which establishments efforts to increase capital equipment should concentrate.

35. In conjunction with data on the structure of industrial activities, figures on the industrial products made domestically and imported, on the one hand, and the industrial materials available domestically and exported, on the other, have been studied to uncover the industrial activities which might advantageously be expanded. For this purpose indicators are also needed with regard to the relative profitability, current and anticipated, of different classes of size and kind of industry. Such indicators might be derived from comparisons between value added and wages and salaries paid (e.g., between value added per man-hour and wages and salaries paid per man-hour) and from studies of price movements for the commodities produced and consumed by each class of industrial unit, as well as of technological trends.<sup>2/</sup> Considerable use has been made of the foregoing kinds of data not only in determining which industrial pursuits it would be desirable to expand but also in formulating external trade and tariff policies which would stimulate this expansion. Data on the commodities consumed and produced in industrial activities have also been utilized in working out programmes for their expansion that would avoid the pitfalls of bottlenecks or insufficient demand. For this purpose, studies are also needed of the relationship between different industrial activities and between the industrial and other sectors of the economy with regard to the demand for labour, energy and industrial materials and products. Data for the industrial aspects of these studies would be furnished by the five or ten yearly enquiries into mining, manufacturing, construction and the production of gas and electricity.

36. The suggested five or ten yearly series also lend themselves to analyses with a view to ascertaining what kinds of industries have grown or declined during the course of development programmes and what effects these changes have had on other aspects of the process of development. For instance, comparisons have been made between the shifts in the nature of home-produced industrial goods, on the one hand, and the changes in the character of imports and exports, on the other, in order to determine what success has been achieved in increasing the extent to which domestic

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<sup>2/</sup> It should be noted that series on man-hours and wages and salaries paid were discussed in the section on labour. Price series on industrial products and materials are covered in this section.

raw materials are processed at home, in decreasing dependence on a few agricultural or mineral exports which are subject to marked fluctuations in price or in <sup>also</sup> conserving foreign exchange for imports such as capital goods. Studies have/been made of the correlation between increases in mechanization and productivity and changes in the distribution of industrial activity according to size and kind of industrial establishment. (In these investigations statistics on the capacity of installed power equipment have often been utilized as indicators of degree of mechanization and data on value added and employment or man-hours have been applied in measuring changes in <sup>the</sup> productivity, as well as in the extent of activity, of different classes of industrial units.) Through the suggested five or ten yearly series on the distribution of industrial activity according to size, changes may be measured in the concentration of industrial activity. Similar series, when distributed according to location, may be useful in accounting for increasing urbanization and its attendant problems.

37. In addition to the uses mentioned in the preceding paragraph, periodic comprehensive enquiries into industry are basic to the collection and compilation of the annual and more current industrial series which are suggested in the annexed list. This is so because the quinquennial or decennial enquiries furnish a frame for obtaining the more frequent data by means of samples and indicators.

38. The annual and monthly or quarterly data on industrial establishments which are suggested in the annexed list are needed in order to follow current developments and to assess the significance of these changes for efforts to expand the volume of industrial activity. Monthly or quarterly movements in indices of production, when classified by kind of industrial activity, point to the success or failure in increasing production and suggest areas of industrial activity for which modifications may be required in development measures or targets. These series also provide means for analysing the contribution of industrial establishments to current economic conditions. Annual figures of value added by industrial establishments may be utilized to determine their contribution to the gross domestic product

and to assess changes in their productivity and profitability. For the latter purpose annual figures of value added might be related to annual data on man-hours worked and wages and salaries paid. Annual data on the capital formation taking place in industrial establishments are of assistance in watching the rate of improvement in their stock of capital as well as in adjusting targets for the expansion of capital equipment to current realities. As has already been noted, annual data on the manufacture of capital goods and the construction of buildings, roads and the like are a valuable source of information for estimating gross capital formation in different sectors of the economy. Annual and monthly or quarterly statistics on these and other important commodities which are produced and on the key raw materials, fuels and electricity which are consumed by industrial establishments are essential in dealing with adjustments between the supply and demand for these goods. Such data are also needed in constructing indices of industrial production. In addition to figures of quantities produced, price data for individual commodities are valuable in detecting imbalances between supply and demand. These price statistics can also be utilized to construct the price indexes suggested in the annexed list, which are indicators of changes which may be taking place in business conditions for particular kinds of industrial establishments.

39. Statistically less developed countries may encounter difficulties in gathering a number of the primary statistical series which are urgently needed in dealing with questions of industrial expansion. This is particularly the case for data on small mining and manufacturing establishments, which may be numerous and quite important in the industrial sector of the economy and on construction. In order to make a practicable beginning on industrial statistics, statistically less advanced countries might consider taking an enquiry into the structure of industry (i.e., the distribution of the establishments by branch of economic activity, location, size, etc.) relatively early in their development. This enquiry might consist of a census of all establishments if resources are available or a census of

the larger establishments and an area sample of smaller units. Such an enquiry would be a large-scale undertaking but would not include difficult items of data. It would furnish a valuable frame for dealing with some of the questions of industrial development and for collecting further data on industrial establishments. In gathering the additional industrial statistics which they need, less industrialized countries will find it advantageous to utilize sample enquiries. These enquiries might cover all of the larger industrial establishments and, if feasible, a sample of the smaller ones. They might be developed gradually by covering branches of industry in the order of their importance in the development programme, taking account of the degree of difficulty of collecting information from them. Such sample enquiries might be utilized in gathering quinquennial or decennial, annual and quarterly or monthly data on the output, inputs and capital expenditures of industrial establishments.

#### VII. WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND RELATED SERVICE TRADES

40. While commerce and related service activities are not subjects of central attention in development efforts, in a number of less industrialized countries, they are an important part of economic activity and a source of employment for and demand on labour and capital resources. In working out and evaluating development programmes, these countries should find it useful to have information on the role and character of the wholesale, retail and service trades which is similar to the basic data that have been discussed for industrial establishments. The statistical series which are enumerated in the annexed list for the wholesale, retail and service trades are designed to serve this purpose. The suggested quinquennial or decennial distributions of numbers engaged, value of sales and gross margins by kind of business, size and location might be utilized to determine the character of the distributive trades and their relative share in economic activity. Annual and more frequent figures of sales at wholesale and retail have been utilized as indicators of business conditions. Annual data on gross margins in the distributive trades furnish the basis for estimating their contribution to the gross domestic product.



The statistics which are recommended on the inventories and gross capital formation of commercial and service trades are useful for enquiries into the demands of this sector of the economy for savings in competition with other sectors. Figures on sales of goods and services at retail have been employed as indicators of the level and composition of personal consumption. For this purpose, it is desirable to have series on the value of retail sales distributed according to kind of business, which is a classification of the distributive trades according to the principal class of commodities or services sold. In order to utilize these series to measure changes in the real level of personal consumption, they need to be adjusted for changes in prices, as measured by the price index numbers for sales at retail which are suggested in the annexed list.

41. Statistically less developed countries should delay the collection of most of the series on the wholesale, retail and related service trades which are suggested in the annexed list to a late stage in their statistical evolution. Except for the price series, less industrialized countries do not have as urgent requirements for information on this sector of the economy as on other aspects. Moreover, these countries would find it difficult to gather most of the series which are suggested on the distributive trades. This is due to the large number of small retail and service establishments, many of which do not keep records, and the complexity of some of the data that would be sought from these establishments. However, less industrialized countries do require urgently retail price series for individual commodities as these data have an important part in measuring changes in the costs of living and in detecting imbalances between the supply and demand of goods for personal consumption. These series are also relatively easier to gather than the other types of data which are suggested for the distributive trades. Countries have therefore sought data on retail prices relatively early in their statistical programmes.

42. When the less industrialized countries gather the suggested series on the wholesale, retail and related service trades, they should generally do this by means of sample enquiries. Sample enquiries which are designed

from the larger-scale quinquennial or decennial investigations, should be utilized to gather all of the annual or more frequent data. Although it may be feasible at some time to do a quinquennial or decennial census for purposes of gathering the series on the structure of the distributive trades, relatively large-scale sample enquiries might be utilized for this purpose at first and for the collection of the other quinquennial or decennial series at all times.

#### VIII. TRANSPORTATION

43. As transportation is an essential service for economic activity, less industrialized countries urgently require basic data which they can employ to evaluate the adequacy and use of their transport facilities. The statistical series on transportation which are enumerated in the annexed list are designed to provide such information. Annual series such as are proposed on the prevalence and capacity of transport equipment and on the length of railroad tracks and roads can be utilized to evaluate existing transport facilities<sup>and</sup>/to judge the progress being made in expanding these facilities. The monthly or quarterly series which are suggested with regard to the activity of the different modes of transport (e.g., quantity of goods loaded and unloaded and freight ton-kilometers performed) might be utilized to determine the level and pattern of use of and demand for transportation services as development proceeds. As there is likely to be need for substantial expansion of transport facilities as part of a development programme, industrialized countries would also find it advantageous to have annual data on the gross capital formation of the transportation services.

44. Most statistically less developed countries would find it practicable to gather early in their statistical work, the series which are proposed for transportation. This is so because most of these series should be available as a by-product of the administrative activities of the government or large business enterprises. In order to ensure this, the suggested series on transportation, except for those on gross capital formation,

are limited in number and coverage. For example, relatively few series are recommended for road transport although it may be a key means of inland transport in some countries. Although the proposed series on gross capital formation may not be easily derived from administrative records, it should be feasible to estimate these data from figures of the production of and external trade in transportation equipment.

#### IX. EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

45. As has already been indicated in the discussion of basic data on the population and labour, the raising of educational and health levels of the population is a key objective in development efforts. In seeking to do this, less industrialized countries will find it valuable to have measures of the level of attainment and requirements of their people with regard to education and health as well as of the facilities available for providing these services and the use made of them. Basic series of the first kind have been discussed in the section of this paper on the population and labour. The discussion in this and the succeeding sections will relate primarily to series which are designed to serve the second purpose. The statistics which are covered in these two sections should be compiled at an early stage in the statistical development of countries as they are easily gathered and urgently needed.

##### A. Education

46. In the annexed list key series are suggested for collection on the institutions and persons engaged in providing educational services. These series could be utilized to compare availabilities to requirements in order to determine the expansion that is necessary in trained personnel and facilities for providing educational services. Requirements might be assessed by relating to one another, the suggested series on school enrollment and on population, both classified by sex and age. This comparison would, in addition, indicate the extent to which each segment of population avails itself of the educational facilities of the country. The series on school enrollment which are proposed in the annexed list

are also designed to measure the use made of available educational facilities and changes in the level of educational attainment of the population.

#### B. Health

47. The data on number of doctors, nurses, etc. and hospital beds listed in the annex should furnish elementary information on available medical facilities. These series might be utilized in rough assessments of the adequacy of available medical services in a country and changes in this regard as development proceeds. The series on hospital admissions is an indicator of the use made of these institutions.

#### X. EXTERNAL TRADE

48. In this section the discussion of the statistics that are needed in connection with development efforts is extended from series on the domestic economy to series on the flow of goods between the domestic economy and the rest of the world. Less industrialized countries have found that data on external trade are fundamental in dealing with a number of the basic questions that they face in furthering economic development. Attention has been called in earlier sections of this paper to some uses of data on the volume and prices of exports and imports in inducing expansion in agricultural and industrial production. It was suggested that these data were valuable in deciding on the types of domestic production it would be advantageous to increase and in devising measures for sustained, balanced growth in production. In this section of the paper, in addition to outlining the basic data which should be compiled on external trade, the discussion is focussed on the uses of these series in dealing with certain questions of foreign payments and domestic incomes which arise in development programmes.

49. Many less industrialized countries earn the bulk of the foreign currencies which they require in order to import capital and other goods essential to their development through the export of relatively few commodities. They therefore are concerned with attaining a high volume of exports in these commodities at favorable terms of trade as well as with conserving the foreign currencies thus earned for needed imports. These exports are, as well, an

important source of domestic income and employment, which also calls for sustained growth in them. It should be noted that these objectives may be difficult to attain because of fluctuations in the world demand and prices for the crude and semi-finished goods which are generally the main exports of less industrialized countries. Even if substantial rises are attained in incomes from exports, these increases, as well as expansion, during the course of development, in incomes from domestic sources of demand, may result in pressures, which require counteraction, toward spending the supply of foreign exchange on unessential imports and <sup>toward</sup> inflation. On the other hand, declines in the volume of exports also endanger the availability of foreign currencies for importing the goods required for development and result in deflating pressures on economic growth.

50. For purposes of devising measures with regard to external trade which will further economic development, as well as watching the pertinent aspects of it, less industrialized countries need the series listed in Annex I. The series on value and quantity of exports, classified by kind of commodity and country, are invaluable for watching levels in foreign currency earnings and demand for goods and for laying plans for expanding and stabilizing exports - for example, finding new markets for exports, diversifying the character of exports or foreign customers or guarding against pricing exports out of world markets. For these purposes it is desirable that the value of exports be expressed in a common foreign currency if there are multiple or fluctuating exchange rates. Figures of the value of exports, classified by kind of commodity and country, are also useful indicators of the sectors of the economy which may be a source of foreign exchange and domestic savings and of inflationary or deflationary pressures. For the latter purposes the value of exports should be expressed in domestic currency. The series on value and quantity of imports, classified by kind of commodity and country, have been watched to determine the sources of demand on foreign currencies during the course of development and what measures, if any, should be taken to conserve foreign exchange for purposes of importing capital and other needed goods for economic development. It would be desirable

to express the value of imports for this use in a common foreign, as well as the domestic, currency if there are multiple or fluctuating exchange rates. Together the foregoing series on exports and imports have been given considerable attention in working out the details of policies, duties and exchange rates for external trade which would promote development.

51. The proposed series on the value and quantity of exports and imports also provide the basis for calculating the index numbers on quantum and unit values which are listed in Annex I. With the index numbers on unit values, changes in the terms of trade may be followed and the effects of those shifts on the relationship between earnings and expenditures of foreign currencies may be investigated. The quantum and unit-value index also furnish summary information for dealing with questions which arise in the course of development efforts with regard to the interrelations between volumes or unit values in external trade, on the one hand, and foreign or domestic economic conditions, on the other. Examples of such questions are: What variations may be anticipated in the volume and unit value of different classes of exports as a result of changes in world economic conditions and what are the implications of these fluctuations for the domestic development effort? For these purposes economically significant classifications of exports and imports should be utilized in constructing the index numbers - for example, classifications of commodities according to stage of fabrication, use and industrial origin. An important set of questions which are likely to arise have to do with the relationship between price and volume for exports or imports and the domestic price level. The price series for exports and imports which are suggested in Annex I, as well as the corresponding index numbers, would be more suitable for dealing with these questions than figures or index numbers of unit value.

52. Except for prices of exports and imports, the suggested series on external trade are the first type of statistics which countries can gather. This is due to the fact that these series can be a by-product of frontier and customs administration. In view of the urgency with which they need information, less advanced countries should, and generally have, utilized these sources in order to compile series on external trade at the beginning of their statistical work.

## XI. MONEY AND BANKING, FINANCE AND GENERAL PRICES

53. In seeking to expand production, less industrialized countries face questions on the methods of internal and external finance to be used for this purpose and on the effects of the methods selected on economic conditions. Most of these countries are confronted with insufficient domestic savings and in many instances they lack a well-developed system of financial institutions which could assist in channeling such savings as are available into investment. Their foreign exchange reserves and earnings are, on the whole, insufficient to pay for the foreign currency component of the desired development outlays in addition to "normal" imports. Attempts have been made to augment the domestic funds available for development from taxes and savings by borrowings from the banking system. This approach, when pursued to a marked degree, has often resulted in inflation of the money supply and prices, increased the severity of the foreign payments problem and caused other economic distortions which hinder development. On the other hand, there are some countries in which the growth of the stock of money has not kept pace, at least at times, with the growth of productive resources. This has resulted in a needless check on the growth of economic activities.

54. In order to deal with the foregoing and other questions which arise with regard to the financing of development, it is desirable to have the statistical series that are shown in Annex I on money and banking, finance and general prices as well as those on government fiscal activities, which are discussed in the next section. In countries which lack a well-developed capital market they provide a significant part of the financial information that is needed for dealing with broad questions of policy. The suggested series are, on the whole, readily obtainable, mainly as a by-product of administrative activities. Extensions have not been suggested because substantial difficulties would be experienced in compiling the remaining data.

55. A basic use of the balance sheet data of banks in development efforts is to watch changes in the assets of the banking system, which is often obliged to serve as lender of last resort to the development program and

and their reflection in the liabilities of the system, which in large part are made up of the economy's stock of money - i.e., currency plus deposit money. From the <sup>suggested</sup> basic series <sup>from</sup> balance sheets a consolidated balance sheet of the monetary system may be readily constructed. This is a basic instrument in assuring that lending by the system for development purposes is not on a scale that will be accompanied by such a growth of money as to outstrip the real growth of economic activity. Other functions of the consolidated balance sheet of the monetary system are to show the proportions in which increases in bank lending are divided between the private sector, official development institutions and the government proper and to indicate the proportions in which the private sector is willing to divide its holdings of liquid banking claims between money and quasi-money, which consists of time and savings deposits, etc. Additional information on the role of the banking system in financing economic expansion would be furnished by the series that are suggested on the character of loans made by banks.

56. In the absence of capital markets there are ordinarily few time series of interest rates available. Interest rates even in the banking sector can seldom be satisfactorily measured. The series suggested on the central bank's discount or rediscount rate may be of value in assessment of the policies of the monetary authorities and their likely reflection in the policies of the other members of the banking system. Other individual series that are of value may in some cases be available.

57. The series which are suggested on exchange rates, holdings of foreign exchange, and the balance of payments are the basic data that show the nature of foreign payments problems and are valuable in framing policies to solve them. Data on holdings of gold and foreign exchange are essential as an indication of a country's external liquidity. The movement in these holdings may frequently be used as a measure of over-all surplus or deficit in the balance of payments and hence of relative inflationary pressures at home and abroad. The balance of payments data, in particular, furnish information on the sources and uses of external finance and analyses of these statements have aided in conserving foreign exchange for imports of capital



and other goods needed in development efforts, as well as in estimating the funds that will be available for this purpose. It should be noted, however, that statistically less advanced countries may encounter considerable difficulty in compiling complete estimates of their international transactions. In these cases, the estimates may cover only (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.

58. The maintenance of monetary stability during the progress of a development program calls for indicators of the price level. The movement of prices in general is, in this field, a guide to action and an index of its success. For these purposes, the index numbers proposed, together with the data on the cost of living which is discussed in a later section, will be of value.

## XII. GOVERNMENT

59. The significance of government fiscal activities to the manner in which economic and social development is financed has already been mentioned in the preceding section of this paper. The character of government disbursements and revenue, as well as the type of balance struck between them, will, in many less industrialized countries, have marked influence in determining the scale and real sources of finance for development. For example, the pattern of taxes and expenditures may increase or decrease the supply of savings or the balance attained between revenue and disbursements and the sources tapped for loans to make up any deficits will contribute to or mitigate inflationary or deflationary pressures. The impact on the economy of government fiscal activities is, in less industrialized countries, heightened by the limited evolution in banking and capital markets and the considerable proportion of total investment which is carried on directly by these governments. The latter kind of government activities bear directly, of course, on questions of the character and dimensions of, as well as sources of funds for, capital formation during the course

of development. In less industrialized, as in other, countries, governments also participate directly in social and economic development through expenditures on social services, such as education, health and housing and on research and other technical services.

60. Thus, in order to plan for and to further economic and social advancement, governments of the less industrialized countries need data on the receipts and disbursements, past and anticipated, of public bodies and agencies in their territory. Such data would help to plan and evaluate the role of government in development efforts and to assess the immediate and secondary effects on the economy of the ways in which government is raising revenue, spending and borrowing or repaying money. For these purposes it is suggested in Annex I that current summary information be compiled on the cash receipts and disbursements and changes in cash holdings and debt of government and that annual data be assembled on the sources of receipts and the economic character and social and economic objectives of expenditures. It should, on the whole, be possible to compile these series by re-arranging the accounting and budgetary data of governmental bodies and agencies. Although, in principle, all levels of government (central, provincial and local) should be covered, it will probably be necessary to limit the scope of current and preliminary annual figures to the central government. Since the activities of the central government are likely to be the most significant in development efforts, information which is limited to it will still be very valuable.

61. The suggested monthly or quarterly summary series provide a means for watching the effects of the fiscal activities of government on the economic climate during the course of development. These series may, for example, be utilized to gauge whether these activities are inflationary, deflationary or stabilizing in character. The proposed comprehensive annual accounts furnish the basis for assessing these effects more completely and for planning government activities so as to further development as much as possible. For example, data resulting from the economic classification of receipts

(i.e., whether from custom duties, taxes on income, social security contributions, income from property, grants or borrowings at home or abroad, etc.) are invaluable in ascertaining the economic effects (e.g., on the demand for goods and services or on savings on the part of the public) in the past of the methods of finance adopted by the government and in determining desirable magnitudes and sources for receipts in the future. Data resulting from the economic classification of expenditures (i.e., whether on current and capital accounts and whether for goods and services, transfer payments, investments or loans to enterprises, etc.) furnishes the basis for determining the share, in the past and future, of the government in the demand for goods and services, capital formation and the financing of business and households. The addition of distinctions according to purpose (function) to the economic classification of expenditures assists in measuring the type and amount of social and similar services available in the course of development and in establishing practical targets for the contribution of government to social advancement. Together the classifications of receipts and expenditures yield data which may be utilized to set realistic goals for the role of government in economic and social advancement. It should also be noted that the economic classifications of receipts and expenditures provide data which fit into national income accounts.

### XIII. PERSONAL INCOME AND CONDITIONS OF LIVING

62. In this section attention is focussed on the basic data that would be valuable in measuring levels of living and setting realistic targets for improvement in these conditions. Many of the series that were enumerated in preceding sections of this paper may be utilized for these purposes.

Examples are:

- i. Data on the size and age-distribution of the population and the production and external trade in basic foodstuffs, textiles, etc. Estimates of consumption of food and other essentials may be made from these data.

- ii. Statistics on the literacy and level of education completed for the population, number of students enrolled in schools, number of schools and teachers and expenditure on education by government. From these data, the literacy and educational attainments of the population may be ascertained (e.g., percentage of population literate, above some appropriate age, by sex), the available supply of teachers and educational facilities may be evaluated in the light of needs and, in conjunction with recommended population series, the proportion of appropriate groups of the population (e.g., children 5-14 years of age) attending school may be measured.
- iii. Series on the number of deaths classified by sex, age and cause, which when coupled with other suggested data on the population, may be utilized to compute death rates for age and sex classes of the population, classified according to cause, and life expectancy tables. Data on the supply of doctors, nurses and related personnel and of hospital beds, on hospital admissions and the expenditure, on health of government. These data may be utilized to assess roughly the services and facilities for health when, for example, related to figures on the population.
- iv. Series on the size and characteristics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and visible under-employment and on wages and salaries paid. These series provide indicators, for example, of the opportunities for employment and nominal levels of income for parts of the population. It should be noted that practically all of the suggested series on agricultural, industrial and service production and external trade furnish indicators with respect to the level of economic welfare.
- v. Series, classified according to classes of commodities, <sup>of</sup> sales at retail and of averages or relatives and index numbers for sales prices received by retailers. These series are useful in ascertaining trends in the levels, nominal and real, of personal consumption.

- vi. Data on government revenue, classified according to economic categories, and expenditures, classified according to economic and functional categories. These statistics provide information, for example, on the transfers of income affected and social services rendered by government.

In addition to these series, less industrialized countries should find it useful and feasible to gather, at a relatively advanced stage in statistical development, information on housing conditions and co-ordinated data on household income and expenditure. The latter data would provide the basis not only for assessing, in a comprehensive way, conditions and costs of living for important classes of the population but also for projecting systematically household demand for goods and services and savings from expectations with regard to improvements in levels of personal income.

63. The household enquiries into income and expenditure which are suggested in Annex I would yield the desired data on the income and pattern of consumption and savings of key classes of the population and on the inter-relations for them between level of income and pattern of consumption. As these enquiries are costly and difficult, less industrialized countries will find it necessary to do them by gathering data from a sample of households only. Even then it will be feasible to do the household enquiries only at widely spaced intervals of time. In order to determine what changes have occurred in levels of income, consumption and other conditions of living during these intervals of time, less industrialized countries can fall back on the indicators which have been discussed in preceding sections of this paper. Some of these indicators (e.g., wages and salaries or sales and prices at retail) may be utilized in this way by extrapolating the results of the widely spaced household sample enquiries. This is what is done, in summary, in the computation of the monthly index numbers of cost of living which are suggested in Annex I. By means of comparisons between indices of cost of living and wages and salaries paid, changes may also be followed in real income for certain segments of the population.

64. The decennial enquiries into housing that are proposed in the annexed list would cover an important phase of living conditions on which a number of countries have gathered information in conjunction with censuses of population. It may be desirable to do all or at least some aspects of these enquiries on a sample basis. The housing enquiries would furnish data for evaluating housing conditions, such as the supply of housing, number of persons per room and the type of water, sanitary, cooking and light facilities which are available. These data, in conjunction with information on the distribution of the population and sources of finance for the construction, alteration and repair of homes, will also provide the basis for planning for the improvement of housing conditions as well as projecting capital formation in this field. It should be noted that information on the construction and alteration, in terms of value and quantity, of housing in the past may be derived from the monthly or quarterly, annual and less frequent enquiries into construction that were suggested in the earlier section of this paper on industrial statistics.

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

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
I - The Population			
<p>A. Number of persons during a specific period classified by: <u>1/</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marital status, sex and age;</li> <li>2. Literacy, sex and age;</li> <li>3. Level of education completed;</li> <li>4. Type and size of household;</li> <li>5. Sex and age.</li> </ol>	Decennial	<p>Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major territorial divisions.</p> <p>Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas, (b) major territorial divisions and (c) principal cities.</p>	<p>The data would generally be gathered by means of a census of population. It may, under certain circumstances, be desirable to utilize sampling in the collection of the data for Series A2 and A3; or even all of the series.</p>
<p>B. Number of live births occurring during the year classified by: <u>2/</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex;</li> <li>2. Order of live birth and age of mother.</li> </ol>	Annual	<p>Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major civil divisions.</p>	<p>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 might be advantageous to utilize sample registration areas in an effort to improve the registration system and at the same time gather useful data.</p>
<p>C. Number of deaths occurring during the year classified by sex, age and cause. <u>2/</u></p>	Annual	<p>Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major civil divisions.</p>	

Primary 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. <sup>3/</sup>	Annual	Total country	The series should be a by-product of the administrative activities of border immigration or similar governmental authorities.
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 force) during a specific period, classified by: <sup>1/</sup>	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 may be desirable to utilize sampling in gathering these series.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex and age;</li> <li>2. Sex, status and kind of economic activity;</li> <li>3. Sex, status and occupation;</li> <li>4. Whether employed or not, sex, status and kind of economic activity.</li> </ol>			



Primary 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. <u>4/</u>	(a) Annual and Total country (b) each quarter or month, excluding classification by sex.		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. These enquiries might be limited to large establishments or, preferably, consist of samples of establishments in the selected kinds of non-agricultural activities.
C. Wages and salaries paid during the reference period to employees in selected non-agricultural activities classified by kind of economic activity. <u>4/</u> , <u>5/</u>	(a) Annual and Total country (b) each quarter or month		The series for industrial establishments would be collected through an industrial enquiry in which data are sought on other aspects of these establishments - on production, consumption of raw materials, etc. (i.e., the series listed under Section VI) as well as on labour. The same approach might be followed with regard to the annual series on labour.
D. Number of man-hours worked during the reference period by employees in industry according to kind of economic activity. <u>4/</u> , <u>5/</u>	(a) Annual and Total country (b) each quarter or month		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.

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
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. <u>4/</u> , <u>6/</u>	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 enquiry annually if feasible.
III - Agriculture			
A. Area and number of farm holdings during a specific period classified according to: <u>7/</u> 1. Size (i.e., 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 and E 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 farm holdings during a specific period classified according to type of power used. <u>7/</u>		Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	
C. Area and number of farm holdings during crop year classified according to: <u>7/</u> 1. Utilization of land (e.g., arable land, land for growing trees, vines or shrubs, etc.) and size; 2. Crop and size.	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	
D. Number of bearing trees during crop year and number of farm holdings reporting them according to species of tree and size of farm holding. <u>7/</u>	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
E. Number of livestock held during a specific period and number of farm holdings reporting them according to species, sex and age of livestock and size of farm holding. <u>7/</u>	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions.	
F. Area sown and harvested, yield and gross output during crop year for key field crops. <u>8/</u>	Annual	Total country	The series listed under F, G and H 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 activities. 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.
G. Number of bearing trees, yield and gross output during crop year for the key tree crops. <u>8/</u>	Annual	Total country	
H. Number of livestock held during a specific period and number slaughtered during the year by species and sex for key kinds of livestock. <u>8/</u>	Annual	Total country	
I. Index of farm production during crop year. <u>9/</u>	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 F, G and H. 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

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
J. Averages or relatives of prices received by farmers for each important farm product. <u>10/</u>	Annual	Total country, distinguishing if large and diversified country, important marketing places.	production series listed under F, G and H, the price series listed under J and K and external trade data.  The series listed under J and K are generally gathered from a selection of buyers and sellers in important market places for farmers in different parts of a country.
K. 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.	
L. Indexes of prices received and paid by farmers. <u>10/</u>	Each month	Total country	The indicators for the indexes would be furnished by the series listed under J and K. 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 F, G and H and the price series listed under J. The weights for the index of prices paid by farmers might be derived from the price series listed under K and the results of a rural income and expenditure survey such as mentioned below.
M. Gross capital formation in agricultural equipment. <u>11/</u>	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 K.

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
IV - Forestry			
A. Forest inventory <sup>12/</sup>	Quin- quennial	Total country, distinguishing important ad- ministrative 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.
1. Areas in various forest land categories.			
2. Density of the produc- tive forests.			
3. Composition and manage- ment status of forests in use.			
4. Growing stock and growth during the year of for- ests in use.			
5. Fellings during the year in forests in use.			
B. Volume of roundwood removals classified as conifers or non-conifers. <sup>13/</sup>	Annual	Total country	By special enquiry.
V - Fishing			
A. Number of national fishing craft during the year classi- fied according to method of propulsion and size. <sup>13/</sup>	Annual	Total country	The information would generally be available from the registration, licensing and other regulatory activities carried on with re- gard to merchant shipping and fishing. It would be advantageous, if practicable to obtain, to have annual annual inventory of the number and type of mobile and station- ary fishing gear units operated from shallow beaches and similar areas of the adjacent seas.

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
B. The number and output during the year of fish hatcheries. <u>13/</u>	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. <u>13/</u>	Monthly	Total country	The information might be gathered as a by-product of the regulatory 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. <u>10/</u>	Monthly	Total country	The information might be collected from major buyers of products from fishermen.
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: <u>14/</u>	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 engaged 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 or feasible to restrict the series under D, E and F to larger industrial 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.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kind of economic activity;</li> <li>2. Size of establishment and kind of economic activity;</li> <li>3. Kind of legal or economic organization and kind of economic activity.</li> </ol>			

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
B. Capacity (rated horsepower) of installed power equipment at one date according to size of establishment and kind of economic activity. <u>14/</u>	Preferably quinquennial but at least decennial.	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
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. <u>14/</u>	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. <u>14/</u>	Annual	Total country	
E. Gross capital formation during the year classified according to type of capital goods and kind of economic activity. <u>14/</u>	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. <u>15/</u>	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, A1 and D.

Primary 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. <u>10/</u>	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. <u>10/</u>	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: <u>16/</u>	Preferably quinquennial but at least decennial.	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kind of activity, type of operation and kind of business;</li> <li>2. Size of establishment, kind of activity, type of operation and kind of business;</li> <li>3. Kind of legal or economic organization, type of operation and kind of business.</li> </ol>			



Primary 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 kind of business. <u>16/</u>	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. <u>16/</u>	Annual	Total country	
D. Value of inventories in goods intended for sale at end of year by kind of business. <u>16/</u>	Annual	Total country	
E. Gross capital formation during the year classified according to type of capital goods and kind of business. <u>16/</u>	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. <u>16/</u>	Each quarter or month.	Major urban areas.	
G. Averages or relatives for sales prices received by retailers for each important kind of consumption commodity. <u>10/17/</u>	Each month	Total country, distinguishing urban areas.	
H. Indexes of sales prices received by retailers for each important class of consumption commodities. <u>10/17/</u>	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.

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
VIII - Transportation <u>18/</u>			
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.
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.
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 waterway 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. <u>11/</u>	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.

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
<b>B. Rail transport</b>			
1. Length of trackage.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major adminis- trative areas.	The data under B1 through B4 would generally be available from the operating and adminis- trative records of railroad enterprises.
2. Number, power and rated carrying capacity of ve- hicles, classified by type, as of specific date.	Annual	Total country	
3. Freight ton-kilometres and passenger-kilometres per- formed during the period.	Each month or quarter	Total country	
4. Gross tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded dur- ing the year by type.	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing major adminis- trative areas.	
5. Gross capital formation dur- ing the year by type. <u>11/</u>	Annual	Total country	The series might best be derived from the accounting records of railroad enter- prises. Part of the series could be es- timated from data on the production and external trade in railroad equipment.
<b>C. Air transport</b>			
1. Number of aircraft classi- fied according to type.	Annual	Total country	The series would generally be a by- product of the registration, licensing and other regulatory activities of government.
2. Freight ton-kilometres and passenger-kilometres per- formed during the period within the country.	Each month or quarter	Total country	The series under A2 and A3 should be avail- able from the operating records of air trans- port enterprises. It should be noted that these series refer to the air transport of a country whether or not the carriers are registered with its government.

Primary 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 or quarter	Total country distinguishing major airports.	
4. Gross capital formation during the year. <u>11/</u>	Annual	Total country	The data might best be derived from the accounting records of air transport enterprises. Part of the series could be estimated from data on the production and external trade in aircraft and equipment.
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.	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. <u>11/</u>	Annual	Total country	The series might be estimated from figures of the production and external trade in motor vehicles.
IX - Educational Services <u>19/</u>			
A. Number of public and private schools classified according to level of education and type of school.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	These series would generally be a by-product of the educational, licensing and registration activities of governments.
B. Number of teachers, by sex, classified according to level of education and type of school.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
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	
X - Health Services			These series should generally be available as a by-product of the licensing, registration and other regulatory activities of government.
A. Number of registered doctors, nurses, dentists and midwives.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
B. Number of registered hospital beds for specific purposes.	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas.	
C. Number of hospital admissions.	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. <u>20/</u>	(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.

Primary 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). <u>21/</u>	(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. <u>10/</u>	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.
4. Index numbers of sales prices received by exporters during the period for commodities classified according to economically significant categories (e.g., stage of fabrication, common use and sector of origin). <u>10/</u> , <u>22/</u>	Each month	Total country	The indicators for these index numbers would be provided by the series under A3 and the weights, by the series under A1. These index numbers, as well as those listed under B4, should be compiled at a later stage in the statistical developments of a country than the index numbers under A2.
<b>B. Imports</b>			
1. Value and quantity during the period classified by country or provenance (preferably of first consignment) and class of commodity. <u>20/</u>	(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.

Primary 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). <u>21/</u>	(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. <u>10/</u>	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.
4. Index numbers of purchase prices paid by importer during the period for commodities classified according to economically significant categories (e.g., stage of fabrication, use and sector of common origin). <u>10/</u> , <u>22/</u>	Each month	Total country	The indicators for these weights for the index numbers would be provided by the series under B3 and the weights would result from the series under B1.
XIII - 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: <u>23/</u>	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;			

Primary 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. <u>24/</u>	(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 or bank clearings during the period. <u>25/</u>	Each month	Debits, total country. Clearings, main centers.	These series should be available from the administrative records of banks or clearing houses.
D. Discount or rediscount rate of central bank as of end of period.	Each month		
E. Amount, in terms of a foreign currency, of official and bank holdings of gold and foreign exchange as of end of period. <u>26/</u>	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.
F. Exchange rates in use, expressed as units of national currency per unit of a standard foreign currency. <u>27/</u>	Daily		These series are usually obtainable from the regulation and execution of foreign currency transactions.
G. Balance of payments classified according to type of transactions. <u>28/</u>	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



Primary Statistical Series or Tabulations	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
			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 L, VI I and XI B4.
XIII - Government			
A. Total cash receipts and disbursements and changes in cash holdings and public debt. <u>29/</u>	(a)Annual and Total country (b)each quarter or month		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, separated into current and capital account. <u>30/</u>	Annual	Total country	
C. Economic and functional classification of expenditures. <u>30/</u>	Annual	Total country	

Primary Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Geographic Area	Notes Concerning Sources of Information, Etc.
<b>XIV - Personal Income and Expenditure</b>			
A. Distribution of households or other suitable income and expenditure units by selected socio-economic characteristics and size of annual income. <u>31/</u>	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.
B. Distribution of households or other suitable income and expenditure units by annual pattern of expenditure and saving and selected socio-economic characteristics and size of annual income. <u>31/</u>	At widely spaced intervals as need arises.	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas.	
C. Index numbers of cost of living for selected categories of households. <u>17/</u>	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.
<b>XV - Housing</b>			
A. Distribution of housing units and number of occupants as of specific date by: <u>32/</u>	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.
a. Type of housing unit and tenure; b. Type of housing unit and class of water supply.			
B. Distribution of housing units as of a specific date by type of housing unit and bath, kitchen and lighting facilities. <u>32/</u>	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. <u>32/</u>	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 tabulations see: 1960 World Population Census Programme, Draft International Recommendations, ST/STAT/P/L.1, Rev.1, 3 August 1956, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York.
- 2/ For definition and collection of items of data and their classification 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 of items of data and their classification in tabulations 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 tabulations see: Wages and Payroll Statistics, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1949. The Seventh International Conference of 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.  
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