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STATISTICS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
IN THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR STATISTICS

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Statistical Commission, at its seventeenth session, assigned high priority to work on the "development of statistics for purposes of revising and appraising the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade".^{1/} The Commission also agreed that, if possible, a revised version of document E/CN.3/423 would be submitted to the Working Group of the Commission on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, which, inter alia, would take account of the views of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities. Document E/CN.3/423 focussed on guidelines concerning the series of indicators needed to review the progress made towards the goals of the International Development Strategy. It also dealt with the basic statistics required to compile the indicators and the major gaps in these series and in the relevant international standards and guidelines.
2. After the seventeenth session of the Commission, it became clear that in order to be most useful to the developing countries in strengthening their statistical services to meet the needs of the Second Development Decade, the guidelines should focus on detailing the bodies of reliable basic economic and social statistics required for these and other purposes and on the priorities of their development instead of on listing series of indicators. The fundamental task of the statistical services is to gather and compile the series of basic statistics needed to compile indicators and other data for planning, monitoring and assessing economic and social development. Moreover the series of indicators required to monitor and assess the progress toward the goals of the International Development Strategy vary, depending on the circumstances and development problems of the given country and the analytical approaches adopted. The guidelines, in dealing with the uses to which the general-purpose basic statistics might be put, could still list illustrative series of indicators.
3. Accordingly, work was undertaken on the updating and extending the scope of the publication, Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development, which was issued in 1959.^{2/} Dealt with in that publication are the series and classifications of general-purpose basic economic and social statistics, the requirements for and sources of information of these series and the order of priority in which the basic statistics might be gathered and compiled.
4. A brief outline of the proposed revised and expanded document was discussed at the seventh session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities in February 1973. Based on the results of that discussion and further research, a more detailed outline of the proposed document (ST/STAT.60) was prepared for consideration at the fifth session of the Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination. The Working Group approved of the proposed modifications in the work planned on international guidance on the development of the statistics of the developing countries and made certain additional suggestions about the manner in which it should proceed. (E/CN.3/442, paras. 72-78). As the Working Group recommended, written comments on the detailed outline of the document were gathered from Conferences of Statisticians and selected national statistical authorities in the developing regions of the world, from members of the Working Group itself and from the specialized agencies. These comments were reflected in a second version of the more detailed outline, which was considered at the eighth session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities in February 1974. The third version of the

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5236) paragraph 194 (c).

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No. 59.XVII.10.

outline given in this paper reflects the oral and written comments received from members of the ACC Sub-Committee as a result of its eighth session.

5. Because of staff deficiencies, the third version of the outline presented in this paper still does not detail all of the chapters of the proposed new version of the publication, Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development.^{3/} This paper does however include a draft table that is designed to be an annex of the new version of the aforementioned publication, on the proposed basic statistics and key illustrative derived series in respect of all of the topics with which the publication is to deal. The draft table, taken together with the outlined chapters, should indicate the nature and content of the chapters which are not outlined here. The annex to the outline also includes a listing of the documents issued by members of the United Nations family on guidelines and standards on the proposed series of basic statistics and key derived indicators, which while incomplete, illustrates the bibliography that is to be included in the new version of the publication.

6. As the outline and table presented in this paper indicate, the proposed new version of the publication on statistical series for the use of developing countries will focus attention on the basic economic and social statistics that should be the goals in improving and expanding the statistical services of the developing countries. These guidelines are to be formulated and discussed in the light of the data required for purposes of planning, monitoring and assessing economic and social development and in the light of the feasibilities of collecting and compiling these data. The broad orders of priority in which these basic statistics might be evolved, the approaches to gathering the series that are likely to be feasible, and the uses to which the basic data might be put, including the compilation of important analytical ratios, aggregates and similar summaries, will also be dealt with. The systems of accounts and balances and the system of social and demographic statistics that is being formulated, are to be proposed as the framework which may be employed to organize and co-ordinate the basic economic and social statistics.

ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

7. The Statistical Commission at the eighteenth session may wish:

(a) To comment on the outline of the text and on the table of basic and key derived statistics proposed in this paper for purposes of the new version of the publication on statistics for the use of developing countries in economic and social development.

(b) To request the Secretary-General:

(i) To complete the outline of the proposed chapters of the new version of the aforementioned publication and to circulate it and the table of suggested statistical series and bibliography annexed to this paper for comment to national statistical authorities of developing countries, to the secretariats of the regional commissions of the developing regions of the world and to the interested specialized agencies.

(ii) To prepare and issue a new version of the publication on statistics for the use of developing countries in economic and social development, taking into account the comments and conclusions of the Commission and the results of the consultations indicated above.

8. The cost of the publication mentioned in paragraph 7 is estimated at \$4,700.

^{3/} Ibid.

OUTLINE OF PUBLICATION "STATISTICAL SERIES FOR THE USE
OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT"

Part One - Introduction

CHAPTER I. THE PURPOSES, APPROACH AND CONTENT OF THE PUBLICATION

A. Purposes

1. As the International Development Strategy emphasizes, the developing countries must improve and expand their statistical services in order to have the data required for their programmes of economic and social development.
2. The document is designed to be of assistance to the developing countries in the orderly establishment of adequate statistical services by listing and discussing the general-purpose economic and social statistics that the services might gather and compile.
 - (a) The document deals with (i) the data - the basic series and important aggregates, analytical ratios, aggregates and indicators - that might be sought in view of the requirements for information, (ii) the sources of, and approaches to, gathering the basic statistics and (iii) the orders of priority in which the series might be produced, in the light of the relative urgency of the requirements for and the relative difficulties of gathering the data and the stage of statistical development.
 - (b) The suggested series are not intended to be a minimum or maximum list; they are the main statistics which are usually needed and feasible goals in statistical development over a considerable period of time.
 - (c) It is essential that each country adapt the suggested series of statistics and the proposed orders of priority of collection and compilation to its own requirements and circumstances.
3. A number of other aspects of developing adequate statistical services are not dealt with in the document, for example the organization and management of statistical services, staffing, equipment and other resources, or methods of designing and carrying out statistical inquiries.

B. The major requirements to be served by the suggested basic economic and social statistics

1. As the International Development Strategy indicates, the statistics needed in development efforts should deal with the state of, trends in, and the circumstances and factors underlying, economic and social conditions.

- (a) Data for purposes of portraying, assessing and diagnosing development efforts concern such matters as the magnitude, structure and disposition of production, the structure and productivity of the economically active, the incomes from and the finance of economic activity, the demography, education and health of the population and the correlated social services, and the availability and character of housing, transport and water supply.
 - (b) Statistics are needed on such topics as: the size and structure of the population, of the economically active and of production; the supply and use of goods and services; the amount and composition of external trade; the transport resources and activities; the sources of finance of economic activity; government outlays and receipts; the distribution of incomes, consumption and accumulation; the state of education, health, sanitation, housing and recreation, and the availability of the corresponding services, in the case of various parts of the population. These data furnish information on questions such as: the availability and use of, and needed increases in, "real" and "financial" resources for production; the demands for goods, services and facilities; population growth and the level of, and needed improvements in, the well-being of the population; and the government role in and impact on social and economic conditions.
2. Many of the statistics needed in economic and social development efforts concern regions and other geographic areas of a country and various groups of the population, as well as to the nation as a whole. These data are needed for such purposes as identifying and dealing with problem areas and population groups, planning and carrying out regional development, and matching requirements against availabilities in the cases of employment, transport facilities or educational and health services.
3. To be useful for development efforts, the required series of basic and analytical economic and social statistics must form a coherent and co-ordinated body of data.
 - (a) The various aspects of social and economic conditions and development policies and programmes are intertwined and interrelated. For example, growth in the output, productivity and geographic spread of economic activities furnish the opportunities for fuller employment, more equitable distribution of incomes and higher levels of living but may create urban crowding and slums and disrupt social institutions and arrangements. At the same time, better education and health improve the human resources available for the production of goods and services.
 - (b) The various series of basic and analytical statistics should therefore lend themselves to joint and interrelated use in monitoring, assessing and diagnosing economic and social conditions and trends and in formulating and improving development policies and programmes.

4. The general-purpose statistics cannot be expected to furnish much of the detailed data needed in working out the individual projects of a development programme, for example on their costs and benefits, requirements or operational characteristics.
 5. The basic statistics needed for development efforts will also furnish data to the public on the state of economic and social affairs and to private and public enterprises for use in expanding their activities, in marketing goods and services and in evaluating their competitive position.
 6. The basic economic and social statistics are required for purposes of compiling national and regional accounts and other summary and analytical frameworks.
- C. The usefulness of the major frameworks of economic and social data for purposes of devising and gathering and compiling coherent and co-ordinated bodies of basic statistics
1. The systems of national accounts and material balances furnish a framework for devising co-ordinated and coherent bodies of economic statistics. They cover all transactions and stocks in the economy, furnish co-ordinated and linked concepts, definitions and classifications and tie together the various transactions and stocks.
 2. The system of social and demographic statistics furnishes a framework for working out coherent and co-ordinated and linked bodies of population, manpower and social statistics that are tied in with the systems of national accounts and material balances.
 3. A coherent and co-ordinated body of statistics concerning the man-made and natural environment is to be formed; it will be linked with the systems of national accounts and balances, on the one hand, and the system of social and demographic statistics, on the other.
- D. The potentialities and prerequisites of the major approaches to gathering basic economic and social statistics
1. The administrative reports and records of government and private bodies are often available and may be effective and economical means of gathering basic statistics if the statistical requirements are taken into account in the design, collection and processing of the reports and records, coverage is complete and administration is not lax. This is especially so in the case of annual and more current series of data, for example on external trade or on government outlays and receipts. These reports and records may at least be of value in constructing registers and other frames for purposes of gathering statistics.
 2. Censuses and similar large-scale inquiries may be the most effective means of gathering complete, infrequent basic data for detailed geographic areas but are often costly and burdensome to carry out and should be restricted in the number and complexity of the data sought.

3. Sample surveys are a means of reducing the costs, burden and time of work and the response errors of field inquiries; the surveys are particularly appropriate for gathering annual and more frequent or complex data concerning large numbers of units for the nation as a whole and large-scale geographic areas. Sampling is also useful in compiling the preliminary results of censuses and other large-scale inquiries.
4. A programme of multi-purpose sample surveys furnishes a valuable and efficient approach to gathering coherent and co-ordinated economic and social statistics on households. In the case of the developing countries a large part of the production of goods and services, the generation of incomes and the financing of economic activities is centered in the numerous households; data on these topics, as well as on demographic conditions and levels of living, must be gathered through costly field visits and enumeration. Spreading this enumeration over a round of field visits to a constant or rotating sample of households furnishes a feasible and effective way of gathering the statistics. The series of data collected in different rounds would be automatically coupled if the same sample households were enumerated each time. If different sample households are enumerated in each round, it will be essential to gather information on key demographic and economic characteristics in order to couple the series of data gathered in different rounds.
5. In the case of some types of statistics, for example on the distribution of consumption or income, it may be desirable or necessary to combine data from various sources - administrative records, censuses and sample field surveys.

E. Organization of the publication

1. The series of basic statistics and derived aggregates, index numbers and other indicators needed in economic and social development efforts, the frequency with which the data are wanted, the desirable approaches and sources for gathering the statistics and the orders of priority in which these series might be sought, are discussed in the text of the document.
2. The individual basic series, the analytical statistics which might be derived, the frequency with which and the geographic detail in which the data might be sought, and the probable sources of information of the basic series, are listed in an annexed table. The annex also gives a bibliography of the publications of the United Nations family on standards and guidelines concerning the concepts and definition, classification and methodology of these statistics.
3. The chapters of the documents are divided according to the sets of data which are required to deal with the various aspects of economic and social conditions and activities which are usually distinguished in development planning, programming and analysis. The grouping of the basic and derived series of statistics in the text and in the annex therefore does not always coincide with that used in gathering or compiling the data nationally or internationally; there is also a certain amount of overlapping in the series.

Part Two - Production, supply and disposition of goods and services

CHAPTER II. INTRODUCTION

- A. Primary goals of development programmes are to increase the amount and productivity of the output of goods and services and to employ the available labour and other resources in production fully and effectively.
- B. In order to formulate plans to attain these goals and in order to monitor and appraise the extent to which the plans are being fulfilled, the major kinds of data set out below are needed on the state of and trends in the production, supply and disposition of goods.
 1. The structure of production, for example the distribution of value added and employment according to kind of economic activity, size, type of ownership and mode of operation of producing units, for such purposes as defining the setting for development efforts, the kinds of industries on which these efforts might be focussed and needed modifications in the institutional and technological arrangements of production.
 2. The persons engaged, capital equipment and intermediate materials used in various industries, in relation to output (value added in the case of the direct inputs, gross output in the case of intermediate inputs), for such purposes as assessing and increasing their productivity, identifying industries which might be successfully expanded and estimating the increases in employment opportunities and in the demands for fixed capital formation and intermediate materials because of increased output. These data are needed in terms of values, quantities and prices.
 3. The value, quantity and prices of the various commodities produced and imported and disposed of to final and intermediate consumption, to fixed capital formation and to exports, for such purposes as identifying commodities whose domestic output and export might be increased and balancing supplies against demands to avoid bottlenecks or surpluses and inflationary or deflationary pressures.
 4. Constant-price value added, employment and fixed capital formation of industries, constant-price gross output, domestic uses and exports and imports of commodities and the corresponding price indexes, are the subject of particular attention in monitoring and evaluating development efforts.
- C. The kinds of basic statistics outlined above are also needed to compile the production expenditure and commodity-balance accounts of the System of National Accounts in current and constant prices.
 1. The data on the gross output, intermediate consumption and direct inputs of industries are wanted in compiling their production accounts.
 2. The data on the gross output and import of commodities and their disposition to domestic uses and to exports are wanted in compiling the expenditure accounts and commodity balances.
- D. The production of social and community services by government and other units are dealt with in another part of the paper because they play a different role in the development process and programme than the production of goods and other services by enterprises.

CHAPTER III. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

A. Agriculture

1. As agriculture is the predominant economic activity of most developing countries and supplies the food and raw materials needed to feed and clothe the population, to export and to expand manufacturing, it is the subject of major attention in developing efforts. These efforts are directed toward increasing the efficiency of agriculture, expanding the output of and markets for agricultural products and increasing, stabilizing agricultural incomes and improving their distribution.
2. In order to formulate, monitor, appraise and diagnose programmes for agricultural development, the following kinds of data are needed on the state of and trends in agriculture and on the supply and disposition of agricultural commodities.
 - (a) The structure of agricultural production, for example the distribution of farm holdings according to geographic areas, size, tenure, utilization of land, area under irrigation, type of power used, at infrequent, say ten-year, intervals. This inventory of agricultural holdings furnishes a frame for formulating land reform and related institutional schemes and is valuable in increasing and diversifying agricultural production, raising agricultural productivity and improving the distribution of agricultural income.
 - (b) Annual data on the supply and use of crops, livestock and related products, for example area sown and harvested in the case of various crops; quantities, values and prices in the case of the supply of various crops and livestock - domestic output and imports - and in the case of their use - sale for domestic consumption and for export, own consumption, stocks and wastage. These data are basic in dealing with the expansion of agricultural production, the balance between the supply of and demand for agricultural products and, in combination with data on inputs into production, the improvement of agricultural efficiency.
 - (c) Annual data on the quantity, value and prices of intermediate inputs into agricultural production, on the magnitude and compensation of the employment and on the quantity and value of fixed capital formation. These data are needed for such purposes as determining the increased supplies of improved seed, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs and higher fixed capital formation needed to expand agricultural production, to increase its labour productivity and to draw off "surplus" labour.
 - (d) Monthly and annual data on the prices received by and paid by farmers. These series are important in monitoring and assessing the economic well-being of farmers and needed rectification in imbalances between supply and demand and in inflationary pressures in the case of agricultural products.

3. The series of basic statistics outlined above furnish essential information for compiling economic accounts for agriculture, index numbers of agricultural production and external trade, food and feed balances and other derived agricultural statistics. These data are essential for such purposes as establishing, monitoring and assessing goals for the expansion and improved efficiency of agricultural production and balancing the supply and demand for crops and livestock products.
4. Sources of basic statistics and orders of priority.
 - (a) The collection and compilation of the kinds of statistics listed above may be time-consuming and difficult because of the large number of farms and the complexities of some of the data, but none the less should be given a very high order of priority in statistical development because of the predominance of agriculture in the developing countries.
 - (b) In order to carry out an infrequent inventory of agriculture, it will usually be necessary to take a census or a very large-scale sample field survey of agricultural holdings. In some instances, the administrative records maintained on agricultural land taxes may furnish some of this information or, at least, a useful frame for designing a large-scale sample survey or organizing a census. As the inventory of agricultural holdings will yield essential information for designing and carrying out annual and more frequent inquiries, it should be one of the first steps taken in gathering and compiling agricultural statistics.
 - (c) The first steps in gathering annual statistics should be devoted to data on area sown and harvested and output in the case of important agricultural crops, on livestock holdings and the production of important livestock products, and on agricultural imports and exports. Much later in statistical development, efforts should be made to gather statistics on the output of the less important agricultural products and on agricultural income and expenditure.
 - (d) The sources and difficulties of gathering the agricultural statistics outlined above differ substantially.
 - (i) Data on imports and exports are the easiest to collect and compile; these figures are generally derived from the documents of the customs authorities.
 - (ii) The sources used for collecting data on areas sown or harvested and the output of agricultural crops depend on the situation and the stage of statistical development. For such purposes, a number of countries still use the office estimates of subject matter experts while other countries have established works of field agents

to make eye estimates. In an increasing number of countries where the statistical services are more developed and co-operation of farmers obtained, it has been feasible to collect data on areas, yields and other aspects of agricultural holdings through sample surveys of households. Some of these surveys use highly trained field staff, refined designs and crop cuttings. Various kinds of administrative records of subject-matter agencies and enterprises are also sometimes used, to gather basic data or supplemental information. In the case of important export crops use has often been made of administrative data compiled in exporters or government marketing boards, coupled with external trade statistics, especially in early stages of statistical development. In the case of important industrial crops which are also processed internally, this information has been supplemented by data gathered from the domestic industrial users. The figures gathered on quantities of course must be supplemented by figures on prices.

- (iii) In the case of the supply and output of livestock products, figures gathered in administering slaughter houses, taxes, marketing boards and external trade, have often been used in the first instance. Tax authorities have also been used as a source of data on stocks of livestock. To gather more complete and reliable data, use has been made of field surveys of sample holdings; information is sought from the operators on sales, consumption for own use and stocks of livestock.
- (e) The collection of statistics on the intermediate inputs has generally been assigned lower priority than statistics on outputs because these data are less urgently needed and are more difficult to gather. The collection of figures on agricultural employment and fixed capital formation raise even greater conceptual and practical difficulties.
 - (i) In the first instance, fertilizers and pesticides used in agriculture have been estimated from data on domestic production or sales and on imports; seed used has been estimated from figures or area sown coupled with estimates of amount of seed per unit area. Estimates of feed consumed have either been neglected or been derived as residuals in food balance sheets.

- (ii) To gather more complete and reliable data on intermediate inputs, agricultural income and expenditure, surveys of samples of holdings have been used at an advanced stage in statistical development. These inquiries involve complex and time-consuming field enumeration and co-operation from respondents. The inquiries may also be used to gather data on agricultural employment and fixed capital formation.
- (f) Statistics on the prices received by farmers for important agricultural products have usually had a high order of priority in statistical development because in addition to the substantive uses, the price series are needed to complement quantity series on agricultural products. Ideally, farm gate price series should be gathered in respect of a representative sample of comparable varieties of agricultural commodities from a representative sample of agricultural operators. In practice, it is often necessary to resort to gathering these prices from a representative sample of the purchasers of the commodities from farmers.
- (g) Statistics of the prices paid by farmers are usually assigned substantially lower priority than data on prices received by farmers as they are less urgently needed and more difficult to gather and compile. The price series usually must be gathered from samples of the units selling the items to farmers and adjusted for transport and similar costs. Weights for purposes of combining these prices into indexes are usually obtained from data gathered in agricultural income and expenditure inquiries.
- (h) Special surveys have also been conducted to collect correlated data on the agricultural labour force, employment and income distribution.

B. Forestry and logging

1. Forestry is a major activity in a number of developing countries, especially in the humid tropics; in a number of instances also, deforestation and the lack of forests give rise to serious environmental problems. The relatively long-term planning and constant monitoring required to create and to manage forest resources are therefore an important aspect of development efforts. Planning and managing forestry resources are closely related to activity in the industries engaged in wood processing. Statistics on these industries are dealt with in Chapter IV.
2. The kinds of statistics outlined below are needed for planning, monitoring and managing forest resources.

- (a) A basic inventory of forest resources. The inventory should yield data on the area of forest lands classified according to broad composition and maturity and according to type of ownership and tenure and estimates of growing stock classified according to species, size and qualities. Forest inventories are carried out at infrequent intervals, usually once every ten years. The comprehensiveness of the inventory should depend on the economic importance of forestry and the costs of the inventory. In addition to being used in forestry and logging planning, the data from the inventories are also of major interest in dealing with questions of alternative forms of land use and the environmental effects of changes in forest cover.
 - (b) Data on quantities in the case of fellings, growth in stocks, reforestation and extension of forests and in the case of imports, exports and domestic uses of timber. These data, coupled with the basic inventory, are used to assess the balance between removals and the productive capacity of the forest and the balance between supplies of and demands for, timber. Data on fellings, reforestation and extension should be available on an annual basis; data on quarterly or monthly external trade is of value in delineating short-term trends.
 - (c) Statistics on the structure and activities of logging establishments should include the following information: number of units classified according to size, type of operation and kind of ownership; the value and quantity of removals; the value and quantity of various intermediate inputs; value added; the number and compensation of persons engaged; fixed capital formation. These statistics are wanted in order to monitor and assess the well-being and productivity of the logging industry, the resources it requires and the income it generates.
 - (d) Price data or price indexes on various kinds of timber sales are required for purposes of detecting problems of supply and demand and inflationary pressures. Quarterly or monthly data are desirable in order to describe short-term trends.
3. The sources and relative difficulties of gathering and compiling the data.
- (a) Basic inventories may be carried out through a complete census of, or sample inquiry into forests, or through a combination of the two approaches. Where a forest service or large private holdings are managing forests, the inventory information may be available from their operating and administrative records. Such records will rarely be available for small private holdings. In many developing countries a large proportion of the

forest has not yet been brought under systematic management and inventory data gathered on a sample basis which cover all forested areas, are unavailable. Because of the inaccessibility of forests, taking the inventories, even on a sample basis is burdensome and relatively expensive.

- (b) Data on quantity of fellings may be gathered in the forests at points of delivery or derived from the volume of processed products. When harvesting is controlled or supervised by forest services or by large enterprises, figures are relatively easily obtained either in the forests or at points of delivery. However, in the case of many small independent operators, it is difficult to collect these data. Information on reafforestation and extension of forests will also be most easily obtained from the records of a government forest service or of large enterprises.
- (c) Statistics on the structure and activities of logging enterprises may be difficult to obtain where logging is carried out by large numbers of small enterprises. In these instances, the use of sampling may be most appropriate. When the activities are carried out by large enterprises which integrate logging and processing, it may be difficult to separate out data on the logging activities.
- (d) Data on price may be difficult to obtain in the absence of mandatory records of sales. Prices of logging products are difficult to determine when forests are owned and timber is harvested and processed by integrated enterprises. They are easier to obtain where forests are owned and operated either by government or by private owners who do not engage in processing timber.

C. Fishing

1. Fisheries based on inland and marine resources are an important economic activity in many developing countries. Development of fisheries would augment the supply of fishery products for domestic use and export, increase employment and encourage the expansion of ancillary industries, such as boat building and net manufacturing. Efforts should therefore be made to improve the efficiency and output of the fishermen and fishing craft, especially those now operating at the subsistence level.
2. The basic data essential to formulate, monitor and appraise programmes for developing fisheries are set out below:
 - (a) Periodic statistics on the structure and character of the fishing craft, with classifications according to size, type of propulsion (oars, sails, motor power) and type of gear used.

- (b) Annual figures of value, quantity and prices of catch and landings of commercial, industrial and subsistence fisheries, classified according to species of fish. For purposes of monitoring fishery resources more extensive technological data are needed on the catch and on fishing activities.
 - (c) Annual data on the supply - domestic production and imports - and on the disposition - to preserving and processing industries, final domestic consumption and export. Figures on the preserving and processing of fish in manufacturing establishments and on the producers' prices and consumers' prices of these products discussed in other chapters are also valuable.
3. The sources and difficulties of gathering the required statistics differ.
- (a) The records and reports of government administration of regulatory and licensing acts concerning fishing craft will probably yield information on structure and character in the case of relatively large-scale operations but not in the case of small-scale commercial or subsistence activities. In the case of the latter, these data will need to be gathered through field enumeration, perhaps of a sample of craft.
 - (b) Statistics of catch and landings should be available from the records and reports of the government customs and regulatory authorities in the case of relatively large-scale coastal and open-sea fisheries. In the case of inland and small-scale fisheries, recourse will be needed to the records and reports of special fish markets and the field enumeration of samples of fish landings; the latter approach is difficult and costly.
 - (c) It will be necessary to compile reconciled statistics on the supply of fishing products from the sources mentioned above and on their disposition from data on the purchases and consumption of these products gathered from manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of fish products and from fishermen. The latter task is complex and burdensome.

CHAPTER IV. MINING, MANUFACTURING AND THE PRODUCTION OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY

- A. Economic development efforts are as much concerned with increasing the output and improving the efficiency of mining, manufacturing and the production of gas and electricity as with agriculture. The expansion of mining and manufacturing activities is a primary source of increases in the level of economic activity and improvements in the balance of external trade, in income and in employment opportunities; this often depends, to a significant extent, on raising the productivity and efficiency of the activities. A necessary concomitant of growth in activity, productivity and levels of living is increased electricity and gas production.

- B. In order to plan, monitor, assess and diagnose industrial development, statistics are wanted on the state of and trends in the aspects of industrial activity set out below.
1. The structure and role in the economy of the mining, manufacturing and the electricity and gas industries, for example the value added, persons engaged, capacity and utilization of installed power equipment, according to kind of industrial activity, geographic location, size of establishment and kind of legal organization, for such purposes as describing the industrial and institutional setting for the development effort, the stage of industrial mechanization, the kinds of industrial establishments on which development efforts should concentrate and the progress made in diversifying and modernizing manufacturing.
 2. The details (quantities and values) of the supply of industrial products produced domestically and imported and of their disposition to domestic uses and to exports, in order to uncover industrial activities which might be expanded, to identify the links between domestic industries and between them and external trade, and to avoid shortages or surpluses in industrial capacity and goods during the course of development.
 3. The level of production (value added in current and constant prices) and employment of the various industrial activities in order to monitor the extent with which they are expanding and to determine the additional employment opportunities provided.
 4. The cost-structure and sales and purchase prices of the industries in order to assess their demands for goods and services, their profitability and degree of competitiveness and their role in inflationary or deflationary pressures.
 5. The level of gross fixed capital formation of the various kinds of industries in order to ascertain their demands for capital goods and to monitor increases in capacity and improvements in mechanization and technology.
- C. The series of basic statistics required in dealing with the development of industrial activity are also needed in compiling national accounts; these accounts co-ordinate and integrate the series, one with the other.
1. Data on the gross output, intermediate consumption and direct inputs of the various industrial activities enter into, and are articulated in, their production accounts.
 2. Data on the supply (gross output and imports) and uses (intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross fixed capital formation and increases in stocks, and exports) of the various commodities produced in industrial activities are dealt with in the commodity production accounts and balances.
 3. Data on the gross fixed capital formation and increases in stocks of the various industrial activities are delineated in their capital expenditure accounts.

D. Sources of data and orders of priority in collection and compilation.

1. While reports gathered in the course of government administration may be designed to be useful sources of many of the required series of basic statistics in respect of the mining and electricity and gas industries, this is generally not the case for the manufacturing industries.
2. As basic data on the structure and activities of industrial units is essential to development planning, it should be given a high order of priority in statistical development. As the basic data should cover all industrial establishments, it is necessary to take a census or large-scale sample inquiry, which should call for relatively few, and the less complex, items of data in order to be a feasible undertaking at an early stage of statistical development. Such a large-scale survey would be taken at infrequent, say ten or five-year, intervals and would also serve as a basis for a directory of establishments and other benchmark information for more detailed or more frequent inquiries.
3. In view of the difficulties and time involved in gathering detailed data on the quantities and value of various commodities produced and consumed by industrial establishments, these figures should be sought from a modest sample of the units.
4. Annual data on the level of industrial production (gross output and value added) and employment merit a high order of priority. In order that it may be feasible to gather these data, the inquiries should be restricted to a relatively small sample of industrial units. To compute value added it will be necessary to gather figures of the total cost of intermediate consumption in addition to the total value of gross output. To compile constant-price data on gross output and value added, it will be necessary to gather figures of quantities produced or shipped for the main products of industrial units. At a later stage in statistical development, these data and statistics on employment should be sought quarterly to be able to monitor developments on a more current basis.
5. After a period of successful conduct of the aforementioned annual inquiries into industrial units, the surveys should be extended to include figures of the components of their cost structure, of the quantity and value of the main raw materials and fuels consumed, and of the value of their gross fixed capital formation and stocks. These items of data are more difficult to gather and less urgently required than those on the level of production and employment.
6. Comparable series of prices on the sales by a small sample of industrial units of representative varieties of their main products should be sought monthly or quarterly at a somewhat advanced stage in statistical development. The collection of comparable quarterly price series on the purchases of industrial units should be assigned a very low order of priority primarily because of the difficulties involved.

CHAPTER V. CONSTRUCTION is not outlined in this paper.

CHAPTER VI. WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND RELATED SERVICE TRADES

- A. Wholesale, retail and related service trades are an important part of the economic activity in the case of a number of developing countries and a source of employment and demand on resources. While commerce and related services are usually not the subject of priority attention in development programmes, countries should find it valuable to have information on the role and activities of the wholesale, retail and service trades.
- B. The statistics which it would be most useful to have in order to monitor and assess the distributive and related service trades are set out below.
 1. Infrequent statistics on the structure of the wholesale, retail and related service trades - for example on number of establishments, number of persons engaged and value added classified according to kind of activity and type of operation, size of establishment and type of legal organization. Annual data on the activities of these units - for example on sales, gross margins, value added, intermediate inputs and employment, classified according to kind of activity. These series of data are useful in monitoring the role and institutional arrangements of the trades and their growth and well-being. Some of these series are also needed in compiling key national accounts data.
 2. Annual and, in some instances, more frequent data on values and quantities in the case of sales and purchases of merchandise according to type of commodity, on the prices of sales at retail and on the value of stocks and fixed capital formation. These figures furnish a basis for depicting marketing chains; assessing imbalances in supply and demand and inflationary pressures, and compiling data on dispositions in commodity balances.
- C. The collection of data on the distributive trades and related services should, in general, be delayed until a late stage in statistical development because of the costs and difficulties involved. This is, to a great extent, due to the large number of small units and their lack of records and the complexities of gathering data on individual commodities.
 1. Special statistical inquiries are, in general, needed to gather these statistics. In the case of small distributive trade and service establishments, field canvassing and enumeration is essential; it may be feasible to build adequate directories of the large units from government and private administrative records and to enumerate them through mailed questionnaires.
 2. For purposes of infrequent inquiries into the structure and prevalence of the distributive trades and related services, it is desirable to take field census including a few queries only. If this is too costly, a large-scale area sample may be used in the case of the smaller units. The infrequent census will also yield benchmark information for purposes of carrying out more frequent, small-scale surveys.

3. Annual and more frequent inquiries into the wholesale, retail and related service trades should consist of a relatively small-scale area sample in the case of the small establishments and a mail census of the large establishments. The latter should be based on an up-dated directory of the large units.

CHAPTER VII. TRANSPORT

- A. The expansion and improvement of transport services and facilities is a basic and essential part of development efforts. This is so in the case for all modes of transport - rail, road, water and air - though the relative importance and priority that should be given to each of these modes of transport will vary, depending on the geography of a country. For purposes of monitoring and assessing the adequacy and efficiency of the transport services and facilities and for purposes of planning their extension and improvement, data are needed on the available facilities and services in relation to the demand for them, on the requirements for resources and on the economic well-being and efficiency of the services.
- B. Water transport
 1. The series of statistics wanted on inland water and sea-borne commercial transport are given below.
 - (a) Annual figures of the number, horsepower and gross rated capacity of registered vessels classified according to type of vessel and according to whether they primarily engage in inland or sea-borne commercial traffic.
 - (b) Monthly or quarterly data on the gross tonnage of the goods loaded and unloaded and freight ton-kilometres performed in coastwise and sea-borne traffic.
 - (c) Annual statistics on the number and compensation of persons engaged, on the value and quantity of fuels consumed and other intermediate inputs and on the gross fixed capital formation of enterprises with registered vessels, classified into primarily inland water and sea-borne commercial carriers.
 2. The sources and difficulties of gathering the statistics outlined above will differ.
 - (a) Data on the number and characteristics of registered commercial carriers should be easily available from the government licensing authorities.
 - (b) The source for figures of goods loaded and unloaded in coastwise and sea-borne traffic would be the manifests filed with port authorities. If the port authorities do not compile these data, a stratified list sample of manifests might be drawn and used for this purpose. The compilation of the data should be assigned a higher order of priority in the former case than in the latter case.

- (c) Data on freight ton-kilometres performed will need to be gathered from enterprises. Unless these enterprises compile such data for their own administration it will be too difficult and costly to undertake the gathering of the statistics except at very advanced stages of statistical development. This is so because it will probably be necessary to draw samples of the shipping documents of these enterprises and abstract and compile the statistics directly.
- (d) The statistics on the employment, intermediate inputs and fixed capital formation may be gathered from a stratified sample of enterprises with registered vessels drawn with probabilities in proportion to the size of the units. It may be feasible to use mail questionnaires in the case of the large enterprises; field visits and enumeration is likely to be needed in the case of the small units.

C. Rail transport

1. The basic data required are set out below.
 - (a) Annual statistics on the length of trackage classified according to geographic areas and on the number, power and rated capacity of vehicles classified according to type.
 - (b) Monthly or quarterly data on net freight ton-kilometres performed and gross tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded, classified according to categories of commodities and geographic area and on passenger-kilometres classified according to geographic area. In addition to portraying the services rendered by railroads, these data are valuable for purposes of depicting the geographic distribution of goods.
 - (c) Annual data on the receipts for services, on employment, on the value and quantity of fuels consumed and other intermediate inputs and on the gross fixed capital formation of rail transport. These statistics measure the employment opportunities afforded and demands for resources of the railroad services and are needed in assessing their economic well-being and problems, efficiency and contributions to national accounting aggregates.
2. The major source of the statistical series listed above need to be, and generally are, the administrative records and reports of the railroad enterprises and of the government regulatory or supervisory authorities. It may be necessary to take steps to ensure that records are gathered and kept so that the required series of data may be abstracted.

D. Air transport

1. The statistics wanted are outlined below.
 - (a) Annual figures of number and capacity of aircraft of registered carriers classified according to type.
 - (b) Monthly series on passenger-kilometres performed by registered carriers and on passengers embarking and disembarking, classified according to airport and distinguishing domestic and international traffic.
 - (c) Monthly statistics on cargo and mail ton-kilometres performed by registered carriers, classified according to airport and distinguishing domestic and international traffic.
 - (d) Annual data on the receipts, number and compensation of persons engaged, consumption of fuel and other intermediate inputs, and gross fixed capital formation of registered carriers, classified into primarily engaged in domestic or international traffic.
2. The sources and difficulties of collection of the statistics listed above are likely to differ.
 - (a) Annual figures on the aircraft of registered carriers should be easily available from the governmental registration and regulatory authority.
 - (b) The data on the passenger and cargo services performed by registered carriers may be directly available from the figures that they compile for their own administrative purposes. If this is not the case, it would probably be too costly and difficult to gather and compile the figures; this might be carried out from a sample of the manifests of flights. Figures of passengers embarking and disembarking and total loadings and unloadings of mail and cargo classified according to airport should be available from the authorities operating or administering airports.
 - (c) Statistics on the receipts, employment, intermediate consumption and fixed capital formation of registered air carriers will probably need to be gathered directly from them. In the case of some countries, the governmental regulatory or administrative authorities or associations of the carriers could be the source of these data.

E. Road transport

1. The data desired are listed below.
 - (a) Annual data on length of roads classified according to type and geographic area and on number and carrying capacity of registered vehicles of commercial carriers classified according to type.

- (b) Annual data on cargo ton-kilometres performed and on passenger-kilometres performed, in the case of registered commercial carriers.
 - (c) Annual statistics on the receipts, number and compensation of persons engaged, fuel and other intermediate inputs consumed and gross fixed capital formation of registered commercial carriers.
2. The sources and difficulties of gathering the series of data outlined above differ widely.
- (a) Annual data on length of roads and registered vehicles of commercial carriers should be easily available from the relevant government authorities.
 - (b) Data on the services performed by registered commercial carriers may be available from their own administrative reports or those that they file with government regulatory authorities in the case of the larger carriers. Otherwise, it is probably too costly and difficult to gather these figures; it may be necessary to analyse, abstract and compile data from a sample of manifests.
 - (c) Figures of the receipts, employment, intermediate consumption and gross fixed capital formation of registered commercial carriers would probably need to be gathered from them. A stratified sample of the commercial carriers, chosen with probabilities proportional to size, might be used for this purpose. To enumerate the smaller carriers it would be necessary to visit them.

CHAPTER VIII. EXTERNAL TRADE is not outlined in this paper

Part Three - Financial transactions and government

CHAPTER IX. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

- A. Statistics on financial transactions and institutions provide important information for purposes of planning and carrying out monetary policies to create financial stability as a prerequisite for growth and development. Furthermore, they measure the capacity of a developing country to generate saving and its dependence on financial assistance and investment from abroad.
- B. In order to formulate adequate financial policies and to monitor and assess problems of development and growth, information is needed on at least the following topics.

1. The transactions and holdings each month of financial assets and liabilities by the monetary authority, deposit money banks, the monetary system (the monetary authority and deposit money banks) and other financial institutions and summary statements each month or more frequently on monetary aggregates such as domestic credit, net foreign assets, money and quasi-money. The accounts of the monetary authority generally contain information on the nation's holdings of international reserves.
2. The annual balance of payments.
3. The annual income for disposition to final consumption and investment and the annual saving available to the nation as a whole and to its various institutional sectors.

C. Banks and other financial institutions.

1. When in the aggregated balance sheet of the monetary authority and the consolidated balance sheets of the deposit money banks, of the monetary system (the monetary authority and deposit money banks) and of other financial institutions, financial assets and liabilities are classified according to type and according to main debtor and creditor sector, respectively, these data are valuable in formulating monetary policy, in assessing the impact of the institutions on money creation and financial stability, and in depicting the role and means of these institutions in financing development and other economic activities.
2. In order to obtain a more precise and detailed assessment of the latter use, it is valuable to gather data on loans and advances made by the deposit money banks and other financial institutions, classified according to purpose and kind of economic activity of the recipient.
3. As banks and similar financial institutions are generally regulated by government and as monthly balance sheets exist in most instances, it should be feasible to gather the aforementioned data from them early in statistical development on a monthly basis. The collection and compilation of the statistics on banks and other financial institutions should, therefore, be assigned a high order of priority.

D. Balance of payments and foreign exchange reserves

1. The balance of payments classified according to type of transaction records the transactions of the nation with the rest of the world in the system of national accounts. The transactions in the balance of payments form an integral part of the system of national accounts.
2. In view of the important role that transactions with the rest of the world play in development efforts, the annual compilation of a balance of payments should be assigned a high order of priority.

3. There is no rapid and easy way of compiling balance of payments as the components are taken from diverse sources. However, certain series of indicators may often be obtained promptly, permitting the assessment of the general trend of the balance of payments at an early stage. These series of indicators are data on merchandise trade on changes in the level of foreign exchange and other reserves, and on crude totals of payments and receipts from foreign exchange controls.
4. Even a well-enforced and administered system of foreign exchange control will not yield reliable data on the balance of payments without significant additions and adjustments. The system does however furnish a valuable source of current data. If the data mentioned above are the point of departure for compiling a balance of payments, the following categories of transaction will probably need to be adjusted.
 - (a) Merchandise exports and imports reported in the foreign exchange records may be expected to omit certain transactions in goods and services and err in timing. Goods crossing the customs frontier without cash payment (for example, under grants or loans) may not be recorded and repayments of loans for merchandise may be recorded as imports of goods much later than the actual date of import. Thus all grants and loans (private as well as governmental) will need to be investigated and the exchange record adjusted.
 - (b) Technical assistance received from abroad will often not be included in an exchange record; it will therefore be necessary to estimate them.
 - (c) Direct investment in the form of equipment not paid for in cash, and the corresponding imports, will be omitted.
 - (d) The definition of residents in the exchange control records may differ from that called for in the balance of payments.
 - (e) The exchange control record will need to be scrutinized for all other instances of payments included or omitted which may require adjustments.
5. In the absence of exchange control data, the compilation of a complete and detailed balance of payments statement will be based on various sources, some of which are suggested below.
 - (a) External trade statistics on exports and imports goods and services. It will be necessary to supplement the external trade statistics abstracted from customs documents by data on direct purchases by foreigners in the country in question and by nationals abroad and on export and imports of services, for example passenger transport, life and casualty insurance premiums, consulting services. While data on the direct purchases

of governments may be gathered from government accounts, that on the direct purchases of households must be estimated from information on the length of stay of visitors and their average daily expenditure. These estimates might be made from border control, hotel, etc. records for data on length of a stay, coupled with surveys of samples of foreign and national tourists for average daily expenditure. The records of banks and other money exchange agencies on foreign exchange transactions may also be a valuable source for making the estimates of the direct purchases of foreign visitors.

(b) Estimates of the payments and receipts of employment, entrepreneurial and property incomes might be based on the records of banks and other money exchange agencies on foreign exchange transactions, coupled with government records on interest paid on loans received from other governments, international agencies, etc. and data gathered from incorporated and other enterprises in the country in question in which foreigners have equity.

(c) The records of banks and other financial institutions on transactions in foreign exchange and in financial assets and liabilities with the rest of the world and holdings of foreign exchange, the accounts of government on foreign grants and loans and holdings of foreign exchange, and data gathered from incorporated and other enterprises, in which foreigners have equity, would also be fruitful sources of data for estimating current and capital transfers and transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

6. Data on foreign exchange reserves should be available from bank and government records.

E. Disposable income and saving

1. Disposable income and saving are national accounting concepts; the flows appear in income and outlay accounts and saving in the capital finance accounts. Disposable income is equivalent to the sum of incomes from employment, entrepreneurship and property and net current transfers received, that is received less paid. Saving is equivalent to disposable income less consumption expenditure.
2. The compilation of the disposable income and saving of the nation as a whole may be assigned a high order of priority in statistical development as the figures are urgently needed in development planning and not overly difficult to compile.
3. In order to simplify compilation, national disposable income should be taken gross of depreciation. It is then equivalent to the sum of the gross domestic product, net factor and property incomes received from abroad and net current transfers received from abroad. Data on the gross domestic product may be abstracted from the nation-wide production account of the system of national accounts; data on net factor and property incomes and net current transfers received from abroad may be abstracted from the balance of payments.

4. In order to ease compilation, the saving of the nation as a whole should also be taken gross of depreciation. It is then equivalent to gross national disposable income less final consumption expenditure. Data on final consumption expenditure appears in the production and expenditure accounts of the nation as a whole and may be satisfactorily built up from estimates of the disposition of goods and services made by using the commodity balance accounts.
5. Estimates of disposable income and saving for national institutions other than general government are much more difficult to compile than estimates for the nation as a whole. The estimates for government, which are dealt with in the following chapter, should be given the same high order of priority as the estimates for the nation as a whole but the estimates for incorporated enterprises and for households, including unincorporated enterprises should be assigned lower orders of priority.
6. The disposable income and saving of incorporated enterprises are equivalent. It should be feasible to estimate the data at a moderate stage in statistical development from properly designed profit-and-loss statements filed in administering company acts, corporate income taxes, government business regulatory agencies or, if necessary, from the collection of profit-and-loss and balance-sheet data in a special field inquiry.
7. Estimates of household disposable income and saving made as the residual between nation-wide figures and the sum of the estimates for government and incorporated enterprises might also be compiled at a moderate stage in statistical development. It is preferable to make direct estimates from simplified household income and expenditure surveys.

CHAPTER X. GOVERNMENT

- A. Governments play a central role in economic and social development, not only in planning and promoting these efforts on the part of the population but also in their disbursements and revenue and the provision of employment and economic, social and community services.
 1. The character and amount of the disbursements and revenue, and the type of balance struck between them, is an important factor in determining the scale and "real" sources of finance of economic and social development, especially in the case of the developing countries where banking and capital markets are not well developed.
 2. The deficit or surplus between government disbursements and receipts is also an important source of inflationary or deflationary pressures.
 3. Governments often make significant outlays on direct capital investment and on subsidies, capital grants and loans to private enterprises in the case of certain industries, regions, etc.

4. Government owned (public) enterprises may account for much of the expansion of certain industries.
 5. Government activities furnish substantial employment opportunities and demands for goods and services.
 6. Government brings about a redistribution of incomes and consumption through its current transfers and the provision of free social services.
 7. Government furnishes economic services such as technological research and information, social services such as education and health, and community services such as roads, water supply and waste and garbage removal.
- B. In order to plan, assess and analyse government disbursements, revenue and other activities in terms of economic and social development, data are needed on the following topics.
1. The consolidated receipts and disbursements of general government, central and local, compiled according to the accounts of the System of National Accounts, that is classified according to their economic character. This will show government outlays on such items as employment, goods and services, current and capital transfers, and loans, government receipts from such items as indirect and direct taxes, capital transfers and borrowing and government saving and surplus or deficit.
 2. The consolidated disbursements of the income and outlay and capital finance accounts of general government, central and local, classified according to purpose - for example administration, defence, public order and safety, education, health, agricultural, industrial and transport services - and type of transaction.
 3. The total cash receipts and disbursements, surplus or deficit, and changes in cash holdings and public debt, for purposes of current assessments of the immediate inflationary or deflationary effects of government activities.
 4. The demand for and the operations of the social services. This subject is dealt with in Part IV of the document.
- C. In view of the urgent needs for the data on the public sector and the possibilities of gathering the information from the accounting and operating records of government, the compilation of the data should be assigned a high order of priority. In order to compile the data on a reasonably current basis at an early stage of statistical development, it may be necessary to limit this series to the central government.

Part Four - Socio-economic conditions and concerns

CHAPTER XI. INTRODUCTION

- A. The International Development Strategy deals with both social and economic objectives and policies. The basic aim of development efforts is to raise the level and quality of living conditions and to improve the equity of the distribution of opportunities for personal development, consumption and income among the population.
- B. The social and economic aspects of development are intertwined.
1. Growth in the output of goods and services and the full employment and equitable compensation of the available human resources furnishes the means for improving levels of living and the distribution of income and consumption, but may create new social problems such as urban crowding and slums, inadequate housing and community services or threats to health.
 2. Better education, nutrition, health, etc. of the population and its greater participation in economic development improves the quality and amount of the human resources available for the production of goods and services.
 3. The availability, output and efficiency of social services are important factors in the state of education, health, public order and safety and other living conditions.
- C. The various facets of socio-economic conditions are also interrelated.
1. Levels of educational attainment influence employment opportunities, the size of incomes and consumption and life styles.
 2. Family levels of income are important factors in their consumption of goods and services, their housing and health conditions, their children's educational attainment, and their use of social and community services.
 3. Housing and working conditions may also influence states of health, which, in turn, influence income-earning capabilities.
- D. Underlying social and economic conditions are the size, composition, growth and distribution of the population, the growth and distribution of which are, in turn, influenced by these conditions.
1. The size, composition and distribution of the population are important determinants of the magnitude and quality of the economically active and the number of economically dependent.
 2. The size, composition, growth and distribution of the population are significant factors in educational, health, crime and leisure-time conditions and problems.
 3. The size, composition, growth and distribution of the population are important determinants of the demands for social, community and other services and for goods.

4. Income size, educational attainment and health conditions affect the rate of growth of the population, the location of employment opportunities and of social and community services influence the geographic distribution of the population.
- E. Needed co-ordination of, and linkages between, the various bodies of socio-economic statistics and these series and economic statistics.
1. In view of the interrelationships between the various facets of socio-economic conditions, the various series of socio-economic statistics must be consistently defined and classified and co-ordinated within a common framework, in order to be useful in planning, monitoring and assessing social development.
 2. In view of the ties between socio-economic conditions, on the one hand, and the social services and the level of economic activity and income, on the other, the series of statistics on these topics must be linked for use in development efforts.
 3. The system of social and demographic statistics is designed to furnish a common framework for the various bodies of socio-economic statistics and to link them to the systems of national accounts and balances.

CHAPTER XII. POPULATION. This chapter is not outlined in this paper.

CHAPTER XIII. THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND CONDITIONS OF WORK

- A. The economically active are the subject of concern, policies and programmes in planning and carrying out economic and social development efforts from a number of points of view.
1. A major objective of these programmes is to mobilize and fully employ available labour resources. Gainful employment is the major source of income and well-being for most of the population; labour is a key resource in the production of goods and services in the case of the developing countries.
 2. Another object of attention is the full use and improvement of the capabilities of the economically active. This involves ample opportunities for job mobility and advancement in employment; these circumstances are important for purposes of meeting the demands for labour as well as personal development and satisfaction.
 3. A third concern is the availability of satisfactory working conditions from the point of view of the health, comfort and productivity of the employed.
 4. A fourth major concern is the earnings of the economically active in employment. This is the subject of interest in terms of the adequacy of the earnings, the equity of the distribution of income and the costs and the competitiveness of domestic industries.

- B. A number of the aforementioned concerns obviously relate to economic as well as social conditions. As the economic aspects of these questions have already been dealt with in the earlier chapters on the production of goods and services, the social aspects will be emphasized in this chapter. Improving the capabilities of the economically active through vocational training and retraining will be discussed in the chapter on education.
- C. In order to deal with the economically active in development efforts, data are required on the following topics.
1. The size, characteristics, for example, age, sex, industrial and occupational attachment, educational attainment, geographic location, and the length of working life of the economically active; rates of participation of the working age population in the economically active. These series may be used for such purposes as identifying groups of persons who though capable, are not economically active, preparing labour force projections, estimating needed employment opportunities and assessing the capabilities of the economically active. Trends in the industrial and occupational attachment and geographic location of cohorts of the economically active will furnish information on their mobility and advancement.
 2. The number and characteristics, for example, age, sex, industrial and occupational attachment, geographic location, of the employed, underemployed and unemployed. These series may be used to monitor the extent and problems of full employment, to identify the disadvantaged groups among the economically active, to determine some of the circumstances leading to unemployment and underemployment, and to watch shifts in industrial structure.
 3. Frequency and severity of industrial injuries and illnesses classified according to age, sex and industrial and occupational attachment; frequency of, number of workers involved in, and man-days lost in, strikes and stoppages, classified according to industrial attachment. The trends in these series may be used to monitor and assess measurable aspects of working conditions and relations and to identify problem industries.
 4. Average rates of wages and salaries and earnings per period, classified according to the age, sex, industrial and occupational attachment of employees. Where use is made of wage and salary rates per man-hour, data are also needed on average man-hours worked. Both the level of, and the trends in, these figures are of interest in monitoring and assessing incomes from employment.
- D. Sources of data and orders of priority.
1. The data outlined above on the characteristics of the economically active, the employed and unemployed are often gathered in censuses, using a large-scale sample of the total enumerated population. It is generally feasible to undertake such inquiries at infrequent, say ten or five-year, intervals only. As the detailed series furnish basic information on the economically active and on employment

- and unemployment for use in development efforts and in designing and carrying out more frequent, less ambitious surveys of the economically active, the data should be sought in the censuses of population taken at early stages of statistical development.
2. Data on the number and selected characteristics of the economically active, and on their employment and unemployment are urgently needed at least once each year and preferably once each quarter. These statistics generally must be sought through field enumeration of households, which to be feasible, should be restricted to a relatively small sample of households. Selected rounds of a multi-purpose household sample survey programme might be used for this purpose.
 3. Figures of industrial injuries and illnesses and strikes and lock-outs are also wanted at least annually and preferably quarterly. It may be feasible to derive some, or all, of these data from properly designed reports gathered by government departments in the course of regulating working conditions, administering Workmen's Compensation and dealing with industrial relations, respectively. If not, special sample surveys of business establishments should be undertaken, perhaps enumerating all large units by mail and successively smaller samples of medium and small-sized units through field visits. If administrative reports are used, it may be feasible to compile the series of statistics at an early stage of statistical development. Otherwise, it may be desirable to wait until a moderate stage of advancement has been reached.
 4. Data on average rates and amounts of wages and salaries are also wanted at least annually but preferably quarterly. Unless these data may be abstracted from reports filed with government authorities who administer wage and salary regulations, a special sample survey of business establishments of the type outlined above should be undertaken at a moderate stage in statistical development.

CHAPTER XIV. EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

- A. Formal (in schools, colleges, universities and the like) and informal (through individual study, on the job) education are major means of developing the personality and of acquiring knowledge and skills to earn a living, to participate in community and political activities, etc.
- B. Formal education is usually a full-time, major activity early in life; informal education may continue throughout life. Formal education is a major concern of governments.
- C. Planning, monitoring and assessing the formal education of the population and the availability and performance of the educational services, generally focus on a number of objectives in the case of the developing countries.
 1. The elimination of illiteracy and the establishment of primary education for all children.

2. The establishment at the second level of education of vocational education for semi-skilled and skilled occupations, in the light of the number and qualifications of persons desiring the training and the present and future prospects of employment in the occupations.
 3. The establishments of second and third level education, in the light of the effective demands for these levels of education and the future requirements for the technical and professional occupations, including teaching.
 4. The provision of adequate and properly located buildings, equipment and other facilities and of teaching and administrative staff, for purposes of first, second and third level education.
 5. The development of effective and efficient programmes of first, second and third level education.
- D. Therefore, in planning, monitoring and assessing formal education, data are wanted on the following topics.
1. The educational attainment of the population: the extent of literacy among persons 10 years of age and over and the formal education completed (years of schooling, highest level and field of study) by persons of school entrance age and over, according to such characteristics as age, sex, geographic area, socio-economic class. These data may be used to evaluate the problems of eliminating illiteracy and raising the educational level of the population, to determine the trends in the past in respect of the availability and use of educational facilities, and to assess an important aspect of the capabilities and quality of the economically active.
 2. The use being made of educational facilities and the extent to which children, youth and adults are attending school: number and percentage of the population between 5 and 30 years of age enrolled in formal education classified according to level of education and fields of study and according to age, sex and geographic location. These statistics may be used to assess the extent to which the goals of educating children and youth and of training for the manual, clerical, technical and professional occupations are being reached and to identify some of the explanatory circumstances.
 3. The flow of pupils and students through the educational system and attainments and wastage in the process: number and percentage of retentions and of drop-outs from one year to the next year; number and percentage of successful completions and of drop-outs in the case of a given level of education. All the foregoing series should be classified according to age and sex of the pupils and students; the series on successful completions of the second and third levels of education should also be classified according to field of study. These series of statistics may be used to monitor and assess certain aspects of the effectiveness of the educational system and the additions to the supply of trained persons.

4. The availability of educational staff and facilities and the inputs into education: the number of teachers engaged, classified according to level of education, teaching qualifications and geographic area; physical data on the capacity of classrooms, laboratories, libraries, etc., classified according to level of education and geographic area.
5. The costs and finance of education: outlays on direct and intermediate inputs, current transfers, gross fixed capital formation and capital transfers, classified according to level of education and geographic area.

E. Sources and orders of priority of collection and compilation.

1. Inventories of the educational attainment of the population and of school attendance are usually taken at infrequent intervals - once every ten or five years - as part of censuses of population or similar large-scale sample inquiries. The inventories should be included in censuses of population at an early stage of statistical development. Data on school attendance are also urgently needed at least once during a school year. These data should be compiled from the records and reports prepared in the course of administering educational facilities and may be supplemented by data gathered in multi-purpose household surveys.
2. Statistics on flows of students through the educational system and attainments and wastages may be built up from administrative records maintained on individual pupils and students, provided these records are properly designed. As the maintenance of the appropriate records and the compilation of the wanted statistics are relatively complex tasks, the work should be undertaken at a moderate stage in statistical development.
3. It should be feasible to compile data on the availability of educational staff and facilities and on the costs and finance of education from the records and reports prepared in the course of the administration of education. It will probably be easiest to tabulate data on the availability of educational staff and facilities; this should be undertaken at an early stage of statistical development. The compilation of the other series of data is much more complex and should be delayed until an advanced stage has been reached in statistical development.

CHAPTER XV. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

- A. Improving the health of the population is a basic concern in social and economic development efforts. Good health is fundamental to well-being; poor health and chronic physical disabilities hamper the contribution of individuals to economic and social activities and may result in death.
- B. Raising the level of health of the population depends not only on the provision of adequate preventive, curative and environmental health services but also on improving conditions of living, for example, the level of

nutrition, the quality of housing, working conditions, life styles. This chapter concerns data on health conditions and preventive and curative health services only. Environmental health services - for example water treatment and sewage disposal - and other aspects of living conditions which influence states of health are dealt with elsewhere. The use of the same classifications in statistics on health conditions and in data on the related aspects of living conditions furnishes the basis for analysing their impact on health.

- C. These concerns call for information for such purposes as (a) monitoring and assessing the state of and trends in the health of the population, (b) planning and setting priorities in respect of the availability, resources and finance of the health services, preventive and curative, and in respect of the provision of health manpower, and (c) determining the needs and uses of facilities and activities of these services. Data are therefore required on the topics set out below.
1. The state of and trends in the health of the population. As it is feasible to gather only limited data directly on the general state of health, such as height, weight, blood pressure, data on well-recognized states of ill health, chronic disabilities and deaths must be resorted to. Particular attention should be devoted to data on diseases important to public health, for example, diseases resulting in serious morbidity and mortality or affecting expectant mothers, young children or the aged. It would be useful, if feasible, to gather data on individuals and groups with a high risk of being afflicted by given diseases. Examples of the series under discussion are set out below.
 - (a) Number and rate per 1,000 persons at risk of infectious diseases, classified according to kind of disease and age and sex and geographic area.
 - (b) Number, rate per 1,000 persons at risk and spell of disability of reported occupational, road and other accidents, classified according to kind of injury and age and sex.
 - (c) Number and rate per 1,000 at risk of persons with chronic functional disabilities classified according to kind of disability and age, sex and socio-economic status.
 - (d) Number and rate per 1,000 at risk of deaths classified according to cause of death and age and sex.
 - (e) Expected years of life at birth, at 30 years of age, and at 50 years of age, classified according to sex, national or ethnic origin and socio-economic class.
 2. The uses and activities of the health services. Data on the use of health services furnish useful crude indicators of the state of ill health of the population and of the effective demand for these services. However, the usefulness of the series is limited by inadequacies in the available health services and inability to pay for services. Examples of series on the use of health services are as follows.

- (a) Preventive medicine: Number and rate per 1,000 of persons vaccinated or immunized, classified according to kind of protection and age, sex and geographic area.
 - (b) Number and rate per 1,000 persons at risk of admissions to hospitals and average patient-days per admission, classified according to kind of illness or disability and age, sex and geographic area.
 - (c) Number and rate per 1,000 persons at risk of out-patient consultations of institutional services, classified according to kind of illness or disability and age, sex and geographic area.
 - (d) Per capita consumption expenditure on hospital and other health services.
3. Availability of medical personnel and institutional health services. Statistics on this topic are essential in planning the expansion of the services.
- (a) Medical personnel: Number and rate per 1,000 persons at risk of doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives, classified according to geographic area.
 - (b) Institutional health services: Number and rate per 1,000 persons at risk of beds at specified dates classified according to type of service and geographic location.
4. Employment, costs and capital outlays of public and private hospital and similar services. The number of employees, their current outlays on wages and salaries and goods and services during the year and their capital outlays on buildings, professional equipment and transport during the year, classified according to kind of service and geographic location.
5. Finance of health services. Current receipts for services, income from property, and current and capital transfers received by public and private hospitals and similar institutions, classified according to kind of service and geographic location.
- D. Sources of information and order of priority of collection and compilation. It is desirable to focus attention on selected series of statistics which furnish useful information on priority problems, for example, the state of health and the directions in which resources for health services should be allocated. The costs of gathering the data relative to the urgency of the uses they serve should also be taken into account. The programme should be developed in close consultation and co-operation between the producers and users of the data. The possible sources and priorities of the data are set out below.
1. Data on selected chronic physical disabilities have not infrequently been sought in censuses of population. To gather reliable information and not overburden the census, the selected chronic disabilities

- should be easily observed and described by laymen and the queries relating to them should be restricted to a sample of the enumerated population. In any case, the collection of data on chronic physical disabilities in the censuses should be attempted only after considerable experience has been acquired in census work.
2. It is not feasible to gather reliable data on height, weight and blood pressure in censuses of population or in other statistical inquiries as it is necessary to carry out on-the-spot technical measurements. Such data have generally been gathered during public health activities in respect of selected groups of the population, for example, the medical examination of school children, the mass vaccination, immunization or lung x-raying of persons.
 3. Statistics on deaths are customarily gathered through the administration of the compulsory filing of death certificates. It is important that the death certificates should be designed so as to yield the required statistical data and that the filing and processing of the certificates should be rigorously and effectively administered. In view of the requirements for the data and the possibilities of compiling the series from administration records, the work on statistics of deaths should be undertaken early in the development of a system of statistics. Attention might first be devoted to improving the completeness of the reporting of deaths and the compilation of statistics from the certificates in the case of a sample of areas of a country. Statistics of deaths have also been gathered in sample field surveys of households; retrospective queries on deaths during a preceding year or quarter have been used in these surveys. This approach to gathering the statistics is usually more expensive than the use of death certificates; the errors of response to the queries may also be greater especially in the case of causes of death. None the less it is desirable to use sample household surveys in order to check the extent to which deaths are covered by certificates; it may also be necessary to resort to sample household surveys until the adequate administration of death certificates is developed.
 4. Household sample surveys are the appropriate source for statistics on bed-disability and restricted activity. These statistics might be sought in certain rounds of a multi-purpose household survey programme. As the collection of these data through field enumeration is a complex and difficult task, it should not be undertaken until a well advanced stage of statistical development.
 5. Data, though partial, on the nature and incidence of disabilities should be gathered at an early stage of statistical development from the reporting of infectious diseases, in-patient admissions and out-patients visits to hospitals and other institutional medical services. It should be feasible to derive these data from the administration records and reports of these institutions. The suggested series on activities in respect of preventive medicine should also have high priority in statistical development. They would be a by-product of the administration of public health services.

6. The suggested series of statistics on the availability of health personnel and institutional health services should be gathered and compiled early in the development of a statistical system. It should be feasible to derive these data from the administration of schemes for licensing health personnel and institutions, and the like.
7. The administrative records of hospitals, clinics and other institutional health services would be the sources of basic data for compiling the series on the employment, current and capital outlays, and finance of hospitals and similar health institutions. The conceptual and practical difficulties of gathering these data are substantial. The gathering of these series should therefore be attempted late in the development of health statistics.

Not outlined in this paper are: CHAPTERS XVI. LEISURE-TIME AND CULTURAL SERVICES; XVII. HOUSING; XVIII. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE; XIX. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES; and XX. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY.

ANNEX

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
I. Agriculture			
A. Basic series			
1. Area and number of agricultural holdings classified according to: a. Size b. Kind of tenure and size c. Whether or not irrigated d. Type of power used	Decennial or perhaps quinquennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions	The basic series A1 through A5 would commonly result from a census of agriculture. However, in early or quinquennial inventories of agricultural, in particular, if the available resources and administrative organizations are not adequate for taking a reliable and prompt census, it would be advantageous to use area sampling to gather the data.
2. Area of agricultural holdings classified according to land use - arable land, fallow land, land for growing field crops, land for growing trees, vines or shrubs, etc. during crop year and according to size	Decennial or perhaps quinquennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
3. Area in field crops during crop year and number of involved agricultural holdings according to species of field crop	Decennial or perhaps quinquennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
4. Area and number of trees and vines of productive age and number of involved agricultural holdings according to species of tree or vine	Decennial or perhaps quinquennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions	
5. Number of livestock held at specific date and number of involved agricultural holdings according to species, age and sex of livestock	Decennial or perhaps quinquennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions	
6. Area sown, area and amount harvested, average yield per unit area during crop year, major field crops	Annual	Total country	Basic series A6 through 8, on sales in A10, 11, 12 and 14 might best be gathered through sample surveys - production, for example, interviews, observation and/or crop cutting and income and expenditure of agricultural holdings. The sample should of course include all the largest farm holdings for each crop. However, adequate figures on some of these series may, in a number of circumstances be available as a by-product of government administrative authority or may be built up from basic statistics gathered on other subjects. For example, reliable annual data on such items as area sown and harvested, number of bearing trees and vines, amount of major crops harvested and sold, number of livestock held and slaughtered, seed and feed used may be available from administrative activities and records of government taxing, marketing, slaughtering and/or agricultural authorities. Annual data on the quantity and value of feeds, fertilizer, pesticides, fuels etc. used and on gross fixed capital formation in agricultural machinery and equipment may, in addition be built up from statistics on the import, domestic production, export and sales by farm suppliers of these commodities.
7. Number of trees and vines of productive age, average yield per tree or vine and amount harvested during crop year, major tree and vine crops	Annual	Total country	
8. Number of livestock held at specific date and number slaughtered during the year according to species and sex, major species of livestock; quantity of milk and eggs produced during the year	Annual	Total country	
9. Averages or relatives of prices received by farmers for each important agricultural product	Specified date, each month	Total country, distinguishing major agricultural regions	Comparable series of price quotations should be gathered for a representative sample of agricultural commodities and their varieties, preferable from a sample of farm holdings or if this is not feasible from a sample of major purchasers of these commodities from farmers, for example, farmer assemblers, exporters, processors of the items. In a few cases reliable price quotations may be available from commodity exchanges.
10. Quantity and value of sales of agricultural holdings, of exports and of imports during crop year classified according to kind of agricultural commodity	Annual	Total country	Data on exports and imports of agricultural commodities would be abstracted from external trade statistics.
11. Quantity and value of major intermediate inputs - seeds, feeds, fertilizers pesticides and insecticides and fuels purchased and consumed by agricultural holdings during crop year	Annual	Total country	
12. Wages and salaries paid during year and number of persons engaged according to status during four specified short periods of the year	Annual	Total country	
13. Averages or relatives of prices paid by farmers	Specified dates, each month	Total country, distinguishing major agricultural regions	Comparable series of price quotations should be gathered for a representative sample of commodities and their varieties purchased by farmers from a sample of the major establishments and markets where the purchases are made.
14. Gross capital formation during year according to kind of agricultural machinery and equipment	Annual	Total country	

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
I. Agriculture (continued)			
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of agricultural gross output classified according to major categories of commodities	Annual	Total country	The series of indicators for the index numbers in B1 and 2 consist of the data on amounts harvested from basic series 6 and 7 and on gross outputs of livestock and their products from basic series 8. The base-year(s) weights for the index numbers would be derived from these series coupled with the data in A9 in the case of the gross-output indexes and from the value added data in B6 in the case of the net-output indexes.
2. Index numbers of agricultural gross and net output classified according to major categories of agricultural activities	Annual	Total country	The series of indicators for the index numbers are furnished by series A9; the base-year(s) weights might be identical with those used in the gross-output indexes of B1.
3. Index numbers of prices received by farmers classified according to major categories of agricultural commodities	Monthly	Total country, distinguishing major agricultural regions	The series of indicators for the index numbers are furnished by series A13; the base-year(s) weights for the series would need to be derived from a farm household expenditure inquiry.
4. Index numbers of prices paid by farmers classified according to major categories of commodities	Monthly	Total country, distinguishing major agricultural regions	Basic data to build the balances are furnished by series A5 through 10 and by statistics on the intermediate consumption of processors of agricultural commodities and on the final consumption of households from other inquiries.
3. Commodity balances, including food balance sheets, on the value and volume during year of supply - gross domestic output and imports and of disposition - final consumption, intermediate consumption and exports, classified according to major categories of agricultural commodities	Annual	Total country	Basic data to compile the economic accounts are furnished by series A6 through 14 and by statistics on the intermediate consumption of processors of agricultural commodities and on the final consumption of households from other inquiries.
6. Agricultural economic accounts during year on the gross output and cost-structure - intermediate consumption and value added and its components - and on the gross capital formation of agricultural holdings	Annual	Total country	
II. Forestry and logging			
A. Basic series			
1. Area of forests as of a specific date classified according to: a. Broad composition - major categories of species and maturities b. Density c. Kind of ownership and tenure	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing important forest areas	Decennial inventories, conducted on a census basis, if feasible, and on a sample basis, otherwise would be the source of data enumerated in A1 and 2. In the case of forests owned and/or managed by government forestry departments or by large enterprises it should be feasible to abstract the data from their administrative records; in the case of other timber tracts, it will probably be necessary to engage in field enumeration through interviews, observation and/or physical measurements and counts.
2. Quantity of growing stock as of a specific date according to size and major categories of species	Decennial	Total country, distinguishing important forest areas	Series A3 through 5 might be abstracted from their administrative records when the government or large enterprises are the owners and/or managers of forests. In other cases it may be necessary to interview a sample of the owners and/or managers of the timber tracts. Data on A3 and A5 are very difficult to gather. Other sources for series A4 are annual sample surveys of logging units or of the main users of roundwood, e.g., sawmills, railroads and certain construction enterprises.
3. Area of re-forestation and of extension of forests during year according to broad composition	Annual	Total country, distinguishing important forest areas	Comparable price quotations of representative species and varieties might be sought from a sample of logging units and/or of major purchases (acquirers) of roundwood from logging units.
4. Quantity of fellings and of roundwood removals during year according to species	Annual	Total country, distinguishing important forest areas	These data should be abstracted from external trade statistics.
5. Amount of natural growth during year according to major categories of species	Annual	Total country, distinguishing important forest areas	Series A8 through 11 would need to be gathered in an annual sample survey of establishment-type units mainly engaged in logging. All the very large units should be included in the sample. Serious difficulties will be encountered in gathering separate data for logging units which are an integral part of enterprises engaged in sawmilling and other wood processing and for small, mobile logging operations. It may be necessary to restrict collection of data on the latter to once every three or so years.
6. Averages or relatives of prices received for roundwood of each species	Specific date, each month	Total country, distinguishing important forest areas	
7. Quantity and value of roundwood exported and imported during year according to species	Annual	Total country	
8. Number of establishment-type units as of a specific date mainly engaged in logging classified according to: a. Size b. Location c. Type of operation d. Kind of ownership	Decennial	Total country	

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
II. Forestry and logging (continued)			
A. Basic series (continued)			
9. Value and quantity of fuels and other commodities consumed by establishment-type units mainly engaged in logging	Annual	Total country	
10. Wages and salaries paid, during year and number of persons engaged classified according to status during four short specified periods of year, establishment-type units mainly engaged in logging	Annual	Total country	
11. Gross fixed capital formation by establishment-type units mainly engaged in logging according to type of capital goods	Annual	Total country	
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of gross output of roundwood	Annual	Total country	Series of indicators for the index numbers are furnished by the data of A4; base-year weights may be derived from coupling the data of A4 and A6.
2. Index numbers of net output of roundwood	Annual	Total country	Series of indicators for the index numbers are furnished by the data of A4; base-year(s) weights may be derived by applying the ratios of value added to gross output in B4 to the weights of B1, each classified according to major categories of species.
3. Commodity balances on the value and quantity during year of the supply - domestic production and imports - and disposition - intermediate consumption and exports - of roundwood according to major categories of species	Annual	Total country	The commodity balances may be based on the data of A4 and 6, A7 and statistics of the intermediate consumption of sawmills, railroads and other users of roundwood.
4. Economic accounts during year of establishment-type units mainly engaged in logging - gross output, intermediate consumption and value added and its components	Annual	Total country	Compilation of the economic accounts call for the data of A4, 6, 9 and 10.
III. Fishing			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of national fishing craft as of a specific date classified according to: a. Type of propulsion and size b. Type of gear used, size and type of operation	Annual	Total country	The information should generally be available from the registration, licensing and other regulatory activities in respect of fishing and merchant shipping. It would be advantageous, if practicable, to have an annual inventory of the number and type of mobile and stationary fishing gear units operated from shallow beaches and similar areas of adjacent seas.
2. Number and output of fish hatcheries during year	Annual	Total country	The information might be gathered through an annual survey of fish hatcheries. Government operated fish hatcheries should be able to furnish the information from their administrative records.
3. Live and landed weight of catch taken and landed during year according to species by national commercial, industrial and subsistence fisheries	Annual	Total country	The data might be gathered as a by-product of the regulatory and central activities in respect of fishing, external trade and primary fish markets supplemented by special sample inquiries.
4. Averages or relatives of prices received by fisheries for each major species	Specific date, each month	Total country, distinguishing important fishing markets	Comparable prices series might be gathered from fish markets and major purchasers of fishery-products from fishermen.
5. Quantity and value of fish exported and imported according to major categories of species	Annual	Total country	The data would come from external trade statistics.
6. Value and quantity of fuels, fishing supplies and small gear and other commodities consumed during year by national fishing craft	Annual	Total country	The data of A6, 7 and 8 may be gathered in an annual sample survey of fishing enterprises and craft. Such a survey should also cover the data of A3. Serious difficulties are likely to be encountered in carrying out the survey, in particular, the sample of small fishing craft; it may be necessary to limit the collection of data from them to once every three years or so. An alternative source for compiling series A6 is a combination of data on the domestic production of and external trade in fishing craft and major gear. At least part of the data on capital formation in fishing craft might also be derived from administrative records of registration and licensing authorities.
7. Wages and salaries paid during year and number of persons engaged classified according to status during four short specific periods of year, by national fishing craft	Annual	Total country	
8. Gross fixed capital formation during year according to type of capital goods by national fishing craft	Annual	Total country	

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
III. Fishing (continued)			
B. Derived series			
1. Index numbers of gross output during the year according to major categories of species	Annual	Total country	Series of indicators would be furnished by the data of A3. Base-year(s) weights might be compiled from a combination of A3 and 4.
2. Index numbers of net output of national fishing craft	Annual	Total country	Series of indicators would be furnished by the data of A3. Base-year(s) weights might be derived from ratios of gross output to value added from the data in A4.
3. Commodity balances on the value and quantity during year of supply - domestic production and imports - and disposition - intermediate consumption, final consumption and exports - fishery products according to species	Annual	Total country	The commodity balances call for the use of series A3 through 5 and data on the intermediate consumption of processors of fishery products and on the outlays on fresh fishery products of households from other statistical inquiries.
4. Economic accounts during year on gross output and cost-structure - intermediate consumption, value added and its components - of national fishing craft	Annual	Total country	The economic account might be compiled from the data of A3 through A8.
IV. Mining, manufacturing and the production of gas and electricity			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of establishments at specific date, number of engaged during a specific short period and value added during the year classified according to:	If feasible, quinquennial; at least decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	Benchmark data on series A1 through 7 might be sought at least once every ten years or, if feasible, once every five years from all large establishments and from a large-scale sample of medium and small establishments. It may be necessary to restrict the large-scale sample of small establishments to the structural data of A1 and 2 and use a much smaller sub-sample for purposes of the data of A3 through 7.
a. Kind of economic activity			
b. Size of establishment and kind of economic activity			
c. Kind of legal or economic organization and kind of economic activity			
2. Capacity (rated horsepower) of installed power equipment at specified date according to size of establishment and kind of economic activity	If feasible, quinquennial; at least decennial	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
3. Value and quantity of gross output of individual commodities and electricity and value of total gross output, according to kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country; if feasible, distinguishing major administrative areas	Annual data on series A3 through 6 should be sought, in addition, in less detail of classification in the case of products and intermediate materials than the benchmark data and through less ambitious surveys than the benchmark inquiry. It may be necessary to restrict the annual surveys to all large establishments, a medium-scale sample of medium-sized units and a very small-scale sample of small establishments in kinds of economic activity where they are particularly important. In a number of cases, it would be advantageous to cover the sample of small establishments as part of a multi-purpose household sample survey programme.
4. Value and quantity of important individual raw materials, fuels and supplies consumed and of electricity consumed during the year; value of total consumption of goods and of industrial and other contract services during the year. Each series of data according to kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country; if feasible, distinguishing major administrative areas	
5. Wages and salaries paid during year and number of persons engaged during four specified periods during year according to kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country; if feasible, distinguishing major administrative areas	
6. Gross capital formation during year according to type of capital goods and kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country; if feasible, distinguishing major administrative areas	The series may also be compiled from data on the domestic production, imports and exports and stocks of capital goods which typically enter into the gross fixed capital formation of industrial establishments.
7. Quantity and value of exports and imports of industrial commodities, gas and electricity according to major categories of goods	Annual	Total country	The series would be compiled from external trade statistics.
8. Quantity of key individual commodities, gas and electricity produced during period	Quarterly or monthly	Total country	The series would be gathered through a small-scale inquiry into all large establishments, a medium-size sample of medium units and a small sample of small units in kinds of activities where they are especially important. It may be necessary to develop the inquiry industry by industry and leave out small establishments entirely at first.
9. Averages or relatives of sales prices received by producers for each important kind of commodity made	Specific date, each month	Total country, distinguishing if feasible major centres of production	Comparable series of price quotations are usually gathered on a representative sample of commodities and their varieties from small numbers of large industrial establishments located in different parts of the country.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
IV. Mining, manufacturing and the production of gas and electricity			
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of gross industrial output during period according to major categories of commodities	Quarterly or monthly	Total country	Series of indicators would be furnished by A8 quarterly or monthly and A3 annually; base-year(s) weights would be compiled from A3.
2. Index number of net industrial output during period according to kind of economic activity	Quarterly or monthly	Total country	Series of indicators would be furnished by A8 quarterly or monthly and A3 and 4 annually; base-year(s) weights would be derived from A3 and A4.
3. Index numbers of sales prices received by producers according to major categories of commodities	Monthly	Total country	Series of indicators would result from A9; base-year(s) weights would be compiled from A3.
4. Index numbers of sales prices received by producers according to kind of economic activity	Monthly	Total country	Series of indicators would be furnished by A9; base-year(s) weights may be derived from A3.
5. Commodity balances on value and quantity during year of supply - domestic production and imports - and disposition - intermediate consumption, gross capital formation, final consumption and exports, according to major categories of commodities	Annual	Total country	The series of data may be compiled from A3, 4, 6 and 7 and data on the intermediate consumption and gross fixed capital formation of non-industrial producers and of government and private non-profit bodies, and on the final consumption of households.
6. Economic accounts during year of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added and its components, according to kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country	The accounts may be compiled from A3 - 5.
V. Construction			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of enterprises and government departments mainly engaged in construction at specific date, number of engaged during a specific short period and value added during year classified according to: a. Size b. Kind of legal organization c. Mode of operation, e.g., whether mainly prime contractor, sub-contractor or special trade contractor	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country	Benchmark data under A1 through 6 might be gathered decennially or if feasible, quinquennially through a relatively large-scale sample of enterprises and government departments mainly engaged in construction. The sample would consist of all large enterprises and government departments, a substantial number of medium-sized units and a small number of small-sized enterprises. Though the difficulties of gathering information on construction enterprises are great, the industry is of considerable importance. Therefore efforts should be made to undertake at least benchmark inquiries, even if necessarily restricted in scale, at a moderate stage of statistical development. It should be possible to abstract the data for the government departments from their administrative records.
2. Capacity (rated horsepower) of power equipment at specific date according to size of enterprise and government departments mainly engaged in construction	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country	
3. Total gross value of work put in place during year by enterprises and government departments mainly engaged in construction as prime contractors, sub-contractors and special trade contractors	Annual	Total country	The annual data under A3 through 6 might be sought in a small-scale sample survey covering all large enterprises and government departments, a moderate number of medium-sized enterprises and perhaps a very small number of small special trade contractors if they make an important contribution to total construction activity. In many cases, it will be desirable to cover the sample of special trade contractors and perhaps even part of the medium-sized enterprises as part of a multi-purpose household sample survey programme. It will be necessary to delay the annual inquiries until after at least one benchmark inquiry has been completed.
4. Quantity and value of important individual materials, fuels and power and supplies consumed; total value of intermediate consumption of these goods, of construction sub-contracts and of non-industrial services - enterprises and government departments mainly engaged in construction	Annual	Total country	
5. Wages and salaries paid during year and number of persons engaged according to status during four short periods of year by enterprises and government departments mainly engaged in construction	Annual	Total country	
6. Gross capital formation during year according to type of capital goods by enterprises and government departments mainly engaged in construction	Annual	Total country	
7. Value of permits for, and of work put in and work completed on, construction projects, according to type of project - residential and non-residential structures, roads, airfields, bridges, dams and dikes, etc. - prime contracts and own-account construction	Annual	Total country	The data on prime contracts would be included in the annual inquiry described above. Aggregates, but not classified, data on own-account construction should be derived from the information on gross capital formation gathered from units engaged in other kinds of economic activity. An alternative, and more comprehensive, approach to gathering the data would be the conduct of a special area sample survey of construction projects. This might be envisaged at an advanced stage of statistical development.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
V. Construction			
B. Key derived series			
1. Economic accounts during year - gross output, intermediate consumption, value added and its components - of enterprises and government departments mainly engaged in construction	Annual	Total country	The economic accounts can be compiled from the basic data of A3 through 5.
VI. Wholesale, retail and related service trades			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of establishments at specific date, number of engaged during specific short period and value added during the year classified according to: a. Size and kind of economic activity b. Type of operation, kind of business in the case of retail and wholesale trade only, kind of economic activity c. Legal organization and kind of economic activity	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	Benchmark data, i.e., once every five or ten years, in series A1 through 7 could be gathered through a large-scale sample survey of establishments mainly engaged in wholesale, retail and the related service trades. The sample survey might be designed so that a large-scale sample is used to gather data on A1, 2 and 6 and a sub-sample of it is used to gather the other series. The sampling fractions should be set to cover all large establishments, a moderate number of medium-sized units and a limited number of small units.
2. Value of goods and services sold during the period classified according to kind of business in the case of retail and wholesale trade only and kind of economic activity	Annual and, if feasible, quarterly	Total country	Annual data on series A2 through 7 should be collected through considerably smaller sized sample than that used in the case of benchmark data. Sampling fractions should continue to be set according to size; location and enumeration of sample small units might best be carried out as part of a continuing programme of multi-purpose household sample surveys. It may be necessary to exclude the data of A4, 5 and 7 in the case of small establishments to make it practicable to gather information from them.
3. For retail and wholesale trade, cost of goods sold in the same condition as purchased during year according to kind of business	Annual	Total country	
4. Cost of supplies and of non-industrial services used during the year according to kind of business in the case of retail and wholesale trade only and kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country	
5. For retail trade, quantity, if possible, and value of sales during the year classified according to kind of commodity	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban areas	
6. Wages and salaries paid during year and number of engaged during four short periods of year according to kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country	
7. Gross capital formation during year classified according to type of capital goods and kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country	An additional source of these figures might be data on the domestic production, imports and exports of the capital goods typically used in the wholesale, retail and related service trades.
8. Averages or relatives of sales prices received by establishments in retail trade and related services for each important commodity or service sold	Specific date, each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban areas	Comparable series of price quotations should be sought for a representative sample of goods and services and their varieties from a selection of establishments and markets in various parts of the country heavily weighted in the inclusion of urban areas.
B. Key derived series			
1. For retail and wholesale trades, gross margins, realized during year according to kind of business	Annual	Total country	This series of data would be compiled from A2 and 3.
2. Index numbers of volume of sales of retail trade and related service establishments according to kind of business for retail trade only and kind of economic activity	Annual and, if feasible, quarterly	Total country	Series of indicators are furnished by A5 and 2, deflated by the series in A8 or B3. Base-year(s) weights may be derived from A2 and 5.
3. Index numbers of retail (consumer) prices according to broad categories of commodities and services	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban areas	Series of indicators are furnished by A8; base-year(s) weights may be compiled from A2 and 5.
4. Economic accounts during year - gross output, intermediate consumption and value added and its components, according to kind of economic activity	Annual	Total country	The economic accounts may be compiled from the data called for by A2 through 4 and 6.
VII. Transport			
<u>Water transport</u>			
A. Basic series			
1. Number, horsepower and rated carrying capacity as of a specific date of registered national vessels primarily classified according to type engaged in: a. Inland waterway commercial traffic b. Sea-borne commercial traffic	Annual	Total country	The series would generally be a by-product of the registration, licensing and other regulatory activities carried on concerning merchant shipping.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
VII. Transport (continued)			
<u>Water transport (continued)</u>			
A. Basic series (continued)			
2. Gross traffic receipts during the year of national enterprises with registered vessels mainly engaged in: a. Inland waterway commercial traffic b. Sea-borne commercial traffic	Annual	Total country	The data of A2 through 5 might be gathered in an annual inquiry into enterprises in water transport with registered vessels engaged in commercial traffic. Many of the enterprises are likely to be large and should be able to furnish the data from their administrative and accounting records. In the case of the small enterprises it may be necessary to use a sample and detailed field interviewing to gather the data.
3. Value and quantity of individual fuels consumed during year; value of repair and maintenance parts and materials of other supplies, of contract repair and maintenance services and of non-industrial services used during year, national enterprises with registered vessels mainly engaged in: a. Inland waterway commercial traffic b. Sea-borne commercial traffic	Annual	Total country	
4. Wages and salaries paid during year and number of persons engaged during four short periods of year, national enterprises with registered vessels mainly engaged in: a. Inland waterway commercial traffic b. Sea-borne commercial traffic	Annual	Total country	
5. Gross capital formation during year according to type of capital goods of national enterprises with registered kilometres vessels mainly engaged in: a. Inland waterway commercial traffic b. Sea-borne commercial traffic	Annual	Total country	An additional source for compiling these data would be figures of the domestic production, import and export of new and renovated commercial vessels and large-scale gear on such vessels.
6. Gross tonnage of major categories of goods loaded and unloaded during period in: a. Coast-wise traffic b. Sea-borne traffic	Each quarter	Total country, distinguishing principal ports	The series of data would generally be a by-product of the administration.
7. If enterprises mainly engaged in inland waterway traffic are an important means of transport, the freight-ton they perform during period and the gross tonnage which they load and unload.	Each quarter	Total country, distinguishing principal ports	The series might be furnished by large enterprises with registered vessels mainly engaged in inland transport from their administrative records. In the case of smaller enterprises it may be necessary to gather information by means of a sample of loading and unloading points.
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of gross tonnage loaded and unloaded during period in: a. Coast-wise traffic b. Sea-borne traffic c. Inland waterway traffic	Each quarter	Total country	The index number would be based on series A6 and 7.
2. Economic accounts during year - gross output, intermediate consumption and value added and its components - of national enterprises with registered vessels mainly engaged in: a. Inland waterway commercial traffic b. Sea-borne commercial traffic	Annual	Total country	The economic accounts may be compiled from series A2 through 4.
<u>Rail traffic</u>			
A. Basic series			
1. Length of trackage as of a specific date	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	The series of data under A1 through 8 could be derived from the operating, administrative and accounting records of railroad enterprises.
2. Number, power and rated carrying capacity as of a specific date of vehicles classified according to type	Annual	Total country	
3. Gross receipts of railroad enterprises during the year	Annual	Total country	
4. Value and quantity of individual fuels consumed during year; value of repair and maintenance parts and materials, of other supplies, of contract repair and maintenance services and of non-industrial services used during year, railroad enterprises	Annual	Total country	
5. Wages and salaries paid during year of persons engaged according to status during four short periods of the year by railroad enterprises	Annual	Total country	

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
VII. Transport (continued)			
<u>Rail traffic (continued)</u>			
A. Basic series (continued)			
6. Gross capital formation during the year, by railroad enterprises, according to type of capital goods	Annual	Total country	Part of these data might, in addition, be estimated from statistics of the domestic output of, and external trade in, railroad equipment.
7. Net ton-kilometres of major categories of goods and passenger-kilometres performed during period	Each month or quarter	Total country	
8. Gross tonnage of major categories of goods loaded and unloaded during period	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of ton-kilometres of major categories of goods transported and of passenger-kilometres	Each month or quarter	Total country	
2. Index numbers of gross tonnage of major categories of goods loaded and unloaded	Each month or quarter	Total country	
3. Economic accounts of railroad enterprises - gross output, intermediate consumption and value added and its components	Annual	Total country	
<u>Air transport</u>			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of aircraft according to type of registered national carriers, specific date	Annual	Total country	The series under A1 through 6 would generally be available from the operating, administrative and accounting records of registered national air carriers. Many of these series may also be gathered as a part of the government licensing, registration and regulation of air carriers.
2. Gross receipts during year of registered national carriers	Annual	Total country	
3. Value and quantity of individual fuels consumed during year; value of repair and maintenance parts and materials of the supplies, of contract repair and maintenance services and of non-industrial services used during the year, registered national carriers	Annual	Total country	
4. Wages and salaries paid and number of persons engaged according to status during four short periods of the year by registered national carriers	Annual	Total country	
5. Gross capital formation during the year according to type of capital goods, registered national carriers	Annual	Total country	
6. Passenger-kilometres and ton-kilometres of major categories of cargo, including mail, performed during period by registered national carriers in: a. Domestic traffic b. International traffic	Each month or quarter	Total country	
7. Gross tonnage of major categories of cargo loaded and unloaded during period on: a. Domestic traffic b. International traffic	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing major airports	The series under A7 and 8 would generally be available from the administration of airports or the government regulation of air traffic
8. Number of passengers embarking and disembarking during period on: a. Domestic traffic b. International traffic	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing major airports	
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of ton-kilometres of major categories of cargo carried and of passenger-kilometres transported	Each month or quarter	Total country	The index numbers are based on the series of A6.
2. Index numbers of gross tonnage of major categories of goods loaded and unloaded and of passengers embarking and disembarking	Each month or quarter	Total country, distinguishing major airports	The index numbers are based on the series of A7 and 8.
3. Economic accounts during year of registered national air carriers - gross receipts, intermediate consumption and value added and its components	Annual	Total country	The economic accounts may be compiled from series A2 through 4.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
VII. Transport (continued)			
<u>Road transport</u>			
A. Basic series			
1. Length of road as of a specific date according to type	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions	The data should be available from the government administration of highways.
2. Number and carrying capacity of commercial vehicles as of a specific date according to type, i.e., cargo and passenger	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative divisions	The data should be available from the government licensing, registration and regulation of motor vehicles and commercial road carriers.
3. Gross receipts of registered commercial road carriers according to type, i.e., cargo and passenger	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	The data of A3 through 8 might be gathered from a sample of registered and regulated commercial road carriers. Large carriers are likely to be able to furnish the data by mail from their operating, administrative and accounting records. It may be necessary to gather the data from the sample of smaller units through field enumeration.
4. Quantity and value of individual fuels consumed during year; value of repair and maintenance parts and accessories, of other supplies of contract transport, contract repair and maintenance services and of non-industrial services used during year, registered commercial road carriers according to type	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	
5. Wages and salaries paid during year and number of persons engaged during four short periods of year by registered commercial road carriers according to type	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	
6. Gross capital formation during year according to type of capital goods by registered commercial road carriers according to type	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	
7. Ton-kilometres of major categories of cargo transported during year by registered commercial road carriers	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	
8. Passenger-kilometres performed by registered commercial road carriers	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of ton-kilometres of major categories of cargo transported during year by registered commercial carriers	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	The data of A7 furnish the basis for compiling these index numbers.
2. Index numbers of passenger-kilometres performed during year by registered commercial road carriers	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	The data of A8 furnish the basis for compiling these index numbers.
3. Economic accounts during year - gross output, intermediate consumption and value added and its components - of registered commercial road carriers according to type	Annual	Registered commercial road carriers in total country	The accounts may be compiled from series A3 through 5.
VIII. External trade			
A. Basic series			
1. Value and quantity of exports during period according to country of last consignment and class of commodity	Annual, each quarter and for less detailed classifications, each month	Total country	The data of A1 and 2 would be abstracted from customs declarations and similar documents filed with government external trade authorities.
2. Value and quantity of imports during period according to country of first consignment and class of commodity	Annual, each quarter and for less detailed classifications, each month	Total country	
3. Averages or relatives of sales prices received by exporters for each important commodity	Specific date, each month	Total country	The series of comparable price quotations would be gathered for a sample of exported commodities and their varieties from a selection of important exporters.
4. Averages or relatives of purchasers' prices paid by importers for each important commodity	Specific date, each month	Total country	The series of comparable price quotations would be gathered for a sample of imported commodities and their varieties from a selection of important importers.
B. Key derived series			
1. Index numbers of quantum and unit value of exports during period according to economically significant categories of commodities, e.g., usual use, industrial origin	Annual and each quarter	Total country	The series of indicators and base-period weights for the index numbers would be derived from A1.
2. Index numbers of quantum and unit value of imports during period according to economically significant categories, of commodities, e.g., usual use, industrial origin	Annual and each quarter	Total country	The series of indicators and base-period weights would be derived from A2.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
VIII. External trade (continued)			
B. Key derived series (continued)			
3. Index numbers of sales prices received by exporters according to economically significant categories of commodities, e.g., usual use, industrial origin	Annual, and each quarter	Total country	The series of prices are furnished by A3; the base-period weights may be derived from A1.
4. Index numbers of purchasers' prices paid by importers according to economically significant categories of commodities, e.g., usual use, industrial origin	Annual and each quarter	Total country	The series of prices are furnished by A4; the base-period weights may be derived from A2.
IX. Financial transactions and institutions			
A. Banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions - basic and key derived series			
1. Consolidated balance sheets as of end period separately for central banks, deposit money banks, these two sub-sectors together - the monetary system - insurance companies and other financial institutions showing holdings of:	If feasible, each month or quarter; annual	Total country	The balance-sheet and transaction accounts in A1 and 2 should be available from the accounting records and reports to regulatory government agencies of banks, insurance companies and other major financial institutions. As banks and insurance companies are generally subject to government supervision and regulation, difficulties in obtaining the required information are unlikely. However, this will not be so in the case of other unregulated or poorly supervised financial institutions such as security dealers and money lenders. In these cases it will probably be necessary to omit them from the accounts.
a. Financial assets according to type and main debtor sectors.			
b. Liabilities according to type and main creditor sectors			
2. Consolidated transaction (capital finance) accounts during period separately for central banks, deposit money banks, these two sub-sectors together - the monetary system insurance companies and other financial institutions showing transactions in:	If feasible, each month or quarter; annual	Total country	
a. Financial assets according to type and major debtor sectors			
b. Liabilities according to type and major creditor sectors			
3. Value of money supply (currency in circulation and transferable deposits) and of monetary base as of the end of the period	Each month	Total country	These series may be compiled from the data of A1 or from special reports from the monetary authority and deposit money banks. It may also be desirable to compile a series of data that include time and other forms of bank and government deposits in addition to time deposits.
4. Loans and advances made and outstanding classified according to purpose and kind of economic activity of recipient separately for central banks, deposit money banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions	If feasible, each month or quarter; annual	Total country	These series of data would need to be gathered through special reports by banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions. It may be necessary to limit coverage initially to banks only to make it practicable to gather the data. Insurance companies might be covered later in the development of the series; it is questionable whether it would be practicable to gather the information from all kinds of other financial institutions.
5. Bank debits to deposit accounts during the period	Each month or quarter	Total country	These data may be gathered from the operating records of banks.
6. Discounts or rediscount rate of central banks; average interest rates on prime bank loans, on mortgages and on forms of government indebtedness	Specific date, each month	Total country	The information should be available from the operating records of banks and of government and from the operations of organized exchanges and capital markets, if they exist.
7. Value, in terms of a foreign currency, of international reserves and offsets as of the end of period	Each month or quarter	Total country	These data are generally the by-product of the operation of the central banks, government treasury and deposit money banks. They also may be compiled from the accounts of A1.
8. Amount of outstanding net foreign indebtedness, in terms of a foreign currency, as of end of period	If feasible, each quarter; annual	Total country	The data might, to a great extent, be compiled from the accounts of A1. A special survey of non-financial incorporated enterprises would be needed to compile more comprehensive figures.
9. Exchange rates in use, expressed as units of national currency per unit of foreign currency	Daily	Total country	The information is usually available from the foreign exchange operations of the monetary system and from other organized markets in foreign exchange, if they exist.
B. Balances of payments - basic and key derived series			
1. The balance of payments during the period classified according to type of transaction	If feasible, each quarter; annual	Total country	The compilation of a complete balance of payments is a difficult task; the data must, in general, be drawn from many different sources. The difficulties of compiling a number of entries of the balance of payments are, however, not great. This is the case for exports and imports of merchandise, changes in the components of international reserves and offsets, other foreign financial transactions of the monetary authority and banks, foreign transactions to which the government is a party and if a system of foreign exchange control exists, crude totals of payments and receipts in respect of other entries. The collection of more comprehensive information will usually involve special surveys of incorporated enterprises and of residents travelling abroad and non-residents travelling in the country.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
IX. Financial transactions and institutions (continued)			
B. Balances of payments - basic and key derived series (continued)			
2. The balance of trade during the period, i.e., exports of goods and services <u>less</u> imports of goods and services	If feasible, each quarter; annual	Total country	The balance of trade may be compiled from data on exports and imports of merchandise, of certain goods excluded from merchandise trades and services, i.e., so-called invisibles.
3. Net receipts of foreign current and capital transfers - intergovernmental and total - during the period	If feasible, each quarter; annual	Total country	The net receipts of foreign transfers by government may be compiled from government accounts. The total net receipts of foreign transfers would be derived from the data of B1.
4. Net receipts of long-term foreign loans and investments - intergovernmental and total - during the period	If feasible, each quarter; annual	Total country	The net receipts of long-term loans and investments by government should be available from government treasury records. The total net receipts would come from the data of B1.
5. The balance of trade plus net foreign transfers and other net long-term capital receipts during the period	If feasible, each quarter; annual	Total country	The data of B1 would be the source for this series.
C. Disposable income and saving			
1. Gross disposable income during the year of the nation as a whole, of general government, of incorporated and quasi-corporate enterprises and of households	Annual	Total country	The series on disposable income would be derived from the national accounts. For the nation as a whole, it is equivalent to the algebraic sum of the gross domestic product, net receipts of factor and property incomes from abroad and net receipts of current transfers from abroad. For each of the sector it is equivalent to the algebraic sum of gross operating surplus, receipts of compensation of employees and net receipts of current transfer. The difficulties of compilation range from that for the nation as a whole and general government to that of households.
2. Saving during the year of the nation as a whole of general government, of incorporated and quasi-corporate enterprises and of households	Annual	Total country	The series on saving would also be derived from the national accounts. Saving is equivalent to disposable income reduced by final consumption expenditure. The saving of incorporated and quasi-corporate enterprises is equivalent to their disposable income.
X. Government			
A. Basic and key derived series			
1. The final consumption expenditure of general government, consolidated during the year classified according to purpose	Annual	Total country	The data of A1 through 7 might be compiled by re-classifying and re-arranging government accounting and budgetary data. Initially the data on the central government should be the subject of main attention; it will, in general, be much less difficult to compile these data and accounts than those on state and local governments and the figures are more urgently needed. Because of the problems of compiling information on the state and local governments, it may be necessary to leave them out of the accounts at the earlier stages of work.
2. Accounts on the current receipts and outlays during the year, according to kind of transaction, of general government, consolidated, and of central government, state and local government and social security funds	Annual	Total country	
3. Accounts on tangible and intangible financial capital transactions during the year, according to kind of transaction, of general government, consolidated, and of central government, state and local government and social security funds	Annual	Total country	
4. Balance-sheet accounts as of specific dates on the major categories of tangible, intangible and financial assets and on the liabilities of general government, consolidated, and of central government, state and local government and social security funds	Annual	Total country	
5. The current and capital outlays during the year according to kind of transaction and purpose, of general government, consolidated	Annual	Total country	
6. The disposable income, saving and surplus (deficit) of general government and of central government, state and local government and social security funds	Annual	Total country	
7. Cash receipts and disbursements, cash holding and outstanding public debt of general government and of central government and state and local government	Each quarter and year	Total country	

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XI. Population			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of persons during a specific date according to: a. Sex and age b. Marital status, sex and age c. Ethnic or national origin, sex and age d. Socio-economic status, sex and age e. Type and size of household (family)	Once every five years, if feasible; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas, (b) major civil division and (c) major cities	The data of A1 and 2 would generally be gathered through a census or large-scale sample of the population. If a census is taken it may be advantageous, or even necessary to gather the data under A1 c through e and under A2 through a sample of the total population; then only the series A1 a and b would be sought from everyone.
2. Number of households (families) as of a specific date according to: a. Size and type b. Size and ethnic or national origin of head c. Size and socio-economic status of head	Once every five years, if feasible; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas (b) major civil divisions and (c) principal cities	It would be desirable to make annual estimates of the total number of households (families) from the results of a continuous household sample survey.
3. Number of live births during year according to: a. Sex b. Order of live birth and age of mother	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major civil divisions	The series of A3 and 4 should ultimately be gathered through country-wide registration of births and deaths by government administrative authorities. However, such country-wide registration systems may be deficient in coverage and accuracy. These efforts should be made to gather reliable data and gradually improve registration and its administration through sample registration areas. Continuous household sample surveys would also be the source of these series at early and moderate stages of development.
4. Number of deaths during year according to sex and age	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major civil divisions	
5. Number of immigrants and emigrants during year according to sex and age	Annual	Total country, distinguishing if feasible, (a) urban and rural areas and (b) major civil divisions	The series for the country as a whole might be gathered through a combination of the records of border, immigration or similar authorities and continuous household sample surveys and censuses. The data on internal migration call for the latter source of information.
6. Number of marriages, separations and divorces during year according to ages of husband and wife	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, (a) urban and rural areas and (b) major civil divisions	
B. Key derived series			
1. Number of persons at specific date according to age and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major civil divisions	The estimates would be derived from a combination of the data of A1 a, 3 a, 4 and 5.
2. Rates per 1,000 persons during the year of net total increase, births and deaths and net migration	Annual	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas	The rates would be based on the series of A1 a, 3 a, 4 and 5.
3. Live births during year per 1,000 females of child-bearing age standardized for age	Annual	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas	The rates would be based on the series of A1 a, 3 b, 4 and 5.
4. Percentage and average size of households (families) at specific date according to: a. Size and type b. Socio-economic status of head	Once every five years, if feasible; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas (b) major civil divisions, (c) principal cities	The series would be derived from A2.
5. Rate per 1,000 families during year of marriages and of separations and divorces	Annual, if feasible	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas	The series would be derived from the data of A6 and annual estimates of the number of families.
XII. The economically active and conditions of work			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of persons economically active during a specific period according to: a. Age and sex b. Status, kind of economic activity and sex c. Occupation and sex d. Level of educational attainment	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas and (b) if feasible, major civil divisions	These data would generally be gathered in a census or large-scale sample survey of population. It would usually be advantageous to use a sample of the population listed to gather the information.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XII. The economically active and conditions of work (continued)			
A. Basic series (continued)			
2. Number of economically active during a specific period who are employed and unemployed and if employed, degree of visible and, perhaps, of invisible under-employment according to:	(a) Annual and (b) if feasible, each quarter, classifications according to sex only	Total country, if practicable and resources are available; otherwise, urban areas only	The series should be sought through sample inquiries into households. It would be desirable to include the collection of the data in a programme of continuous multi-purpose household sample surveys. A smaller sample, perhaps restricted to urban areas only, should be used, in the quarterly inquiries than in the annual surveys. Efforts should be made, if practicable, to cover both rural and urban areas once a year.
a. Age and sex			
b. Attachments to kind of economic activity			
c. Status			
3. Wages and salaries paid to (received by) employees, number of employees, and number of weeks of employment or man-hours worked during reference period according to:	Annual and each quarter or month, omitting classification according to occupation and sex	Non-agricultural employment in total country	These data might best be gathered through stratified sample surveys of non-agricultural establishments. The size of the sample of the quarterly or monthly surveys should be smaller than that of the annual survey. It may be necessary to restrict the former inquiries to selected kinds of non-agricultural units only.
a. Kind of economic activity and sex			
b. Occupation and sex			
4. Number of persons suffering occupational injuries and diseases during reference period, and consequent death or duration of spell of bed disability and restricted activity according to:	Annual and each quarter or month	Total country	These data might be gathered as a by-product of the administration of a Workman's Compensation scheme. It will, in any case, be desirable to seek the data from a stratified sample of establishments and, if feasible, the victims of occupational injuries and diseases.
a. Kind of injury			
b. Occupation and kind of economic activity			
c. Age and sex			
5. Number of, number of employees involved in, and elapsed time of, strikes and lockouts during reference period according to kind of economic activity	Annual and quarterly	Non-agricultural establishments in the total country	This information would be a by-product of the administration of the conciliation and related services of Ministries of Labour and the like.
B. Key derived series			
1. Proportion of the population above minimum employment age who are economically active during a specified period according to age and sex	Annual	Total country, if practicable and resources are available; otherwise, urban areas only	The series would be derived from the data of A2 coupled with that of XI.B1.
	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and if feasible, major civil divisions	The series would be derived from the data of A1.
2. Percentage distribution of economically active during a specified period according to:	Annual classification according to age and sex, status and kind of activity only	Total country, if practicable and resources are available; otherwise, urban areas only	The data would be based on the series of A2.
a. Age and sex			
b. Status and kind of economic activity			
c. Occupation			
d. Level of educational attainment	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and if feasible, major civil divisions	The data would be furnished by the series of A1.
3. Proportion of economically active during a specific period who are employed and unemployed and if employed, who are visibly and invisibly under-employed according to:	Annual and, if feasible, each quarter, classification according to sex only	Total country, if practicable and resources are available; otherwise, urban areas only	The series may be derived from the data of A2.
a. Sex			
b. Age and sex			
c. Attachment to kind of economic activity			
d. Socio-economic status			
4. Average wages and salaries paid to (received by) employees per week or man-hours worked according to:	Annual and each quarter or month, omitting classification according to occupation and sex	Non-agricultural employment in total country	The series would be furnished by the data of A3.
a. Kind of economic activity and sex			
b. Occupation and sex			
5. Rate per 1,000 persons at risk during specified periods of temporary disabling occupational injuries and average days of bed disability and restricted activity per injury according to:	Annual and each quarter or month	Total country	The series would be derived from the data of A4 coupled with that of A3 and 2.
a. Kind of occupational injury			
b. Age and sex			
c. Kind of economic activity			

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XII. The economically active and conditions of work (continued)			
B. Key derived series (continued)			
6. Rate per 1,000 persons at risk during specified period of deaths from occupational diseases according to: a. Kind of occupational injury or disease b. Age and sex c. Kind of economic activity	Annual and each quarter or month	Total country	The data of A4 coupled with that of A3 and 2 would furnish the basis for compiling the series.
7. Proportion of employees at risk involved in, and average elapsed time of, strikes and lockouts during period of reference according to kind of economic activity	Annual and quarterly	Non-agricultural establishments in total country	The series would be compiled from the data of A5 coupled with that of A3.
XIII. Education and education services			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of persons 10 years of age and over who are illiterate or at various degrees of literacy, at specific dates according to: a. Age and sex b. National or ethnic origin c. Socio-economic status	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major civil divisions	The data should be sought in a census or a large-scale sample survey of the population, probably from a sample of the listed population.
2. Number of persons 10 years of age and over at specific dates according to level (years) of education successfully completed and: a. Age and sex b. National or ethnic origin c. Socio-economic status	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major civil divisions	The data should be sought in a census or a large-scale sample survey probably from a sample of the listed population.
3. Number of full-time and part-time students between five and 30 years of age enrolled in each level and year of education and field, when appropriate, at specific dates according to age and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data should, in general, be a by-product of the administration of educational institutions and school systems. It might also be sought as part of a programme of multi-purpose household sample surveys. In that case it will probably not be feasible to distinguish major civil divisions and to classify according to area of study.
4. Number of drop-outs and retentions from one school year to the next, full-time and part-time students enrolled in each level and year of education and field, where appropriate, at beginning of earlier year according to age and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The information should be obtained from special records established as part of the administration of educational institutions and school systems. The data might also be sought as part of a programme of multi-purpose household sample surveys.
5. Number of successful completers (graduates) during year of each level of education and area of study according to age and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data should be compiled from the operating and administrative records of educational institutions and school systems.
6. Number of instructors and of other staff employed during three or four specific short periods of school year and wages and salaries paid during year according to qualifications and level of education	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas and major administrative areas	This information would be gathered from the operating and accounting records of educational institutions and school systems.
7. Current outlays during year of public and private educational institutions on (a) non-durable purchased goods and services - for example, supplies, fuel and electricity, food and contract services, (b) current transfers - for example, scholarships and other grants and (c) tuition, loans according to level of education	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas and major administrative areas	This information should be gathered from the operating and accounting records of educational institutions and school systems.
8. Capacity, in national units, at specific dates of classrooms, laboratories, libraries and other school facilities, where relevant	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The information would be sought from the operating and administrative records of educational institutions and school systems.
9. Capital outlays during year of public and private educational institutions on (a) construction of buildings, (b) purchase of durable furnishings, equipment and the like and (c) transport equipment according to level of education	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would be compiled from the operating and accounting records of educational institutions and school systems.
10. Receipts during year of public and private institutions from (a) tuition fees and contract services, (b) income from property, (c) current transfers, (d) capital transfers and (e) loans, according to level of education	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would be compiled from the operating and accounting records of educational institutions and school systems.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XIII. Education and education services (continued)			
B. Key derived series			
1. Proportion of population 10 years of age and over illiterate and with various degrees of literacy at specific dates according to: a. Age and sex b. National or ethnic origin standardized for age and sex c. Socio-economic status standardized for age and sex	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from A1 and XI.A1.
2. Proportion of population 10 years of age and over at specific dates according to level (years) of education successfully completed and: a. Age and sex b. National or ethnic origin standardized for age and sex c. Socio-economic status standardized for age and sex	If feasible, once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from A2 and XI.A1.
3. Proportion of population of selected age range enrolled full-time and part-time in each level of education at specific date according to sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The series would be compiled from A3 and XI.B1.
4. Proportion of full-time and part-time students who began a given level of education in one year and completed it in a specified later year according to sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from A4 and 5.
5. Drop-out and retention rates from one school year to the next for full-time and part-time students according to: a. Level of education and field, where appropriate b. Age and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from A4 and 3.
6. Average number of students per instructor at specific date, according to level of education	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from A6 and 3.
7. Current outlays during year on employees and goods and services by private and public institutions per student according to level of education	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from A6, 7 and 3.
XIV. Health and health services			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of cases of infectious diseases during period of reference, according to type and age and sex	Annual and monthly	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would be compiled from the reporting and registration of infectious disease in the case of the health authorities.
2. Number of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic functional disabilities at specific dates, according to type of condition and age and sex	Preferably annual; at least once every four or ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and if feasible, major administrative areas	The information might be gathered once every five or ten years through censuses or large-scale sample surveys of population, perhaps from a sample of the persons listed. A continuous multi-purpose household survey might be the source of the annual data.
3. Number of persons suffering occupational road and other recorded injuries during period of reference, according to type of injury and age and sex	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from reported Workmen's Compensation claims and road accidents to the appropriate government authorities. It may not be feasible to gather reliable data on road accidents.
4. Number of deaths during period of reference, according to cause and age and sex	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The source of the data ultimately should be the reporting and registration of deaths in the case of local government authorities. When these data are incomplete and inaccurate, use might be made of sample areas to build up country-wide registration and at the same time gather and estimate reliable data or of household sample surveys for the latter purpose.
5. Number of neo-natal and post-natal deaths during period of reference, according to cause and sex	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	
6. Number of admissions to public and private hospitals and similar health institutions and number of patient-days during period of reference, according to type of disability and age and sex	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data should be derived from the operating and administrative records of hospitals and similar institutions.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XIV. Health and health services (continued)			
A. Basic series (continued)			
7. Number of out-patient consultations by public and private hospitals and similar clinics during period of reference, according to type of disability and age and sex	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data should be derived from the operating and administrative records of hospitals and similar out-patient services.
8. Number of persons vaccinated or immunized by public authorities during period of reference, according to type of protection	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would come from the operating records of the public health authorities.
9. Number of beds in public and private hospitals and similar health institutions at specific dates, according to type of service	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The information should be gathered from the operating and administrative records of hospitals and similar institutions.
10. Number of doctors, midwives and dentists at specific dates, according to sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The information might be gathered from the registration and other records of the government health and/or licensing authorities.
11. Number of employees of public and private hospitals and similar health institutions and other public health authorities during four short periods of the year and wages and salaries paid during year, according to major categories of occupation and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would need to be gathered from the administrative and accounting records of the institutions and public authorities.
12. Current outlays during year of public and private hospitals and similar health institutions and of other public health authorities on purchased non-durable goods and services - for example, food, supplies, fuels and electricity and contract services, according to type of service	Annual	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would need to be gathered from the administrative and accounting records of the institutions and public authorities.
13. Capital outlays during year of public and private hospitals and similar health institutions and of other public health authorities on (a) construction of buildings, (b) durable furnishings, equipment and the like and (c) transport equipment, according to type of service	Annual	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would need to be gathered from the administrative and accounting records of the institutions and public authorities.
14. Receipts during year of public and private hospitals, and similar health institutions and of other public health authorities from (a) fees, (b) income from property, (c) current transfers, (d) capital transfers and (e) loans, according to type of service	Annual	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	It would be necessary to collect the series from the administrative and accounting records of the institutions and public authorities.
B. Key derived series			
1. Annual rate of cases of infectious diseases per 1,000 population at risk, according to type	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and if feasible, major administrative areas	The series would be derived from A2 and XI.B1.
2. Number of persons per 1,000 population at risk, with limitation of activity due to chronic functional disabilities at specific dates, according to type of condition and age and sex	Preferably annual omitting classification according to age and sex; at least once every five or ten years	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and if based on a census or large-scale sample of population, major administrative areas	The series would be derived from A2 and XI.B1.
3. Annual death rate per 1,000 population at risk, according to cause and age and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The series will be derived from A4 and XI.B1.
4. Annual number of neo-natal and post-natal deaths per 1,000 live births, according to cause and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The series would be derived from A5 and XI.A3.
5. Annual number of admissions to public and private hospitals and similar institutions and of patient days per 1,000 population at risk, according to type of disability	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The series would be derived from A6 and XI.B1.
6. Number of hospital beds at specific dates in public and private hospitals and similar institutions per 1,000 population at risk, according to type of service	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The series would be derived from A9 and XI.B1.
7. Current outlays during year on employees and goods and services by public and private hospitals and similar institutions and by other public health authorities end by other public health authorities per 1,000 population at risk	Annual	Total country, distinguishing, if feasible, urban and rural areas	The series would be compiled from A11 and 12 and XI.B1.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XV. Leisure-time and cultural services			
A. Basic series			
1. Number and average circulation of newspapers and magazines issued during specified periods	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The information would need to be gathered from the publishers of the newspapers and magazines.
2. Average monthly number of books issued and circulated by public libraries during specified periods	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas in the case of libraries	The data on books issued would need to be gathered from major publishers and importers of books. The data on public libraries would need to be gathered from them probably through a stratified sample.
3. Average number of weekly admissions during specified periods to cinemas, theatres, concert halls, sport stadia, etc., according to type of recreational facility	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data should be gathered through a stratified sample of the recreational facilities, in the case of a number of them as part of an annual inquiry in the services closely related to retail trade.
4. Average number of weekly admissions during specified periods to public and private museums and similar cultural facilities	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series should be sought from the operating records of museums and similar cultural institutions.
5. Number of seats at specific dates in cinemas, theatres, concert halls, sport stadia, etc., according to type of recreational facility	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data should be gathered as part of the same inquiry as the series of A3.
6. Area of open public space, e.g., parks, squares, beaches, at specific dates	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	The information would need to be gathered from the land use records of the public authorities.
7. Number of households with radios, television sets or other selected leisure-time durable goods, specific date	Annual, if feasible; otherwise, once every three years or so	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The information might be available from the administration of licensing or tax acts. Otherwise, it would need to be gathered in the household sample surveys referred to in XVI below which are mainly devoted to the consumption expenditure and income of households.
8. Value of annual public, household and private non-profit consumption expenditure on leisure-time goods and services	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The sources of the data could be the compilation on the current outlays of government and private non-profit institutions, according to purpose and household sample surveys referred to in XVI below which are mainly devoted to the consumption expenditures and income of households.
9. Number of households making personal consumption expenditure during year on leisure-time goods and services, average annual expenditure and average number of household members	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The household sample surveys referred to in A7 and 8 above would be the source of the data.
B. Key derived series			
1. Average circulation of newspapers and magazines during specified periods per 1,000 population	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The series would be derived from A1 and XI.B1.
2. Average monthly number of books issued and circulated by public libraries during specified periods per 1,000 population	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas in the case of libraries	The series would be based on A2 and XI.B1.
3. Average number of weekly admissions during specified periods per 1,000 population to cinemas, theatres, concert halls, sport stadia, museums and similar recreational and cultural facilities	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be derived from A3 or 4, each coupled with XI.B1.
4. Proportion of households with radios, television sets or other selected leisure-time goods at specific dates	Annual, if feasible; otherwise, once every three years or so	Total country, distinguishing urban	The series would be derived from A7 and XI.B1.
5. Annual per capita total consumption expenditure on leisure-time goods and services	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The data of A8, coupled with that of XI.B1 would be the basis of compiling the series.
6. Proportion of households making personal consumption expenditure on leisure-time goods and services during year and average outlay per household member	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The data of A9, coupled with the estimated number of households from XVI below would be used to compile the series.
XVI. Housing			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of households and occupants at specific dates according to: a. Type of living quarters b. Type of living quarters and type of available facilities, e.g., water supply, toilet, lighting, cooking and bathing c. Type of living quarters and tenure	Preferably once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, of appropriate and practicable, distinguishing urban and rural areas. Otherwise urban areas only	The series of A1 and 2 would be gathered in conjunction with a census or large-scale sample survey of the population. The listings of structures, dwellings and households in the population inquiry might furnish the basis for selecting a sample of living quarters for purposes of the housing inquiry.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XVI. Housing (continued)			
A. Basic series (continued)			
2. Number of households and occupants in dwelling and rustic housing units at specific dates, according to number of rooms	Preferably once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, if appropriate and practicable, distinguishing urban and rural areas. Otherwise urban areas only	
3. Total consumption expenditure - government and private - on housing during year	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The data might be drawn from the results of the compilations of government outlays by purpose in X above and the household sample surveys of consumption expenditure mentioned in XVII below.
4. Number of occupied and vacant dwelling units as of a specific date, according to size and type of available facilities	On an ad hoc basis, as needed	Urban areas only	The series might be gathered in a sample survey of structures and dwellings.
5. Number of conventional dwelling units constructed and demolished during year according to size and type of available facilities	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The data would be derived from the data on construction listed in V above.
B. Key derived series			
1. Percentage distribution of households and persons at specific dates according to: a. Type of living quarters b. Type of available facilities c. Type of tenure and living quarters	Preferably once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, if appropriate and practicable, distinguishing urban and rural areas. Otherwise urban areas only	The series would be derived from the data of A1.
2. Percentage distribution of households and average number of persons per room at specific dates, according to number of rooms	Preferably once every five years; at least once every ten years	Total country, if appropriate and practicable; otherwise urban areas	The series would be derived from the data of A2.
3. Per capita consumption expenditure during the year on housing	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The data would be derived from A3, coupled with XI.B1.
XVII. Household income and expenditure			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of recipients and average receipts during year of wages and salaries and of gross entrepreneurial income, according to kind of economic activity and sex	Annual, using a condensed classification of kind of economic activity; once every three years or so, a more detailed classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The major source of the data called for in A1 through A8 would be household sample surveys. It would be advantageous if the surveys were part of a programme of continuous multi-purpose sample surveys. To make the inquiries practicable, the size of the sample used every year except once every three years or so, should be relatively small; this of course would limit the detail of classification of the data gathered every year.
2. Number of households, average number of household members and earners and average receipts during year of wages and salaries, gross entrepreneurial income and gross primary income, per household and per household earner, according to: a. Socio-economic status b. Fractile and size groups of households according to gross primary income during year	Annual, using a condensed classification of socio-economic status and of fractile groups only; once every three years or so, full classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	
3. Number of households, average number of household members and average receipts during year of gross primary income, net property income and gross distributed factor income, per household and per household member, according to: a. Socio-economic status b. Fractile and size groups of households according to gross distributed factor income	Annual, using a condensed classification of socio-economic status and of fractile groups only; once every three years or so, full classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The information on A1 and 6 might also be gathered through certain of the inquiries into establishments and enterprises in agriculture, manufacturing, etc. suggested in the earlier sections of this table.
4. Number of households, average number of household members and average receipts during year of gross distributed factor income, net current transfers and gross available income, per household and per household member, according to: a. Socio-economic status b. Fractile and size groups of households according to gross available income during year	Annual, using a condensed classification of socio-economic status and of fractile groups only; once every three years or so, full classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	Supplementary but incomplete sources of some of the data under A1 through 3 might be compiled from income tax, social security and similar records.
5. Number of households, average number of household members and average during year of gross available income, personal consumption expenditure, saving and total consumption, per household and per household member, according to: a. Socio-economic b. Fractile and size groups of gross available income during year	Annual, using a condensed classification of socio-economic status and of fractile groups only; once every three years or so, full classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XVII. Household income and expenditure (continued)			
A. Basic series (continued)			
6. Number of households, the members of which own unincorporated enterprises and average per household during year of gross entrepreneurial income, gross capital formation, net purchases of land, gross saving, capital transfers received, net borrowing, net acquisitions of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities, according to socio-economic status	Annual, using a condensed classification of socio-economic status; once every three years or so, full classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	
7. Number of households, average number of household members and average annual personal consumption expenditure per household and per household member, according to object of expenditure and: a. Socio-economic status b. Fractile and size groups of personal consumption expenditure	Annual, using a condensed classification of object of expenditure only; once every three years or so, full classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	
8. Number of households, average number of household members and average annual total consumption, per household and per household member, according to selected categories of object and socio-economic status	Annual, using the classification according to object only, once every three years or so, full classification	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	
B. Key derived series and information			
1. Index numbers of the cost of living according to major categories of object of expenditure for condensed categories of socio-economic status or fractile groups of gross available income of households	Monthly and annually	Total country and major urban and rural areas	The indicators for the index numbers would be furnished by the series of VI.A5 above; the base-year weights would be derived from A7.
2. Proportion of households, average annual constant-price personal consumption expenditure per household and per household member, according to major categories of object of expenditure for condensed categories of socio-economic status or fractile groups of gross available income of households	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The data would be compiled from A7 and B1.
3. Proportion of recipients and average constant-price wages and salaries according to condensed categories of kind of economic activity and sex	Annual	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas	The data would be compiled from A1 and B1.
4. Lorenz curves: household gross primary, gross distributed factor and gross available incomes during year	Once every three years or so	Total country, urban and rural areas	The curves would be plotted from A3 and 4.
5. Gini ratios: household gross primary, gross distributed factor and gross available incomes during year	Once every three years or so	Total country, urban and rural areas	The ratios would be compiled from A3 and 4.
6. Lorenz curves: household personal consumption expenditure and total consumption during year	Once every three years or so	Total country, urban and rural areas	The curves would be plotted from A3.
7. Gini ratios: household personal consumption expenditure and total consumption during year	Once every three years or so	Total country, urban and rural areas	The ratios would be compiled from A5.
XVIII. Social security and welfare services			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of persons in welfare institutions at specific dates, according to age and sex and type of institution	Annual	Total country	The data would be derived from the operating and administrative records of the institutions.
2. Number of families and persons receiving public assistance at specific dates and value of assistance furnished during specific periods	Annual and each quarter	Total country, major urban areas	The data would be derived from the operating and accounting records of the public assistance agencies.
3. Number of persons covered by social security and similar schemes at specific dates according to their kind of economic activity and type of scheme	Annual	Total country	The data would be derived from the operating and administrative records of the relevant government agencies.
4. Number of persons receiving social security and similar benefits and amount of benefits paid during specified periods, according to type of scheme	Annual and each quarter	Total country	The data would be derived from the operating and accounting records of the relevant government agencies.

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XVIII. Social security and welfare services (continued)			
B. Key derived series			
1. Proportion of the population at risk in welfare institutions at specific dates, according to age and sex and type of institution	Annual	Total country	The series would be derived from the data of A1 and XI.B1.
2. Proportion of the population at risk receiving public assistance at specific dates and average assistance per person during specified periods	Annual and each quarter	Total country	The basis for the series would be furnished by the data of A2 and XI.B1.
3. Proportion of the population at risk covered by social security and similar schemes at specific dates	Annual	Total country	The series may be compiled from the data of A3 and XII.A2.
4. Proportion of covered + persons receiving social security and similar benefits during specified periods and average amount of benefits per person, according to type of scheme.	Annual and each quarter	Total country	The series would be derived from A4 and 3.
XIX. Public order and safety			
A. Basic series			
1. Number of offences reported during specified period according to type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data of A1 through 7 would need to be abstracted from the operating and administrative records of the appropriate public order and safety authorities.
2. Number of human victims reporting injuries during specified period, according to type of injury and type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	
3. Number of human victims reporting property losses during specified period according to type of property loss and type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	
4. Number of institutional victims reporting property losses during specified period according to type of property loss and type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	
5. Number of offenders charged during specified periods according to age and sex and type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	
6. Number of offenders charged during specified periods according to who were convicted, age and sex and according to kind of sentence and type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
7. Number of inmates - charged and sentenced - in detention and correctional institutions and number of rooms or cells in these institutions, specific dates, according to type of institution	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
8. Number of reported offences during specified period cleared up by police authorities by unspecified later period, according to type of disposition and type of offence	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
9. Number of employees of the public order and safety authorities during specific short period and wages and salaries paid during year, according to kind of authority	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	The data of A8 through 10 would need to be compiled from the operating and accounting records of central, state and local government bodies, including the public order and safety authorities.
10. Government current outlays during the year for public order and safety on non-durable goods and services, e.g., food, clothing supplies, fuel and electricity, contract services, according to purpose	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	
11. Government capital outlays during the year for public order and safety on (a) structures, (b) furnishings and equipment and (c) transport according to purpose	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	

Table 1. Suggested list of basic and key derived series of statistics (continued)

Statistical series	Frequency	Coverage	Notes concerning sources of information, etc.
XIX. Public order and safety (continued)			
B. Key derived series			
1. Number of offences reported during specified periods per 100,000 persons at risk according to type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data for compiling the series would be furnished by A1 coupled with XI.B1.
2. Number of human victims reporting property losses and/or injuries during specified periods per 100,000 persons at risk according to type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The series would be derived from A2 and 3, coupled with XI.B1.
3. Number of offenders charged during specified periods per 100,000 persons, according to age and sex and type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing urban and rural areas, and major administrative areas	The data would be compiled from A5 and XI.B1.
4. Proportion of offenders charged during specified periods who were convicted, according to age and sex and type of offence	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	The basis for compiling the series is furnished by A6 and 5.
5. Number of inmates per room or cell at specific dates, according to type of detention or correctional institution	Annual and each quarter	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	The series would be derived from the data of A7.
6. Proportion of reported offences during specified periods cleared up, according to type of disposition and type of offence	Annual	Total country, distinguishing major administrative areas	The series would be compiled from the data of A8 and 1.

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