



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL
E/CN.3/488
1 March 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Nineteenth session
New Delhi, 8-19 November 1976
Item 6(g) of the provisional agenda

SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Draft Guidelines on Social Indicators

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

This document is intended as a reference for work on social indicators in national statistical offices and other governmental units concerned with social statistics, and in other institutions and by individuals interested in official work in this area. It provides a review of concepts of social indicators which have been advanced in national and international work and discusses in detail the way in which social indicators may be selected and defined within a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, on which a technical report has been published by the United Nations.* The draft guidelines show how social indicators might be linked to such a framework, both strengthening it and benefiting from it. Illustrative series and classifications for social indicators are also shown and described, which countries may consult in designing a program of indicators in the context of an overall program to strengthen their basic statistics in the various social and demographic fields, to integrate them, and to link them more closely and consistently with related economic and other statistics.

*Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics, United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XVII.8. A draft framework for developing countries has also been prepared for consideration by the Statistical Commission. It includes a more condensed treatment of social indicators than that found here (E/CN.3/490).

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 3
I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION	4
II. EVOLUTION OF WORK ON SOCIAL INDICATORS	5 - 19
A. Demands for social indicators	7 - 10
B. International activities concerning social indicators	11 - 19
III. PURPOSES AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN THE DRAFT GUIDELINES	20 - 36
A. Social concerns	21 - 25
B. Purposes and character of social indicators	26 - 36
IV. OTHER CONCEPTS AND PURPOSES OF SOCIAL INDICATORS	37 - 47
A. Monitoring levels and trends of well-being	38 - 41
B. Monitoring individuals' aspirations and perceptions of their well-being	42 - 44
C. Measuring social changes	45 - 47
V. CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGIES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS	48 - 78
A. Criteria for delineating social indicators	49 - 59
B. Statistical techniques for constructing social indicators	60 - 71
C. Sources of statistics	72 - 78
VI. ILLUSTRATIVE SERIES AND CLASSIFICATIONS FOR SELECTING SOCIAL INDICATORS	79 - 137
A. Population	83 - 86
B. Family formation, families and households	87
C. Learning and educational services	88 - 94
D. Earning activities and the inactive	95 - 102
E. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation	103 - 108
F. Social security and welfare services	109
G. Health and health services	110 - 116

/...

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
H. Housing and its environment	117 - 122
I. Public order and safety	123 - 128
J. Allocation of time and use of leisure	129 - 133
K. Social stratification and mobility	134 - 137
ANNEX I: Social concerns of <u>Towards an SSDS</u> and in the list of the OECD	
ANNEX II: Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators	
ANNEX III: References to classifications	
ANNEX IV: Illustrative examples of social indicators for different types of countries	

INTRODUCTION

1. At its eighteenth session the Statistical Commission considered a report containing draft guidelines on social indicators (E/CN.3/450) within the framework of a system of social and demographic statistics (SSDS). The Commission felt that in view of the conflicting reactions to the report it could not at that time adopt the recommended draft guidelines. 1/ It concluded that the report should be amended in the light of the Commission's comments and those of the Conference of European Statisticians and its Working Party on an SSDS and then circulated, together with the forthcoming publication Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics 2/ and the report on potential uses and usefulness of an SSDS (E/CN.3/449), to national statistical authorities, regional commissions, interested specialized agencies and other international bodies for comments. A revised version of the draft guidelines should then be prepared for consideration by the Working Party on an SSDS of the Conference of European Statisticians in 1976 if possible, and by the Commission, also in 1976 if possible. 3/

2. Revised draft guidelines on social indicators were circulated in the summer of 1975 as document number ST/ESA/STAT.76. The present version which is before the Commission is a revision of ST/ESA/STAT.76 in the light of the comments of national authorities, the European Working Party, the Commission, and other bodies which have discussed one of the earlier version, and in the light of work by the Statistical Office on an overall "Strategy for further work on an SSDS" (E/CN.3/489). ST/ESA/STAT.76 was also used as background by the Expert Group on Social Statistics and a System of Social and Demographic Statistics for Developing Countries, whose report is before the Commission for background (ESA/STAT/AC.2/3). Comments by the expert group on the scope and purpose of social indicators in a framework for the integration of social statistics for developing countries and on illustrative social indicators and classifications have been used in revising the draft guidelines on social indicators where they are applicable. The present document was considered by the Conference of European Statisticians Working Party on an SSDS at its sixth session, and the report of that meeting is also before the Commission for background.

3. The present draft guidelines on social indicators are in the nature of a progress report on national and international approaches to social indicators.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eight Session, Supplement No. 2, paras. 76-77.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.XVII.8, New York, 1975.

3/ Official Reccrds, -op. cit., para. 81.

They recognize that there is no international consensus on the nature, scope, purposes or definition of social indicators, hence various approaches which may be considered by countries are featured. At the same time, the role, scope and purposes of social indicators within a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, which is discussed and illustrated in the United Nations publication Towards an SSDS, are reviewed and illustrated in detail. In the document "Strategy for further work on an SSDS", which is before the Commission (E/CN.3/489), work on social indicators is considered in this context. The development of social indicators in an integrated framework is a continuous user-oriented process closely linked to and dependent on the expansion, improvement and integration of basic social and demographic statistics and related economic and other statistics. These two processes are seen as on-going, evolving and complementary, so that the draft guidelines should be interpreted as an aid to countries and interested international agencies in considering how to proceed with their own work on social indicators, pursuant to their own statistical priorities and interests, and not as a "recommendation".

I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

4. The Commission may wish to:

(a) Comment on the scope, concepts and purposes of social indicators discussed in the draft guidelines, in the context of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics;

(b) Recommend preliminary guidelines;

(c) Request that the preliminary guidelines should be issued and circulated;

(d) Recommend what further action should be undertaken, in the light of the strategy for further work on an SSDS (E/CN.3/489) and the work on welfare-oriented measures (E/CN.3/477).

II. EVOLUTION OF WORK ON SOCIAL INDICATORS

5. The draft guidelines on social indicators are designed (i) to provide a review of concepts of social indicators which have been advanced in national and international work and their present stage of development, and (ii) to show how social indicators may be formulated within the context of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics.

5a. The purpose of this report is to furnish a flexible and evolutionary outline, subject to continuing refinement as statistical and conceptual development proceeds, for the formulation and selection of measures pertaining to the subjects of social concern and their components set out in Towards an SSDS. The approach to social indicators which is illustrated here in detail links their development as closely as possible to the integration and systematization of social and demographic statistics, as envisioned in the development of a framework for integration. It is suggested that the long-term effectiveness and soundness of social indicators can be improved by such a link in addition to their being founded, as they should be, on a reliable comprehensive underlying body of basic statistics. This approach, as illustrated here, is based on the scope, organisation and statistical content (in terms of concepts, classifications and series discussed) of Towards an SSDS. Relatively less emphasis is given to the analytical tools and their applications described there, as these are not at present widely used in official statistical reporting programs. The illustrative indicators and classifications discussed in this document are based on accepted international concepts, definitions and classifications in the various fields of social, demographic and related economic and other statistics, where these are available. References to these are provided in Annex III.

6. The concepts, classifications, concerns and indicators discussed and illustrated in the guidelines are sufficiently flexible that individual countries may select and adapt those appropriate to their particular interests

/...

in the area of social indicators, according to their particular needs and priorities for social and demographic statistics. As national work proceeds, and as social indicators and the underlying integrated social and demographic statistics become more available, the guidelines will also furnish an appropriate basis for international agencies to use in selecting and adapting social indicators for purposes of international reporting. It bears emphasizing that the concepts, classifications, concerns and indicators of the guidelines are still at an early evolutionary stage. Their further refinement will proceed on the basis of extensive consultation among countries and interested international agencies, as the results of experience in the compilation and use of social indicators accumulate.

A. Demands for social indicators

7. Substantial interest among national and international agencies in social indicators has arisen from the concern of governments to appraise the results of economic growth and their distribution in terms of the well-being of populations. Additional interest has focussed on monitoring the social impact of public expenditures and policies, and measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of public and private expenditures for social services. These interests have generated demands for increasingly comprehensive and interlinked economic, social and demographic statistics, on the one hand, and for easy-to-understand, select measures of the conditions, circumstances and trends of well-being in populations, on the other.
8. By developing social indicators as select measures of the conditions, circumstances and trends of well-being in populations, based on the large underlying bodies of social statistics and organized in terms of an integrative framework, it is felt that their wide circulation and use, and a better appreciation of the underlying statistics, will be encouraged. Social statistics in various fields are frequently collected and published on a decentralized basis, and may be difficult for general planners and policy-makers to bring together and to interpret in terms of an integrated policy analysis.
9. Another source of demand for social indicators lies in their potential usefulness for identifying and monitoring social problems and disparities. As summary measures of levels, conditions and trends in well-being, social indicators are valuable for bringing to the attention of general planners, policy-makers and the public comparative series on social problems and disparities, and for monitoring their broad trends over time. Governments are particularly interested in the development of social indicators to monitor the conditions of special population categories which may require special attention and assistance. Social indicators may thus be sought; for example, for young children, women, the aged, low-income households, cultural and ethnic minorities, or the populations of less-developed regions.
10. The work of the United Nations Statistical Office on social indicators, linked to its work on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, has grown out of these various demands. In addition, a number

/...

of national and international authorities has been active in the study of social indicators with these interests and potential applications in view. National activities in the field of social indicators and social reporting are the subject of two United Nations reports: "Social indicators: Current national and international activities in the field of social indicators and social reporting", (United Nations Commission for Social Development, E/CN.5/518, January 1975, mimeo.), and "National practices and plans in reporting statistics of levels of living" (Statistical Office, ESA/STAT/AC.4.2, February 1976, mimeo.). International activities concerning social indicators are discussed in the next section below.

B. International activities concerning social indicators

11. Various world and regional intergovernmental bodies have been active in the study of indicators since the late 1960s, including Members of the United Nations family, the European Economic Community, the Council of Europe, the Council for Economic Assistance, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Inter-American Statistical Institute. The general direction of work in these organisations is noted briefly below.

12. The statistical divisions of the specialized agencies of the United Nations are concerned with social indicators in their own areas of responsibility; the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Council of Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Inter-American Statistical Institute are devoting a certain amount of attention to social indicators on a broad range of living conditions; and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) has been concerned with indicators of levels of living.

13. The Statistical Office of the European Communities prepares annually a statistical section of the "Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community"^{4/}, and has constituted a working party on statistics for social indicators which is concentrating in the first stage on the selection of a minimum of meaningful and available data. The Inter-American Statistical Institute prepares an annual publication of social statistics published with the Organisation of American States^{5/}, and is preparing a program of work in social indicators.

^{4/} The issue for 1974 was published in 1975. The statistical review is contained in section D, "The Development of the Social Situation in figures (with observations)", Commission of the European Communities, Brussels-Luxembourg.

^{5/} América en Cifras, Situación Social, biennial, latest issue for 1974 published in 1975, Washington DC.

14. The Social Science Research Councils of the Nordic countries sponsored an inquiry into levels of living in these countries which, in addition to objective indicators of standards of living, gathered data on individuals' perceptions and attitudes. The Social Science Research Councils in the United Kingdom and in the United States, and the International Social Science Council have convened international conferences on social indicators, and many university institutes and individual scholars have also contributed to work on social indicators.

15. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations are the intergovernmental bodies which have engaged in the most comprehensive work on social indicators. Their programmes are reviewed below.

1. Work of the OECD on a list of social concerns

15a. The Manpower and Social Affairs Directorate of the OECD began in 1970 to delineate the social concerns to which social indicators should be addressed. The first phase of this work on social indicators was completed with the publication in 1973 of a list of 24 social concerns approved by the member countries of OECD. ^{6/} This list of social concerns focuses on defining major aspects of individuals' well-being, in some cases in perceptual or attitudinal terms, for which it would be desirable to have statistical series, and which it was agreed are of present or potential interest to governments. The OECD Secretariat and Working Party on Social Indicators are now engaged in formulating series of social indicators which could be used to monitor the social concerns. Emphasis is being given to delineating the series that are conceptually closest to the defined social concerns, even where it is anticipated that these may require new efforts in data collection and analysis. A comprehensive progress report on this phase of the work is to be issued in 1976. ^{7/} It includes a revised list of 48 social concerns and sub-concerns and shows a selection of 38 indicators (exclusive of classifications and disaggregation) for 20 of these.

2. Work of the United Nations on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics

16. In the Statistical Office of the United Nations work has been carried out on social concerns and social indicators within the context of work on the integration of social, demographic and related statistics. Attention has been focussed on a wide range of social concerns, which are set out in chapter II of Towards an SSDS, with a view to delineating and monitoring the underlying

^{6/} List of Social Concerns Common to Most OECD Countries, Social Indicator Programme, Vol. 1, Manpower and Social Affairs Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, 1973.

^{7/} "Measuring Social Well-Being: A Progress Report on the Development of Social Indicators" (draft), MAS/WP/(76)2, Paris, January 1976, mimeo.

circumstances and processes as well as the social results, and the illustrative series of the draft guidelines have been geared to the structure, statistics and linkages discussed and illustrated in Towards an SSDS, as well as to the social concerns.

3. Other international activities and co-ordination

17. Co-ordination of work on social indicators among the affected inter-governmental bodies has been a particular concern of the European Working Party on a System of Social and Demographic Statistics since its first session in 1970. The Conference of European Statisticians held a consultation with secretariats of international organisations on social indicators in June 1972, and the fourth session of the Working Party on an SSDS, in June 1974, was entirely devoted to work on social indicators and to co-ordination of international activities concerning social indicators. At that session, a comprehensive review of international activities concerning social indicators was made, based on reports submitted by the specialized agencies, UNRISD, the OECD and other intergovernmental bodies active in this field. On the basis of these discussions, a programme of meetings in the various fields of social and demographic statistics was prepared. The guidelines on social indicators will incorporate the results of these meetings as they become available.

18. In November 1975 the United Nations Statistical Office convened an expert group meeting on social statistics and an SSDS for developing countries, in which a number of the United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental bodies participated. A draft framework for developing countries was discussed, in the context of promoting the improvement of social statistics in developing countries. 8/ The expert group also discussed in detail illustrative series, classifications and social indicators suitable for developing countries, and the results of this review have, where applicable, been incorporated in the series and classifications shown in Annex II to this document.

19. The draft guidelines also incorporate the results of work concerning social indicators in intergovernmental bodies, particularly of the specialized agencies on statistical sources and methodologies, of the regional commissions (especially the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and UNRISD on indicators of levels of living, and of the OECD on social concerns of importance to the OECD governments. As the work of the OECD has been among the most comprehensive of any undertaken by an official agency, and because it is in many ways complementary to that of the United Nations, the relation between the two programs is considered in some detail in various parts of this document and in Annex I.

III. PURPOSES AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN THE DRAFT GUIDELINES

20. This section of the paper deals with the general character and role of social indicators in a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, and of the social concerns to which they are addressed.

8/ A document on this subject is also before the Commission, E/CN.3/482.

A. Social Concerns

21. The subjects of social concern to which these guidelines are addressed are shown in Annexes I and II and are based on chapter II of Towards an SSDS. Among other requirements, the subjects of concern should be responsive to social issues and problems as policy analysts and governments perceive them. Hence, it is useful to compare the scope and coverage of these social concerns with those of the list of the OECD. The OECD has concentrated on the selection and definition of a list of social concerns which is limited to present or potential concerns of member governments as agreed by those governments, and, in principle, to "fundamental rather than instrumental aspects of well-being". ^{9/} The OECD list thus provides a valuable indication from governments of the concerns which they perceive to be sufficiently important to merit the selection and definition of indicators. Annex I to this paper compares the scope of the social concerns in these guidelines with those of the OECD list. It will be seen that while there are both important similarities and differences between the two lists of concerns, their general scope and coverage are comparable.

1. The aspects of well-being covered

22. Except for demographic and environmental concerns the two lists cover, and are classified according to, essentially the same major components (facets) of socio-economic welfare. Omitted from both lists are such concerns as freedom and social unrest; included in the OECD list, but not these guidelines, are social concerns on social and political participation. These omissions here are due to the conceptual and practical difficulties of meaningful quantification and measurement. The OECD does not include any social concerns about the size and distribution of the population or about the family per se. Concerns about the natural environment are not included in these guidelines because they are to be dealt with separately in the work of the United Nations on statistics of the environment.

2. The differences in definition of social concerns

23. A fundamental difference between the two lists of social concerns is the manner in which these concerns are defined. In the OECD list, social concerns are defined in terms of generally agreed fundamental aspects of individual well-being, ^{10/} such that measures of the social concerns would constitute ipso facto measures of improvement or degradation in well-being; thus the treatment is evaluative. In these guidelines the treatment is basically descriptive in terms of the generally agreed subjects of concern about the states and trends of welfare, and conditions affecting them, which are set forth in chapter II of Towards an SSDS. As areas of agreement are likely to be greater in the case

^{9/} Op. cit., paras. 2-3.

^{10/} Ibid.

of descriptive social concerns than evaluative ones, the list here deals with a wider range of living conditions and circumstances than the OECD list. The devotion of attention to individuals', families' and households' welfare and the underlying conditions and circumstances in the long-run, as well as the short-run, in the draft guidelines, but to individuals' well-being-only, primarily in the short-run, in the OECD list also allows for wider coverage in the case of the former list.

3. Social concerns about social service performance

24. Another major difference in scope between the two sets of social concerns stems from the inclusion here of concerns about the availability, use and efficiency of government and other social services but not in the OECD list, with the partial exception of health and education services. These types of concerns are, in general, excluded from the latter list because they represent means for maintaining and improving states of welfare, that is inputs into these states rather than measures of the states themselves. Where these types of concerns are included they are treated exclusively from the point of view of their positive or negative impact on well-being. They are included here because they are important components of government welfare policies and programmes and because the social indicators addressed to these concerns furnish valuable data for understanding the observed trends in living conditions.

4. Social concerns about inputs as well as outputs

25. In principle, the OECD list focuses on concerns about final states of welfare, where social outputs are seen exclusively in terms of well-being. These guidelines deal, in addition, with major concerns about conditions of well-being that are subsidiary to (in other words, either components of, or instrumental to) the ultimate states. As is indicated earlier in this paper, these social concerns on inputs and related circumstances call for social indicators which would be valuable for purposes of general assessment and analysis of the ultimate or final states of well-being. Furthermore, in many cases, it is practicable to compile social indicators in respect of activities which are thought to affect well-being, but not the actual impact, positive or negative, on ultimate well-being.

B. Purposes and character of social indicators

1. Purposes

a. Monitoring levels and distribution of well-being

26. The illustrative series and classifications of the draft guidelines are designed to monitor the various facets of well-being which are, or may become, the subject of government or general social concern, on a descriptive, not a normative basis. As is noted in Towards an SSDS, "Social indicators relate

/...

to some area of social concern and they may serve the purposes of curiosity, understanding or action. They may take the form of simple data series or they may be synthetic series obtained by applying a greater or lesser amount of processing to data series. At any particular time, it may not be possible to construct all the indicators that would be desirable and this limitation should be kept in mind. Social indicators form a subset of the data series and constructs actually or potentially available and are thus distinguished from other statistics only by their suitability and relevance for one of the purposes mentioned" (para. 5.8).

27. Gearing the indicators to the subjects rather than to the normative aspects of social concerns allows in the long-run as well as in the short-run for the coverage of a wider range of aspects of welfare. This approach calls for social indicators on the levels of living of various categories of the population, as well as of the society as a whole, and on the key components of these living conditions. In other words use is made of both moderately disaggregated and highly aggregated indicators of well-being. Attention is also devoted to family and household welfare and its impact on individuals' living conditions. The social indicators under discussion are therefore composed of series which may be used to detect incipient social problems, as well as monitor recognized ones, to establish scales in terms of which goals (targets) for better levels of living can be set, and to highlight certain interrelationships among the various dimensions of well-being and some of the underlying circumstances which may affect states of, and trends in, well-being. However, because the series of indicators must be restricted in number in order to promote their use by government policy-makers and similar officials, their degree of classification and detail, and therefore their analytical and predictive uses, are necessarily limited.

b. Monitoring the provision, distribution and inputs and outputs of social services

28. The measures of the levels, trends and distribution of well-being furnished by the social indicators illustrated in this paper also include measures of certain inputs to and outputs from the social services.

29. These indicators cover the availability, use, inputs and outputs of the facilities and activities of society which are especially linked to living conditions. The importance of these series is to provide general summary measures of social service activities and facilities and inputs and outputs so as to yield a simplified running inventory of the key social service outputs of governments and other bodies which are inputs into maintaining and furthering levels of living. The indicators on the social services, when co-ordinated with, and used in conjunction with, the indicators on living conditions, will furnish valuable data for monitoring and assessing the performance of the social services. Easily comprehended, aggregated information on social services activities, their costs and their use is wanted in order to monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the available social services and to detect needs for their modification or expansion.

/...

30. Providing an promoting access to and use of social services are important ways in which governments and private non-profit bodies seek to affect, in other words make inputs into, living conditions. Thus, governments often set goals, which are of course intermediate in character, in respect of the availability and use of various kinds of social services and activities. The compilation of a relatively few telling social indicators is, in general, much more feasible in the case of these intermediate inputs and outputs than in the case of their final results, or impact, that is the influences of programmes on states of well-being and their results in terms of well-being. The illustrative indicators shown here are therefore formulated to cover both the quantity and quality of the inputs and outputs, for example successful completions in the case of outputs for a given level of education, and expenditures on education and number and qualifications of teachers in the case of inputs.

31. Measurement of the ultimate impact on well-being of the social services involves showing a link between states of, or trends in, a given aspect of well-being and the output of the relevant social service(s). Great care must be taken to distinguish prior conditions and trends in well-being from those actually influenced by the service or programme in question. Account must be taken of other factors and circumstances possibly influencing the aspect of well-being in question to avoid establishing spurious correlations. Thus, in the formulation of social indicators, inputs and outputs of social services are distinguished from each other and from the conditions of well-being they may be intended to influence. The inputs featured in most cases are expenditures, facilities and personnel. Fewer direct measures of output are available but include "production" measures such as qualifications awarded by schools, homes built, or hospital bed-days. On the basis of these input and output measures, unit-cost indicators may also be formulated, such as expenditure per pupil or pupil-teacher ratios. In only a few cases, however, is it possible to illustrate so-called performance indicators at the institutional level. Examples which are compiled in some instances are indicators of educational wastage, of the potential or authorized compared to the actual distribution of social security protection and benefits, of recidivism rates among criminals, and of reported crimes "cleared up".

c. Summarization

32. The purposes and scope of social indicators in the draft guidelines are much more limited than those of the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics as a whole. Consideration of the basic statistics called for to construct social indicators, as well as the concerns to which they are addressed, promotes both the design of practicable social indicators and the improvement of the basic series. While this has been a useful consideration in formulating the illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators in these guidelines, the indicators cannot be used to summarize all of the statistics of the framework. The illustrative series have been restricted to those required to monitor and assess the state of

affairs which are the subject of the social concerns set out in Annex I. Thus, not covered in the illustrative series are basic statistics on social institutions and social structures, on gross flows from one state to another, in other words, gross changes in states of living conditions, or on the workloads, resources and finance of social services. Examples of basic series not covered in the first case are social institutions such as schools and detailed data on the age and locational structure of populations. Illustrations of the omitted data on gross flows are gross changes in household or family composition, the shifts from one grade to another in the case of education and the gross changes in the housing stock. The omitted series are of course valuable in the analysis and projection of states of, and trends in, welfare conditions.

33. In summarizing basic series into the illustrative series for selecting indicators, the span of basic series bearing on a given social concern covered in each summary series is as wide as is feasible. The scope of summarization is limited by the techniques of compiling social indicators that are practicable. Most of the social indicators are the sort of simple summaries of series of basic data that are discussed in section V, B.1, below. More complex social indicators such as expectancies, synthetic index numbers and Gini coefficients are used where appropriate, to the extent possible. Series for social indicators in the form of expectancies are illustrated wherever series on transition rates from one state to another are illustrated in Towards an SSDS. This is the case in the data on the population, learning activities and earning activities. Synthetic index numbers are shown when money values are available as weights. This is the case for basic data on certain inputs, outputs and unit-costs of social services and on household consumption expenditures and incomes. Gini coefficients are shown where basic data on fractile groups of households according to the distribution of income and consumption recommended in the United Nations "Draft system of statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation". 11/

2. Classifications

34. In the illustrative list of series and classifications for selecting social indicators (Annex II), the classifications shown for each series go substantially beyond what any single country would find useful or feasible to compile. The classifications are intended as a basis for selection and for establishing priorities according to needs and circumstances in each country. The most telling, useful and feasible classifications in each case can only be ascertained by analysis and experiment. The classifications are nevertheless narrower than those shown in Towards an SSDS, being limited by the particular focus of concern of each series. The classifications are restricted to basic common and characteristic classifications, and certain fundamental related classifications, such as those from national accounts. Examples of the former are urban, rural; age, sex; national or ethnic origin; socio-economic class;

11/ E/CN.3/425 (February 1972), to be revised and issued as a United Nations publication.

level of education; occupation; and cause of death; and of the latter, fractile groups of households according to income; kind of economic activity; and purposes of government. The classifications of social indicators are basic to their uses in monitoring and in assessing the distribution of well-being generally and the well-being and living conditions of disadvantaged and other groups of the population, and to detecting and understanding important circumstances and factors underlying the aspects of well-being in question. The illustrative classifications shown in Annex II are listed in Annex III with appropriate references to available international guidelines for each. In a number of cases the European Working Party on an SSDS has suggested guidelines which have not yet been adopted, or has proposed that further work be undertaken. This is noted in each case. In many cases there has been no work as yet to adapt the extant guidelines to the requirements or purposes of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, or of social indicators. Hence the referenced guidelines should only be considered in the over-all context of each country's work on social indicators and on the integration of social and demographic statistics.

3. Structuring of the social indicators

35. A programme for the integration of social and demographic statistics furnishes a valuable framework for organizing social indicators within a co-ordinated, coherent and linked body of data. In this context Towards an SSDS co-ordinates and links 11 fields of social and demographic statistics, one with the other, and in each one relates the major facets of welfare covered with the correlated social service.

36. The illustrative series for selecting social indicators shown in Annex II are of course subject to these same procedures of integration, but they are not intended, in and of themselves, to comprise a "framework" or a "system". Such a system can only be formulated with reference to special analytical techniques such as those of Towards an SSDS on the one hand, or to comprehensive programs of collection of basic statistics in the various fields of statistics on the other. In no case do the illustrative social indicators provide either an alternative or a substitute for these basic programs.

IV. OTHER CONCEPTS AND PURPOSES OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

37. This section of the paper reviews some other major approaches proposed by international organizations, governments and non-governmental research bodies and scholars concerning the scope, concepts and purposes of social indicators.^{12/} These views cover a range of purposes which social indicators could be designed to serve and therefore yield differing approaches as to the appropriate scope and character of social indicators. Differences in the concepts of social indicators also stem from differences in the approach taken to measurement and degree of aggregation.

A. Monitoring levels and trends of well-being

38. Probably the narrowest concept of social indicators is that they should be designed for easy monitoring by governments or the society of levels and trends of individuals' well-being. For this purpose, the social indicators are restricted to those aspects of individuals' conditions of well-being for which positive values have been formulated in government policies or in social consensus, ideally defined in terms of comprehensive fundamental states of the various aspects of well-being, for example maintaining a healthy life, acquiring an education suited to full individual development and successful social participation, attaining a satisfactory working life. These fundamental desires or aspects of individual well-being may be subdivided into subsidiary components. The social indicators required to monitor the levels of well-being reached and maintained are usually called measures of ultimate outputs in counter-distinction to measures relating to intermediate or instrumental processes, which are generally named measures of inputs. Of course, these intermediate "inputs" may in fact be considered "outputs" from the social services or from some other social activities. Measures of final outputs or results may be particularly difficult to define in a precise quantifiable form as government policies and pronouncements are generally couched in terms of the language of general social consensus, where the quantitative meaning is highly ambiguous, or at least highly variable.

39. Because it is frequently not feasible in practice to construct measures of comprehensive ultimate aspects of well-being, measures of social concerns oriented

^{12/} Other discussions of this topic appear in Wolfgang Zapf, "Social indicators: Prospects for social accounting systems", Social science information, 11(3/4), pp. 243-277; and C.A. Moser, "Social indicators - systems, methods and problems", The Review of Income and Wealth, Series 19, number 2, June 1973. See also the United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 1841 (LVI), 22 May 1974, "Social indicators for measuring social progress and application of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development", and the report prepared in response to it, "Report on Current National and International Activities in the Field of Social Indicators and Social Reporting", op. cit.

well-being are often defined in terms of subsidiary (constituent) aspects of well-being and components or, failing that, in terms of inputs, i.e., conditions or activities presumed to affect well-being.

40. The approach outlined above aims at a limited number of highly aggregated, selective, and essentially unintegrated social indicators which furnish an easily understood panorama of levels and trends in general, "ultimate" concepts of well-being defined from the individual's point of view. This is approximately the view of social indicators taken by those who seek to develop indices generally oriented to quality of life and is close to the concept of social concern agreed by the OECD in 1973. 13/

41. While ideally this approach results in easily grasped social indicators which bear directly on current, broad government or general concerns, it yields limited information on states of, and trends in aspects of living conditions and social services concerning which there is diversity of views as to desirable goals or criteria of progress, for example the growth of population, or in which there is relatively little immediate interest. Where highly aggregative or selective indicators are employed, little attention is devoted to the underlying circumstances and conditions, nor do the social indicators furnish the information on the subsidiary components of, or inputs into, the states of well-being wanted for purposes of assessing, analysing or anticipating these conditions.

13/ "... an identifiable and definable aspiration or concern of fundamental and direct importance to human well-being as opposed to a matter of instrumental or direct importance to well-being"; List of Social Concerns..., op.cit., para. 1.

B. Monitoring individuals' aspirations and perceptions of their well-being

42. The approaches to social indicators discussed above focus on objective (impersonal) quantitative measures of living conditions. This is a common characteristic of the predominant approaches to social indicators of government and inter-governmental bodies. As a result, aspects of living conditions such as freedoms, social cohesion, or social dissatisfaction and unrest, are generally not dealt with in these approaches to social indicators. Nor is information gathered on individuals' personal aspirations and perceptions concerning their welfare. Yet what they consider important, their goals, and their evaluations of these may differ from the conclusions reached by government officials; even their perceptions of the objective conditions of their well-being may differ. It has been said that in the final analysis, "the quality of life is in the eye of the beholder" and that he best knows his goals, priorities and their criteria of achievement, in this respect.

43. These considerations have brought about the emphasis in one area of social indicators research on defining and measuring social indicators in terms of the individuals' aspirations, perceptions, satisfactions or dissatisfactions and related attitudes in respect of conditions living.^{14/} Individuals are queried about such matters as the importance that they attach to, and the goals they have for, various aspects of living conditions, how well off they believe themselves to be, and extent and sources of satisfaction or dissatisfaction in each area and generally. Answers are usually sought in qualitative terms, for example through selection of a point on a scale from very negative to very positive, to a considerable number of interlocking queries so that the consistency of and linkages between

^{14/} Much early work in this area was carried out by Hadley Centril and reported in The Pattern of Human Concerns, (New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, 1965). More recently the field has been extensively developed by the Institute for Social Research (ISR) of the University of Michigan, whose staff have published The Human Meaning of Social Change, Angus Campbell and Phillip Converse, (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1972), and The Quality of American Life, "Perceptions, Evaluations and Satisfactions", Campbell, Converse and W. L. Rogers (Russell Sage, New York, 1976). The OECD has published the results of a seminar prepared in co-operation with ISR devoted to an analysis of available or desirable measures of this type and a review of further desirable research, Subjective Elements of Well-Being, Paris, 1974; and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Luxembourg) and the Social Science Research Council of the United Kingdom have also convened seminars on the subject.

attitudes and perceptions may be investigated, in addition to their quantitative presentation. The questions may relate to satisfaction with social service inputs as well as to subsidiary, intermediate and ultimate outputs in terms of well-being. By means of such interlocking queries, it is hoped to identify a few response series highly correlated with a number of others, which may then be used to summarize or explain a wide range of circumstances.

44. Most governmental work on this subject has been in the particular area of worker satisfaction and dissatisfaction and is still largely exploratory in nature. The formulation of thoroughly tested queries and questionnaires and the collection and analysis of responses from an appropriate population sample is a difficult, costly task. It is, furthermore, difficult to assess the aggregate importance of individuals' responses in view of the wide and often subtle variations among them in their understanding and perception of their own living conditions, the underlying influences, and the relation between their aspirations and their present conditions. None the less, this approach is advantageous to use in compiling some social indicators on important aspects of living conditions for which objective quantitative measurement is not feasible, and for comparing descriptive and perceptual measures of the same on related phenomena for analytical purposes. It may also be possible with this approach to develop a few, broad indicators of major, ultimate aspects of welfare and well-being. These may provide a more accurate index of ultimate well-being of individuals than synthetic, aggregated indicators based on, for example, arbitrary weighting systems. Some social concerns in the OECD list are phrased in terms of individuals' perceptions of how well-off they are or in terms of their degree of satisfaction with their situations in respect of some aspect of well-being. This approach is not used in the social concerns and indicators discussed in this paper. Towards an SSDS does not include series on individuals' perceptions or attitudes.

C. Measuring social changes

45. The broadest concept of social indicators proposed in official work on the subject, the formulation of indicators within a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, sees them as select series concerning the state of, and trends in, living conditions and welfare, and the availability, use and costs of the related social services. These indicators usually do not relate to the social structures or behaviour patterns underlying these states and trends and causal and other relations among these. Nor do they present sufficiently detailed information on welfare conditions for purposes of in-depth analysis or projection.

46. In the work of non-governmental research bodies and scholars, the concept of social indicators is a more extended one. It covers data on changes in social structures, behaviour and processes. The relatively detailed study of the determinants of social changes including but not limited to, conditions of well-being, is one among several possible foci of study in this approach.^{15/} The distinction between social indicators, on the one hand, and social statistics on

^{15/} See, for example, Eleanor Sheldon and Wilbert Moore, eds. Indicators of Social Change, Concepts and Measurements, (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1968).

the other is apparently not sharply drawn. While social indicators are usually defined in this approach as key, strategic or summary measures of social changes, the emphasis is on studying the full body of underlying data rather than on the construction and presentation of indicators per se. This approach to social indicators is not only the broadest in scope but also the most theoretical and analytical in concept. Emphasis is put on calculating parameters based on theories of social structures, behaviour and processes and on compiling data for purposes of social analysis, projections and forecasting, and social engineering. Increasing attention is being devoted to the use of the data in devising explanatory, causal, forecasting and simulation models. Here it is considered necessary to find the series of data on analytical and theoretical considerations for purposes of compiling coherent data for the effective monitoring, assessment and diagnosis of social conditions and the resolution of social problems. Concepts and examples of one type of model are treated at length in Towards an SSDS.^{16/} Development and research on social models can substantially contribute to the development and selection of better measures for indicators, and in turn, the compilation and standardization of a few select indicators can contribute to the construction of models bearing closely on key issues and trends of concern to the public and to policy makers.

47. The scope of the approach under discussion is more appropriately compared to that of the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics as a whole, with which it is consistent, than to the approach of the draft guidelines on social indicators. It is too broad in scope and too long-run and theoretical in character for direct use in the work of governmental and intergovernmental bodies on social indicators. Delineation of the determining factors in the state of, and trends in social conditions is however of great value for purposes of selecting and compiling efficient and powerful social indicators to the extent results of such studies and the appropriate data are available. The structure and concepts of Towards an SSDS are intended to facilitate this theoretical contribution to the selection of social indicators, through improving the coherence and integration of the underlying body of data.

V. CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGIES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS

48. This part of the paper deals with criteria and techniques for formulating social indicators linked to a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. The next part of the paper (VI) deals with the substantive coverage.

A. Criteria for delineating social indicators

49. Some of the criteria that should be used in devising social indicators in the

^{16/} Parts One and Three. Other examples may be found in Kenneth Land and Seymour Spilerman, eds. Social Indicator Models, (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1975).

framework for integration follow from the concepts of indications that our outlined in section II-B above; other criteria relate to statistical series in general. Considerations on the former type are: how appropriate - that is how relevant and indicative - are the social indicators to the measurement of the social concerns for which they are intended? How great is their degree and power of summarization? How well are the series of indicators co-ordinated, linked and structured? Considerations of the latter type refer to the reliability and accuracy, consistency over time, timeliness and feasibility of compilation of the social indicators.

1. Appropriateness

50. To be relevant to given social concerns about the welfare of the population or the correlated social services, social indicators should, of course, furnish measures of absolute levels or trends which conform with the aspect of living conditions or the social service in question. These measurements may be direct or indirect (proxy). The subject and unit of measurement of the former type of social indicators would be defined to coincide with the totality or the parts of the topic of the social concern in question; they would be ideal indicators of that state of affairs. Examples of these ideal indicators are rates of net increase in population in the case of concerns about population growth, or the proportion of the population economically active and expected years of working life at minimum employment age in the case of concerns about labour force participation. Sometimes, the feasible direct measures of the state of a concern, for example the character, frequency and duration of disabilities in the case of the goal of a healthy life, relate to its obverse.

51. Indirect (proxy) indicators in respect of the subject of a given social concern may be measures of inputs into it or of other circumstances with which the subject of concern in question is highly correlated. The greater the correlation, the more appropriate is the proxy social indicator. This would also be the case when direct measures of one, two or so selected components of an aspect of welfare or of a social service are used as proxy indicators of the whole concern. In general, these substitutes for ultimate measures of the totality of a subject of social concern are likely to be better indicators of its trends than of its absolute level. Measures of inputs may also be of independent interest as indicators.

2. Summarization

52. As the number of social indicators should be kept to the essential minimum, they should be designed to incorporate as much information about a given social concern as is feasible without obscuring information on the major facets of the concern needed for its assessment. The objectives of summarization and of disaggregation by components of the concern must therefore be balanced, one against the other, in designing social indicators.

53. A social indicator may be designed to furnish information on the whole, or a substantial portion, of a social concern through aggregating data on the components (facets) of the concern or through covering the key underlying circumstances, inputs or explanatory factors of the subject of the social concern.

/...

The former is a direct approach, the latter indirect (or proxy). In the case of the former approach to summarization it may be necessary to assign weights to the components, but information for this purpose may not be available. An example of this situation would be an attempt to devise a single comprehensive social indicator on the state of working conditions or the severity of criminal offences and victimization. The extent to which measurement of the underlying explanatory factors as an approach to summarization may be used is even more limited; the strategic underlying factors are frequently not known. An example of this would be the attempt to devise a single key indicator of the sources of inter-generational mobility. Because of these limitations, summary indicators are more usually based on measures of circumstances or inputs which are assumed to be closely related (correlated) to the social concern in question. The appropriateness of the resulting indicators depends of course on the validity of this assumption. This may be the subject of an independent empirical inquiry to establish base-line standards.

3. Co-ordination and structuring

54. So that they may be used in combination to monitor and assess welfare and the social services, it is desirable to base social indicators on co-ordinated and integrated basic statistics to the greatest extent feasible. This means that social indicators may be improved by their formulation within a coherent, co-ordinated framework of basic statistics, and subject to the same concepts, classifications and definitions.

55. Towards an SSDS uses four methods to co-ordinate and structure the basic statistics, all of which yield advantages in the selection and compilation of social indicators. First, it calls for common concepts, classifications and definitions to be used across the various fields of social statistics covered; based on these, intersectoral social indicators can be compiled with a minimum of manipulation of the basic statistics. Indicators in one field can be disaggregated according to classifications from another (for example, unemployment by educational attainment), or conditions of special population categories can be compared according to different aspects of welfare. Second, Towards an SSDS shows how many basic series can be organized in terms of stocks and flows, and how summary measurements of these stocks and flows within sub-systems can be derived using matrix techniques, among others. Many of these summary measures, such as life expectancies, would be useful as social indicators. Third, it traces key flows among sub-systems, mainly of persons, as from population as a whole to education and to employment, and shows how summary measures of these key flows may be constructed. Again many of these summary measures, for example the probability of a high school graduate being employed or unemployed one year later, may be useful as social indicators. Finally, it shows how basic social and demographic statistics covering population, employment, education, time use, the social services, etc., may be related to basic economic statistics, particularly of the national accounts, on the basis of common concepts, classifications and definitions. In this way it is possible to develop measures of the distribution and efficiency of the social services, and to align these with physical measures of distribution and inputs and outputs of these services. Summary measures may

then be selected as social indicators to show the main features of inputs, outputs and distribution of the social services in both physical and monetary units.

4. Accuracy and comparability

56. The major uses of social indicators in monitoring and assessment demand accurate and internally consistent series over extended periods of time. The degree of accuracy and comparability of the social indicators will necessarily reflect that of the basic statistics from which they are compiled. At the same time, anomalies and gaps in the social indicators will draw attention to problems of consistency and coverage in the basic statistics. Particular problems are raised by the inevitable need in the short-term to use so-called proxy indicators, where the desired series are not available. Proxy measures should be carefully scrutinized in each case to assess, and if possible test on an empirical, benchmark basis, their relationship to the social concern in question.

5. Timeliness and frequency

57. To promote government officials' attention to and use of social indicators, they should furnish a timely periodic review of the living conditions and problems in the population and of the social services activities. More frequent, timely social indicators may be sought on aspects of welfare which are the subject of major current interest and action, such as employment and unemployment in many countries, while benchmark frequency only may suffice in the case of many other indicators, such as those relating to educational attainments. In Annex II, which shows illustrative series and classifications for selecting indicators, an indication is given in the case of most series of the frequency with which it should be feasible to compile the indicator, based on the typical frequency of collection of the basic statistics and the urgency with which the series would be desired. In many cases, the disaggregations according to the classifications shown would only be feasible and useful to compile much less frequently than the principal series.

58. Most countries issuing compendia of selected social statistics and indicators have sought to publish them on an annual or biennial basis, and within a year of the last year to which they relate. Of course, many series are issued through channels other than a compendium on a more timely basis. While in most cases annual series are emphasized by countries and in the illustrative list, in practice the frequency with which particular indicators are wanted and feasible will vary from that shown in the illustrative list according to the needs and circumstances of each country.

6. Feasibility

59. In formulating social indicators, attention should be devoted to the feasibility of compiling and tabulating the required basic statistics according to the classifications desired, as well as to the social concerns to which the indicators are addressed. Feasibility might be evaluated in terms of the statistics that are or will become available in the foreseeable future and in

terms of the costs of, as well as the records, techniques, operations, etc. for gathering and compiling, the required basic statistics if they are not already available. The planning of a co-ordinated and coherent body of practicable social indicators should be of assistance in systematizing, expanding and improving the usefulness of basic socio-economic statistics, through its identification and analysis of priority areas of concern and of the basic statistics and their classifications needed to formulate indicators in those areas.

B. Statistical techniques for constructing social indicators

60. This section outlines techniques of summarizing data that are of interest in compiling social indicators. Of course, a few basic series may be used as indicators without modification or summarization, but most will, at a minimum, need to be transformed into simple rates or ratios. Indicators may also consist of simple or synthetic arrays of basic data, for example a frequency or percentage distribution, or a combination of a range of data in an index number, respectively. The means of summarization selected in the case of a given social indicator will depend on the concern it is designed to portray and the basic data available for compiling it.

61. The use of common classifications and definitions throughout the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, and the development of certain characteristic classifications and concepts within each field of statistics, constitute the basis for linking and correlating the basic social, demographic and economic data. The types of inter-connexions proposed for the data of the framework usually "depend on the use of common concepts, definitions and classifications and can be realized by organizing the data in the form of suitable tabulations".¹⁷ These classifications and concepts would of course be applied in the associated social indicators consistent with their use in the framework. Applicable classifications and concepts are discussed briefly in section VI of this document in connexion with the discussion of the illustrative concerns and series which are shown in Annex II. References to extent international guidelines and other references to classifications are given in Annex III. The use of common classifications, concepts and definitions is central to the process of developing and specifying valid and comprehensive indicators. The further development in this respect of the overall framework for integration, currently underway, will greatly simplify the related tasks of indicator construction.

1. Simple social indicators

62. Simple social indicators consist of such summaries, arrays or selections of basic data as proportions of a population of a given characteristic, rates of incidence or of change, measures of severity, elapsed time, etc., means, medians

¹⁷ Towards an SSDS, para. 1.8.

and other figures of central tendency, percentage distributions or fractile groupings, frequency distributions and measures of skewness and kurtosis.

63. Proportions, for example of the prevalence of illiterates in a population, of the economically active among persons above minimum employment age, of households with a television set, are frequently used in compiling social indicators on the state of a given facet of living conditions. The state may relate to a point of time or a period of time. Rates of incidence, for example birth, death or disability rates, are also commonly used proportions; they deal with the frequency of events during a period of time. The proportion of a population (universe) in a given state or experiencing a given event is often relatively easily computed; the needed figures are of course the numbers (total and the portion in the given state or experiencing the given event) of the appropriate universe, for example, persons, households, man-hours worked, etc.

64. Rates of change in a stock or a flow, for example average annual rate of change in employment or in household available income, respectively, are also used in constructing social indicators. Rates of change in stocks are of course themselves derived flow measures.

65. Examples of measures of severity are average duration of events such as spells of unemployment or of hospital stays and average property loss by victims of criminal offences. Similar indicators of flows are series on average elapsed time of shifts from one state to another, for example from the charge to the disposition of a criminal offence, or from one kind of economic activity to another. The basic data for compiling such indicators may be difficult to gather because they involve longitudinal data or retrospective inquiries.

66. Arithmetic means and medians are the most commonly used measures of central tendency in compiling social indicators. In some cases arithmetic means are more easily computed and manipulated than medians, but they are inefficient measures of central tendency in the case of skewed distributions. Medians, quartiles, deciles, etc. are therefore frequently used in the case of social indicators on the distribution of income or consumption.

67. Means, medians, etc. of course involve cardinal measurement of the state (stock) or event (flow) in question. Many of the series on social welfare consist of classifications of persons, households, etc. according to qualitative characteristics, for example ethnic origin, economic class, type of living quarters. In order to portray such distributions, percentages are shown of the population in question falling into each category.

68. In the case of attributes, the measures of which are ordinal or cardinal, fractile groups, that is division of persons, households, etc. ordered according to the magnitude of the attribute in question into a number of classes of equal numbers of persons, households, etc., are a convenient and valuable means of portraying the character of, and in particular inequalities in the distribution of the attribute. This is so, for example, in the case of distributions according to size of income, according to magnitude of consumption, according to severity of a given event, according to time available for leisure. The

degree of inequality may be measured in terms of the proportion of the attribute accounted for by specific classes of the distribution, say those at the low and high extremes or by synthesized Gini or Pareto coefficients. Shifts occurring between two points of a lifetime or between father and son from one fractile group to another in size of income are ways of measuring intra-generational and inter-generational mobility, respectively. Data for this purpose are, however, difficult to gather; long-term longitudinal data or retrospective inquiries are needed.

2. Synthetic index numbers

69. Synthetic index numbers furnish valuable means of summarizing the subsidiary elements (components) or the underlying factors into the ultimate subjects of social concern, such as the general state of health or public order and safety. The index numbers will of course portray trends in comprehensive aspects of welfare or social services; a weighted combination of the indicators of components or underlying factors must, in general, be used in compiling them. However, because of the lack of suitable weights, synthetic index numbers are not often used in social indicators.

70. Money values may be used as weights in the case of index numbers on such matters as the output and unit-costs of the various social services, the use of those services and the consumption of goods for various aspects of welfare or the distribution of income. In the case of the output, unit-costs and consumption of the non-profit social services, the practicable money-value weights - the costs of various activities entering into the output - are not entirely satisfactory. In the case of most other aspects of living conditions, weights other than money values are wanted but are not easily obtained. It is frequently suggested that the required weights should be gathered through expert or even public scaling of the importance or contribution to the living condition in question, of the components or other elements used in compiling its index numbers. However, this would not be feasible in the case of indicators for international use.

3. Life expectancies

71. Expectations of attaining, on the average, a given state of welfare in the course of life or a portion of it furnish valuable summaries of the relevant events (flows) over the span of time. These synthetic social indicators are of course commonly used in the case of expectations about average length of time. They may be used in the case of many other aspects of welfare, for example expectations about the length and achievements of education, the frequency and severity of health disabilities, the length of working life or the growth of income. The expectancy in each case may be classified according to various constituent factors and/or compiled for various categories of the population. Such indicators may be derived from basic data on the events experienced by population cohorts over an extended period of time, or based on a cross-sectional analysis. It is, on the whole, more feasible to gather and compile cross-sectional data than cohort data.

/...

C. Sources of statistics

72. The illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators shown in Annex II are based on the data series discussed in Towards an SSDS. The framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics calls for the use of common and consistent classifications and definitions. In addition, Towards an SSDS discusses the statistics necessary for the more complex types of indicators described in section B above using, for example, transition ratios, index numbers and expectancies. This does not mean, however, that substantial work on the framework need be completed before indicators can be constructed. The illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators are designed such that they can frequently be constructed from existing social data sources whether or not a framework as such has been implemented. As work on the framework and the associated data sources proceeds, it will become increasingly feasible to base indicators on the data and structure of an integrated framework.

1. Population and housing censuses

73. The most comprehensive source of social data in most countries is the population and housing census. Its importance lies in its universal coverage, the wide range of data collected, and the wide range of possibilities for cross-classification geographically and according to population characteristics. Its disadvantages lie in the infrequency of data collection and a usual delay of several years in their publication, and the costs and difficulties of manipulating such a large body of data, which impose constraints on the numbers of tabulations and cross-classifications that can be produced. Nevertheless, for most countries, the census provides the ideal starting point for meeting national social data requirements, experimentation in the construction of indicators, and development of basic benchmark and reference data against which other social data can be compared and adjusted.

74. Some of the difficulties of working with census data can be alleviated by the use of within-census samples for the collection of detailed data covering the numerous characteristics desirable for the classifications of a framework for integration and of social indicators. For these purposes it is desirable to analyse the data requirements of the desired social indicators at an early stage in the census planning processes.

2. Sample surveys

75. In order to provide a comprehensive source of social data between censuses, some countries have developed extensive household sample survey capabilities. India and the United Kingdom, for example, carry out general household surveys annually, and many countries use small surveys on a quarterly or even monthly basis, mainly for employment data, but usually covering certain other key fields such as income and expenditure. Even here, however, there has been difficulty in reconciling the analysts' interest in comprehensive social data and the planners', policy-makers' and public's interest in timely series, and in co-ordinating and integrating these data with data from other sources. The results of large surveys

are difficult to process and slow to appear, while the results of small ones, which are designed for very rapid processing, cover only a very few major series.

76. Two other survey approaches have been reported by countries. These are in-depth specialized surveys which deal in detail with a single field of concern, and comprehensive level of living surveys. The annual health survey in the United States is an example of the former, but appears, for reasons of cost, to be the only one of its kind to be conducted on an annual basis. The Swedish level of living survey, now in its second quinquennial round, appears to be the most comprehensive example of the latter undertaken by a national authority. In this case, while the data can only supplement and not replace the basic population data from demographic censuses and surveys, the survey has been useful in providing benchmark data for analysing living conditions and welfare trends in Sweden.

3. Administrative data

77. A wide range of social data is collected by governmental administrative units as part of their normal, internal procedures, and for monitoring and assessing their operations. These data are a rich store of information for developing an integrated framework of social and demographic statistics and for constructing social indicators. However, the co-ordination of these statistics in a framework for integration raises many special problems in the application of common classifications, concepts and definitions across various fields and consistently with other sources of statistics. Problems of timeliness and confidentiality are also frequently encountered.

4. Non-governmental data

78. In principle, the data stores of non-governmental firms such as private insurance companies will also be of use in constructing social indicators. In fact, in many cases, such data may be essential to achieve the range of coverage desired for social indicators. As yet, however, established, systematic procedures for collecting such data in the social sphere, except in special cases such as enrollments in private schools, are uncommon. Hence, utilization of this source, while desirable in the long run, will be limited in the short-run. In addition, it is normally even more difficult than in the case of government agencies to align the concepts and classifications used to those adopted for official work.

VI. ILLUSTRATIVE SERIES AND CLASSIFICATIONS FOR SELECTING SOCIAL INDICATORS

79. This section of the draft guidelines discusses illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators in a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. The illustrative series and classifications are set out in Annex II in the light of the social concerns of Annex I which they are addressed and the series and classifications for each field of statistics discussed and illustrated in Towards an SSDS, as well as the purposes, scope and concepts of social indicators in a framework for integration set out earlier in the draft guidelines. The social concerns and the series addressed to them are listed in column I of Annex II. Columns two through four show classifications which could be applied to the series in selecting and formulating social indicators. In some cases the series shown could be selected as a social indicator with no classification or disaggregation, but in most cases a selection or disaggregation of the series according to one or more of the classifications is desirable. The classifications are divided into the common classifications of the framework, which are principally demographic and locational, characteristic classifications in each field (column three), and classifications from other fields that could be applied in each case.

80. References to guidelines and other information on classifications are shown in Annex III. The classifications can of course be applied in greater or less detail according to the circumstances and requirements in each case. For most purposes relating to social indicators, only broad categories or even selected categories of most classifications will be needed.

81. As is indicated earlier in this paper, the series and classifications set out in Annex II furnish an illustrative selection intended to assist countries in formulating social indicators to develop in view of their own social concerns and statistical circumstances. It is recognized that the relevance and priority of given social concerns, and therefore the series and classifications related to them, as well as the availability of these, will differ from one country to another. This is particularly so in the case of the classifications. The extent to which the classifications can and should be used in a given social indicators programme, and whether and how they should be combined and tabulated for these purposes, are clearly matters concerning which firm guidance cannot be given. Relatively detailed geographical breakdowns are shown for many series, covering urban-rural, geographic area (usually administrative regions or combinations), and size and type of place (size-classes of localities or agglomerations). Use of these classifications in formulating social indicators allows the development of small-area and regional social indicators which reflect local conditions and disparities underlying the national aggregates. In addition the size and type of place classification can be used to determine differences in conditions and circumstances within the broad urban aggregate.

/...

82. Each field of statistics is discussed below, in section A-K. The discussion is correlated to sections I-XI of Annex II.

A. Population

83. Size, change and geographic distribution of the population are subjects of major concern, and they are underlying circumstances in many aspects of living conditions and problems and in the demand for social, as well as economic, goods and services.

1. Size and changes in population

84. The size and age composition of the population, and the rates of net changes are essential to understanding the changing implications of the population size and composition for socio-economic conditions and problems and the demand for and use of social services. The illustrated series on the rates of birth, death and net migration portray the trends in the components of changes in population. Tabulation of these series according to the selected common classifications shown is designed to identify some of the important groups of the population whose rates of change in size and associated welfare conditions, problems and needs are likely to differ, and thus show important distributional characteristics.

85. The birth and migration rates of a population often receive attention as fertility and net migration are the elements of population growth which may be the subject of varying government policies and programmes. Crude birth rates are not suitable for this purpose, as they vary with such factors as the age and sex composition of the population. Therefore, a classification according to age of mother is shown.

2. Geographic distribution of population

86. The concerns in many countries about the shift of population from rural to urban areas and the resulting problems of urban crowding, housing, water and energy supply, sanitary services, etc. and concomitant welfare problems, call for statistics of the geographic distribution and density of the population. The series shown in Annex II are designed to portray the conditions of geographic distribution. This approach is used because it yields information on the dimensions of urbanization and of the demands for social services in the case of specific agglomerations of population, as well as on the geographic shifts of the population.

B. Family formation, families and households

1. Family formation and stability

87. The formation and character of family nuclei, that is the parents and their never-married children, in some countries or the extended family, that is persons living together who are related by blood, marriage or adoption in other countries, is a fundamental aspect of living conditions. The breakdown of families because of the loss of one of the parents gives rise to a number of welfare problems. Thus,

the series shown for this concern in Annex II is designed to furnish data on the state or type of family, for example whether one male or female parent only, on size of families, and on their dissolution. As these circumstances and their impact on conditions of welfare may, in a number of countries, vary between urban and rural communities or among ethnic groups, these classifications of the series are shown.

C. Learning and educational services

88. The population's acquisition and maintenance of skills, knowledge and values and the provision of suitable resources for this purpose are fundamental concerns of governments. Individuals' skills, knowledge and values play an important part in their interests in and capabilities of participating in the economic and social life of a society and attaining satisfying incomes and living conditions. While the skills, knowledge and values are at least in part acquired through other avenues, formal (including continuing) education is usually an important medium. Practically all the series in Annex II on learning and educational services refer to formal education; direct data on skills, knowledge and values are, on the whole, difficult and impracticable to gather. Thus, most of the illustrative series relate to inputs of formal education into individuals' skills, knowledge and values. In planning the educational services, it is also important to know the characteristics of their distribution in the population. Classifications of the series according to demographic, social and other characteristics are shown for this purpose.

1. Educational attainments of the population

89. The series on literacy furnishes a direct measure of this vital skill. When the series is classified according to sex and age and compared for consecutive dates it portrays the trend in literacy. The series on years and levels of schooling completed are not only indirect measures of individuals' capabilities and qualifications but also direct measures of trends for purposes of monitoring and projecting the use of (and need for) educational services. For the latter purpose, the series on actual years of schooling should be classified according to sex and age with special attention to the younger age-groups. Because the series for the population as a whole may mask marked differences in the degrees of literacy and schooling of various categories of the population - urban-rural, socio-economic classes, national or ethnic groups - it is useful to classify them according to these common classifications.

2. Use and distribution of educational services

90. The series in Annex II on the use and distribution of the educational services are focussed on the trends in the extent to which the various categories of the population who may be expected to attend full-time or part-time education, do so in fact. This information is useful in identifying educationally disadvantaged groups, as well as in projecting the use of full-time and part-time educational facilities. Because the sex and age composition may be a factor in the proportions of specified populations attending full-time or part-time school, it may be necessary in some cases to standardize this composition in order to delineate

/...

trends in participation rates. The classifications shown would identify the various demographic, socio-economic and geographic population groups in terms of which enrolments may be classified. Within this field of statistics a detailed classification by level and selected fields is also shown, and a broad classification by level is shown as a common classification for more general purposes. These classifications would portray the probable pattern of future additions to trained personnel and the demands on various educational facilities. Classification by institutional sector would distinguish public and private non-profit enrolments, and in special cases private enterprise enrolments.

3. Educational achievement

91. The series on test scores of students or of other population groups which may be tested are output measures of their acquisition of skills and knowledge which may, at least in part, be attributed to attending school. Standardized tests suitable for compiling these series have been tested in a number of countries in various fields of knowledge and skills, in some cases on a representative national basis, and in a few cases have been repeated to establish time series. In most cases, however, available score series are not representative of the nation as a whole, or even of particular demographic or geographic categories of population. Such scores must be used with caution in inferring trends. The illustrative classifications shown in the Annex for this series relate to the usual demographic, geographic and socio-economic classes, and to level of schooling of the examinees.

4. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services

92. The illustrative series on teachers engaged and ratio of students per teacher refer to a presumed factor in the quality and adequacy of educational services, and a major factor in costs. Classification by level (of education) completed by teachers and by the level and fields in which they are teaching will provide additional information on the adequacy of the teachers' preparation for the level and field in which they are engaged and on important differences in student/teacher ratios among different fields and levels. Geographical classification will provide information of additional variations which may reflect geographical variations in the adequacy of the educational services.

93. The series on total, per capita and per student consumption expenditures on education are designed to view the trends in the volume of resources devoted to educational services classified by level and field, institutional sector, and geographical classes to the extent feasible. Information on consumption expenditure may be combined with other measures of inputs and outputs to yield information on unit-costs in current or preferably constant prices. Index numbers of output and unit-costs are intended to indicate the trends in the volume and efficiency of educational services. Comparisons of these index numbers with the trends in the few series on the accomplishments of the educational services that are practicable should furnish rough indications of the performance of the services. The series on gross fixed capital formation in education relates to a second major category of expenditure for education.

/...

94. The illustrative series on the extent to which students enrolled in a given grade (year) of education successfully complete it provide information on the degrees of success and failure of the educational services in retaining and advancing their students. These series are also of value in projecting the demands on educational facilities. The series on numbers of students who successfully complete each level of education are measures of the outputs of the educational services. In most cases the numbers may be compiled annually from administrative records, but the rates relative to affected population categories can only be compiled infrequently on a disaggregated basis, depending on the availability and accuracy of between-census population data classified according to the usual common demographic, geographic and socio-economic categories. The expectation of educational attainment (level or grade) at the school-entrance age may be calculated infrequently on the basis of age-specific completion rates for a population cross-section. It provides a useful measure of the expected pattern of educational attainment given the current provision and use of educational services.

D. Earning activities and the inactive

95. Satisfactory employment of the available labour force is a fundamental socio-economic concern. For this purpose, the interest and capabilities of individuals to participate in the production of goods and services should be fully engaged, they should enjoy employment security and satisfying working conditions, and they should receive adequate employment incomes. These conditions are fostered by the existence of a healthy growing economy, the availability of employment exchanges to help match the demands for and supply of manpower and the provision of retraining programmes to re-align manpower skills to changes in the structure of occupations.

1. Labour force participation

96. The illustrative series and classifications in Annex II on labour force participation are designed to monitor a number of conditions of employment in earning activities.

97. The series on the number and proportion of the population who are economically active may be used to monitor the trends in the extent to which individuals' capabilities are engaged in production, to identify some of the circumstances underlying differences in the participation rates and to project the size of the labour force, based on the estimated size and composition of the population. The two series on labour force entrants and leavers are designed to monitor important flows into and out of the labour force and particularly to assist in projecting requirements for new jobs, both gross (for new entrants) and net (estimate of new entrants minus leavers). The series classified by sex and age and educational attainment (entrants) or occupation (leavers) will provide important series on characteristics of entrants and leavers. Social indicators may be selected bearing on flows and changes in flows in particular sex, age and attainment or occupational categories.

98. The series on average expected years of working life are useful measures of employment patterns as well as of earning opportunities and security. Poorer employment opportunities and security may lead to leaving the labour force earlier and to lower participation rates prior to retirement age. The fifth series relates to number, proportions and characteristics of population not in the labour force. This series may be used to monitor types of inactivity, valuable in making projections, and may also be used to identify population categories which may be targets of social policies, with respect to employment, social assistances, or some other programme.

2. Employment opportunities and mobility

99. The concern about employment opportunities and mobility is addressed in the illustrative series and classifications from more than one point of view. The series on the number of employed and unemployed and the frequency and severity of unemployment assess the presense or lack of employment opportunities and security in the case of various categories of the population and some of the characteristics of those affected. Those on the number of weeks of employment and on employment turnover indicate the duration and continuity of employment and the extent to which opportunities are available and some of the circumstances. Classification by kind of economic activity shows changes taking place in employment opportunities and mobility in various parts of the economy.

3. Employment compensation

100. The size of employment income is of course fundamental to job satisfaction and, in most cases, to enjoying an adequate level of living. In order to furnish useful indicators on the size of employment income to monitor this aspect of welfare, it is necessary to portray the range of full-time wages and salaries, in constant as well as current prices, received by various groups of employees. Thus in the illustrative series and classifications wages and salaries are shown for fractile groups of employees, as well as according to sex and age, national or ethnic origin, kind of economic activity and so on. The level, as well as the distribution, of employment income may differ significantly among these groups.

4. Working conditions

101. The series and classifications on working conditions in Annex II refer to aspects of working conditions which are often the subjects of general concern. The series on average hours for full-time weekly work may be used to monitor the place of employment in individuals' use of time. The series on the frequency and severity of occupational injuries and diseases are essential to assessing the dangers (safety) and impact on health of working conditions. For this purpose it is useful to classify the series according to summary categories of the classification of diseases and injuries developed in the health field as well as according to broad categories of the occupational and kind of economic activity classifications. Classifications according to sex and age may indicate factors with which the incidence of occupational injuries and diseases vary. The series on the scope of social security and similar schemes and on paid vacations and other leaves may be used to portray important fringe benefits in employment.

/...

5. Availability and performance of manpower services

102. A number of governments run manpower retraining programmes and employment exchanges in order, inter alia, to improve the employment security of the economically active and to assist new entrants to the labour force. The series on the prevalence of registration with employment exchanges in the case of various groups of the unemployed and on enrolment in retraining programmes may be used in monitoring the extent to which those in need of these social services are, in fact, reached. The other series on the employment exchanges and the retraining programmes may be used in assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the services rendered.

E. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

103. The size of the incomes, consumption and accumulation of various groups of the population are subjects of general social concern. The population's incomes and accumulation are key determinants of their levels of living; their consumption of goods and services is a major aspect of these levels. Inequalities in the distribution of income, of consumption and of accumulation are also matters of major concern, not only in terms of their inadequacy in the case of some groups of the population, but also in terms of socio-economic equity. Most governments adopt programmes to redistribute incomes and to furnish free or reduced-cost goods and services in order to raise inadequate incomes and consumption and to reduce inequalities in distribution. The effectiveness of these programmes is also the subject of general attention.

1. Levels and growth of household income and accumulation

104. The flows of major interest in monitoring the size and growth of incomes from the point of view of levels of living are distributed factor incomes and their components - incomes from engaging in production and from owning property - and available income - distributed factor incomes plus net current and related transfers. The aggregates for this purpose in the case of wealth are saving - net additions to wealth during a year - and gross capital formation in households and unincorporated enterprises.

105. As the focus of attention is on the adequacy and range of incomes of key categories of the population, the series in Annex II on the main aggregates under discussion are shown with classifications according to fractile groups, for example deciles, of these categories as well as other usual demographic, geographic and socio-economic classifications. The categories of the population are those which may be expected to differ in the adequacy and distribution of incomes. In general, the household is the unit to which the series refer as the household is the practical unit for this purpose. (In countries where households usually consist of single families, nuclear or extended, the family may be used). However, as the adequacy of a given level of household income depends on its number of members, some series are also shown per household member, based on a classification by type and size of household. The import for levels of living of the aggregates under discussion depends of course on their purchasing power in the case of consumer goods and services. It is therefore preferable to value the aggregates in constant, rather than current prices, where feasible. For purposes of monitoring changes in levels of income and accumulation, it is essential to express the data in constant prices.

2. Level and growth of household consumption

106. The illustrative series on the level of household consumption relate to money-values in the case of all goods and services, supplemented by measures of the intake of calories and proteins in the case of food; and series on ownership of household durables. Two concepts of household consumption are used in the series - personal consumption - outlays from available income - and total consumption - that is, personal consumption plus the money-value of goods and services furnished free of charge by governments, employers, etc. The latter concept of course yields a more comprehensive measure of levels of living. In order to facilitate comparisons of consumption with available income and accumulation, the same classifications, except for the addition of fractile groups of personal consumption, are shown. Valuation in constant prices is more important in the case of the level of consumption than in the case of incomes or accumulation.

3. Redistribution of income and consumption

107. The series on this topic are primarily designed to portray the impact of government programmes to redistribute earned incomes and to furnish free goods and services on the levels of living of key groups of the population. The measures of these effects cover annual unrequited current transfers and the ratios of available income to distributed factor incomes and of total consumption to personal consumption in the case of households.

4. Inequality in the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

108. Lorenz curves may be used for purposes of assessing the degree of inequality in the distribution of distributed factor and available incomes and of personal consumption. The curves would accumulate the percentage of the aggregate in question accounted for by fractile groups of households (with and without size adjustments), proceeding from the lowest to the highest fractile groups. Using Lorenz curve information, a number of indicators of inequality may be constructed. The Gini ratio is one overall measure and is calculated as the area by which the Lorenz curve differs from the diagonal representing complete equality. Simple percentages and ratios of income going to upper and lower fractiles are also commonly used.

F. Social security and welfare services

109. Provision of protection and of benefits to cover serious income losses from old age, unemployment, disability and the like, and to ensure special welfare services, largely those to help particular population groups including children, the sick and handicapped, and the elderly, is a common concern of governments. The illustrative series on this subject set out in Annex II, panel VI; are designed to monitor and assess (a) the extent of insurance provided by a society against losses of income and other hazards, and (b) the calls on, and adequacy of, the various forms of protection. The series on the first topic deals with the proportion of persons subject to loss of income or other hazard who are covered by a corresponding insurance programme; the series on the second topic relate to the proportion of persons covered under given programmes who receive benefits, to the

/...

magnitude of these benefits, preferably in terms of purchasing power, and to the proportion of the available income of the recipients accounted for by these benefits.

G. Health and health services

110. The state of health of the population and the resources allocated to maintain and improve it are vital concerns of a society. Physical and mental well-being are basic to unhampered and effective participation in economic and social activities, to pleasure derived from engaging in these activities and to length of life itself. Social indicators are therefore wanted to monitor and assess (a) the state of health of the population, (b) the availability and use of services and facilities to protect and improve health and (c) the performance of these services and facilities.

1. State of health

111. Because of the conceptual and practical difficulties of the direct measurement of good health, proxy series for this purpose are shown in Annex II, panel VII. These measures deal with number and rates of death, which are overall measures of the effects of poor health, the prevalence and severity of injuries and the incidence of communicable diseases.

112. Death rates classified according to cause, age and sex point to the important states and circumstances of poor health which lead to deaths, and to vulnerable groups. Attention may also be focussed on rates of neo-natal, post-neo-natal and maternal deaths; these rates tend to be high relative to other death rates and are therefore the subject of major concern. Expectations of years of life at selected ages furnish useful comprehensive measures of death rates.

113. The series on the prevalence and severity of disabilities and on morbidity are divided into series on spells and duration of bed disabilities, and a series on selected communicable diseases. The classifications shown relate to (a) the type and severity of functional disability involved, and its cause, (b) sex and age and (c) other selected categories of the population. The first classification may be used to portray the relative importance of the various diseases and injuries, the second and third to identify the impact of health disabilities on various categories, among which incidence may vary.

2. Availability and use of health services

114. The illustrative series and classifications on this subject of concern deal with means for protection against, and treatment of, ill health. The series specifically devoted to protection relates to immunization of children against specified diseases; the other series on the use of health services cover action to either prevent or to treat ill health.

115. The series on the availability and use of health services deal with the supply of health services personnel classified by level of training and specialty.

/...

and of hospital beds in geographic areas by type of hospital. Those on the use of health services deal with hospital discharges, medically attended births, and visits to doctors and dentists. In each case information is called for on the proportion of the population who used the service and the extent to which they did this. In order to furnish over-all information on the use of the health services and goods, a series on total consumption expenditures for these purposes is shown.

3. Performance of health services

116. In addition to series of index numbers on the over-all output and unit-costs of various health services, the extent to which the available hospital beds are used furnishes a measure of the efficiency of these services.

H. Housing and its environment

117. Satisfactory housing is an essential aspect of adequate living conditions. The type and quality of shelter in which people are housed - the space, the degree of crowding, the facilities, the surroundings, the available transport - affect their activities of personal and family care and influence their health, social intercourse and general outlook. The supply, state and costs of housing are therefore commonly matters of social concern. In order to appreciate fully the role of housing as a component of welfare, it is also necessary to consider basic characteristics of the neighborhood and of accessibility to jobs, social services and amenities. An additional important feature of well-being derived from housing relates not to characteristics of the housing stock - rooms, electricity, water supply, etc. - but to the flow of energy which is used to maintain interior comfort and convenience in the living quarters. These features of housing and its environment will be taken up in detail in work in the United Nations on the human settlements component of the system of environmental statistics. Two illustrative series in this field are discussed below, in the section "state of the housing environment", based on concepts from national accounts and from energy statistics. Pollution affecting dwelling areas or neighbourhoods is also a matter of social concern, particularly of air and water, and in the form of noise. No series are shown concerning pollution, however, pending further work on environmental statistics generally.

1. State and distribution of housing

118. Illustrative series and classifications are shown in Annex II on the stock and characteristics of living quarters of categories of the population and on the distribution of population in these quarters. The classifications shown for these series would help in identifying the classes of the population with inadequate living quarters and linking housing with other conditions of living. The classification according to fractile groups of available income will point to the constraints of size of income on the kind of living quarters.

2. Adequacy of supply of housing

119. The series of indicators shown in respect of this topic are designed to portray the adequacy of the supply of satisfactory housing, the extent to which inadequacies are being rectified, the number of family nuclei per household, and the number of persons without housing.

3. Tenure of and outlays on housing

120. As the extent to which households own or rent the dwellings they occupy is a useful measure of life circumstances, a series on type of tenure is shown in Annex II. The series on consumption and capital formation portray trends in housing costs and in housing built, and in the weight of these consumption outlays in the consumption of goods and services.

4. Public housing assistance

121. Governments have used one of two, or both, approaches to improve the housing conditions of the population: (a) furnishing reduced rent or even free housing or giving housing grants to disadvantaged groups of the population, (b) subsidizing or otherwise assisting the maintenance and/or construction of housing by private enterprises and institutions. A measure of the former type of assistance is the ratio of total consumption outlays to personal consumption outlays on housing. The illustrative series on the latter type of assistance relate to housing subsidies, capital transfers and loans to enterprises and private non-profit institutions.

5. State of the housing environment

122. The quality of housing is substantially influenced by the use of transportation and domestic energy. The two illustrative series in Annex II portray use of these goods and services, which are the common objects of government policies and expenditures. These are the consumption of energy in the household, and the provision and consumption of transportation services by households, through either household total consumption. These two measures relate to aspects of levels and conditions of welfare that are key considerations in planning the growth and distribution of housing and the associated services and infrastructure.

I. Public order and safety

123. Public order and safety is a fundamental social concern of governments. To monitor, assess and deal with the broad concern, social indicators are wanted on (a) the prevalence and severity of criminal offences and victimization, (b) the treatment of offenders and their characteristics and (c) the inputs and outputs of the government institutions whose purpose is the maintenance and improvement of public order and safety.

1. Frequency and severity of offences and victimization

124. The illustrative series and classifications on the prevalence of criminal offences are designed to portray the extent to which these offences are concentrated

in certain communities, as well as their character and gravity. The series on victimization may be used in monitoring and assessing the safety of various segments of the community, as well as gravity of criminal offences. These series are therefore shown classified according to the characteristics of the victims as well as the kind and the size of the injuries and losses. The use of the relevant common classifications lays the basis for comparing selected indicators of safety from criminal offences with other conditions of living.

125. The degree of reliance that can be put on the basic data on offences and victimization used in compiling the suggested social indicators is a commonly encountered problem. Data derived from the reports of offences to the policing authorities are likely to be deficient because of under-reporting. A few countries have undertaken sample surveys of households and enterprises in order to gather more reliable data on victimization and offences or to use as benchmark data in assessing the reliability of series based on incidents known to the authorities.

2. Characteristics and treatment of offenders

126. Basic statistics on the treatment and classifications of offenders are normally derived from the records of the government institutions which deal with them.

127. The series on this topic shown in Annex II are intended to portray the principal aspects of the treatment of offenders and their characteristics as they are charged with an offence, pass through the judicial and correctional steps, and are released. The series on offenders charged are designed to indicate their prevalence in various groups of the population as well as the gravity of their charged offence. The series on the conviction and sentencing of charged offenders should be of assistance in correlating these steps in the judicial process with the character of the offenders and their charged offence. The series also portray the patterns in which the courts dispose of charged offenders. The summary data on rates of incarceration and of probation indicate the relative extent to which these modes of correctional treatment are used in the case of various categories of sentenced offenders. Their number in correctional institutions or on probation measures the demand for these services. The average durations of detention in the case of offenders who are not charged and who are charged points to deficiencies in the treatment of suspected and charged offenders.

3. Inputs, outputs and performance of institutions

128. The first two series of indicators on this topic shown in Annex II are designed to exhibit the pace at which the police and judicial authorities dispose of persons charged. The third series deals with the question of crowding in correctional institutions. The index numbers of the output and unit-costs of various law-and-order institutions are designed to assess their efficiency.

J. Allocation of time and use of leisure

129. The way in which individuals use time reflects their principal activities - learning, earning, etc. - and their style and conditions of living. Series on the use of time therefore cut across, and are related to, series in most of the other fields of the framework for social and demographic statistics.

130. Social concerns about the use of time relate to such questions as whether individuals have sufficient time for personal and family care and obligations, for social obligations and participation, and for leisure and whether they must spend an inordinate amount of time in travelling to work, school, retail shops and markets, or to recreational facilities or in their principal activities. In the case of leisure, the interests are in the ways in which leisure is used and the access to and use of leisure-time facilities.

1. Use of time

131. The series on the use of time are designed to show how groups of the population who are likely to have different styles and conditions of living allocate their time. The units of time used may be the twenty-four hour day, the week, the month or the year. The shorter the interval of time used, the less difficult it is to gather basic data on time budgets. However, the time spent on various pursuits during a given day may not be representative of longer intervals of time. Separate series are shown on vacations in respect of this concern and in respect of the use of leisure; they represent a typical use of time and leisure and are important periods of rejuvenation.

2. Use of leisure

132. The series in Annex II on the uses to which leisure time is put represent different approaches to data on this question. The first series summarizes data on the use of leisure which would be gathered through inquiries into time budgets. The next series deals with the consumption outlays on leisure-time services and goods. These data are more commonly gathered and compiled than time budgets. The series on household consumption, in constant prices, is designed to yield complete, summary information on trends in the pattern and volume of consumption of leisure-time goods and services of the population. The classifications would show the differences in outlays on leisure-time goods and services between various groups of the population, and in different categories of goods and services.

3. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities

133. There are many kinds of recreational, sport, cultural and social facilities, the availability and use of which are of particular interest. A substantial number of illustrative series on this topic are therefore shown in Annex II. Where appropriate, the series cover the number, capacity and use of a given facility. In other cases, rates of use or magnitude of the facility only are feasible, for example number of members of social, recreational, sport and similar clubs per 1,000 population and area of open public space per 1,000 population.

/...

K. Social stratification and mobility

134. Concerns about social stratification relate to the division of the population by major differences in social position, to the extent to which individuals do move from one class to another during their lifetime, and to the extent to which changes in social position occur from one generation to the next. Thus, these concerns include questions of the degree of intra- and inter-generational mobility.

1. Social stratification

135. In general, it is necessary to use indirect measures to assess the extent to which a society is divided into social classes. The illustrative series shown in Annex II deal with states (circumstances) which, in combination, are thought to be strategic in life-styles and patterns of living conditions in general and to manifest social class. It is also thought that these states are correlated, one with the other. The aggregates of the series of indicators will, of course, come from the fields of statistics covering the states under discussion. The percentage distributions of households and individuals are shown classified according to categories of national or ethnic origin, and urban and rural areas, in addition to the population as a whole, in order to portray the extent to which members of these groups fall into the various social strata, their own degree of social stratification and to show variations in stratification by geographic breakdowns.

2. Intra-generational mobility

136. Fewer aggregates are shown for purposes of assessing intra-generational mobility than portraying social stratification because of the difficulties of gathering and compiling the longitudinal data arrayed into fractile groups that are required for the latter purpose. Fractile groups of households are shown because measures of intra-generational mobility should relate to shifts in the individuals' relative position in the distribution of wages and salaries. The extent to which these shifts occur is indicated by the proportion of the universe in question who move from one fractile group to another; the direction and magnitude of the shifts are shown by the average percentage increase or decrease in these aggregates in constant prices. Another approach to measuring intra-generational mobility is to correlate the occupations or wages and salaries of the same sample of employees, or the distributed factor incomes of a sample of households, all in constant prices, at two dates. The closer the correlation ratio is to zero, the greater is the intra-generational mobility.

3. Inter-generational mobility

137. The series shown for purposes of measuring inter-generational mobility are restricted to changes in socio-economic class and education from one generation to the other because it is impractical to compile information on the amounts of income in constant prices or on fractile groups of incomes or of years of schooling completed for fathers or mothers. It should be noted that differences in socio-economic class or in years of schooling between sons and fathers may reflect two

/...

factors - changes common to the mass of a population and those peculiar to individual members of the given population. The variance around the average difference between sons and fathers is therefore an appropriate measure of inter-generational mobility. This is of course also the case for comparisons between daughters and mothers. As for intra-generational mobility, the correlation between the state of the son or daughter and that of the father or mother, respectively is an appropriate indicator of the degree of inter-generational mobility. This measure of mobility is similar to the variance around the average difference. As in the case of intra-generational mobility, the series under discussion are shown with classifications by urban-rural, national or ethnic origin and socio-economic class in order to assess the degree of inter-generational mobility of these various groups.

ANNEX I

Social concerns of Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS) and in the list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Subjects of social concern	OECD list of social concerns ^{2/} (some "sub-concerns" have been omitted)
A. Population	
1. Size and changes in population ^{b/}) No counterpart in the OECD list.
2. Geographic distribution of population ^{b/}	
B. Family formation, families and households	
1. Family formation and stability	Primary social attachments
C. Learning and educational services	
1. Educational attainments ^{b/}) The attainment, maintenance and development by individuals of basic and further knowledge, skills and values necessary for their individual development and successful functioning as citizens in their society
2. Educational achievement	
3. Use and distribution of educational services ^{b/}	The organised opportunities available to individuals to acquire, maintain and develop the knowledge and skills necessary for their individual development and successful functioning as citizens in their society and the propensity of individuals to use these organised opportunities
4. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services ^{b/}	No counterpart in the OECD list

Social concerns of Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS) and in the list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 (continued)

Subjects of social concern	OECD list of social concerns ^{a/} (some "sub-concerns" have been omitted)
C. Learning and educational services (cont'd)	
No counterparts in SSDS	(The individual's satisfaction with (the process of individual develop- (ment through learning while he is (in the process. (The maintenance and development of (cultural heritage relative to its (positive contribution to the well- (being of the members of various (social groups
D. Earning activities and the inactive	
1. Labour force participation ^{b/} 2. Employment opportunities and mobility ^{b/} 3. Employment compensation ^{b/} 4. Working conditions ^{b/} 5. Availability and performance of manpower services No counterpart in SSDS) The availability of gainful employment) for those who desire it.) The quality of working life: earnings The quality of working life: Working conditions Employment-time, employment-related time and paid holidays. No counterpart in the OECD list. Individual satisfaction with the experience of working life.

Social concerns of Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics
(SSDS) and in the list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development (OECD)
(continued)

Subjects of social concern	OECD list of social concerns ^{a/} (some "sub-concerns" have been omitted)
E. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation	
1. Level and growth of house- hold income and net worth ^{b/}	Personal income and wealth; level and distribution of income, of wealth
2. Level and growth of consumption ^{b/}	No counterpart in the OECD list
3. Redistribution of income and consumption ^{b/}	Number of individuals experiencing material deprivation
4. Inequality in the distribution of income and consumption ^{b/}	(Treated in distribution of income, above, opposite 1)
No counterpart in SSDS	The consumers position in society
F. Social security and welfare services	
	The protection of individuals and families against economic hazards:
1. Scope of protection against loss of income and other hazards	(Indirect counterpart). The extent to which individuals and families perceive themselves as secure against adverse changes in their economic status
2. Use and magnitude of pro- tection against loss of income and other hazards	The extent to which individuals and families obtain insurance or other compensation for adverse change in their economic status

Social concerns of Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics
 (SSDS) and in the list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
 Development (OECD)
 (continued)

Subjects of social concern	OECD list of social concerns ^{a/} (some "sub-concerns" have been omitted)
G. Health and health services	
1. State of health ^{b/} Mortality and length of life Morbidity and disabilities	The probability of a healthy life through all stages of the life cycle: Length of life Healthfulness of life
2. Availability and use of health services ^{b/}	No counterpart in the OECD list.
3. Performance of health services	The impact of health impairments on individuals: The quality of health care in terms of reducing pain and restoring functional capabilities The extent of universal distribution in the delivery of health care
H. Housing and its environment	
1. State and distribution of housing ^{b/}	The man-made environment: Housing conditions
2. Adequacy of supply of housing ^{b/}	
3. Tenure of and outlays on housing ^{b/}	
4. Public housing assistance	No counterpart in the OECD list
5. State of the housing environment ^{c/}	Physical accessibility to employment and services (also treated in housing conditions, above, opposite 1-3)
No counterparts in SSDS ^{c/}	The man-made environment: Environmental nuisances

Social concerns of Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics
(SSDS) and in the list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development (OECD)
(continued)

Subjects of social concern	OECD list of social concerns ^{a/} (some "sub-concerns" have been omitted)
I. Public order and safety	
1. Frequency and severity of offences and victimisation	Actual victimisation of individuals.
No counterpart in an SSDS	Perceived threat of victimisation.
2. Characteristics and treatment of offenders	Administration of justice.
No counterpart in an SSDS	Extent of confidence in the administration of justice.
3. Inputs, outputs and performance of institutions	No counterpart in the OECD list.
J. Allocation of time and use of leisure	
1. Use of time (activities) Earning Learning Household Free time	The availability of effective choice for the use of time: The accessibility and quality of leisure-time opportunities; The time available for personal development, family and social obligations, and social participation.
2. Use of leisure	
3. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities	
No counterpart in SSDS	The flexibility of patterns of working time

Social concerns of Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics
(SSDS) and in the list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development (OECD)
(continued)

Subjects of social concern	OECD list of social concerns ^{a/} (some "sub-concerns" have been omitted)
<hr/> K. Social stratification and mobility <hr/>	
1. Social stratification	The degree of social inequality:
2. Intra-generational mobility	The degree of inequality among social strata;
3. Inter-generational mobility	The extent of opportunity for social mobility; The position of disadvantaged groups.
No counterpart in SSDS	The extent of opportunities for par- ticipation in institutions and decision-making.

a/ Based on the draft amended table of social concerns and social indicators which appears in "Measuring Social Well-being: A Progress Report on the Development of Social Indicators", MAS/WPI(76)2, OECD, Paris, January 1976.

b/ Also covered in a principal field of statistics of "A draft framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics for developing countries", E/CN.3/490, United Nations, New York, mimeo, 1976.

c/ A system of environmental statistics including a human settlements component is being developed separately from work on an SSDS.

ANNEX II

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
I. Population			
A. Size and changes in population			
1. Size of the population (annually) and percent distributions (infrequently, except sex, age)	Sex, age (annually) National or ethnic origin	Sex, age (by years annually)	Socio-economic class
2. Population flows, number and annual rates per 1000 persons:			
(a) Net changes in population (estimated; classifications infrequently)	Sex, age National or ethnic origin	Sex, age	Socio-economic class
(b) Births	Age of mother National or ethnic origin	Sex, age	Socio-economic class
(c) Deaths	Sex, age National or ethnic origin	Sex, age	Socio-economic class
(d) Net international migration (estimated)	Sex, age National or ethnic origin	Sex, age	Socio-economic class (selected categories)

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
 (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
I. Population (continued)			
B. Geographic distribution of population			
1. Number, percent distributions and densities of population (annual estimates or benchmark years)	Sex, age Urban, rural	Geographic area Size and type of place	Socio-economic class
2. Population flows, numbers and rates per 1000 persons (annually or benchmark years):	(a) Net changes in population	Sex, age Urban, rural	Socio-economic class
(b) Births	Geographic area Size and type of place Adjusted for age of mother in:	Urban, rural	Geographic area
(c) Deaths	Sex adjusted for age in:	Urban, rural	Geographic area

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
(continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
I. Population (continued)			
B. Geographic distribution of population (continued)			
2. Population flows, numbers and rates per 1000 persons (annually or benchmark years): (continued)			
(d) Net internal migration	Sex	Urban, rural	
		Geographic area	
		Size and type of place	
II. Family formation, families and households			
A. Family formation and stability			
1. Number and percent distributions of family nuclei (benchmark)	Urban, rural	Size and type of family nuclei	
2. Numbers (annually) and rates (benchmark) of first marriages	Sex, age	Urban, rural	Geographic area
		National or ethnic origin	

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
 (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
II. Family formation, families and households (continued)			
A. Family formation and stability (continued)			
3. Proportions and average duration of marriages broken by separation, divorce or death, specified periods (infrequently)	Urban, rural		
III. Learning and the educational services			
A. Educational attainments of the population			
1. Numbers and percentages of literates, specified ages (less than annually)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		Socio-economic class
2. Years of schooling completed, specified ages (benchmark)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		Socio-economic class

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
(continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
III. Learning and the educational services (continued)			
A. Educational attainments of the population (continued)			
3. Levels of schooling completed, specified ages (benchmark)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		Socio-economic class
B. Use and distribution of educational services			
1. Numbers and proportion of population 5-29 years of age enrolled full-time (annually; some classifications and proportions less frequently)	Level (broad categories) Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin (benchmark)	Level and selected fields	Socio-economic class (benchmark) Institutional sector

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
 (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
III. Learning and the educational services (continued)			
B. Use and distribution of educational services (continued)			
2. Numbers and proportions of population enrolled part-time, specified ages (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area	Level (if applicable) and selected fields	Institutional sector
C. Educational achievement			
1. Frequency distribution of examinees according to test scores, specified ages (infrequently)	Level (broad categories) Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		Socio-economic class
D. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services			
1. Number of full-time teachers engaged and ratio of students per teacher (annually)	Level completed (by teachers, broad categories) Level (broad categories) and selected fields Urban, rural Geographic area		

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
(continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
III. Learning and the educational services (continued)			
D. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services (continued)			
2. Total, per capita and per student consumption expenditures in education, current and constant prices (annually)	Level (broad categories) Urban, rural Geographic area	Level and field selected	Institutional sector
3. Gross fixed capital formation, current prices (annually)	Level (broad categories) Urban, rural Geographic area		Institutional sector
4. Numbers and proportions of specified grades' enrollees who successfully complete their year (annually or less frequently)	Sex Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin (benchmark)	Level and field	Socio-economic class (benchmark)
5. Numbers and age-specific rates of successful completions of specified levels (numbers annually and rates infrequently)	Level (broad categories) and selected fields Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin (benchmark)		Socio-economic class (benchmark)

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
 (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
III. Learning and the educational services (continued)			
D. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services (continued)			
6. Expectation of attainment (level or grade) at age 5 (infrequently)	Sex	Urban, rural	
IV. Earning activities and the inactive			
A. Labour force participation			
1. Number and rates of labour force participation, specified periods, ages (annually or more frequently)	Sex, age	Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural	Geographic area Size and type of place National or ethnic origin

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
(continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)			
A. Labour force participation (continued)			
2. Number and proportion of labour force who are first-time entrants (annual estimates)	Sex, age Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural or Geographic area	Sex, age Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural or Geographic area	
3. Number and proportion of labour force who die, retire or emigrate, specified period (benchmark estimates)	Sex, age Sex, age Urban, rural or Geographic area	Sex, age Urban, rural or Geographic area	Occupation (broad categories)
4. Expected years of working life at ages 15, 45	Sex Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Sex Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
 (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)			
A. Labour force participation (continued)			
5. Number and proportion of population not in the labour force, specified periods, ages (annually)	Sex, age Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		
B. Employment opportunities and mobility			
1. Number and proportion of labour force unemployed, specified periods (annually or preferably more frequently)	Sex, age Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place National or ethnic origin	Occupation	Socio-economic class

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
(continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)			
B. Employment opportunities and mobility (continued)			
2. Number and proportion of labour force employed (annually or preferably more frequently)	Sex, age Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural Geographic area	Occupation	
3. Frequency distribution and average duration of unemployment spells during specified periods (annually)	Sex, age Level of educational attainment (broad categories) Urban, rural National or ethnic origin		
4. Frequency distribution according to number of weeks employed, economically active during entire year (annually)	Sex, age Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Occupation	Kind of economic activity

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
 (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)			
B. Employment opportunities and mobility (continued)			
5. Number of accessions to, and separations from, employment, specified periods (annually or more frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area	Occupation	Kind of economic activity
C. Employment compensation			
1. Total and per employee wages and salaries in current and constant dollars, specified periods (annually or preferably more frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Occupation	Socio-economic class Kind of economic activity
2. Total and per employee compensation in current and contact dollars, specified periods (annually or preferably more frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area		Fractile groups of employees according to remuneration Kind of economic activity

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators
(continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)			
D. Working conditions			
1. Average hours of work per week, full-time employees (annually or preferably quarterly)	Sex Urban, rural	Occupation	Kind of economic activity
2. Rate per 10,000 man-hours worked of temporary disabling injuries, and average days of bed disability and restricted activity per injury	Sex, age	Occupation	Classification of injuries Kind of economic activity
3. Rate per 100,000 man-hours worked, permanently disabling injuries and deaths during specified periods	Sex, age Urban, rural	Occupation	Classifications of functional disability and of cause of death
4. Rate and expectancy of occupational diseases per 1,000 persons at risk during specified periods, specified ages, (infrequently)	Sex	Occupation	Classification of diseases Kind of economic activity

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)			
D. Working conditions (continued)			
5. Proportion covered by social security and private pension, insurance and similar welfare schemes, of those engaged at specified dates (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban-rural	Occupation	Kind of economic activity
6. Proportion receiving paid vacations, holidays and sick leaves and average number of days of each type of leave, employees during specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban-rural	Occupation	Uses of time Kind of economic activity
E. Availability and performance of manpower services			
(a) Employment exchanges			
1. Number and proportion registered with employment exchanges, economically active and unemployed during specified periods (annually or quarterly)	Sex, age Urban-rural Geographic area	Occupation	
2. Number and proportion referred, registrants during specified period (annually or quarterly)	Sex, age Geographic area	Occupation	

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)			
E. Availability and performance of manpower services (continued)			
(b) Public retraining programmes			
1. Number and proportion enrolled, of active during specified periods (annually)	Sex, age Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Occupation	
2. Proportion of entrants unemployed during specified periods who successfully completed training and who obtained employment during specified later periods (annually)	Sex, age Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Occupation	
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation*			
A. Levels and growth of household income accumulation			
1. Gross annual primary income per household and per household member (annually)	Urban, rural National or ethnic origin Level of education completed by head	Socio-economic class Fractile groups of households according to distributed factor income	Size and type of household

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)			
A. Levels and growth of household income accumulation (continued)			
2. Gross annual property income per household and per household member (annually)		Socio-economic class	
		Fractile groups of households according to distributed factor income	
3. Gross annual distributed factor income per household and per household member (annually or more frequently)	Urban, rural	Socio-economic class	
		Fractile groups of households	
4. Gross annual available income (or distributed factor income less direct taxes) per household member (annually or more frequently)	Level of education completed by head	Socio-economic class	Size and type of household
5. Gross capital formation in households per household (annually)	Urban, rural	Socio-economic class	
		Fractile groups of households according to available income	

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulations (continued)			
A. Levels and growth of household income accumulation (continued)			
6. Household saving per household (annually)	Urban, rural	Socio-economic class Fractile groups of households according to available income	
B. Level and growth of consumption			
1. Final consumption of households, total and selected categories of goods and services, per household and per capita (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area	Socio-economic class Fractile groups of households Household goods and services	
2. Total consumption of the population per household and per capita (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area	Socio-economic class Fractile groups of households according to distributed factor income	
3. Percentage of households owning selected durables (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area Household goods and services	Socio-economic class Fractile groups of households according to distributed factor income	

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation*(continued)			
B. Level and growth of consumption (continued)			
4. Per capita energy (calories) intake, specified periods (infrequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area	Foods according to energy values Population according to energy requirements	
5. Per capita intake of protein, specified periods (infrequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area	Foods according to protein content Population according to safe levels of protein intake	
C. Redistribution of income and consumption			
1. Annual unrequited current transfers (every two or three years)	Urban, rural or Geographic area	Socio-economic class	Fractile groups of households according to available income
(i) Payments per household and per household member			
(ii) Receipts per household and per household member			

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation/ continued)			
C. Redistribution of income and consumption (continued)			
2. Ratio of household available income to household distributed factor income (annually)	Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Fractile groups according to distributed factor income	Size and type of household
3. Ratio of total consumption of the population to personal consumption of households, per household and per household member (annually)	Geographic area		
D. Inequality in the distribution of income and consumption			
(a) Income			
1. Lorenz curves: annual household distributed factor incomes and available incomes, per household and per household member (infrequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		
(b) Consumption			
1. Lorenz curves: annual personal consumption, per household and per household member (infrequently)	Urban, rural		

*/ All series are in current or preferably, where feasible and applicable, constant prices.

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
VI. Social security and welfare services			
A. Scope of protection against loss of income and other hazards			
1. Proportion of persons and households at risk covered by social security and similar schemes by type (annually)	Sex, age (where applicable) Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Type of programme	Size and type of household Institutional sector Socio-economic class
B. Use and magnitude of protection against loss of income and other hazards			
1. Proportion of potentially eligible persons and households receiving social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits by type of programme and average benefits per person and per household in current, or preferably, constant dollars (annually or more frequently)	Sex, age (where applicable) Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Type of programme	Size and type of household Institutional sector Socio-economic sector
2. Total and per capita expenditures for social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits (annually)	Geographic area	Type of programme	Institutional sector
3. Ratio of annual social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits to annual available income, all households and households receiving benefits (annually)	Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Type of programme	Size and type household Institutional sector Fractile groups of households according to available income

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
VI. Social security and welfare services (continued)			
B. Use and magnitude of protection against loss of income and other hazards (continued)			
4. Number and proportion of population resident in welfare institutions (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Type of institution	
5. Total and per resident expenditures of welfare institutions in current, or preferably, constant dollars (annually)	Geographic area	Type of institution	
VII. Health and health services			
A. State of health			
(a) Mortality and length of life			
1. Number and rates of death (annually)	Sex, age Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Causes of death	Socio-economic class
2. Expectation of years of life, selected ages (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural National or ethnic origin		Socio-economic class

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
VII. Health and health services (continued)			
A. State of health (continued)			
(b) Morbidity and disabilities			
1. Spells of bed disability and restricted activity, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Classification of diseases and injuries (broad groups)	
2. Duration of spells of bed disability and restricted activity, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Classification of diseases and injuries (broad groups)	Socio-economic class
3. Number and proportion of persons with chronic functional disabilities, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural National or ethnic origin	Classification of functional disabilities	Socio-economic class
4. Number and/or incidence of selected communicable diseases of public health importance (annually)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area	Classification of diseases (selected diseases)	
B. Availability and use of health services			
1. Proportion of births attended by physicians (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
VI. Health and health services (continued)			
B. Availability and use of health services (continued)			
2. Number and ratio per 1,000 persons of health services personnel (annually)	Geographic area Level of education completed	Speciality	
3. Number and ratio per 1,000 persons of hospital beds (annually)	Geographic area	Type of hospital or hospital service	Institutional sector
4. Number and rate per 1,000 persons of hospital discharges (annually)	Geographic area	Classification of diseases (broad groups) Type of hospital or hospital service	
5. Total and per capita total consumption expenditures on health services (annually)	Geographic area	Type of service	Institutional sector
6. Proportion of children immunized against specified diseases (less than annually)	Age Urban, rural Geographic area	Classification of diseases (selected)	
7. Number and proportion of persons visiting physicians and dentists, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		Institutional sector

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
VI. Health and health services (continued)			
C. Performance of health services			
1. Ratio of average number of patient bed days to available hospital bed days, specified periods (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area		Institutional sectors
2. Index numbers of the annual output and unit-costs of health services	Urban, rural Geographic area	Type of service	Institutional sector
VIII. Housing and its environment			
A. State and distribution of housing			
1. Stock and characteristics of living quarters (benchmark, and annual estimates)	Urban, rural Geographic area	Characteristics of living quarters	
2. Distribution of population according to characteristics of occupied living quarters (infrequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Characteristics of living quarters	Socio-economic class Fractile groups of households according to available income
B. Adequacy of supply of housing			
1. Percentage of conventional dwelling units occupied and vacant (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area		
2. Number and gross rate of additions to stock of conventional dwellings (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place	Characteristics of living quarters	

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)			
B. Adequacy of supply of housing (continued)			
3. Ratio of family nuclei to households	Urban, rural		
	Geographic area		
C. Tenure of and outlays on housing			
1. Percentage distribution of households in living quarters according to type of tenure (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural	Type of tenure	Socio-economic class
	National or ethnic origin		Fractile groups of households according to available income
	Size and type of place		
2. Personal consumption expenditure on housing in current prices or preferably constant prices (annually)	Urban, rural		Fractile groups of households according to available income
	Size and type of place		
	National or ethnic origin		
3. Gross fixed capital formation in residential buildings (annually)	Urban, rural		Institutional sector
	Geographic area		
D. Public housing assistance			
1. Ratio of annual total consumption to annual personal consumption expenditure for housing (annually)	Urban, rural		Fractile groups of households according to available income
	National or ethnic origin		

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)			
D. Public housing assistance (continued)			
2. Government housing subsidies, capital transfers and loans to private enterprises, and annual government housing current and capital transfers and loans to private non-profit bodies (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place		Type of trans- action
E. State of the housing environment			
1. Domestic household energy consumption per household and per household member, specified periods (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area	Energy source	Fractile groups of households according to available income
2. Household consumption expenditures for personal transportation services per household and per household member (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place		Fractile groups of households according to available income Household goods and services
3. Total consumption expenditure of the population for personal transportation services (annually)	Geographic area		Institutional sector Goods and services

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IX. Public order and safety			
A. Frequency and severity of offences and victimization			
1. Number of selected offences and rates per 1,000 persons, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place	Type of offence	
2. Number of human victims injured and rate per 1,000 persons, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place National or ethnic origin	Type of offence	Classification of injuries Socio-economic class
3. Number and proportion of persons or households with property loss and total and average value of loss, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place National or ethnic origin	Type of offence Type of property loss	
4. Number and ratio of institutional victims with property loss per 1,000 persons and total and average value of loss, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place	Type of offence Type of property loss	Kind of economic activity

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
IX. Public order and safety			
B. Characteristics and treatment of offenders			
1. Number and ratio of offenders charged per 1,000 population, specified periods (annually)	Sex, age Geographic area Size and type of place National or ethnic origin	Type of offence	
2. Proportion of offenders charged who are found guilty, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Type of offence Number of earlier convictions	
3. Percentage distribution of persons found guilty according to kind of sentence, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Type of offence Kind of sentence	
4. Number and rate of inmates in correctional institutions per 1,000 population, specified dates (annually)	Sex, age Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Kind of correctional institution	
5. Number and rate of sentenced persons on probation per 1,000 population, specified dates (annually)	Sex, age Geographic area National or ethnic origin		

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristics classifications in each field	Other classifications
IX. Public order and safety (continued)			
B. Characteristics and treatment of offenders (continued)			
6. Persons released from detention and average duration of detention during specified periods (annually)	Sex, age Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Not charged, charged, or sentenced	
C. Inputs, outputs and performance of institutions			
1. Proportion of reported selected offences during specified period cleared up by police authorities by specified later period (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Size and type of place Geographic area	Type of offence Type of disposition	
2. Average elapsed time from charge to disposition, initial judicial verdicts during specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Geographic area	Type of offence Type of disposition	
3. Average number of inmates per cell or room, detention (correctional) institutions as of specified dates (annually)	Geographic area	Kind of correctional institution	
4. Index numbers of the annual output and unit-costs of public order and safety institutions (annually)	Geographic area		Purposes of government

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
X. Allocation of time and use of leisure			
A. Use of time		Uses of time	Socio-economic class
1. Proportion of persons devoting time to, and average percentage (or amount) of their time spent on various uses of time, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Size and type of place Geographic area National or ethnic origin		
2. Proportion of persons or households taking vacations during year and average duration of vacations (annually)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin		Socio-economic class
B. Use of leisure		Uses of leisure time	Socio-economic class
1. Proportion of persons devoting leisure time to, and average percentage (or amount) of their time spent on, various uses of leisure, specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Size and type of place Geographic area National or ethnic origin		
2. Total household consumption of leisure goods and services in current or preferably constant prices (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area		Household goods and services

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
X. Allocation of time and use of leisure (continued)			
B. Use of leisure (continued)			
3. Proportion of persons devoting vacation during year to, and average percentage (or amount) of vacation time spent on, various uses (annually)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin	Uses of leisure time	Fractile groups of households according to available income
C. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities			
1. Number of cinema, theatre, concert-hall, sport-stadium and similar recreation-facility seats and ratios per 1,000 population (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place		Kind of economic activity Institutional sector
2. Number and frequency distribution of admissions per 1,000 population, selected leisure-time services during specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area		Kind of economic activity Institutional sector
3. Number and frequency distribution of newspaper and magazine circulation per 1,000 population, specified periods (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area		Socio-economic class
4. Number of books available per 1,000 population, public libraries (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Geographic area Size and type of place		

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
X. Allocation of time and use of leisure (continued)			
C. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities (continued)			
5. Number and frequency distribution of members per 1,000 population, social, recreational, sport and similar clubs (infrequent)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographic area		Socio-economic class Kind of economic activity
6. Area of open public space per 1,000 population (annually)	Urban, rural Geographic area	Type of space	
7. Proportion of households with television sets, radios, boats and other selected leisure durable goods, (annually or less frequently)	Size and type of place Urban-rural Geographic area		Fractile groups of households according to available income Household goods and services

XI. Social stratification and mobility

A. Social stratification			Socio-economic class
1. Percentage distribution of number of households and persons according to socio-economic class, specified dates (benchmark)	Urban, rural Size and type of place National or ethnic origin		

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
XI. Social stratification and mobility (continued)			
A. Social stratification			
2. Percentage distribution of households and members according to size of distributed factor income (benchmark)	Age of head Urban, rural National or ethnic origin		Fractile groups of households according to distributed factor income Size and type of household Socio-economic class
3. Percentage distribution of households and members according to annual rate of accumulation (benchmark)	Age of head Urban, rural National or ethnic origin		
4. Percentage distribution of persons 21 years of age and over according to level of schooling completed (benchmark)	Urban, rural Geographic area National or ethnic origin Level of education		
B. Intra-generational mobility			
1. Proportion with shifts in occupation and average number of shifts per person, identical cohorts at two dates (benchmark)	Age at first date, sex Urban, rural at first date National or ethnic origin		Occupation

Illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators (continued)

Concerns and series	Common classifications	Characteristic classifications in each field	Other classifications
XI. Social stratification and mobility (continued)			
B. Intra-generational mobility (continued)			
2. Proportions with shifts from a lower to a higher fragile group of employees according to wages and salaries and vice versa, and average percentage increase or decrease in constant-price wages and salaries, identical cohorts as of two periods (benchmark)	Age during first period, sex Urban, rural and geographic area during first period. National or ethnic origin	Fractile groups of employees according to wages and salaries	
C. Inter-generational mobility		Type of difference	
1. Proportions of sons 21 years of age and over with different socioeconomic class than their fathers at the same age (benchmark)	Age of sons National or ethnic origin	Socio-economic class	
2. Percentage distribution of sons 21 years of age and over according to ratios between their and fathers' years of schooling completed (benchmark)	Urban, rural National or ethnic origin Level of education	Socio-economic class of sons	
3. Percentage distribution of daughters 21 years of age and over according to ratios between their and mothers' years of schooling completed (benchmark)	Urban, rural National or ethnic origin Level of education	Socio-economic class of	

Annex III

References to classifications

A. Population

1. Sex, age

Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses.
United Nations publication, Sales No. E.67.XVII.3, New York, 1969,
paras. 176-178 and 276, and the United Nations regional recommendations
cited in section L below.

2. Urban, rural; size and type of place ^{a/}

No applicable international guidelines; to be examined in the light of
international recommendations to be prepared for the 1980 round of
population and housing censuses. See also the regional recommendations,
op.cit.

3. Geographic area ^{b/}

Principles..., op.cit., paras. 308-309.

4. National or ethnic origin

Principles..., op.cit., paras 245-246.

5. Size and type of household ^{c/}

Principles..., op.cit., paras. 146-147 and 218-221.

B. Family formation, families and households

1. Size and type of family nuclei

Principles...for the 1970 Population Censuses, op.cit., paras. 215-216.

C. Learning and educational services

Level of education

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Three Stage
Classification System, United Nations Educational, Scientific and
cultural organisation, Paris, 1974.

^{a/} A classification of localities by size-class is shown in Principles...,
op.cit., Part VI, section C, Illustration 2.

^{b/} A classification using "major" and "minor" civil divisions and "principal
localities" is used in ibid., Illustration 4 and passim.

^{c/} A classification of households by size is shown in ibid., Illustration 4.

D. Earning activities and the inactive

1. Underemployment

"Resolution concerning measurement and analysis of underemployment and under-utilization of manpower" adopted by the Eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1966), reprinted in International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1976, chapter 2, section D.

2. Occupation

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), ILO, Geneva, 1969.

E. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

1. Socio-economic class^{d/}

"A draft system of statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation", E/CN.3/425, United Nations, New York, February 1972, mimeo., table 2, (to be issued as a United Nations publication); and "Statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation; draft guidelines for the developing countries," United Nations, E/CN.3/462, New York, 1974, mimeo., (to be issued as a United Nations publication), table 2.

2. Fractile classifications of households

"A draft system...", op. cit., paras. 79-86 and tables 5a, 13a and 16a, and "Statistics of the distribution...", op. cit., para. 150 and tables 2a, 7a and 10a.

F. Social security and welfare services

1. Type of programme

No applicable international guidelines. An illustrative classification may be found in Cost of Social Security, ILO, Geneva (latest issue 1972).

2. Type of welfare institution

Draft ICGS (see G.3), class 9340.11.

^{d/} Classifications of the population by status with respect to employment and by socio-economic status are discussed in Principles..., op.cit., paras. 277-282, and a derived classification of socio-economic status is given in the European Recommendations... (cited in section L below).

G. Health, health services and nutrition

1. Diseases, injuries and causes of death

Manual of the International Standard Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 2 volumes, World Health Organisation, Geneva, 1966. A short version of this classification in preparation for use in the developing countries.

2. Functional disabilities

No applicable international guidelines.

3. Type of hospital or hospital service

A classification of hospitals and clinics is contained in "Draft detailing of the classification of the purposes of government," United Nations Statistical Office, ST/ESA/STAT.82, New York, mimeo., 1975, item 4.2 of the Annex.

A classification of medical and surgical services delivered by hospitals and similar institutions is contained in "Draft international standard classification of all goods and services (ICGS)," United Nations Statistical Commission, E/CN.3/457, New York, mimeo., 1974, ICGS class 9331.11.

4. Type of health service

Draft ICGS class 9331.11, op. cit.

5. Nutrition standards and classifications

Discussed in Energy and Protein Requirements, report of a joint FAO/WHO ad hoc expert group committee, Technical Report Series No. 522, WHO, Geneva, 1973.

H. Housing and its environment

1. Characteristics and facilities of living quarters

Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.67.XVII.4, New York, 1969, para. 239, and the regional recommendations, op. cit.

2. Type of tenure in living quarters

Principles...for the 1970 Housing Censuses, op. cit., paras. 327-329.

I. Public order and safety

No applicable international classifications.

J. Allocation of time and use of leisure

No applicable international guidelines. An example of a classification, which has been tested by researchers in 12 countries, may be found in The Use of Time, ed. Alexander Szalai, Mouton, The Hague, 1972. It is summarized in Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.XVII.8, New York, 1975, chapter XXVII.

K. Economic classifications

1. Economic activity

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.8, New York, 1968.

2. Purposes of government

A System of National Accounts, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3, New York, 1968, table 5.3, and "Draft detailing...", op. cit.

3. Institutional sector

A System..., op. cit., table 5.1.

4. Household goods and services

A System..., op. cit., table 6.1.

L. Regional recommendations for the 1970 rounds of population and housing censuses

Africa

"African Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses," and "African Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses" (E/CN.14/CAS.6/2), Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa.

Asia

Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses, United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.3.

Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses, United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.9.

Latin America

"Programa del Censo de América de 1970 (COTA 1970)," in Informe de la IX Sesión de la Comisión de Mejoramiento de las Estadísticas Nacionales (COINS), Inter-American Statistical Institute (5679b), Washington, D.C., pp. 20-121.

Europe

European Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.II.E/Mim.17, New York, 1969.

European Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.II.E/Mim.25, New York, 1969.

ANNEX IV

Illustrative examples of social indicators for different types of countries

E/CN.3/488
Annex IV
English
Page 1

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
I. Population		
A. Size, structure and changes in population		
1. Size of the population (benchmark and annual estimates): Total and percentage under age 15	Size of the population (annually): Total and percentage under age 15	Size of the population (annually): Total and percentage under age 15 and over age 65
2. Selected socio-economic classes as percentages of the total population (benchmark)	Selected national or ethnic groups as percentages of the total population (infrequently)	Selected national or ethnic groups as percentages of the total population (infrequently)
3. Selected socio-economic classes as percentages of the total population (benchmark)	Selected socio-economic classes as percentages of the total population (infrequently)	Selected socio-economic classes as percentages of the total population (infrequently)
4. Number and rate of net change in total population (benchmark and annual estimates)	Number and rate of net change in population (annually): Total and under age 15	Number and rate of net change in population (annually): Under age 15, over age 65 and total
5. Rate of live births: Total (annual estimates) and for females of selected age classes (less than annual estimates)	Rate of live births (annually): Total; for females ages 20-24, 25-29, 30-34; and for selected national or ethnic groups	Rate of live births (annually): Total and for selected national or ethnic groups
6. Gross or net reproduction rate (infrequently)	Gross or net reproduction rate (annually)	Gross or net reproduction rate (annually)

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
I. Population (continued)		
A. Size, structure and changes in population (continued)		
7. Number of deaths and rate per 1,000 population (annual estimate)	Number of deaths and rate per 1,000 population (annually)	Number of deaths and rate per 1,000 population (annually)
8. Net international migration, number and rates per 1,000 population (infrequent estimates)	Net international migration, number and rates per 1,000 population (annual estimates): Own-account workers in the professional, technical and similar fields; Managers, supervisors and professional workers (employees outside agriculture) Selected national or ethnic groups	Net international migration, number and rates per 1,000 population (annual estimates): Own-account workers in the professional, technical and similar fields; Managers, supervisors and professional workers (employees outside agriculture) Selected national or ethnic groups Total
B. Geographical distribution of population		
1. Number, percentage and density of the population (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas	Number, percentage and density of the population (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas	Number, percentage and density of the population (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas
2. Number and rate of net change per 1,000 population (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas	Number and rate of net change per 1,000 population (annual or less frequent estimates): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas	Number and rate of net change per 1,000 population (annual estimates): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
I. Population (continued)		
B. Geographical distribution of population (continued)		
3.	Gross reproduction rate (annual estimates): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Gross reproduction rate (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
4.	Number and rate of net internal migration per 1,000 population (infrequent estimates): Between rural, urban Into large places Out of or into selected geographical areas	Number and rate of net internal migration per 1,000 population (infrequent estimates): Between rural, urban Into large places Out of or into selected geographical areas
II. Family formation, families and households		
A. Family formation and stability		
1.	Number and percentage of family nuclei with lone parent, urban only (infrequently)	Number and percentage of family nuclei with lone parent, urban, rural and total (infrequently)
2.	Percentage of family nuclei with more than two children, urban, rural and total (infrequently)	Percentage of family nuclei with more than two children, urban, rural and total (infrequently)
3.	Percentage of population living in family nuclei, urban, rural and total (infrequently)	Percentage of population living in family nuclei, urban, rural and total (infrequently)

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
II. Family formation, families and households (continued)		
A. Family formation and stability (continued)		
4.	Percentage of the population living alone (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Percentage of the population living alone (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
5.	Ratio of family nuclei to households (exclusive of persons living alone), urban, rural and total (infrequently)	Ratio of family nuclei to households (exclusive of persons living alone), urban, rural and total (infrequently)
6.	Average age at first marriage (infrequent estimates): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Average age at first marriage (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
7.	Proportion of the population ever married, selected ages (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Proportion of the population ever married, selected ages (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
8.		Number and rate of marriages broken by divorce (annually)

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
III. Learning and the educational services		
A. Educational attainments of the population		
1. Percentage of literates (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total	Percentage of literates (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	
2. Median years of schooling completed (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total	Median years of schooling completed (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total Selected national or ethnic groups Geographical areas	Median years of schooling completed (infrequently): Male, female Ages 25-29, 30 and over Urban, rural and total Selected national or ethnic groups Geographical areas
3. Proportion who have completed schooling (infrequently): First level, second level Male, female Ages 15-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total	Proportion who have completed schooling (infrequently): First level, second level, third level Ages 15-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Proportion who have completed schooling (infrequently): Second level, third level Ages 25-29, 30 and over Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
B. Use and distribution of educational services		
1. Proportion of population enrolled full-time (annually or annual estimates): Male, female Ages 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 Urban, rural and total	Proportion of population enrolled full-time (annually or annual estimates): Male, female Ages 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 Urban, rural and total	Proportion of population enrolled full-time (annually or annual estimates): Male, female Ages 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
III. Learning and the educational services (continued)		
B. Use and distribution of educational services (continued)		
2. Proportions of population enrolled part-time (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total Ages 10-19, 20-29, 30+	Proportions of population enrolled part-time (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total Ages 10-19, 20-29, 30+	Proportions of population enrolled part-time (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total Ages 10-19, 20-29, 30+
C. Educational achievement		
1. Rate of change in test scores (infrequently): Selected ages and subjects Urban, rural and total	Rate of change in test scores (infrequently): Selected ages and subjects Urban, rural and total	Rate of change in test scores (infrequently): Selected ages and subjects Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Selected national or ethnic groups
D. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services		
1. Ratio of students per teacher (annually): Urban, rural and total First level, second level	Ratio of students per teacher (annually): Urban, rural and total First level, second level	Ratio of students per teacher (annually): Urban, rural and total First level, second level, third level (national only)
2. Median level completed by teachers (infrequently): Urban, rural and total First level, second level	Median level completed by teachers (infrequently): Urban, rural and total First level, second level	Median level completed by teachers (infrequently): Urban, rural and total First level, second level, third level (national only)

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
III. Learning and the educational services (continued)		
D. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services (continued)		
3. Total consumption expenditures on education per full-time enrollee (annually or less frequently): First level (urban, rural) Second level	Total consumption expenditures on education per full-time enrollee (annually): First level (urban, rural) Second level Third level	Total consumption expenditures on education per full-time enrollee (annually): First level (urban, rural) Second level Third level
4. Total consumption expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP (annually or less frequently)	Total consumption expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP (annually)	Total consumption expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP (annually)
5. Gross fixed capital formation in education as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (annually or less frequently)	Gross fixed capital formation in education as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (annually): First level (urban, rural) Second level Third level	Gross fixed capital formation in education as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (annually): First level (urban, rural) Second level Third level

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
III. Learning and the educational services (continued)		
D. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services (continued)		
6.	<p>Unrequited current transfers to institutions and households for educational purposes as a percentage of total government outlays for educational purposes (annually):</p> <p>First and second levels Third level</p>	<p>Unrequited current transfers to institutions and households for educational purposes as a percentage of total government outlays for educational purposes (annually):</p> <p>First and second levels Third level</p>
7.	<p>Proportion of enrollees who successfully complete their year (annually or less frequently):</p> <p>Urban, rural and total First level, second level</p>	<p>Proportion of enrollees who successfully complete their year (annually or less frequently):</p> <p>Urban, rural and total First level, second level, third level</p>
8.	<p>Expectation of level or grade of attainment at school entrance age (infrequently):</p> <p>Male, female Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>	<p>Expectation of level or grade of attainment at school entrance age (infrequently):</p> <p>Male, female Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
IV. Earning activities and the inactive		
A. Labour force participation		
1. Rates of labour force participation, (annually or less frequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20+ Urban, rural and total	Rates of labour force participation, (annually or less frequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25+ Urban, rural and total	Rates of labour force participation, (annually): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59, 60-64 Urban, rural and total
2.	Expected years of working life, school leaving age (infrequently): Male, female Urban only	Expected years of working life (infrequently): Male, female School-leaving age and age 45 Urban, rural and total
3.	Proportion of the population inactive, (annually or less frequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25+ Urban only	Proportion of the population inactive, (annually): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25-59, 60-64 Urban, rural and total
4.	Proportion of labour force who are first-time entrants (annual or less frequent estimates): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25-44 Urban, rural and total	Proportion of labour force who are first-time entrants (annual estimates): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25-44 Urban, rural and total
5.	Proportion of labour force who die or retire (annual or less frequent estimates): Male, female	Proportion of labour force who die or retire (annual or less frequent estimates): Male, female

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)		
A. Labour force participation (continued)		
6. Proportion of labour force who emigrate (infrequent estimates): Male, female	Proportion of labour force who emigrate (annual or less frequent estimates): Male, female	
B. Employment opportunities and mobility		
1. Proportion of labour force unemployed, specified periods (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only	Proportion of labour force unemployed, specified periods (annually or more frequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25+ Urban only	Proportion of labour force unemployed, specified periods (annually or more frequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25+ Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
2. Proportion of heads of households unemployed, specified periods (annually or less frequently): Urban only	Proportion of heads of households unemployed, specified periods (annually or more frequently): Urban only	Proportion of heads of households unemployed (annually or more frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
3. Average number of weeks worked during year, all members of labour force (annually or less frequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20 and over Urban, rural and total	Average number of weeks worked during year, all members of labour force (annually or less frequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20 and over Urban, rural and total	Average number of weeks worked during year, all members of labour force (annually or more frequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)		
B. Employment opportunities and mobility (continued)		
4.	Index number of accessions to employment (annually or more frequently): Urban only	Index number of accessions to employment (annually or more frequently): Male, female Urban only
5.	Index number of separations from employment (annually or more frequently): Urban only	Index number of separations from employment (annually or more frequently): Male, female Urban only
C. Employment compensation		
1.	Mean or median hourly wage rate (annually or quarterly): Male, female Total and selected categories of economic activity Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Mean or median hourly wage rate (annually or quarterly): Male, female Total and selected categories of economic activity Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
2.	Mean or median weekly or monthly earnings (annually or specified periods): Male, female Selected categories of economic activity	Mean or median weekly or monthly earnings (annually or more frequently): Male, female Total and selected categories of economic activity Urban, rural and total Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)		
C. Employment compensation (continued)		
3.	Employers contributions to benefits as a percentage of earnings (annually): Total and selected categories of economic activity	Employers contributions to benefits as a percentage of earnings (annually): Total and selected categories of economic activity
D. Working conditions		
1.	Average hours worked per week (annually or more frequently): Male, female Urban only Total and selected categories of economic activity Full-time workers, full-time employees, seasonal and part-time workers	Average hours worked per week (quarterly): Male, female Urban, rural and total Total and selected categories of economic activity Full-time workers, full-time employees, seasonal and part-time workers
2.	Rate per 10,000 man-hours worked of temporary disabling injuries, selected categories of economic activity (annually)	Rate per 10,000 man-hours worked of temporary disabling injuries, selected categories of economic activity (annually)
3.	Rate per 100,000 man-hours worked, permanently disabling injuries and deaths, selected categories of economic activity (annually)	Rate per 100,000 man-hours worked, permanently disabling injuries and deaths, selected categories of economic activity (annually)

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)		
D. Working conditions (continued)		
4.	<p>Proportion employed covered by social security and private pension, insurance and similar welfare schemes, specified dates, (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only</p>	<p>Proportion employed covered by social security and private pension, insurance and similar welfare schemes, specified dates (annually): Male, female Urban, rural and total</p>
5.	<p>Average number of days of paid vacations, holidays and sick leaves per employee (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only</p>	<p>Average number of days of paid vacations, holidays and sick leaves per employee (annually): Male, female</p>
E. Availability and performance of manpower services		
1.	<p>Proportion of unemployed registered at employment exchanges during specified periods (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only</p>	<p>Proportion of unemployed registered at employment exchanges during specified periods (annually or more frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total</p>

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)		
E. Availability and performance of manpower services (continued)		
2.	Proportion of economically active enrolled in public retraining programmes during specified periods (annually): Male, female Urban only	Proportion of economically active enrolled in public retraining programmes during specified periods (annually): Male, female Urban, rural and total
3.	Expenditures on public retraining programmes as a percentage of GDP (annually)	Expenditures on public retraining programmes as a percentage of GDP (annually)
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation		
A. Levels and growth of household income and accumulation		
1. Per capita primary income (benchmark years and infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Per capita primary income (benchmark years and infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Per capita primary income (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
2.	Annual rate of change, per capita primary income in constant prices: (benchmark estimates) Urban, rural and total	Annual rate of change, per capita primary income in constant prices: (annually) Urban, rural and total
3. Per capita property income (benchmark): Urban, rural and total	Per capita property income (benchmark years and infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Per capita property income (annually): Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)		
A. Levels and growth of household income and accumulation (continued)		
4.	Annual rate of change, per capita property income in constant prices (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Annual rate of change, per capita property income in constant prices (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total
5.	Available income (or distributed factor income less direct taxes) per capita (benchmark years and annual or less frequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Available income (or distributed factor income less direct taxes) per capita (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
6.	Annual rate of change, available income (or distributed factor income less direct taxes) per capita in constant prices (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Annual rate of change, available income (or distributed factor income less direct taxes) per capita in constant prices (annually): Urban, rural and total
7.	Primary income as a percentage of available income (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Primary income as a percentage of available income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)		
A. Levels and growth of household income and accumulation (continued)		
8. Property income as a percentage of available income (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Property income as a percentage of available income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Property income as a percentage of available income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total
9. Gross capital formation in households as a percentage of available income (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Gross capital formation in households as a percentage of available income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Gross capital formation in households as a percentage of available income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total
B. Level and growth of consumption		
1. Per capita final consumption of households (every 2 or 3 years): Urban, rural and total	Per capita final consumption of households (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Per capita final consumption of households (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
2. Annual rate of change, per capita final consumption of households in constant prices (benchmark or more frequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Annual rate of change, per capita final consumption of households in constant prices (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total	Annual rate of change, per capita final consumption of households in constant prices (annually): Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)		
B. Level and growth of consumption (continued)		
3. Total consumption of the population per capita (benchmark or more frequent estimates)	Total consumption of the population per capita (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total	Total consumption of the population per capita (annually): Urban, rural and total
4. Annual rate of change, total consumption of the population per capita in constant prices (benchmark or more frequent estimates)	Annual rate of change, total consumption of the population per capita in constant prices (annually or less frequently)	Annual rate of change, total consumption of the population per capita in constant prices (annually)
5. Government expenditures in total consumption of the population as percentage of total consumption of the population (benchmark or more frequent estimates)	Government expenditures in total consumption of the population as percentage of total consumption of the population (annually or less frequently)	Government expenditures in total consumption of the population as percentage of total consumption of the population (annually)
6. Quantity index of food consumption or food supplies per capita (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total	Quantity index of food consumption or food supplies per capita (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Quantity index of food consumption or food supplies per capita (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
7. Quantity index of clothing consumption per capita (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total	Quantity index of clothing consumption per capita (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Quantity index of clothing consumption per capita (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)		
B. Level and growth of consumption (continued)	<p>8. Percentage of households owning a car (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>	<p>Percentage of households owning a car (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>
<p>9. Percentage of the population with adequate energy (calorie) intake (infrequently): Ages 0-1, with pregnant women and nursing mothers, 1-4, 5-14, 15+</p>	<p>Percentage of the population with adequate energy (calorie) intake (infrequently): Ages 0-1, with pregnant women and nursing mothers, 1-4, 5-14, 15+</p>	<p>Percentage of the population with adequate energy (calorie) intake (infrequently): Ages 0-1, with pregnant women and nursing mothers, 1-4, 5-14, 15+</p>
<p>10. Per capita supply of energy (calories), specified periods (annually or less frequently)</p>	<p>Per capita supply of energy (calories), specified periods (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>	<p>Per capita supply of energy (calories), specified periods (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>
C. Redistribution of income and consumption	<p>1. Ratio of household available income to household distributed factor income (benchmark estimates)</p>	<p>Ratio of household available income to household distributed factor income (annually or less frequently)</p>

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)		
C. Redistribution of income and consumption (continued)		
2. Ratio of household personal consumption to total consumption of the population (benchmark estimates)	Ratio of household personal consumption to total consumption of the population (infrequent estimates)	Ratio of household personal consumption to total consumption of the population (annually or less frequently)
3. Receipts of unrequited current transfers by households as a percentage of household available income (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Receipts of unrequited current transfers by households as a percentage of household available income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Receipts of unrequited current transfers by households as a percentage of household available income (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total
D. Inequality in the distribution of income and consumption		
1. Gini ratio, household available income (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Gini ratio, household available income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Gini ratio, household available income (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total
2. Gini ratio, consumption expenditures of households (benchmark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Gini ratio, consumption expenditures of households (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Gini ratio, consumption expenditures of households (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total
3. Percentage of household available income accruing to fractiles of households (benchmark estimates): Fractiles (lower to upper) 0-50, 50-100, 95-100	Percentage of household available income accruing to fractiles of households (infrequent estimates): Fractiles (lower to upper) 0-50, 50-100, 95-100	Percentage of household available income accruing to fractiles of households (annually or less frequently): Fractiles (lower to upper) 0-50, 50-100, 95-100

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
VI. Social security and welfare services		
A. Scope of protection against loss of income and other hazards		
1.	Percentage of the labour force covered by unemployment insurance or similar schemes (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only	Percentage of the labour force covered by unemployment insurance or similar schemes (annually): Male, female Urban, rural and total
2.	Percentage of the labour force covered by old age insurance or similar pension schemes (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only	Percentage of the labour force covered by old age insurance or similar pension schemes (annually): Male, female Urban, rural and total
B. Use and magnitude of protection against loss of income and other hazards		
1.	Percentage of the labour force receiving unemployment or similar benefits (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only	Percentage of the labour force receiving unemployment or similar benefits (annually): Male, female Urban, rural and total
2.	Percentage of the population age 65+ receiving old age pensions or similar assistance (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Percentage of the population age 65+ receiving old age pensions or similar assistance (annually): Male, female Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
VI. Social security and welfare services (continued)		
B. Use and magnitude of protection against loss of income and other hazards (continued)		
3.	Expenditures for social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits as a percentage of GDP (annually or less frequently)	Expenditures for social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits as a percentage of GDP (annually)
4.	Ratio of social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits to available income of households receiving benefits (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total	Ratio of social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits to available income of households receiving benefits (annually): Urban, rural and total
5.	Proportion of population resident in welfare institutions (annually or less frequently): Male, female	Proportion of population resident in welfare institutions (annually): Male, female
6.	Expenditures per resident in welfare institutions as a percentage of per capita GDP (annually or less frequently): Geographical areas	Expenditures per resident in welfare institutions as a percentage of per capita GDP (annually): Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
VII. Health and health services		
A. State of health		
1. Rates per 1,000 life births of infant and maternal deaths (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total	Rates per 1,000 life births of infant and maternal deaths (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Rates per 1,000 live births of neo-natal and post-neo-natal and maternal deaths (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
2. Rates of death per 1,000 persons (infrequently): Ages 1-5, 5-14 Male, female, ages 15-24, 25-44 Urban, rural and total	Rates of death per 1,000 persons (annually or less frequently): Ages 1-4, 5-14 Male, female, ages 15-24, 25-44 Urban, rural and total	Rates of death per 1,000 persons (annually): Ages 1-4, 5-14 Male, female, ages 15-24, 25-44 45-64, 65-74 Urban, rural and total
3. Expectation of life at birth (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Expectation of life (infrequently): Male, female Ages 0, 1, 15, 45 Urban, rural and total	Expectation of life (infrequently): Male, female Ages 0, 1, 15, 45 Urban, rural and total
4. Number and/or incidence per 100,000 population of selected communicable diseases of public health importance (annually or less frequently)	Number and/or incidence per 100,000 population of selected communicable diseases of public health importance (annually or less frequently)	Number and/or incidence per 100,000 population of selected communicable diseases of public health importance (annually or less frequently)

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
VII. Health and health services (continued)		
A. State of health (continued)		
5.	Rate per 100,000 population of blindness, one or more limbs missing, etc. (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Rate per 100,000 population of blindness, one or more limbs missing, etc. (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
6.	Proportion of the population with chronic functional disabilities (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Proportion of the population with chronic functional disabilities (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
7.	Proportion of the population with spells of bed disability exceeding 7 days per year (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Proportion of the population with spells of bed disability exceeding 7 days per year (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
8.	Percentage of children with sub-clinical protein-calorie malnutrition (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of children with sub-clinical protein-calorie malnutrition (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
VII. Health and health services (continued)		
B. Availability and use of health services		
1. Proportion of births attended by physicians or trained auxiliary personnel (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total	Proportion of births attended by physicians or trained auxiliary personnel (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Proportion of births attended by physicians or trained auxiliary personnel (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
2. Ratio per 100,000 persons of health services personnel (annually or less frequently): Geographical areas	Ratio per 100,000 persons of health services personnel (annually or less frequently): Geographical areas	Ratio per 100,000 persons of health services personnel (annually): Geographical areas
3. Proportion of the population visiting trained health personnel (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Ratio per 1,000 persons of hospital beds (annually): Geographical areas	Ratio per 1,000 persons of hospital beds (annually): Geographical areas
4. Proportion aged 5-14 immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles (examples; annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Proportion of the population visiting trained health personnel (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Proportion of the population visiting trained health personnel (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
5. Proportion of the population visiting trained health personnel (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Proportion of the population visiting trained health personnel (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Proportion of the population visiting trained health personnel (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
VII. Health and health services (continued)		
B. Availability and use of health services (continued)		
6. Percentage of the population served by primary health service posts (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population served by primary health service posts (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Total consumption expenditures for health goods and services as a percentage of GDP (annually)
7. Total consumption expenditures for health goods and services as a percentage of GDP (annually or less frequently)	Total consumption expenditures for health goods and services as a percentage of GDP (annually or less frequently)	Total consumption expenditures for health goods and services as a percentage of GDP (annually)
8. Gross fixed capital formation in the health field as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (annually or less frequently)	Gross fixed capital formation in the health field as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (annually or less frequently)	Gross fixed capital formation in the health field as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (annually)
VIII. Housing and its environment		
A. State and distribution of housing		
1. Percentage of persons living in squatter or shanty housing (infrequently): Urban only Large places	Percentage of persons living in squatter or shanty housing (annually or less frequently): Urban only Large places	Percentage of persons living in squatter or shanty housing (annually or less frequently): Urban only Large places

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)		
A. State and distribution of housing (continued)		
2. Percentage of the population occupying living quarters at densities of 3 or more persons per room (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters at densities of 3 or more persons per room (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters at densities of one or more persons per room (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas
3. Percentage of the population homeless (infrequently): Urban, rural and total	Percentage of the population homeless (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Large places	
4. Percentage of the population in living quarters other than conventional permanent or semi-permanent dwellings (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population in living quarters other than conventional permanent or semi-permanent dwellings (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population in living quarters other than conventional permanent or semi-permanent dwellings (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
B. Adequacy of supply of housing		
I.		
	Percentage of conventional dwelling units vacant (annually or less frequently): Urban only Large places	Percentage of conventional dwelling units vacant (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)		
B. Adequacy of supply of housing (continued)		
2. Gross rate of additions to stock of conventional dwellings (annually): Urban only Large places	Gross rate of additions to stock of conventional dwellings (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas	Gross rate of additions to stock of conventional dwellings (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas
3. Gross rate of additions to stock of non-conventional dwellings (annually or less frequently): Rural only Geographical areas	Gross rate of additions to stock of non-conventional dwellings (annually or less frequently): Rural only Geographical areas	Gross rate of additions to stock of non-conventional dwellings (annually or less frequently): Rural only Geographical areas
4. Ratio of family nuclei to households (benchmark): Urban, rural and total	Ratio of family nuclei to households (infrequently): Urban, rural and total	Ratio of family nuclei to households (infrequently): Urban, rural and total
C. Tenure and outlays on housing		
1. Percentage of households in owner-occupied living quarters (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of households in owner-occupied living quarters (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of households in owner-occupied living quarters (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Large places

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)		
C. Tenure and outlays on housing (continued)		
2. Household consumption expenditure on housing as a percentage of total household consumption expenditure (benchmark): Urban only	Household consumption expenditure on housing as a percentage of total household consumption expenditure (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Large places	Household consumption expenditure on housing as a percentage of total household consumption expenditure (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Large places
3.	Gross fixed capital formation in residential buildings as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (infrequently)	Gross fixed capital formation in residential buildings as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation (annually or less frequently)
4.	Ratio of household consumption expenditure for housing to total consumption expenditures for housing (infrequently): Geographical areas Large places	Ratio of household consumption expenditure for housing to total consumption expenditures for housing (annually or less frequently): Geographical areas Large places
5.	Ratio of government capital transfers and capital expenditures for housing to total gross fixed capital formation in residential buildings (infrequently): Geographical areas Large places	Ratio of government capital transfers and capital expenditures for housing to total gross fixed capital formation in residential buildings (annually or less frequently): Geographical areas Large places

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)		
D. State of the housing environment		
1. Percentage of the population with indoor piped water supply or with access to a piped water supply within 100 meters (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population with indoor piped water supply or with access to a piped water supply within 100 meters (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with toilets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
2. Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with toilets (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with toilets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with flush toilets (infrequently): Urban only
3. Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with flush toilets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Large places
4. Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
5. Domestic household energy consumption per capita (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Domestic household energy consumption per capita (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Large places	Domestic household energy consumption per capita (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
IX. Public order and safety		
A. Frequency and severity of offences and victimization		
1. Rate of homicides per 100,000 population (annually): Urban only Large places	Rate of homicides per 100,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places	Rate of homicides per 100,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places
2. Rate of assaults and robberies per 100,000 population (annually): Large places only	Rate of assaults and robberies per 100,000 population (annually): Large places only	Rate of assaults and robberies per 100,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places
3. Rate of burglaries in homes per 100,000 dwellings (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places	Rate of burglaries in homes per 100,000 dwellings (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places	Rate of burglaries in homes per 100,000 dwellings (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places
4. Rate of persons injured from criminal violence per 1,000 population (annually): Large places only	Rate of persons injured from criminal violence per 1,000 population (annually): Large places only	Rate of persons injured from criminal violence per 1,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places
5. Proportion of households with property loss and average value of loss (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Large places	Proportion of households with property loss and average value of loss (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Large places	Proportion of households with property loss and average value of loss (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Large places

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
IX. Public order and safety (continued)		
B. Characteristics and treatment of offenders		
1.	<p>Offenders charged per 1,000 population (annually): Male, female Large places only</p>	<p>Offenders charged per 1,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places</p>
2.	<p>Inmates in correctional institutions per 1,000 population (annually): Male, female Geographical areas</p>	<p>Inmates in correctional institutions per 1,000 population (annually): Male, female Selected national or ethnic groups Geographical areas</p>
3.	<p>Persons on probation per 1,000 population (annually): Male, female Selected national or ethnic groups Geographical areas</p>	<p>Persons on probation per 1,000 population (annually): Male, female Selected national or ethnic groups Geographical areas</p>
C. Inputs, outputs and performance of institutions		
1.	<p>Proportion of homicides cleared up (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places</p>	<p>Proportion of homicides cleared up (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places</p>
2.	<p>Proportion of assaults and robberies cleared up (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places</p>	<p>Proportion of assaults and robberies cleared up (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places</p>

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
IX. Public order and safety (continued)		
C. Inputs, outputs and performance of institutions (continued)		
3.	Average elapsed time from charge to initial judicial verdict, criminal offenses (annually): Urban only Large places	Average elapsed time from charge to initial judicial verdict, criminal offenses (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places
4.	Average number of inmates per cell or room, detention institutions (annually): Male, female Juveniles, adults Large places	Average number of inmates per cell or room, detention institutions (annually): Male, female Juveniles, adults Large places
5.	Expenditures for public order and safety as a percentage of GDP (annually or less frequently): Geographical areas	Expenditures for public order and safety as a percentage of GDP (annually): Geographical areas
X. Allocation of time and use of leisure		
A. Use of time		
1. Proportion of time working (infrequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15+ Urban, rural and total	Proportion of time working (infrequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20+ Urban, rural and total	Proportion of time working (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59 Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
X. Allocation of time and use of leisure (continued)		
A. Use of time (continued)		
2. Proportion of time spent in household and child care (infrequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15+ Urban, rural and total	Proportion of time spent in household and child care (infrequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20+ Urban, rural and total	Proportion of time spent in household and child care (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59 Urban, rural and total
3.		Proportion of time free (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59 Urban, rural and total
4.		Average days of vacation per person (annually): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59 Urban, rural and total
B. Use of leisure		
1.	Average hours per week per person (a) Study and training, (b) TV viewing, (c) Reading, radio, cinema, (d) Active sports and outdoors (infrequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20+ Urban only	Average hours per week per person (a) Study and training, (b) TV viewing, (c) Reading, radio, cinema, (d) Active sports and outdoors (infrequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59 Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^a	A developing country ^b	A developed country
X. Allocation of time and use of leisure (continued)		
C. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities		
1. Cinema and sporting admissions per 1,000 population (annually): Urban only Large places	Cinema and sporting admissions per 1,000 population (annually): Urban only Large places	Cinema and sporting admissions per 1,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas
2. Daily or weekly newspaper circulation per 1,000 population (annually)	Daily or weekly newspaper circulation per 1,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total	Daily or weekly newspaper circulation per 1,000 population (annually): Urban, rural and total
3.	Number of books available per 1,000 population in public libraries (infrequently): Urban only Geographical areas	Number of books available per 1,000 population in public libraries (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas
4.	Area of public open space per 1,000 population (infrequently): Urban only Large places	Area of public open space per 1,000 population (infrequently): Urban only Large places
5. Proportion of households with radios (infrequently): Urban, rural and total	Proportion of households with radios (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
X. Allocation of time and use of leisure (continued)		
C. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities (continued)		
6.	<p>Proportion of households with television sets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas</p>	<p>Proportion of households with television sets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Large places Geographical areas</p>
XI. Social stratification and mobility		
A. Social stratification		
1. Percentage distribution of households by socio-economic class (infrequently): Urban, rural and total	<p>Percentage distribution of households by socio-economic class (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>	<p>Percentage distribution of households by socio-economic class (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>
B. Intra-generational mobility		
1.	<p>Proportion of an identical cohort with major occupational shifts between two dates (infrequently): Urban, rural and total</p>	<p>Proportion of an identical cohort with major occupational shifts between two dates (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>

A least-developed country ^{a/}	A developing country ^{b/}	A developed country
XI. Social stratification and mobility (continued)		
C. Inter-generational mobility		
1.	<p>Proportion of sons 21 years of age and over with different socio-economic class than their fathers at the same age (infrequently): Urban, rural and total</p>	<p>Proportion of sons 21 years of age and over with different socio-economic class than their fathers at the same age (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas</p>

a/ Identification and special measures for the least developed among developing countries were considered by the United Nations Committee for Development Planning at its seventh session 22 March-1 April 1971, Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7, paras. 41-83.

b/ Developing countries differ widely in their social circumstances, and these illustrative examples would be accorded differing emphases according to these circumstances and the social concerns in each country. Many differences among developing countries are correlated to differences in degree of urbanization, while many of the examples of indicators would be applicable to urban areas and populations only. These indicators would therefore automatically receive less emphasis in less urbanized developing countries.