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Introductory Note

The "Survey of German Federal Statistics" is the most important compendium on federal statistics. It has been published since 1950 and offers in addition to concise information on objectives, foundations, methods and organization of the statistical activities a comprehensive catalogue of all federal statistics with a uniform breakdown.

The present ninth edition has superseded the 1981 Edition. For the first time, the German volume has been divided into two parts. The first part, issued in book form, essentially comprises the updated and revised summary texts which are supplemented by a brief list of statistics and by an appendix comprising important material. The second part which provides an up-to-date overview of the catalogue of statistics is published in the form of a loose-leaf edition (available only in the German language). In this way, it will be possible to provide the users, more rapidly than has been possible so far, with the most recent information on the statistics to be compiled and the relevant results.

I hope that this new edition of the "Survey of German Federal Statistics" will be a guide for the user in gathering comprehensive information on federal statistics and that it will at the same time contribute to further improving the dialogue between all parties involved in federal statistics. I wish to thank all those who contributed to the success of this publication.

Wiesbaden, December 1989

President of the Federal Statistical Office

Egon Hölder



Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden

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Text Part

1 Organization of Federal Statistics

1.1 Principles and future trends

Official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany quite predominantly are federal statistics. In the federative overall system of official statistics, the "statistics for federal purposes"¹⁾ have the task – according to the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes²⁾ – of continuously collecting, compiling, processing, presenting and analysing data on mass phenomena. Federal statistics are subject to the principles of neutrality, objectivity and scientific independence. They secure the relevant data by making use of scientific findings and applying the appropriate methods and informational techniques. The results of federal statistics permit to analyse social, economic and ecological interrelationships for the Federation, the Laender including the communities and local authorities, for the society as well as for science and research. Federal statistics are a precondition of a policy geared to the principles of a social welfare state.

Statistical figures are required by the legislative bodies, governments and administrative authorities primarily for the performance of administrative functions, as a basis for decision-making with regard to planning and reform projects as well as for monitoring the achievements of government action. Valid figures are also one of the most important prerequisites for a general observation of the social and economic situation and its changes. Federal statistics therefore have become a service institution accessible to everyone.

Because of its competence for foreign affairs, the Federation is obliged to use the statistics compiled for federal purposes also for meeting the steadily growing data requirements of the supranational and international organizations.

It is characteristic of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany that they are technically concentrated, i.e. the statistical work is brought together at the statistical offices as the competent authorities established for this particular purpose. There are only few exceptions where other agencies too are authorized to compile federal statistics (e.g. the agricultural administration, the administration of transport and communications, the labour administration, and the Deutsche Bundesbank).

This form of organizational set-up as it prevails in Europe guarantees a good coordination of all statistics and has the advantage that the numerous users can find all statistical results (or most of them) concentrated in one place, that duplication is avoided because the requests of various users can often be met by one and the same set of statistics, and that technically qualified personnel and appropriate machine equipment can be employed efficiently and continuously. This kind of technical concentration moreover creates the conditions necessary for bringing together statistical data for a consistent and balanced overall presentation of the social and economic situation.

On the federal level, the Federal Statistical Office was established as the central authority in charge of statistics; in the Laender, the respective tasks are taken care of by the statistical offices of the Laender (see Section 1.2.2). As an independent central federal authority, the Federal Statistical Office comes under the service supervision of the Federal Minister of the Interior, but as far as technical questions are concerned it is directly responsible to the competent ministries. It works for all government departments and in doing so is one of the few authorities touching upon all aspects of federal government activities. Using the methods appropriate for the individual purpose, the Federal Statistical Office performs its functions within the scope of a work programme adjusted to financial planning and the budget resources

¹⁾ Article 73, No. 11 of the Basic Law. – ²⁾ Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) of 22 January 1987, Bundesgesetzblatt I, pp. 462, 565.

available. In order to safeguard the objectivity and neutrality of its work, the Office is not subject to any technical directions concerning methodological and scientific questions of statistics.

In accordance with the federative structure of state and administration, the Federation and the Laender share the statistical tasks to be performed. Federal statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany therefore are regionally structured and organized on a largely decentralized basis. The Federal Statistical Office, for instance, is responsible for the methodological and technical preparation of the individual statistics as well as for the compilation and presentation of the federal results, while the statistical offices of the Laender – with certain exceptions – have, inter alia, been entrusted with the collection and processing of data up to the level of Laender results.

The employment of electronic data processing and the automation in the sphere of public administration have in part entailed a further decentralization, because the machine processing work has in seven federal Laender been transferred to independent Land computing or data centres. Due to the fact that the statistical work has to be performed in the computing centres in direct competition with other administrative tasks which are subject to deadlines, certain difficulties arise with respect to a uniform and timely operation of federal statistics. As a matter of fact, they are often accorded a lower priority. In individual cases, the differing levels of capacity also affect the meeting of deadlines.

The employment of efficient data processing installations in statistics has resulted in considerable rationalization effects and contributed to the fact that a greatly increased work programme can be accomplished with the same, and in part even with a decreasing number of personnel. Electronic data processing moreover has opened up new possibilities of securing, linking and presenting statistical data (see Sections 4.2 and 4.3, as well as Chapter 5). This is most conspicuously revealed with regard to the EDP-based Statistical Information

System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND) at the Federal Statistical Office, which considerably facilitates the provision of selected statistical results and the performance of statistical evaluations and mathematical/statistical analyses (see Chapter 5).

Of fundamental importance for the work of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany is the principle of legalization. This means that each federal statistics must, as a matter of principle, be based on a legal foundation. The latter may, in addition to laws or ordinances of the Federation, also consist of regulations issued by the European Communities with immediate lawful effect in the member countries (see Chapter 2).

Thus, it is the legislative bodies which decide upon the necessity of conducting federal statistics as well as on the question to what extent the respondents may be expected to cooperate as far as the burden of the extra work involved is concerned. This procedure was adopted primarily for the protection of the respondents. At the same time it establishes a clear legal situation for the Laender participating in the performance of federal statistics and ensures that all interested groups are heard and participate in the legislative procedure.

The implementation of federal statistics without initiation by law or ordinance is permissible only in exceptional cases, i.e. if data exclusively derived from generally accessible sources or public records are used or where the data are needed for meeting short-term requirements of central federal authorities or for settling scientific-methodological questions. By means of an ordinance, federal statistics can in part or entirely be suspended or restricted for a period of up to four years in order to quickly adjust the statistical programme to changing requirements.

1.2 The institutions and their functions

1.2.1 Federal ministries

The Federal Statistical Office, as a central federal authority serving the interests of all federal departments, performs its work according to the demands made by the various competent federal ministers. As initiators of the statistics, the respective departments decide what figures they require for their work, and in so doing also take into account as far as possible the information needs of other users. The statistical work programme is also strongly influenced by the requirements of international organizations, in particular of the European Communities which are especially dependent on comparable statistics for all member countries (see Chapter 7).

In accordance with the principle of technical concentration of official statistics, federal statistics as a rule are not compiled by the Government departments themselves, but by the statistical offices. As far as federal ministries and other administrative agencies of the Federation collect data pursuant to non-statistical legal or administrative provisions, or where such data are accruing in any other way, the Federal Statistical Office may entirely or in part be entrusted with the statistical processing of these data. In exceptional cases and on the basis of special legal regulations, federal statistics may also be performed by other federal authorities as, for instance, the money and credit statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank, the labour market statistics of the Federal Institute for Employment, the statistics produced by the Federal Office for Motor Traffic and by the Federal Office for Long-Distance Goods Transport by Road.

In their deliberations aimed at the further development of statistics, the federal ministries are supported by the Federal Statistical Office and the Advisory Committee. In actual practice this has led to a good cooperation, even though the nature and the extent of the participation and influence-taking are not specifically laid down in the Federal Statistics Law.

In addition to their function as initiators of federal statistics, the federal ministries are to a considerable extent also consumers of statistical data. Like numerous other users, they evaluate statistical material for their own purposes. To this end, they increasingly also call upon the cooperation of the Federal Statistical Office.

1.2.2 Statistical offices

Institutionally, federal statistics are chiefly concentrated at the statistical offices. They are, within the scope of the legally prescribed division of labour, responsible for the preparation, coordination, execution and publication of statistics for federal purposes.

The concentration of statistical work at statistical offices began as early as at the beginning of the 19th century, when in Prussia a central statistical authority was established in 1805 which later served as a model for similar institutions in other countries. These agencies developed into the present statistical offices of the Laender, part of which can already look back upon a tradition of over 150 years. Statistical functions which in scope extended beyond the Laender were already performed by the Statistical Office of the German Zollverein. In 1872, after the foundation of the Reich, this institution had been transformed into the Imperial Statistical Office and was entrusted with a constantly extending programme of statistical work. After World War I, official statistics continued to develop at the central office which was then renamed "Reich Statistical Office". The end of World War II interrupted this development and the entire statistical service had to be reconstructed. As early as in 1946, a zonal office was established in the British Zone of Occupation, while in the American Zone of Occupation the reorganization of statistical work was initiated via the statistical offices of the Laender which coordinated their work in the Statistical Committee of the Laender Council of the US Zone. In 1948, after the two zones had been merged, the Statistical Office for the Bizonal Area was established in Wiesbaden. After the foundation

of the Federal Republic of Germany, this Office became the Federal Statistical Office³⁾.

The transition from the centralized to a federative structure of state and administration has entailed considerable changes in the distribution of tasks between the statistical offices at the various levels of public administration. Although, according to the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (Constitution), the Federation has exclusive competence as far as legislative functions involving federal statistics are concerned (Article 73, No. 11), its administrative attributions are limited (Article 87, para. 3). In conjunction with the administrative competence of the Laender laid down in Article 83, the above legislative competence of the Federation determines the individual fields of activity of the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender.

The Federal Statistical Office has been assigned primarily those tasks which, by their very nature, can be assumed only by a central authority. This applies in particular to the methodological and technical preparation of all federal statistics, which is necessary in order to obtain uniform federal results, to the coordination of statistics among each other, and the compilation, publication and presentation of the federal results. The uniform and timely performance of the surveys and the processing of the federal results, however, generally are functions of the statistical offices of the Laender.

For part of the federal statistics, the statistical offices of the Laender avail themselves of the cooperation of municipal statistical offices and local administrations. In the greater part of the Laender⁴⁾, Land computing or data centres have taken charge of the machine processing of federal statistics.

³⁾ A historical survey of the major changes affecting the programme and the tasks of official statistics is provided in the publication "Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872 bis 1972" (Population and Economy, 1872–1972), published in 1972 by the Federal Statistical Office on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of a central statistical office in Germany. – ⁴⁾ Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Bremen, Hesse, Saar, Berlin (West).

The coordinating function of the Federal Statistical Office and the activities of the various statistical committees, which will be described further below, ensure that the statistical work programme is implemented according to uniform principles and without overlaps.

Federal Statistical Office

The Federal Statistical Office is an independent central federal authority within the department of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. It is located in Wiesbaden and maintains a Branch Office in Berlin and a Subsidiary Office in Düsseldorf. It furthermore maintains an Advisory Office in Bonn-Bad Godesberg which advises and supports interested persons and agencies within the larger Bonn area with respect to questions concerning the utilization of the Statistical Information System of the Federation (see Section 5.2). The structure of the Federal Statistical Office may be seen in detail from the attached Organization Chart.

The Branch Office Berlin performs as a permanent task the processing and concentration work for a number of statistics, in particular for the Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure (EVS), Aviation Statistics, Statistics on Trade in Goods with Berlin (West), the GDR and Berlin (East) as well as for press statistics. Its terms of reference further include the compilation of reports on foreign countries presenting material gleaned from the statistics of these countries, as well as various other and in part changing tasks.

The Subsidiary Office Düsseldorf is concerned with the particularly detailed statistics on industrial production in the iron and steel sector.

Altogether the Federal Statistical Office employs approximately 2,700 persons. The size of the yearly budget amounted in 1987 to DM 187 million.

The tasks of the Office were already enumerated in the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953. After more

than 25 years of experience, this “basic law” of federal statistics was first amended on 14 March 1980 and then again seven years later on 22 January 1987. As part of this process and considering new developments in the national and international sphere, the tasks of the Federal Statistical Office were also defined in a more precise manner, with the regulations governing the initiation and execution of federal statistics being completely revised. The Law of 1987 in particular draws conclusions from the judgment of the Federal Constitutional Court on the 1983 Population Census Law passed on 15 December 1983, which tightened the provisions concerning the organization and execution of statistics. This will be discussed in greater detail in connection with the legal foundations (see Chapter 2)⁵⁾. The new Federal Statistics Law at the same time improved the statistical tools so as to ensure the efficiency and reliability of federal statistics also in the future.

According to the Federal Statistics Law, the Federal Statistical Office is responsible for executing the following catalogue of functions:

1. Methodological and technical preparation and further development of statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics) in consultation with the statistical offices of the Laender, promotion of uniformity and timeliness in the collection and processing of federal statistics by the Laender, compilation of the results in the required material and regional breakdown for the Federation as well as their publication and presentation for general purposes;
2. Collection of data for and processing of federal statistics where and insofar as this is provided by a federal law or where the Laender concerned agree, as well as the performance of follow-up processings for federal purposes and of special processings where these functions are not performed by the statistical offices of the Laender themselves;

3. Compilation of statistics on behalf of supreme federal authorities by processing data derived from administrative processes (Article 8);
4. Compilation of statistics of other countries, the European Communities and international organizations and the publication and presentation of their results for general purposes;
5. Promotion of the reconciliation of the statistics or statistical processings mentioned in Nos. 1 to 3 and in Articles 8 and 26, para. 1, under material aspects, in point of time and space;
6. Participation in the preparatory work for the programme of federal statistics and the legal and general administrative regulations of the Federation which touch upon federal statistics;
7. Drawing up of national accounts and other integrated systems of statistical data for federal purposes, and publishing and presenting them for general purposes;
8. Operation of the Statistical Information System of the Federation as well as co-operating in the coordination of special data banks of other federal agencies; the same applies for corresponding schemes outside the federal administration as far as the Federation is being involved;
9. Participation in the simplification and improvement of data collection and processing for purposes of federal statistics relating to numbering projects and federal endeavours to promote the automation of administrative processes and legal proceedings; the same applies for appropriate schemes outside the federal administration as far as the Federation is being involved;
10. Advising the federal authorities with regard to the assignment of research projects in connection with the procurement and provision of statistical data, and executing

⁵⁾ The complete text of the Law is reproduced on p. 148 ff.

research projects itself in the field of federal statistics on behalf of the supreme federal authorities as well as rendering expert opinions and performing other work of a statistical or similar nature.

One of the most important activities of the Federal Statistical Office – apart from the further development of the statistical programme and the provision of the results – is the methodological and technical preparation of the individual federal statistics. As will be explained in greater detail in Section 4.1.1, this primarily includes methodological analyses of survey patterns envisaged as well as the drafting of survey and processing documents and procedures which are required for a uniform execution of federal statistics in the Laender, and thus in order to secure uniform federal results. Moreover, it is essential to coordinate the individual federal statistics in respect of their contents and methods and to integrate them into the overall statistical system. The general frame of reference in this respect is provided mainly by national accounts. Particular features connected with the preparation and execution of supranational and international statistics will be dealt with in detail in Chapter 7.

As far as centralized statistics are concerned, the Federal Statistical Office also performs the actual survey and processing work. This, for instance, is the case with foreign trade statistics, statistics on the cost structure, sample surveys on income and expenditure, fishery statistics, iron and steel statistics, wholesale trade statistics, statistics on Berlin trade and trade in goods with the GDR, press statistics as well as some health statistics (for details see "Survey of Statistics"). Thus there is no rigid delimitation of functions, but room for special arrangements to ensure an appropriate distribution of work.

There are other important tasks which are taken care of by the Federal Statistical Office in connection with its main statistical work: Pursuant to Article 9 of the Law on the Appointment of a Council of Experts on Economic Development of 14 August

1963⁶⁾, the Federal Statistical Office assumes the functions of an Office for the Council of Experts. By order of the Federal Minister of the Interior dated 28 December 1971⁷⁾, the Federal Statistical Office was also charged to act in a similar capacity for the Council of Environmental Advisors. The main purpose of these Offices is to procure and compile the statistical information needed, to attend to the technical preparation of the sessions, as well as to provide for the publication of the Councils' reports and related tasks.

Also located at the Federal Statistical Office is the Federal Institute for Population Research established by order of the Federal Minister of the Interior dated 12 February 1973⁸⁾, which, inter alia, has the task of performing scientific research on demographic problems and related questions concerning the family for the purpose of providing a basis for the work of the Federal Government. It is operated in joint administration with the Federal Statistical Office.

In continuation of an old tradition going back as far as the elections to the former "Reichstag", the President of the Federal Statistical Office is regularly appointed to act as the "Bundeswahlleiter" (Federal Supreme Returning Officer) for the elections to the German Bundestag. This function was also performed by him for the first direct election of members for the European Parliament in 1979 and for the second direct election held in 1984. He thus assumes important and particularly responsible duties in the preparation of the elections and in the ascertainment of the election results. As a rule, he also functions as Chairman of the "Wahlkreiskommission" (Commission on Election Districts).

Since October 1976, the Federal Statistical Office has also fulfilled the functions of a "Leitbehörde" (Guiding and Control Agency) for decentralized continuation courses of the Federal Academy for Public Ad-

⁶⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 685. – ⁷⁾ Gemeinsames Ministerialblatt 1972, No. 3, p. 27. – ⁸⁾ Gemeinsames Ministerialblatt 1973, No. 6, p. 86.

ministration in the Frankfurt/Wiesbaden area.

Statistical Offices of the Laender

Corresponding to the federative structure of the Federal Republic of Germany, the majority of federal statistics are collected by the Laender and in most cases also compiled by them to Laender results. Thus the bulk of the processing work is performed by the statistical offices of the Laender. From an organizational point of view, they are independent Land authorities⁹⁾ but, according to their functions, to a large extent agencies for collecting and processing federal statistics. It must, however, be pointed out in this connection that in many cases the results of federal statistics are also required for Laender purposes.

Moreover, the statistical offices of the Laender are responsible for Land statistics. These represent, however, a considerably smaller part of the work programme. In Land statistics produced by several or all Laender (e.g. various statistics on education, as well as statistics on public health and justice), the Federal Statistical Office mostly operates as a coordinating agency, since both the Federation and the Laender are interested in obtaining comparable results.

As a rule, the statistical offices of the Laender have also been entrusted with the establishment of statistical data banks of the Laender or take part in this work. To some extent, they have also been commissioned to perform a number of additional Land-related tasks.

In the city states of Hamburg and Bremen, the statistical offices also compile communal statistics. The same applies to Berlin which occupies a special position since federal laws must there be given effect by the passage of a corresponding law by the Berlin legislative assembly. In practice, however, the Land Statisti-

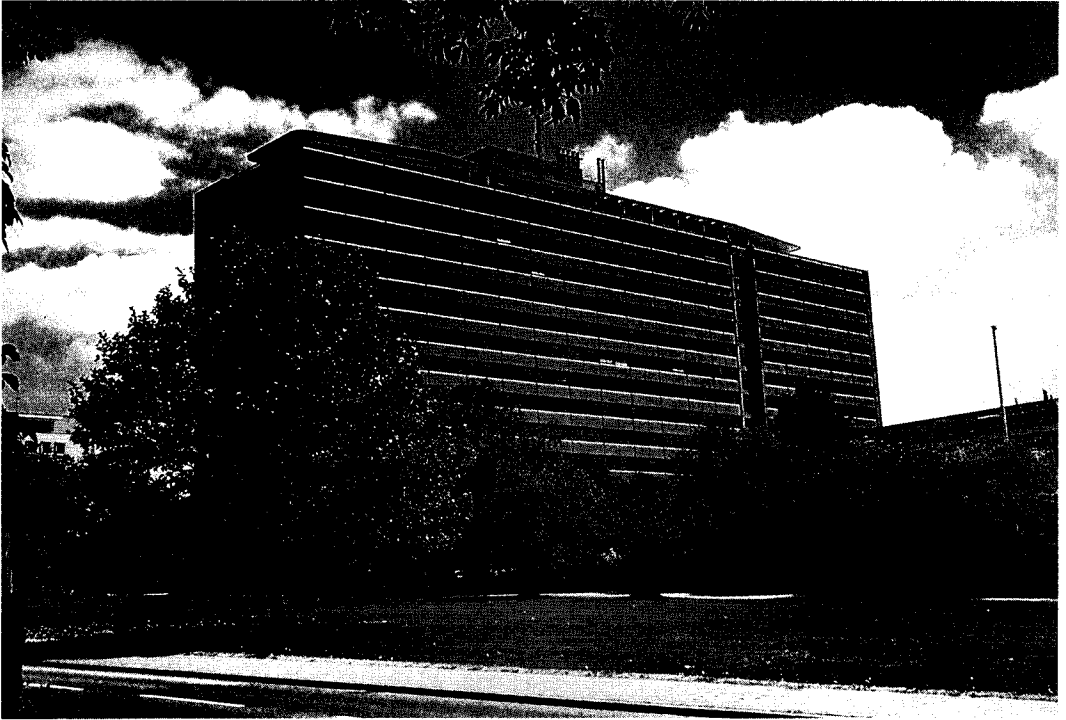
cal Office Berlin participates in the same way in statistical work as the other Land statistical offices.

Municipal Statistical Offices

For many federal statistics the questionnaires are distributed to the respondents and collected directly by the statistical offices of the Laender. In other cases it has proved suitable to have administrative agencies of communities and Kreise distribute and collect the questionnaires as well as exercise certain control functions. This applies above all to the censuses (e.g. Population and Occupation Census, Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, Housing Census), but also to current surveys, particularly in the field of population and agricultural statistics. For the 1987 Population Census, survey offices had been established in the municipalities and separated from other administrative agencies with regard to their location, organization and personnel, so as to comply with the principle of the separation of statistics from administrative processes.

Large cities and the larger medium-sized towns usually have their own statistical offices, whereas in smaller towns branches of other agencies are engaged in statistical work. Similar to the statistical offices of the Laender, the statistical offices of the towns have a twofold function. In addition to their participation in producing federal and Land statistics, they conduct the surveys required by local government for its own purposes. The Statistical Division of "Deutscher Staedtetag" attends to the common interests of the municipal statistical offices and aims above all at the comparability and evaluation of statistical results. In some Laender special statistical agencies have been established at the level of the Landkreis (rural district) administration and entrusted with the responsibility for carrying out surveys within their sphere of competence.

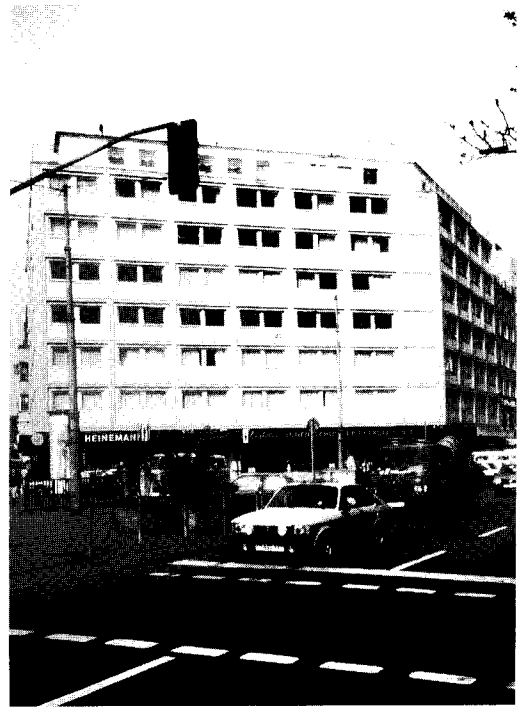
⁹⁾ In Lower Saxony, the statistical work is performed by the "Landesverwaltungsamt, Abteilung Statistik". — The addresses of the individual statistical offices of the Laender may be seen from the list on p. 207.



Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden



Branch Office Berlin



Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf

1.2.3 Statistical committees

The multiplicity of statistical tasks, their distribution among several institutions and the necessity of coordinating the separate competences for the initiation, preparation, execution and evaluation of federal statistics were the reason for the establishment of several committees, each of which has been assigned a certain number of tasks. Since part of these committees comprise the same institutions and persons, it is possible to attain a high degree of coordination in the work performed by the various bodies.

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee, which – pursuant to Article 4 of the Federal Statistics Law – was set up to advise the Federal Statistical Office in basic questions, is composed of representatives from the ministries initiating the prospective statistics, of the statistical offices producing them, of the users of federal statistics, of science and of the respondents. Pursuant to the Federal Statistics Law of 1987, the Committee now additionally includes the Federal Data Protection Commissioner. The Advisory Committee thus is the only body which comprises representatives of all groups participating in federal statistics.

As a rule, the committee is convened once a year and deals primarily with basic questions of official statistics, but also with selected problems of individual statistics which are of fundamental significance. The meetings are chaired by the President of the Federal Statistical Office.

Detailed deliberations on individual statistics and discussions of special methodological and technical questions are held at the expert committees which have been formed by the Advisory Committee for the following fields:

Statistical data bank,

Classifications,

Regional statistics,

National accounts,

Cost structure and balance sheet statistics,

Statistics of production industries,

Building and housing statistics,

Agricultural statistics,

Trade and transport statistics,

Price and wage statistics,

Finance and tax statistics,

Social statistics,

Population statistics,

Employment statistics,

Environmental statistics.

The individual expert committees, which may establish standing working parties or ad hoc working groups for certain partial fields of work or individual questions, are chaired by the respective head of the division at the Federal Statistical Office who is technically responsible for the statistics in question.

Comparable tasks are performed by the

Committee for University Statistics

which is advising the Federal Statistical Office in its functions pursuant to the Law on Federal University Statistics. It has the obligation to report to Parliament on the situation and progress in this sphere at intervals of two years.

Functions similar to those of the expert committees are performed by the committees for

Health statistics,

Statistics on the administration of justice.

These committees, which are also presided over by the Federal Statistical Office, coordinate on behalf of the Laender the statistics which do not, or not exclusively, come within the legislative competence of the Federation. The purpose is to achieve also in this field uniform federal results.

The working parties on

Public relations,

Service statistics,

Foreign statistics,

Problems of mathematical methodology,

Statistics on vocational training,

which were directly formed by the Advisory Committee, cannot be classified with any of the above expert committees, their functions extending over all subject-matter fields.

For the discussion of questions concerning in particular the statistical offices, the Heads of these offices, i.e. the President of the Federal Statistical Office and the Heads of the statistical offices of the Laender, regularly meet at special conferences.

The Conference of the Heads of these offices has appointed the working party for machine processing, the working group "Organization of work", the working group "Videotex Statistics" as well as working groups for dealing with ad hoc problems¹⁰⁾.

Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics was con-

stituted in the early fifties for the purpose of adjusting and coordinating the requests of the initiators of federal statistics. The Committee comprises representatives of certain federal ministries and the "Bundesrechnungshof" (Federal Audit Office) as permanent members, other competent federal ministries as non-permanent members entitled to vote, and the Federal Statistical Office as a permanent advisory member. Its meetings are held in the form of departmental discussions convened at the federal ministry responsible for the statistical project in hand. The meetings are convened by the Federal Ministry of the Interior if fundamental questions concerning more than one federal department are to be dealt with, as for instance in the case of statistical requests made by the European Communities.

Similar coordination committees also exist in the federal Laender. Some of the federal ministries moreover have established their own statistical committees where surveys coming under their responsibility are discussed with the competent ministers of the Laender.

Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics

In the mid-seventies it became evident that it was no longer possible to finance the steadily growing demands on the work programme of federal statistics (see Section 3.1) through additional budget monies or by rationalization efforts of the statistical offices themselves. After it had become obvious that the attempts to make room for new tasks by tightening the existing programme and to reduce envisaged projects to a realizable level did not produce the desired results, the Federal Government decided on a political solution. By Cabinet decision of 12 March 1975, a "Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics" was constituted and entrusted with the task of reviewing both the existing statistics and those in the planning stage as to their present or future necessity as a basis for political decision-taking, and of streamlining the overall statistical programme.

¹⁰⁾ For technical reasons the schematic diagram of the various bodies of the Advisory Committee was placed at the end of the book.

Functioning as permanent members of the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics are representatives of the Federal Chancellery, of the Federal Minister of Finance and of the Federal Minister of the Interior. It meets under the chairmanship of the Federal Minister of the Interior. The President of the Federal Audit Office as the federal commissioner for economy in government and the President of the Federal Statistical Office are called upon to participate in the consultations. If the Committee cannot reach agreement, the issue is to be submitted to the Federal Government for decision-taking.

The Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics reviewed the individual federal statistics as to their political importance, applying very strict standards, and proposed some cuts. The proposed cuts were included in the "Erstes Statistikbereinigungsgesetz" (First Law on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 14 March 1980. In passing the Law, the Bundestag (Parliament) in a resolution expressed itself in favour of entrusting the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics with the revision of existing and planned statistics on a permanent basis. Meanwhile, the "Zweites Statistikbereinigungsgesetz" (Second Law on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 19 December 1986 has become effective.

2 Legal Foundations

2.1 Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes

Pursuant to Article 73, No. 11 of the Basic Law (Constitution), the legislation with regard to statistics for federal purposes comes within the exclusive competence of the Federation. The wording chosen in the Basic Law "Statistics for federal purposes" provides the Federation with the possibility of obtaining the statistical data required for any objectives it is legitimately pursuing. Demands on federal statistics are arising from all spheres where the Federation has legislative power. Because of its competence for foreign affairs, the Federation has also to answer from the statistics for federal purposes the considerable demands for statistical data made by the supranational and international organizations.

Within the competence conferred to the Federation by Article 73, No. 11 of the Basic Law, the entire organizational, procedural and substantive law pertaining to federal statistics was for

the first time combined in the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law) of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314). This Law was first amended by the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law – BStatG) of 14 March 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289) which was especially oriented towards a more effective execution of federal statistics, contributed to the further development of the provisions concerning statistical confidentiality and made allowance for the new legislation on data protection.

The judgment passed by the Federal Constitutional Court on 15 December 1983 on the 1983 Population Census Law (Decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, Vol. 65, p. 1) extended the standards previously set for the compilation of statistics. With respect to the general personality right laid down in Article 2, para. 1 in conjunction with Article 1, para. 1 of the Basic Law, which was newly defined as the "right of informational self-determination", the

Court formulated general principles to be taken into account in all the statistics. These requirements established by the population census judgment, in particular with regard to the collection and processing of personal data, necessitated amendments in the legislation on official statistics.

In the new Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law – BStatG) of 22 January 1987 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, pp. 462, 565)¹⁾ the necessary conclusions from the judgment were drawn for all statistics, as this law comprises provisions which apply to all laws or ordinances initiating individual federal statistics. This means that such laws or ordinances for individual statistics do not need to be amended themselves in cases where the Federal Statistics Law makes new or extended provisions concerning the implementation and organization of data collection and processing. At the same time, the statistical tools available were further developed so as to ensure the functioning and reliability of federal statistics.

The provisions relating to the Federal Statistical Office, its duties and the Advisory Committee are described in the respective parts of this publication. The following sections will deal with the other essential topics of the Federal Statistics Law which were also amended as compared with the Federal Statistics Law of 1980.

2.1.1 Initiation, preparation and compilation of federal statistics

The obligation to provide information for statistical purposes may infringe upon the private sphere of the citizen, thereby affecting constitutional rights, such as freedom of action or the right of informational self-determination. In consideration of the principles of the rule of law, especially of the provision that all statistics require a legal basis, Article 5, para. 1 of the Federal Statistics Law stipulates, just as the Laws of 1953 and 1980, that federal statistics

as a matter of principle must be initiated by law.

The conditions under which federal statistics may be initiated by ordinance are laid down in Article 5, para. 2 of the Federal Statistics Law. Only economic and environmental statistics may in future be initiated by ordinance with compulsory response; for all other statistics based on an ordinance response is voluntary.

The provisions of Article 5, para. 5 were newly included in the Law. Pursuant to these provisions, federal statistics need not be initiated by law or ordinance if they draw exclusively upon data from generally accessible sources or public registers to which the statistical offices have been granted a special right of access by statutory provision. This is to promote the principle applying to any administrative action that the citizens must not unnecessarily be burdened by administrative measures, and also to restrict the number of legal foundations for statistics.

The former regulation concerning the competences in preparing and performing federal statistics was extended and further specified by Article 6 of the Federal Statistics Law. Data may thus be collected for determining the group of respondents to be covered and for testing questionnaires and survey methods with regard to their expediency both in preparing and performing federal statistics already initiated by law or ordinance (Article 6, para. 1 Federal Statistics Law), and for preparing a law or ordinance initiating federal statistics (Article 6, para. 2 Federal Statistics Law). The purpose of Article 6 is to ensure a speedy and cost-saving implementation of the survey itself within the enquiry periods provided for by law.

Another new regulation is introduced by Article 7 Federal Statistics Law according to which federal statistics may be compiled without a specific legal foundation if they are to meet short-term data requirements for preparing and motivating decisions to be taken by supreme federal authorities or for clarifying scientific and methodological questions. These federal statistics are produced without an obligation to provide information. For official statis-

¹⁾ The wording of the Federal Statistics Law is reproduced on p. 148 ff.

tics, the scope of these surveys is confined to a rather small number of respondents (maximum 10,000), since the sole objective of the survey is to reveal possible developments and structures. Surveys of this kind will under no circumstances be a substitute for statistics initiated by individual legal provisions.

Article 8 of the Federal Statistics Law provides for the processing by the Federal Statistical Office of statistical data collected by administrative agencies of the Federation pursuant to non-statistical legal or administrative provisions or becoming available there in any other way. Subject to the approval of the commissioning agency, the Federal Statistical Office may present and publish statistical results for general purposes from the material made available. The possibility of using these data also helps to restrict statistical surveys in general, thereby reducing the burden imposed on the citizens.

As had already been laid down in the Federal Statistics Law of 1980, it is possible to suspend by ordinance the operation of federal statistics or the recording of individual characteristics, to extend the periodicity, to postpone the survey dates and to reduce the number of respondents if the results are no longer needed at all, not in as great detail or as frequently as had initially been envisaged, or if the actual conditions which gave rise to the compilation of a federal statistics have ceased to exist or have changed substantially (Article 5, para. 4 Federal Statistics Law).

2.1.2 Survey and auxiliary characteristics, separation and deletion of the auxiliary characteristics

In accordance with the principle of legalization of federal statistics, Article 9, para. 1 of the Federal Statistics Law defines the minimum contents of a legal foundation for statistics. As had already been laid down in the former Federal Statistics Law, the legal foundation must determine the survey characteristics, the type of the survey (total enumeration or sample survey), the reference period and date, the period-

icity and the group of respondents (e.g. owners of enterprises or establishments, motor-vehicle owners). In future, the legal foundation will further require a provision concerning the auxiliary characteristics to be used.

The distinction between survey and auxiliary characteristics is a result of the special demands made by the population census judgment on the operation and organization of data collection and processing (Decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, Vol. 65, p. 49). A legal definition of "survey" and "auxiliary" characteristics is now given by Article 10, para. 1 Federal Statistics Law. It provides that survey characteristics are data on personal circumstances and the material situation which are intended for statistical purposes. Auxiliary characteristics, on the other hand, are data required for the technical operation of federal statistics. They may be used for other purposes only if this is permissible under another law or pursuant to para. 2 of Article 10.

The distinction between survey and auxiliary characteristics is of prime importance for safeguarding statistical confidentiality, since the Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that special provisions on their deletion are required for auxiliary characteristics in order to ensure the right of informational self-determination as these characteristics usually are of an identifying nature. The principle of deletion is now laid down in Article 12, para. 1 of the Federal Statistics Law.

2.1.3 Obligation to provide information, statistical confidentiality, obligation of notification, address files

The Basic Law guarantees the individual citizen an inviolable sphere of private life which is protected from any government interference. According to a leading decision of the Federal Constitutional Court²⁾, however, everyone as a citizen belonging to the community has to ac-

²⁾ Decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, Vol. 17, p. 1ff.

cept to a certain extent the need for statistical enquiries concerning his/her own person as a prerequisite for well-planned government action. Where the statistical survey refers only to the behaviour of the individual towards the world outside, the human personality as a rule is not infringed upon within its inviolable sphere of private life. This holds true in any case if the personal data are deprived of their identifying nature by anonymous evaluation.

The Federal Statistics Law of 1980 proceeded from a general obligation of the respondents to provide information. Article 15, para. 1, sentence 1 now stipulates for the first time that in future the statutory provision initiating federal statistics must determine whether and to what extent the survey is to be conducted with or without an obligation to provide information. If such an obligation has been stipulated, Article 15, para. 1, sentence 2 of the Federal Statistics Law further provides that all natural and legal persons under private and public law, associations of persons, public authorities of the Federation and the Laender as well as communities and local authorities shall be liable to answer duly ordered questions. The group of respondents liable to provide information for federal statistics is precisely defined in the legal foundation of the relevant statistical survey. The information must be given truthfully and completely by the respondents (Article 15, para. 3, sentence 1 Federal Statistics Law). Unless otherwise provided, they have to bear the costs accruing from the provision of information. The new Federal Statistics Law also expressly states that it is incumbent on the statistical offices of the Federation and the Laender to set the deadlines for the provision of the requested information.

If the respondents have to complete any survey forms, the answers must be given in the survey forms as prescribed (Article 11, para. 1 Federal Statistics Law). Pursuant to paragraph 4 of this provision, the survey forms must indicate besides the legal foundation of the respective federal statistics also the auxiliary characteristics used for the operation of the statistics.

Article 15, para. 6 of the Federal Statistics Law

introduced a new provision stipulating that objections and actions for rescission brought against the summons to provide information do not have any suspensive effect. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that, in accordance with the mandate of the Law, the results of federal statistics can be provided with the necessary topicality and completeness. For the first time, the Law also includes far-reaching obligations concerning the notification of the respondents on the major elements of the relevant survey and on the rights and duties of the respondents concerned (Article 17 Federal Statistics Law).

Article 13 of the Federal Statistics Law now provides for the maintenance of address files which so far had been part only of individual legal foundations. Such address files are a necessary instrument for both the preparation and operation of statistics. Paragraph 1 of this provision restricts the keeping of address files to economic and environmental statistics conducted at enterprises, establishments and local units for the purpose of preparing, compiling and processing federal statistics. Paragraph 2 then provides a definite list of the survey and auxiliary characteristics which may be used for keeping address files. Beyond the actual wording of Article 13, address files serve as a medium for bringing together all existing economic statistics in order to obtain results in a broader statistical context without any need for additional surveys.

The obligation to provide statistical information, which enables the government to insist on the provision of data on the personal and material situation of the respondents, directly implies the confidentiality of the statistical data. Apart from protecting the individual respondent against the disclosure of his/her personal and material situation, confidentiality is to safeguard the relationship of confidence between the respondents and the statistical offices and to warrant the willingness of the respondents to reply as well as the reliability of the information provided. Therefore, it is a matter of course that the rules of statistical confidentiality also apply in the case of surveys with voluntary response. Due to its high rank, statistical confidentiality

also takes precedence over the statistical offices' obligation to notify and assist the tax and revenue offices as provided in the tax code (Article 16, para. 1, sentence 3 Federal Statistics Law). The traditionally strict observance of statistical confidentiality was acknowledged when the Federal Law on Data Protection (BDSG) was passed. Pursuant to the subsidiary regulations in Article 45, sentence 2, No. 1 of the BDSG, the confidentiality rules of the Federal Statistics Law are taking priority over the provisions of the BDSG.

In its population census judgment (Decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, Vol. 65, p. 50), the Federal Constitutional Court underlined the outstanding importance of warranting statistical confidentiality. According to the Court's decision, statistical confidentiality is indispensable not only for the efficiency of federal statistics, but also for safeguarding the right of informational self-determination. Pursuant to this jurisdiction, the exceptions from statistical confidentiality provided for in the Federal Statistics Law have been further restricted as compared with former law.

Article 16, para. 1 of the Federal Statistics Law stipulates that, as in the past, individual data on personal circumstances or the material situation which were provided for federal statistics must not be disclosed by the incumbents and the persons specially sworn in for public service who are entrusted with the operation of federal statistics. Any exceptions to this rule must explicitly be permitted by a provision of the Federal Statistics Law or the law initiating the respective survey.

According to the Federal Statistics Law there need not be kept secret individual data which have been anonymized in such a way that it is absolutely impossible to reidentify the respondent or the person concerned, if the respondent has approved in writing of the transmission or publication, or if the data have been combined with the individual data of other respondents and can no longer be related to any individual person. There are further exceptions from statistical confidentiality individual data which are relating to public agencies and

were derived from generally accessible sources.

In order to meet practical needs, Article 16, para. 3 of the Federal Statistics Law permits the transmission of individual data by the Federal Statistical Office to the statistical offices of the Laender for the purpose of special evaluations on a regional basis covering the respective survey areas, as well as the exchange of individual data between the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender for the compilation of national accounts.

According to Article 16, para. 4 Federal Statistics Law, the transmission of tables containing statistical results to supreme federal or Laender authorities in order to provide figures to legislative bodies or for planning purposes is permissible, too, if there are table cells showing information for just one case. However, this possibility does not apply to the regulation of individual cases and is restricted insofar as the legal provision initiating the federal statistics must permit the communication of individual data to supreme federal and Laender authorities.

Article 16, para. 5 of the Federal Statistics Law provides that individual data may be transmitted for exclusively statistical purposes to agencies of communities and local authorities responsible for the accomplishment of statistical tasks, provided that the transmission has been authorized by a law initiating a federal statistics which determines both the kind and the scope of the data to be transmitted. It must however be guaranteed by Land legislation that these agencies are separate from other communal administrative agencies and that statistical confidentiality is protected by the organization and procedure adopted.

There have always been endeavours to supply to a limited extent data to science and other agencies for their own evaluations, provided that data protection is warranted. Due to the increasing possibilities of deanonymization, it has so far been very difficult to achieve this objective. Therefore, Article 16, para. 6 of the Federal Statistics Law provides that data may

be disclosed to science or other institutions entrusted with the task of independent scientific research if, although deanonimization cannot be excluded entirely, the allocation of the data to the respondents would be possible for the recipient only by employing an unreasonable amount of time, expenses and effort (de facto anonymity).

Unless provided for by the Federal Statistics Law itself (cf. paras. 2, 3 and 4), any further exceptions to statistical confidentiality must expressly be permitted by a special statutory provision. When passing a statutory provision initiating federal statistics, the legislator thus has to decide explicitly and definitely whether an exception to the rule of statistical confidentiality shall be made. There must also be considered the obligations imposed by the Federal Constitutional Court in the population census judgment. They include in particular the principle of a strict separation of statistics from administrative processes, which means that the organization and the procedures used by the data recipients must guarantee statistical confidentiality to the same extent as inside the statistical offices.

To ensure that the individual data transmitted are used only for the intended purposes, that confidentiality is maintained and that the supervising rights of data protection commissioners are guaranteed, additional provisions have been included in three other paragraphs of the Federal Statistics Law.

2.1.4 Penalties and fines

The strict observance of statistical confidentiality is ensured by the fact that the unauthorized disclosure of individual statistical data by the incumbents entrusted with the operation of federal statistics or by the persons specially sworn in for public service is a punishable act. Pursuant to Article 203 of the Penal Code, a violation of confidentiality is liable to a fine or to imprisonment of up to two years. So far, there have been no criminal proceedings for violations of confidentiality. This can be considered

as indicative of the fact that the statistical offices are strictly and completely abiding by their obligation of confidentiality. The new Federal Statistics Law now also provides for penalties in the case of violations of the prohibition of re-identification.

Under penalty of imprisonment of up to one year it is prohibited for everyone to wilfully match individual data from federal statistics in order to establish a reference to persons, enterprises, establishments or local units, even if the knowledge of the individual data is only coincidental. Contrary to violations of confidentiality, which are criminal offences, the violation of the obligation to provide information is considered an irregularity (Article 23 Federal Statistics Law) which may be punishable according to the provisions of the Law on Irregularities. The provision on fines is essentially the same as under the former law. It has been extended only by a regulation stipulating that it is also an irregularity if the answers in the survey documents are wilfully not provided in the prescribed form (Article 23, para. 2 Federal Statistics Law). Pursuant to Article 24, the prosecution and punishment of irregularities in the case of centrally compiled federal statistics has been entrusted to the Federal Statistical Office.

Irregularity proceedings are the last and ultimate measure to firmly remind tardy respondents of their obligations. This procedure of the statistical offices has proved to be expedient and in connection with continuous information work contributed towards the timely termination of the surveys due to the high rate of response.

2.2 Statistics for the purposes of the European Communities

According to the relevant treaties, the European Communities (European Economic Community, European Atomic Energy Community, European Coal and Steel Community) are empowered to require information of the member countries on such facts which are of impor-

tance for the measures they intend to take³⁾. This involves also the provision of statistical material, which inside the European Communities (EC) has been entrusted to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC). To a large extent the SOEC is drawing upon data which have already been compiled for national purposes. In order to improve the comparability, these basic data frequently have to be converted to other definitions, groupings, etc. However, this "harmonization" of already existing national statistics is not always sufficient to meet the information requirements of the Communities. Therefore, the European Communities are increasingly making use of their possibility of supranational legislation in the form of regulations, directives and decisions.

Regulations of the EC have immediate lawful effect in the member countries and rank before the provisions of national rules of law, while the implementation of the measures laid down in directives and decisions is subject to national law.

The regulations of the European Communities initiating statistics have so far been limited to the contents and operation of these statistics. It is however left to national authorities to decide on the prosecution and punishment of violations of the obligation to provide information and of confidentiality.

According to Article 18 of the Federal Statistics Law, the provisions of this Law apply also to statistical surveys initiated in acts of law of the EC with immediate lawful effect, unless otherwise provided in such acts of law. It must however be noted in this connection that insofar as the characteristics of the surveys initiated with immediate lawful effect by legislative acts of the European Communities do not correspond to, or are not equated with, the characteristics of a federal statistics, the provision of information is voluntary unless the legislative acts of the EC explicitly stipulate an obligation to provide information (Article 18, para. 2 Federal Statistics Law).

³⁾ See Article 213 of the Treaty on the Foundation of the European Economic Community of 25 March 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, pp. 753, 766); Article 47, para. 1 of the Treaty on the Foundation of the European Coal and Steel Community of 18 April 1951 (Bundesgesetzblatt 1952 II, p. 455) and Article 187 of the Treaty on the Foundation of the European Atomic Energy Community of 25 March 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, pp. 753, 1018).

3 Tasks and Objectives of Federal Statistics

3.1 Scope and variety of tasks

As has already been mentioned, there are great and still growing information needs of parliament, government, administration, economy, science and research, as well as of the general public in all the highly industrialized countries with their worldwide interdependencies. These bodies are therefore dependent on the systematic collection and provision of all kinds of information. This material is needed both for answering individual questions and for clarifying overall interrelationships.

One of the most versatile sources of information for these purposes are official statistics. Their results are indispensable for

- the observation and assessment of the social, economic and ecological interrelationships and developments,
- rational objectives as well as the preparation of planning operations, decision-taking and other measures,
- monitoring the impact of such measures.

It is imperative that statistics not only present the facts and problems as such, but also show their dimensions. On account of the multi-layered aspects of the questions and the rapidly changing problems, the supply of statistical information must be comprehensive as well as differentiated. It shall be continuously available, but also permit flexible adjustment to new requirements. Greater demands are also made on the quality of the results, and in this respect, too, federal statistics are faced with competing obligations: They shall be orientated towards specific problems, but also be comparable and of multiple use; they shall be available as early as possible, but also be sufficiently reliable. Last but not least, it is expected that the presentation of the results should be tailored to the requirements of the users.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, most of the

officially compiled statistics are, as was already mentioned, federal statistics. The initiators and principal users of federal statistics are the legislative bodies of the Federation or, respectively, the Federal Government, and within the Federal Government, though to differing degrees, virtually all the ministries. For a particularly large part of the statistics the arrangements are centrally handled by the Federal Ministry of Economics.

The results of many statistics are however not only being used by the ministry signing responsible, but also by numerous other ministries. This applies for instance to the data of the population and occupation censuses and the census of non-agricultural local units, the continuous population statistics and the employment statistics, the economic indicators, the price indices, national accounts, etc. While statistics in former times were often compiled for definitive administrative purposes only and thus had limited objectives, the majority of today's statistics are compiled for a variety of purposes. This is explained by the fact that more systematically than in the past, the planning is done on a scale covering extensive spheres, and individual statistical efforts are also seen in the larger context.

Federal statistics are however not used only by federal authorities, but also to a considerable extent by the Laender and the communities. They both have a strong interest in seeing their wishes being realized in federal statistics and have ways and means of accomplishing this. This is particularly true in the case of the Laender which, according to the Federal Statistics Law, are entitled to have their information needs taken into consideration when the individual statistics are initiated, because they are executing the major part of the federal statistics as matters of their own concern and thus have to bear the costs.

Quite considerable demands are also made by the supranational and international organiza-

tions, especially the European Communities, which have authority to initiate statistics themselves, a privilege which in part is of direct effect in the member countries. In addition to the introduction of new statistics, it is the harmonization of existing national statistics which plays an important role in this connection (see Chapter 7).

A modern state such as the Federal Republic of Germany also considers it as its duty to satisfy to a sufficient degree the information needs of all groups of society, including the social and economic organizations (political parties, employers' representatives and trade unions, business associations, chambers of industry and commerce, etc.) which participate in the formation of political intent. The same can also be said – in the interest of a well-functioning market economy – for many informational concerns of the economy itself. Thus, the scope of production and foreign trade statistics, for instance, is not least of all being determined by the wishes of the enterprises and their associations.

Likewise, federal statistics provide information to science. They often supply the basic material for research in the fields of demographic, social and economic sciences as well as public finance. They therefore must also make allowance for their needs. In some spheres, the contacts between official statistics and science are for this reason particularly close. The fact that the Advisory Committee has since 1980 included two representatives of the institutions of higher education led to closer contacts between theory and the practical application of statistics, on the one hand, and between statistics and the social and economic sciences, on the other.

In the Federal Statistics Law of 1987 and its official motivation, the information needs of the great number of heterogeneously composed groups of users of statistical data have explicitly been acknowledged and an appropriate consideration has been pledged. Notwithstanding the resulting considerable and in part diverging demands upon the statistical work programme, it is the legislator's view that a

far-reaching concentration of the demands on federal statistics will be conducive to a meaningful coordination of the users' wishes and their economical fulfillment. It is for this reason, too, that federal statistics are bound to the principles of neutrality, objectivity and scientific independence. This will guarantee that the users of statistics can for analyses and negotiations to a large extent proceed from the same data material. This has worked very well on many occasions and contributes to putting economic and socio-political discussions on an objective basis.

The scope and variety of the tasks to be performed by official statistics or the Federal Statistical Office, respectively, correspond to the great number of users and purposes of application. Since the programme of official statistics is continuously being adapted to new and changing ranges of questions, it has steadily increased in scope and depth of differentiation over the years, but was also adjusted several times. Federal statistics today offer a wealth of data from almost all fields of life and activity accessible to quantitative coverage and thus, with the exception of a few difficult-to-close gaps, permit a comprehensive observation of the social and economic situation, as well as of its trends and structural changes.

To sum up, it may be said that the primary importance of official statistics consists in that they provide a reliable common data basis to many users, thereby contributing to the accomplishment of various tasks by all forces of society. They achieve this aim by supplying objective, neutral and generally acceptable factual information founded on expedient and scientifically recognized methods.

3.2 Development of an overall statistical picture

According to the statistical work programme, official statistics do not only have the task of providing statistical figures for specific purposes, but also of establishing – over and above the individual surveys – a well-founded

and harmonized system for the overall presentation of the social, economic and ecological situation and its structures, developments and interrelationships. To this end, the various statistics have to be coordinated to the best possible extent under material and regional aspects as well as in point of time, and the results have to be made available in problem and/or subject-matter related summary form and to be further processed – as far as possible – to consistent overall presentations. The further development will be aimed at closing still existing gaps in this overall picture in the most efficient way possible.

The endeavours for a coordination are principally orientated towards a comprehensive adjustment of the branches of survey, tabulation units, topics and characteristics, definitions, classifications and other groupings, allocation principles, periodicities, etc. Efforts are also made to arrive at more precise definitions with regard to the topics to be analysed, to better adjust the question and tabulation programmes to the needs of all users as well as with regard to the ability of the respondents to reply.

As far as the coordination in point of time is concerned, the governing consideration is to interlock the regularly recurring statistics of short-term or yearly periodicity with the enumerations performed at longer-term intervals. By doing so, the data derived from continuous statistics, which present a picture of the short-term economic trends and developments as well as of the population movement, are regularly supplemented by structural data. An extensive revision which, among other things, takes this basic concept into account was carried through in major economic sectors in the last few years. Reference should be made in particular to the reform of agricultural statistics, statistics of production industries and statistics relating to the hotel and restaurant industry.

In view of the prevailing demand for regionalized data, the coordination of the statistical programme with regard to regional aspects continuously gains in importance. In addition to the demands submitted by the

Laender and the communities, it is above all the interest of the Federation in a regionally detailed breakdown of data for administrative and non-administrative geographical units which has increased. Wherever it may seem feasible, the Federal Statistical Office endeavours to meet these requirements.

The limitations to coordination possibilities especially arise from the fact that many statistics connected with administrative processes are governed, as far as the topics to be covered are concerned, by pre-existing legal definitions (e.g. of tax law, labour law, etc.). Since official statistics cannot ignore these pre-set definitions, the Office often can only, for the purpose of improving the envisioned combinability of data derived from various statistics, take recourse to the expedient of reducing or obviating the deviations between the existing definitions and the conceptions desired under aspects of national economy by making conversions, reclassifications or reestimations. For a long time already, estimation methods have thus been successfully used in national accounts (incl. the setting up of input-output tables). For these compilations, the results of nearly all statistics – in particular economic statistics – are drawn upon, adapted and supplemented in order to fit in with the conceptual definitions and delimitations desired.

Conversions and reclassifications are for the most part also necessary where combinable material is to be made available for the analysis of other major sets of problems. The interlocking planning in the most varied fields makes it necessary to provide – from a great number of statistical sources – material in a problem as well as demand-orientated form. This entails increased demands on the flexibility in the data supply which, in addition to the earlier mentioned conversions, may also require the special processing of the individual data concerned. Over the last few years, the Federal Statistical Office has published a number of cross-section publications for some larger sets of problems (see Section 5.1). An important contribution to a user-orientated presentation is also provided by the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND),

which, upon call, will supply the voluminous information material of official statistics in any desired combination (see Section 5.2).

As examples of the further processing of statistical results into comprehensive overall presentations should in particular be mentioned the national accounts including the input-output tables, the financial accounts and the capital stock computations. The system of national accounts at the same time has proved its usefulness as a general frame of orientation for shaping and further developing the programme of official statistics as well as for the mutual adjustment of the individual statistical surveys. The presentation of the economic process in its interdependence between goods production and utilization, the generation, distribution and disposition of income as well as the formation of wealth and the means of financing it, reveals gaps and deficiencies in the data supply of statistics with particular clarity. This yields important approach patterns for the further development and complementation of the programme of federal statistics.

The same importance attaches to the framework developed by the United Nations for the coordination and integration of demographic and social statistics. However, the initial conditions for setting up in this sphere, too, an integrated system comparable to that of national accounts are less favourable, the reason being that no comprehensive, generally accepted theory so far exists with regard to the population and its social development which could serve as a guide for the elaboration of this system. Greater practical importance is therefore attached to the establishment of a system of social indicators initiated primarily by international organizations. Their objective is to give as extensive an overall view of the social situation and the living conditions of the population as possible.

Efforts to fill the existing gaps and to proceed with the further development of the programme of federal statistics in an expedient manner are especially advanced by the improved possibilities of using administrative rec-

ords and address files (see Section 4.2). To the extent that the data required by official statistics are in any case available from public administration in a form which meets the methodological and technical requirements of official statistics, it has always been the practice to dispense with expensive original surveys and instead take recourse to these records as secondary statistics. As a consequence of the stepped-up changeover from manual collection methods to the machine-orientated handling of administrative processes, the conditions for collecting secondary statistics have been further improved since the early seventies. In this connection, one must not forget however that all requirements of the legislation relating to data protection must be fully observed.

As an example of the possibilities, but also of the limits of using administrative records, should be mentioned the establishment of continuous statistics on persons employed subject to compulsory social insurance contributions, which are based on the introduction of the new report procedure for social insurance and the linkage of data between the social insurance carriers and the Federal Institute for Employment. The data derived from this source have considerably improved the database relating to persons engaged. Due to the fact, however, that these statistics cover only those employees who are subject to compulsory social insurance contributions, it is necessary to draw upon complementary material from other surveys in order to obtain an overall view of the persons engaged.

The increasing utilization of electronic data processing equipment to an ever growing extent necessitates the transition from verbal designations to numbers. As far as official statistics are concerned, where strict observation of confidentiality is obligatory, this development is already being taken into account by the utilization of internal numbers and the maintenance of card or data files for various economic statistics, especially in the sphere of agricultural statistics by the utilization of registers of holdings and, as far as statistics of production industries are concerned, by the maintenance

of a data file for enterprises and local units (see Section 4.2).

For the further development of the overall statistical picture, the essential aspect has always been to adjust to each other the concerns of the various groups which participate and have an interest in official statistics. The institutional prerequisites for a coordination at the national level have already been set forth in the section "Organization of Federal Statistics". In brief, it should be repeated that the various "users", "producers" and "suppliers" of official statistics, both within the Advisory Committee and its bodies (expert committees, working parties, meetings of experts incl. representatives of the statistical offices of the Laender) as well as in departmental consultations or meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics and the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics, respectively, engage in deliberations on the programme of official statistics as well as on relevant methodological questions and those dealing with collection techniques. In addition, there exist numerous contacts with other national bodies.

3.3 The individual spheres of work

The development of the work programme of official statistics after 1945 may be subdivided into the following phases: Up to about the mid-sixties, the main objective was to gradually detach the statistical programme from the special administrative purposes of reconstruction, which had been of prime importance in the first few years, and to further develop it in order to establish a general informational infrastructure for state, society and economy. The main impetus emanated from the work undertaken for drawing up national accounts, which clearly revealed the gaps existing in the material available.

Due to demands for an extension of the instruments of economic policy, as they were reflected, for instance, in the Law on Stability

and Growth of 1967, there were up to about the mid-seventies growing tendencies which necessitated to an increasing extent projections and forecasts and thus also a continuous statistical observation of economic growth, employment, income, etc. At the same time, growing demands were made on regional statistics, for example in connection with the joint task "Improvement of the regional economic structure" or the regional planning programmes of the Federation and the Laender. The efforts made towards providing an overall picture and presenting interrelationships were not confined to the sphere of economic statistics, but related also to other statistical subject fields such as education and social security. They found expression in numerous statistical skeleton laws in which the traditional partial statistics were coordinated more efficiently and adjusted to new requirements. Increasing demands on the programme of federal statistics also resulted from continuous endeavours towards international integration and the relevant harmonization activities of international and supranational organizations, in particular of the European Communities.

Since about the mid-seventies, the development of the statistical work programme has been influenced to a growing extent by aspects of consolidation. Additional statistical information required for solving urgent problems in most cases could be provided only if other statistics were dispensed with or conversions and estimations of the available data were made as a makeshift solution. Budget cuts and the increasingly critical attitude of the population and the economy towards administration resulted in unfavourable framework conditions for the further development of federal statistics. Under these circumstances and in view of the impending major changes of society, economy and technology, it will be of great importance to develop in the years to come a programme of federal statistics which meets current demands, so as to enable official statistics to continue functioning as a general infrastructure and service facility.

The following sections provide an outline of the present position and future trends of the work

undertaken in the individual subject fields of the statistical programme. National accounts will only briefly be mentioned since they are dealt with in greater detail in Section 3.4.

3.3.1 Population and employment statistics

The system of population statistics, which includes continuous statistics of vital events, the current updating of the number of population and the annual microcensus surveys, is based on the population censuses conducted at longer intervals. The 1987 Census of Population, Occupation, Buildings and Housing, which is linked to a Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, provides for the first time since 1970 the urgently required basic data on the number of the population, its composition by demographic and social characteristics and its regional distribution. At the international level, there is a tendency towards utilizing for future surveys of this kind to an increasing extent the available registers of population, provided that these registers meet the quality standards set to official statistics.

The microcensus which has been conducted since 1957 presents at annual intervals major trends of population and employment. At one to three years' intervals it provides additional findings on, inter alia, occupational conditions, education/training and further education/training, housing and health as well as holiday and recreation trips. In order to find out whether it would be possible for future microcensuses to entirely or in part dispense with the legal obligation to provide information, extensive test surveys were carried out on a voluntary basis in the years 1985 to 1987. Early in 1988, the Federal Government reported to the German Bundestag on the experience acquired with these surveys.

For purposes of the current updating of the number of population, the statistics of vital events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and the migration statistics (arrivals and departures) are drawn upon; in future this will apply to

the statistics of naturalizations as well. In addition to a permanent observation of changes in the number and structure of the population as well as in its regional distribution, these statistics also provide the bases for table computations (mortality and nuptiality tables as well as tables on persons engaged), for population projections and relevant model computations. There are indications that with increasing automation of the population registers and their improvement in terms of quality it will be rather easy in future to cover data on the number and structure of the population, on vital events and on regional population movements also in a detailed spatial breakdown. The statistics on foreigners compiled from the Central Register of Foreigners represent an important supplement to the instruments of population statistics.

Social and economic policy aspects of economic activity are recorded by the system of federal statistics which has a dual structure: on the one hand, data are collected from individual persons (concept of economic activity) and on the other hand, the number of employees is covered via the establishments (employment concept). These two approaches are linked by the statistics on persons employed which record data for about three quarters of the labour force from the integrated reporting system for health, old age and unemployment insurance. The special significance of these statistics for the observation of the labour market is due to the possibility of monitoring the employment situation over the whole year since the data are covered quarterly in a detailed economic breakdown. Apart from information on personal, insurance-related and economic characteristics of the persons engaged subject to social insurance contributions, annual figures have been available since the late seventies on remuneration and duration of employment. Comprehensive results on economic activity and its long-term changes are available from the Census of Occupation which was linked to the 1987 Population Census. This census is the only survey which presents data on all economically active persons (persons engaged and unemployed) in a detailed material and regional breakdown accord-

ing to their place of residence, supplemented by data from investigations of the social structure of the labour force. The Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units covering as a framework survey all sectors of the economy (with the exception of agriculture), which was performed at the same time, provides on the other hand data on cases of employment (i.e. persons with more than one employment are counted several times) also with a high degree of material and regional detail according to the place of work.

Insights into the employment situation in individual sectors of the economy are provided by short-term sectoral statistics. Mainly on the basis of sample surveys and in part subject to cut-off limits excluding smaller enterprises and establishments, these statistics supply monthly or quarterly data on the persons engaged in the respective sectors of the economy. Information of this kind is furthermore provided by the sectoral enumerations conducted at larger intervals, such as the census of handicrafts, the census of distribution or the census of agriculture.

At annual intervals, data on economic activity, including self-employed persons, family helpers, officials and persons engaged who are not subject to social insurance contributions, as well as data on unemployment are available from the microcensus. The highly variable question programme covers, inter alia, information on occupation, characteristics of education/training and further education/training, data on changes of the place of work and of occupation as well as on working time organization. Important references to the social aspects of economic activity and unemployment are derived from the presentation of microcensus results in relation to households and families. The annual labour force sample surveys of the European Communities are regularly made part of the microcensus. Detailed information on the public service is available from the relevant personnel statistics.

The statistics on persons employed, the sectoral statistics and the microcensus together

provide the basis for estimates of the overall economic volume of work and of the number of economically active persons. These latter estimates, which were first made in 1986, are issued monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and yearly in an analysis by branch of economic activity and status in occupation. Efforts are presently being made to extend the data offered by these estimates with respect to material and regional aspects. There are endeavours also at the international level (International Labour Office ILO) to set up and develop overall labour force accounts.

The administrative statistics compiled by the labour administration (statistics of unemployed, placements, short-time workers and vacancies unfilled) complement the statistical data available for reports on the labour market.

3.3.2 Statistics on the economy and its sectors

The systematic concept was most extensively followed in the sphere of economic statistics. For a long time already, there have thus been existing systems of surveys conducted continuously or at several years' intervals in agriculture, production industries, commerce, the hotel and restaurant industry, tourism, transport and communications. These systems have been adjusted to each other with regard to content and periodicity. Endeavours are presently being made to improve the supply of data on services. The overall framework for the design of the individual survey programmes and for the harmonization of the various statistics is provided by the national accounts (see Section 3.4).

The bulk of information generally is derived from the annual surveys which as a source of important structural data supply figures, inter alia, on net production values and gross profits, the composition of goods received and of the goods sold as well as other significant data relating to the structure of enterprises and establishments. The annual surveys are supplemented by monthly and/or quarterly surveys

which serve in particular the purpose of a continuous observation of economic trends. As major economic indicators are available, among others, data on employment, turnover, total gross wages and salaries, production and price indices as well as in partial spheres on incoming orders and orders at hand. For a comprehensive presentation of the economic situation with a high degree of regional and material detail and as an expansion and sampling frame for the various partial and representative surveys, sectoral surveys conducted at larger intervals remain indispensable. As a skeleton survey, the census of non-agricultural local units finally permits an extensive stocktaking of the entire economy with the exception of agriculture. The 1987 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units will provide an overview of the number and size of local units and enterprises with considerable material and regional detail, including also those sectors for which continuous statistics are not available. As examples of other surveys involving more than one sector there may be cited the turnover tax statistics, the statistics on standard values, the balance sheet statistics, the cost structure statistics and the statistics on insolvencies.

As far as the various sets of topics in economic statistics are concerned, the most comprehensive information is available on production processes and their results, with particular emphasis on output and turnover. Considerable improvements have been achieved over the past few years with respect to the recording of input data, such as figures on materials and goods received, materials consumed and goods used as well as on other intermediate consumption, which so far has been lagging behind against the coverage of output data. The statistical investigation of the bases of production however is still affected by substantial deficiencies. As far as the institutions are concerned, the collection of data on enterprises and kind-of-activity units, which are gaining in importance as the diversification of the production programmes increases, could indeed be improved, whereas, considering the far-reaching process of economic concentration, information is still lacking on mergers. The material available on labour as a factor of pro-

duction needs to be supplemented especially by data on the hours worked and the volume of work, respectively. For the production factor capital, data are available on capital expenditure in various sub-sectors. Likewise, data on the operating results of enterprises and establishments, capital assets, the structure of fixed assets and capital, financing operations and the like are available only for partial sectors of the economy.

In the following, an outline will be given of the basic features of the further development of statistics in individual sectors of the economy as well as of those statistics which cover larger parts of the economy, such as foreign trade statistics, price statistics and environmental statistics.

For the sector of agriculture, the data collected within the scope of the surveys on land use, the general livestock censuses and the statistics on labour in agriculture are brought together on the basis of individual holdings and supplemented by characteristics relating to socio-economic aspects, bookkeeping, tenure, the sources of income and subsistence, etc. The Law on Agricultural Statistics of 15 March 1989 also provides for an inclusion of the censuses of agriculture in this conceptual framework. The next census of agriculture has been scheduled for 1991. These statistics on holdings and labour are complemented by a harmonized system of statistics on agricultural production and stocks.

The survey of areas, which is an independent part of the statistics on land use, will be conducted in 1989 for the first time in an extended form. In addition to the actual type of use, the areas will also be covered according to the type of use planned. In order to meet the increasing need for topical data on land use in a detailed regional breakdown, official statistics have been working on the establishment of a Statistical Information System on Land Use (STABIS) which is to be based on the interpretation of aerial photographs. As part of a pilot study, a concept for realizing this project on the national level is presently being prepared.

After its reorganization in 1975, the system of statistics on production industries has contributed, among others, to an adjustment and harmonization of the contents, the group of respondents and the periodicity of various surveys. There is no other sector of the economy with nearly as elaborate and differentiated a system of statistics. This can essentially be attributed to the register of production industries which has proved to be an extraordinarily successful instrument of rationalization for the preparation, operation, processing and evaluation of the statistics and furthermore offers various possibilities of conducting independent investigations. It was also possible to entirely dispense with some surveys so as to disburden the respondents in the economy. Since 1980, data on kind-of-activity units thus have no longer been collected directly but were obtained by matching and estimation methods. Continuing consistently the reorganization concept for production statistics, no independent census was conducted in 1985. The required data were obtained, instead, by matching available information and supplementary estimates.

Major new demands concern, among others, an extension of production statistics by data on product or production-related services, the recording of capital expenditure according to the user concept besides the owner concept, the improvement of the statistics on building activity by separately presenting data on modernization activities and the further development of energy statistics.

After the reform of the statistics on building activity was brought to a close in 1982, the main emphasis of the work has been on a more intensive and detailed evaluation of the statistics, among others, concerning construction work at completed buildings and regional statistical analyses. New demands will be forthcoming with respect to heating systems, thermal insulation measures and biological building materials. Figures on work completed in social residential construction have been available since 1985 from the statistics on the financing of residential construction. At the present time, there are first deliberations

on substantiating by means of a 1%-housing sample survey the basic data obtained from the 1987 Census of Buildings and Housing on the structure of the housing stock, on housing supply and the housing markets.

The census of handicrafts and the short-term surveys based on it are also to form a coherent system in future. This is to be provided for by a planned skeleton law on handicraft statistics which – for the first time since 1977 – will also initiate a new census of handicrafts to be conducted in 1990. In addition to providing a general overview of the number of handicraft establishments in a detailed systematic and regional analysis – as a basis for the subsequent quarterly sample surveys – it is also supposed to reveal the long-term structural and organizational trends in handicrafts.

As regards commerce and the hotel and restaurant industry, the 1985 Census of Distribution again supplied structural data for the entire sector with a high degree of detail as well as a new sampling frame for sample surveys in the individual partial spheres. By means of the data derived from the census of distribution, there was furthermore conducted a special investigation on concentration trends in retail trade. The supplementary survey of the hotel and restaurant industry scheduled for 1987 was postponed for one year so that it can be linked again to the former annual surveys in this field which are now conducted only at two years' intervals.

In view of the growing importance and the emergence of completely new types of tourism, increased efforts were made to better adjust the existing tourism statistics to actual requirements and to further develop them to an overall system of tourism statistics. This seems to be of particular urgency because the supply of information in this field has even deteriorated over the past few years because small-scale establishments are no longer covered by accommodation statistics, the obligation to provide information has been dispensed with and the collection of data on holiday and recreation trips as part of the microcensus was abandoned.

Running parallel with the above activities are endeavours to establish a comprehensive and harmonized system of topical information on services, which for some years now have come to the fore on account of their growing significance for the labour market and their key role for international competitiveness. There are plans to cover by sample surveys in particular business services, such as data processing, software development, leasing, management consultancy, etc. The surveys on the cost structure will also be continuously extended to include further branches of services in addition to the spheres they have covered for quite some time already as well as to the non-medical practitioners, business and management consultants who were first covered in 1987.

As far as transport statistics are concerned, it is intended to combine the formerly separate legal foundations for merchant shipping and inland waterways transport in order to closely organize the surveys and to adjust them to current information needs. The planned enterprise statistics for merchant shipping will yield major structural benchmark data for enterprises in this field. For several years already, there have also been ascertained by way of estimation data on the structure and volume of transports of dangerous goods. It is further envisaged to draw upon foreign trade and production data, which offer a more detailed analysis according to commodities, for the presentation of transport statistics. An amendment of the relevant legal foundation is also planned for the statistics on road traffic accidents, inter alia, with a view to providing by an individual law for the transmission of data for purposes of accident research. There are also first deliberations with a view to further developing the statistics on road passenger transport.

In foreign trade statistics, the introduction of the EC single document on 1 January 1988, which replaces the former declaration forms in commodity trade, entailed far-reaching changes concerning methodology, classification and declaration techniques. Deliberations are in progress on a fundamental conceptual reorganization of the statistics on

foreign trade with EC member states, which will be unavoidable due to the establishment of the single European market in 1992.

The system of price statistics provides well-founded and detailed price indices for the main sectors and stages of the economy. Due to the limited capacity of the statistical offices, it will probably not be possible to close within a reasonable time the gaps still existing for instance with respect to price indices for commodity transport or services. It is mainly for practical reasons that, with the exception of import prices and rents, price statistics are usually based upon selling prices, as it is much easier to continuously obtain comparable and precise information on prices from sellers than from purchasers.

The activities in view of improving price statistics are at present primarily aimed at accelerating the new calculation of price indices which, pursuant to international recommendations, is made every five years. Emphasis is also on improving the rent index, inter alia by considering additional types of dwellings, while excluding changes in housing quality, and on extended new calculations of purchasing power parities for the purpose of remunerating Germans working abroad. The capacities are however not sufficient for calculating more frequently purchasing power parities for general purposes or for thoroughly improving the information available on regional price differences in the Federal Republic. Regional price comparisons for the Federal Republic have so far been made only as part of international comparisons of purchasing power, the latest of which was made in 1978. For preparing a survey on EC purchasing power parities in 1990, a new comparison of consumer prices including about 30 cities has been scheduled for the late eighties.

Since the limits of coverage as provided for by law do not permit any further extension of the statistical surveys on prices, but are impeding the further methodological development, an amendment of the Law on Price Statistics has been envisaged which is, among others, also to take account of information needs concerning

consumer price comparisons between individual municipalities.

Within the sphere of environmental statistics, a balance of waste matters was drawn up for the Federal Republic of Germany for the first time in 1985, and a stocktaking was made of all the data available on German forests. In view of the increasing importance of environmental protection and environmental policy and in order to meet the growing demands made on these statistics, greater efforts are currently being made to prepare further building blocks for environmental statistics and assemble them in an overall system. Existing surveys relating to the economy in general, social affairs and individual areas will have to be adapted to ecologically relevant questions, and the national accounts will be extended by a satellite system on the environment. The Law on Environmental Statistics will also be amended to include information on nature conservation as well as statistics on air pollution and on the industry producing environmental protection goods. In order to reduce the burden on the respondents to the greatest possible extent, administrative records will be evaluated statistically wherever possible.

3.3.3 Statistics on the public sector, education and public health

On the basis of a graduated and complementary reporting system, finance statistics provide a good insight into public budget operations. They comprise the budgets of the Federation, the Laender, communities and local authorities, the institutions of social insurance and supplementary insurance schemes, the Federal Institute for Employment and administrative associations. They also include the scientific institutions primarily financed by subsidies, and public hospitals. The statistics on financial planning provide an outline of prospective public budget trends over the next five years. The quarterly statistics of cash in hand permit the short-term observation of major items of revenue and expenditure. The core of finance statistics are the statistics of annual ac-

counts comprising data in a detailed material and regional breakdown which provide a wealth of information on the use of public funds according to types and purposes. The comprehensive material, which also reflects the budgetary interrelationships, enables flexible evaluations under differing aspects. Various classifications are drawn upon for the analysis of the results of finance statistics. The traditional classification according to budgetary relationships is supplemented by financial and macroeconomic data which permit to show the public budgets as part of the entire national economy and to analyse their correlations with other sectors. The current observation of public expenditure and income is further supplemented by statistical information on the volume and development of public debts in a breakdown by types of debts, terms and maturities. A system of financial code numbers has been developed for better exploiting the available data.

Finance statistics in a broader sense also include statistics on personnel in public service which cover annually the number of active staff and of pensioners, while recording staff fluctuations at larger intervals. These statistics which provide an important basis for personnel planning and remuneration schemes of public service cover the same reporting agencies as finance statistics, but additionally include as special funds the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration.

Information on the main source of revenue of the Federation, the Laender and communities is supplied by the tax statistics. They include the statistics on the tax budget which, on the basis of the cash tax revenue, provide a summary picture of the yield of all types of taxes and of their distribution within the revenue sharing system. Information on the structure and functioning of the tax system is derived from the statistics on turnover, income and property tax conducted at two or three years' intervals, respectively, which furnish detailed figures on the volume and allocation of tax revenue, the impact of taxation and tax benefits. In addition to these important results required for financial and fiscal policies, tax statistics also provide an

insight into general economic and social facts and relationships. This applies in particular to the analysis of turnover by branches of economic activity or of income and assets by size classes and types. The volume of the consumption of mineral oil as well as of selected types of food, beverages and tobacco can be seen from the various excise duty statistics. Information on the revenue of the communities from tax on land and buildings and from commercial tax as well as on their share in income tax can be derived from the comparison of taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax, which also presents figures on the tax raising capacity of municipalities.

The educational statistics concentrate on the recording of data on schools, universities and other training facilities. There exists for all types of schools a uniform reporting programme of school statistics, which are subject to Land legislation. It covers data on schools, classes, pupils, school leavers, teachers and lessons, analysed under various aspects. The apprentices at company training facilities, the examinations they passed, the teaching staff and the vocational advisers are covered by the statistics on vocational education, the results of which are also included in the annual reports on vocational training issued by the Federal Government. The transfer of the administrative statistics formerly compiled by the chambers of industry and commerce and of handicrafts to the sphere of competence of official statistics was concluded in 1984, and the supply of data from the various fields of vocational training could largely be harmonized. The university statistics comprise detailed information on pupils intending to take up studies, students, examinations passed, habilitations, personnel at institutions of higher education, rooms available and university finance in a breakdown by institutions of higher education, fields of study and personal characteristics of the persons covered. As individualized statistics, the statistics on students and on examinations offer manifold possibilities of evaluation, in particular with regard to presenting information on the progress of studies. Payments made pursuant to the Federal Law on the Promotion of General and Vocational Education are also

recorded regularly. A comprehensive insight into the level of education of the entire population and the interrelationships between education/vocational training and economic activity is provided by the 1987 Population Census. Every second year, the microcensus also includes questions on education and vocational training in order to keep the major census results up to date. The overall system of educational statistics still is affected by shortcomings mainly in the field of further education where not only the legal foundations, but also the organizational prerequisites for the data collection are lacking. Particular efforts are therefore being made to improve the supply of information in this educational sphere.

The annual press statistics inform about the great wealth of data available on the press system as well as the structure and economic situation of enterprises publishing newspapers or periodicals. On the broad sphere of culture, however, only insufficient information is available so far from figures derived from official and non-official sources. An improvement of these statistics, which are subject to the regulations of the law of the Laender, will presumably be achieved only in the long run.

The statistics on the administration of justice on the one hand provide information on the work of public prosecutors and courts (civil and criminal courts, labour courts, social courts, administrative and financial courts) and on the other hand on offenders. Detailed figures on persons brought to trial and sentenced by types of offence and of punishment are recorded by the criminal statistics of the courts. Information is also available on the execution of sentences and on probation.

In view of the growing importance of questions of health policy under aspects of both health care for the population and the development of the costs of medical services, increased efforts are being undertaken to develop the statistical tools available in the field of public health. Important aspects of the health situation of the population are revealed by the statistics on communicable diseases, the causes of death statistics and the abortion sta-

tistics. Information on the provision of medical services and supplies to the population is offered in particular by the hospital statistics which in future are to provide more detailed data on a uniform national basis. This applies also to data on the costs of hospital care and on diagnoses. The statistics on public health occupations inform on medical services available, but there are major gaps concerning self-employed non-medical staff. Data on cases of diseases, accidental injuries, preventive measures and health risks are covered on a voluntary basis at three years' intervals by the microcensus. Within the framework of the research project "Establishment of a system of health reports", it is intended to analyse in the next few years the entire sphere of health statistics and to better adjust the data recorded to the requirements of the users. Official statistics will also have to include questions which so far have not been covered.

A comprehensive and detailed view of *s o c i a l e x p e n d i t u r e* and its financing is offered by the social budget drawn up by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which is closely linked to the national accounts. The budget offers data both for past years and a medium-term period of projection. Further information on social expenditure – in particular on benefits granted and recipients – is supplied, in addition to the data obtained from the administrative statistics of public welfare agencies, by the statistics on public assistance, additional aid to war victims and youth welfare as well as by the statistics on housing allowances. At two years' intervals, the statistics on seriously handicapped persons cover data on the number and composition of this group of people; in addition, the microcensus furnishes at intervals of three years information on interrelationships between the handicap and other characteristics such as family, pensions received or economic activity. Statistics on rehabilitation measures and the beneficiaries of these measures are compiled every year.

3.3.4 Income, consumption and property statistics

The purpose of *i n c o m e* statistics is to provide information on the incomes generated in the production process and their distribution according to the production factors, the redistribution of incomes – especially through general government – and the distribution of all incomes of households (earned income, income from property, transferred income) among the various population groups.

Rather detailed material is available on the income from employment. In most branches of economic activity, the total gross wages and salaries and the personnel expenses are covered on a monthly or annual basis or recorded as part of sectoral surveys. Topical information on the development of real earnings (and working hours) is provided by the continuous surveys of earnings in production industries, commerce, the credit and insurance business and agriculture. In contrast to the payroll procedure applied in this connection, which of course produces only average values for entire groups of dependently employed persons, the special surveys on earnings and working hours conducted at larger intervals are to present the impact of specific structural factors on the volume of earnings as well as on the distribution of earnings by size classes (stratifications). Results of this kind can be obtained only if the survey characteristics are covered for every individual person employed (individualized procedure). The amendment of the Law on Wage Statistics is to provide that these surveys of salary and wage structure, the latest of which was performed in 1978, will be conducted at intervals of 5 years as of reference year 1990. Data on personnel and incidental expenses of enterprises are available from the surveys of labour costs performed by the European Communities every four years. The statistics on persons engaged finally supply every year information on the gross wages and salaries subject to social insurance contributions per person and employment case according to demographic, economic and insurance-related characteristics in a detailed regional breakdown.

A comprehensive presentation of the incomes generated according to economic sectors and of their composition by income from employment, on the one hand, and entrepreneurial and property income, on the other, is provided by national accounts. Apart from an improved presentation of the functional distribution of incomes, *inter alia* by a recalculation of the types of net income and a more detailed recording of income from the ownership of dwellings, the studies concerning the distribution and disposition of incomes by socio-economic household groups, in an analysis according to household size and size classes of income, are first steps towards recording the so-called person-related income distribution. First results of the extended statistics on income distribution will presumably be available late in 1989.

Since up-to-date and detailed basic data are often lacking in this sphere, the computations have to a considerable extent been made on the basis of estimates. Major sources of information on the income of households are the sample surveys on income and expenditure and the tax statistics which, however, are compiled only at several years' intervals. It has also to be taken into consideration that the sample surveys on income and expenditure do not include some specific groups of households, such as, in particular, households of foreigners (up to 1983) and households with higher incomes. Data on the income of households are also covered by the microcensus, while the composition of the incomes of selected types of households is presented in the continuous family budget surveys.

The main purpose of the sample surveys on income and expenditure and the continuous family budget surveys is – apart from determining the receipts of private households – to present information on the *d i s p o s i t i o n o f i n c o m e s*, i.e. to examine the structure and the development of private consumption expenditure. While the sample surveys on income and expenditure conducted at three to five years' intervals – the latest one was held in 1988 – provide detailed figures on the structure of consumption and consuming habits of the

various population groups, the continuous family budget surveys observe the development of consumption by selected types of households. These sources also supply data on the equipment of the households with consumer durables. Information on the rental burden imposed on the households as one of the major items of expenditure is additionally recorded by the microcensus and the 1%-housing sample surveys.

It is being considered to introduce an independent survey on the consumption of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco in order to relieve the sample surveys on income and expenditure, thereby accelerating the provision of the results.

Another approach towards presenting the demand of private households is followed within the framework of national accounts: by means of data from the statistics on the turnover in retail trade, in handicrafts and of other suppliers of the households, which in turn are supplemented by the statistics of value added tax, of the cost structure and of production, etc., the total volume of private consumption expenditure is calculated and analysed under various aspects.

With a view to data on the *r e d i s t r i b u t i o n* of incomes, especially on social expenditure in the broadest sense, reference has already been made to the social budget of the Federal Government which is linked to national accounts via major benchmark data. Voluminous material on the social benefits granted by all sectors of the economy, on social contributions, taxes and on further redistribution processes, such as payments by insurances against damage, is also available from national accounts themselves.

Due to lacking or incomplete basic material, it will still take a long time until it will be possible to present information on the *f o r m a t i o n o f w e a l t h* and its financing according to enterprise sectors and household groups. Some additional data on the assets employed in the production process may perhaps be obtained by extending the balance sheet statistics in

connection with the Law on Balance Sheet Regulations, which provides, inter alia, for the group of enterprises obliged to publish their complete annual report to also include all large corporations. However, after plans were abandoned to cover public assets within the scope of finance statistics, there is for the time being little chance of compensating for the lacking property statistics for the public sector which will be necessary in order to satisfy the requirements of macroeconomic analyses.

Improvements in presenting property as a factor of production were achieved by a further analysis of fixed assets according to economic sectors. Considering the growing importance of leasing activities, efforts are being made to cover data on fixed assets according to the user concept.

The most important source of information on the wealth situation of households – except for the above reservation – are the sample surveys on income and expenditure which provide a wealth of data, among others on selected assets and liabilities of households, the types of wealth formation and the use made of government programmes to promote saving. In this respect, the statistics on property tax can supply data only to a limited extent since, on account of exemption limits and free allowances, they offer information only on large estates.

As part of the preparations for drawing up property balance sheets permitting to determine the overall economic and sectoral net assets, the data on tangible assets were extended by information on the value of the total consumer durables of households. There are also considerations as to whether the value of landed property may be ascertained. Substantial difficulties however still exist for matching the results of the tangible assets account of the Federal Statistical Office with those on financial assets and liabilities as compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank, which is the next step to be achieved.

3.4 Further processing of statistical results

The further processing of survey results to new – either computed or estimated – statistical values is gaining in importance. Major examples to be mentioned are a great number of index computations, volume computations for foreign trade, the calculation of purchasing power parities, the table calculations concerning mortality and life expectancy, nuptiality and natality, duration of marriage, the computation of average values for economically active persons, etc. The objective in all these cases is to obtain new statistical data from survey results with the help of various calculation and estimation methods.

The further processing of statistical results has been accomplished in a particularly comprehensive form in national accounts. This integrated system, which provides comprehensive information on the structure and the progress of the economy as well as on the interrelationships of economic life, draws upon nearly all available statistical material relating to the economy or finance. Since these data are however primarily collected for other purposes, they must as a rule be converted in order to adjust them to the concepts and definitions of national accounts, to correct double countings, and to raise them to the respective universe. It is also necessary to close gaps in the statistical material by means of estimation.

National accounts have been developed into an integrated system representing the flows of goods, of incomes and of financing. In addition to the traditional accounts for the sectors of the national economy, it also comprises input-output tables, financial accounts (compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank), data on reproducible tangible wealth and economically active persons. Major impulses for the further development of the system were given by the activities of the international organizations, which led to the establishment of the System of National Accounts of the United Nations (SNA) and of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) of the European Communities.

In addition to annual results, also semi-annual figures are presented in combined form. Quarterly results have also been available as from 1968 for selected values on the production, expenditure and distribution side of the national product. In cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office, the statistical offices of the Laender continuously compute in a regional breakdown important values of the system for the Laender and the "Kreise" as well.

A considerable extension of the programme of national accounts has taken place as a result of the reports on sectoral structures ordered by the Federal Government. For the elaboration of these structural reports by the economic research institutes, it was necessary to compute data in a breakdown of great detail, especially with respect to economic sectors and commodity groups, which, among others, permit to analyse the structural changes in demand as well as in production and production factors, and thus to shed light on the structural changes in the economy and their causes.

Considerations dealing with the further development of national accounts will have to concentrate above all on how to entirely fill the frame preset by the national and/or international systems and on complying as far as possible with new demands and questions. Considering the basic statistical material available, the scope of these endeavours is rather limited however. What is desirable is the improvement and further development of the presentation of income and financing processes, of the computations at constant prices, of the capital stock estimates, as well as the further extension of the quarterly computations. It is further intended to develop additional systems to the programme existing so far in order to deal comprehensively with selected sets of problems. This includes, above all, the drawing up of satellite systems of national accounts. They are supposed to better meet new demands made on national accounts with regard to an extensive presentation of major social topics or concerns, such as environmental protection, health, tourism and research. Satellite systems comprise quantity data on a specific subject field according to a detailed and uniformly

structured pattern of presentation. Due to the subject-related presentation and the inclusion of non-monetary data, satellite systems create further connections between national accounts and basic statistical data from population, social, environmental and economic statistics. The satellite systems are structured in such a way that they can be linked with the core system of national accounts. This enables macro-economic analyses of the specific subject field covered by the satellite system.

For several years now, a tendency has been observed to assign to the statistical offices analytical work, which previously was performed using identical or similar approaches at different places with considerable computational efforts. An example is the analysis of time series, in particular the computation of seasonally adjusted economic indicators as they are being published by the Federal Statistical Office at monthly intervals. To an ever increasing extent, the statistical offices are also included in the evaluation of statistics for administrative purposes, forecasts, model computations and the like. This can be seen in particular from the compilations of data for reports and planning projects of the governments (within the federal sphere inter alia the Agrarian Report; the Social Report; the Report of Town and Country Planning; the reports on family, youth and education). Also the close cooperation with the Federal Institute for Population Research and the councils of experts on economic development as well as on environmental questions leads to a participation in compilation and evaluation work in the most varied fields.

The growing importance of further processing and evaluation of the original statistical material reveals itself also in the sphere of pre-estimations and model computations (inter alia with regard to the population, economically active persons, the overall economic development, taxes, the need for public installations, etc.). Forecasts, projections and general planning have in many fields become indispensable aids for the solution of problems in the political sphere. The statistical offices are increasingly participating in pre-estimations or are entrusted with this task, respectively. The cooperation

here ranges from a purely advisory capacity to the provision of adequate basic material and the performance of preliminary analyses, all the way to the active participation in elaborating tentative assumptions. An important basis for this is provided by the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND) which is being dealt with in Section 5.2.

3.5 Foreign statistics

According to Article 3, para. 1, No. 4 of the Federal Statistics Law of 22 January 1987 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 462, 565), the catalogue of tasks of the Federal Statistical Office also contains the obligation to compile statistics of other countries, the European Communities and international organizations, and to publish and present their results for general purposes. Thus, the terms of reference of foreign statistics at the Federal Statistical Office are clearly defined. They comprise specifically the collection, analysis and evaluation of numerical data and supplementary material on the demographic, economic and social situation of foreign countries. The sources drawn upon include the available national records of the countries concerned as well as summary publications of international organizations – in particular the European Communities and the United Nations. This basic material is carefully scrutinized by the Federal Statistical Office with regard to reliability and informational value; as far as possible, it is then made comparable with official German statistics and presented in annotated form.

Special inquiries are handled by the General Information Service on Foreign Countries (Tel.: 030/26003-605). Information on specific questions concerning foreign countries is provided by the various subject-matter sections of the Federal Statistical Office. These include more specifically: national accounts and balances of payment of foreign countries, production industries abroad, agricultural statistics of foreign countries, prices abroad, wages and salaries abroad, foreign trade of foreign countries, population and transport of foreign

countries. The subject-matter series published by the Federal Statistical Office deal with these subject fields relating to foreign countries within the framework of the corresponding spheres of national statistics. Until 1984 there was additionally published a subject-matter series entitled "Foreign Statistics".

In addition, the Federal Statistical Office has provided in its publication system for a category "Statistics of Foreign Countries", comprising cross-section publications on foreign countries (Quarterly Reports on Foreign Statistics and Reports on Foreign Countries). Up to reference year 1983, "Summary Reports on Foreign Countries" were published in addition to the more voluminous "Reports on Foreign Countries".

Statistical reports on foreign countries are compiled for almost all countries in the world and for selected groups of states. Most of them are revised at two years' intervals. The reports on foreign countries contain, in addition to tables and summaries, also maps and graphs on the following topics: state and government, area, climate, population, public health, education, employment, agriculture and forestry, fisheries, production industries, foreign trade, transport and communications, tourism, money and credit, public finance, prices, wages, national accounts, balances of payment, development plans, development cooperation.

International tables are published in the Quarterly Reports on Foreign Statistics and in the Statistical Yearbook and also included in other publications. They present comparable data for foreign countries on selected topics.

The Quarterly Reports on Foreign Statistics continuously provide a selection of statistical series comprising short-term information from the wealth of figures available on foreign countries. They are supplemented annually by tables on "key subjects", e.g. on population, economic activity, national accounts, etc. Due to the lack of sufficiently well-founded information with respect to a number of states – in particular developing countries – it has proved especially useful that the Federal Statistical Office

was repeatedly in a position to procure additional information for reports on foreign countries by visiting the regions and making field studies.

Some subject-matter series provide extensive material on major special fields or branches of foreign statistics. Thus, either on a continuous basis or at irregular intervals, information is made available on subjects such as population and economic activity, industrial production, foreign trade as well as prices, wages and salaries in foreign countries.

Of special importance for making comparisons of price development are the up-to-date presentations of consumer price indices, the indices of wholesale and producers' prices, as well as of building materials and building services. Pertinent data relating to a great number of countries are published by the Federal Statistical Office on a monthly basis. Differences in the absolute price levels of foreign countries (in comparison to the Federal Republic of Germany) are determined by the computation of purchasing power parities. They are used especially in the national sector for remuneration purposes concerning German nationals abroad and for determining subsistence payments to their dependents, etc., but they also are increasingly drawn upon for international comparisons. Data on wage statistics too are

regularly compiled by the Federal Statistical Office.

In compiling statistical material on foreign countries for publication purposes, there is always the drawback that data relating to various subject matters and countries are either not uniformly available at specific times or in part arrive only with considerable delays. In addition, the comparability of statistics is strongly restricted due to differing concepts, methodologies and forms of presentation. As far as possible, these differences are pointed out in the publications of the Federal Statistical Office; users interested in specific details may have direct access to the original files – if available – at the Federal Statistical Office.

The Federal Statistical Office closely cooperates with the other agencies in the Federal Republic of Germany which are active in the field of foreign statistics. This applies in particular to the Federal Agency for Foreign Trade Information and the economic research institutes which frequently, for purposes of their special analyses, draw upon the data material provided by the Federal Statistical Office. The determination of the main points of emphasis and the coordination of the work programme of foreign statistics is attended to by the working party "Statistics on Foreign Countries" of the Advisory Committee.

4 Execution of Federal Statistics

4.1 Operation of federal statistics

Federal Statistics are executed within the organizational frame set forth in Chapter 1. A simplified outline of the sequence of individual operations of federal statistics and of the distribution of work between the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender is shown by the diagram on page 48. Accord-

ingly, the execution of federal statistics can as a rule be separated into three operational stages, namely "preparation", "data collection and processing", and "publication of the results". In the case of centrally produced statistics, all operations—including data collection and processing—are combined at the Federal Statistical Office.

4.1.1 Preparation

The preparation phase of statistics includes the clarification of a great number of questions with regard to objective, concept and realization of the survey. As part of the operation, the technically competent federal ministry as the initiator of the specific statistics at an early stage of the process has recourse to the experience of the Federal Statistical Office and seeks its advice with respect to the conception of the survey. Already prior to the actual start of initial deliberations, the "Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics" is informed by the respective ministry in order to secure its general approval of the new project (see Section 1.2.3).

After the problems to be solved and the facts to be recorded have roughly been outlined, the methodological and technical preparations for the statistics are initiated as part of the central tasks of the Federal Statistical Office. From the very beginning, they are oriented towards the production of uniform federal results suitable to be incorporated into an overall statistical picture. The Federal Statistical Office considers it as one of its main objectives to create a uniform and/or mutually adjusted methodological basis for all federal statistics, so that the individual component parts can be fitted together to a complex unity by means of corresponding questions and definitions as well as by using comparable classifications, etc. The starting point for such considerations, for instance in the case of economic statistics, are the national accounts with the help of which it is possible to integrate the individual statistics into the overall statistical picture. Gaps and overlaps in the statistical system are located particularly in the course of the planning of the statistical programme.

From the very beginning, care is also taken to ensure that the extent of the surveys is kept to the absolutely necessary minimum and that all rationalization possibilities are fully made use of. The new Federal Statistics Law of 1987 for the first time stipulates that the legal provision initiating federal statistics has to establish whether and to what extent the survey will have

to be carried out with or without the obligation to provide information (see Section 2.1.3). It has always been the practice to include in the deliberations on how to determine the appropriate methods in the individual case major aspects of the discussions about the need for closer contacts between the administration and the public at large. This includes for instance the adaptation of the question programme of a survey to the possibilities which respondents have of complying with it, or the presentation of statistical results in conformity with the needs of the users (see Section 6.2).

As a consequence of the use of data processing for the acquisition, compilation, supply and evaluation of federal statistics, concerted action is also necessary with regard to the procedural questions. In order to be able to make full use of the advantages of modern methods of evaluation and analysis and of data processing for the rationalization of federal statistics and the accomplishment of the voluminous work programme, it is now much more than before necessary to plan in advance uniform collection and processing procedures. It will further be necessary to ensure that there are uniform sequences of operations and exact time-schedules.

More specifically, the preparatory work for statistics includes the following major tasks which, based on the demands of the competent federal minister, must be performed in part already for the draft of the legal foundation and in part within the scope delimited by the respective statistical statutory regulation:

- Methodological analyses relating to the selection, definition and delimitation of the scope of the surveys, of the statistical units and survey methods and of the survey characteristics to be covered,
- Recommendations with regard to the determination of the respondents to be included (exhaustive or partial enumeration, size of sample),

- Recommendations for an expedient fixing of collection and reporting periods and periodicities,
- Determining of survey characteristics and auxiliary characteristics (survey characteristics are data pertaining to personal circumstances and material conditions which are intended for statistical use; auxiliary characteristics are data which facilitate the technical implementation of federal statistics),
- Elaboration and final coordination of the complexes of topics to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the results, combinations and groupings of characteristics (classifications, breakdowns by size classes, regional breakdowns, etc.),
- Determining of the type of survey (securing of addresses, sampling, mail inquiry or employment of enumerators or interviewers, utilization of machine-readable forms, submission of machine-readable data carriers by the respondents, etc.),
- Layout of the survey forms (questionnaires and other survey records with explanations and directives for completion) and/or determining of contents and structure of the machine-readable data carriers to be submitted by the respondents, etc.,
- The setting up of uniform tabulation programmes for the Federal Republic (working and publication tables),
- Determining of the type of processing procedure (manual/machine processing, type of machine processing, etc.),
- Elaboration of processing documents (coding instructions, catalogues for completeness and credibility checks, correction directives, raising and adaptation procedures, table specifications, participation in setting up EDP programmes, etc.),
- Determining the type of the publication procedure and the eventual inclusion of results in the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND), as well as the

elaboration of pertinent documents (inter alia a manual for the purpose of safeguarding statistical confidentiality),

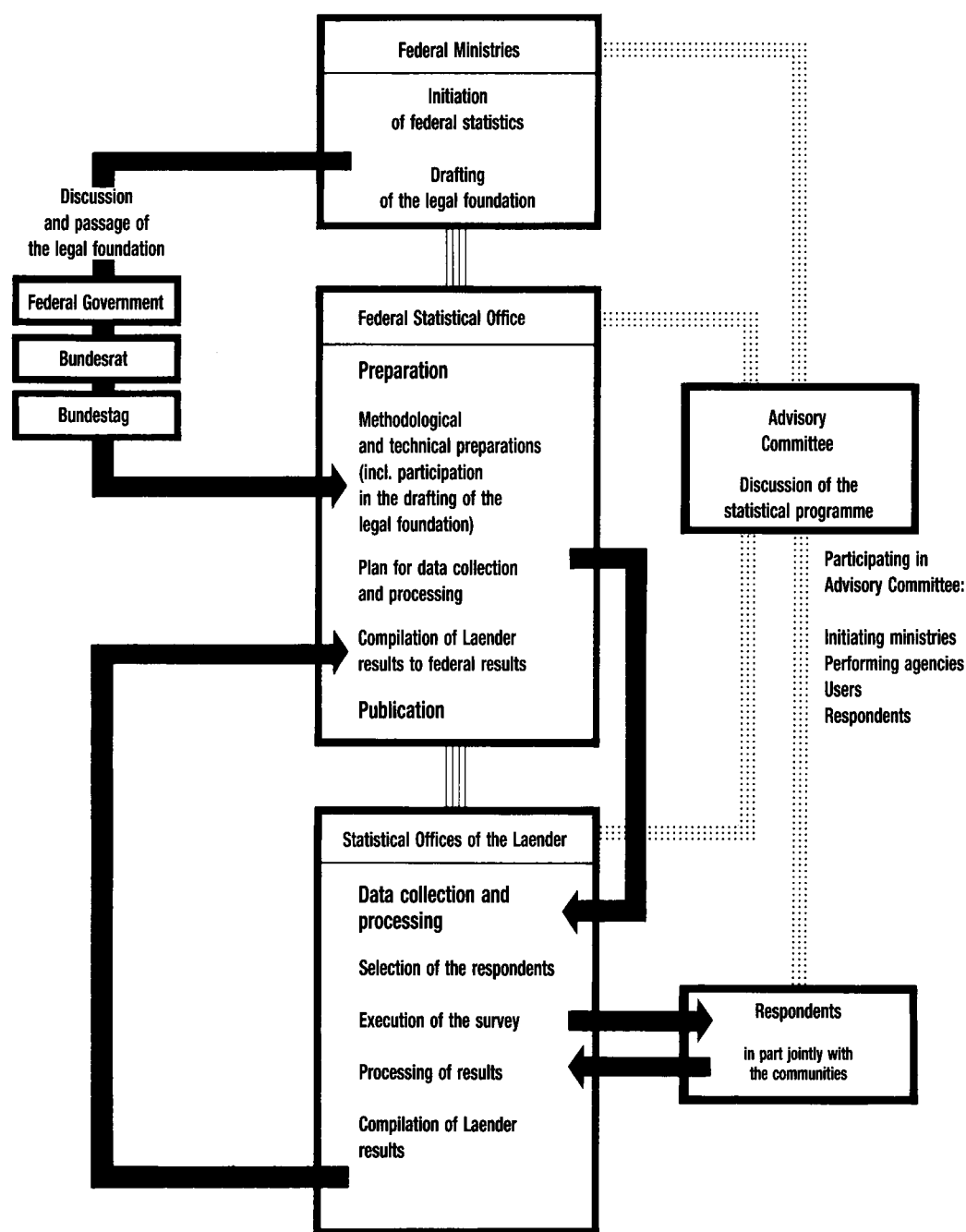
- Development of plans relating to the sequence of operations and time-scheduling, etc.

The documentary material, which has been compiled in the course of preparation of statistics, is forwarded by the Federal Statistical Office to the competent bodies of the Advisory Committee. Here, a discussion is held between all groups participating in the statistical work, i.e. the initiators and the users, the representatives of the respondents as well as the agencies performing the actual data collection work (particularly the statistical offices of the Laender). For the preparation of larger or especially difficult surveys, the competent expert committees, working parties, etc. meet repeatedly. The Advisory Committee as the higher-ranking body is also informed on the progress of work and discusses particularly important issues at its annual meetings.

As soon as the fundamental methodological and technical problems of a statistics have been solved, the draft of a legal foundation (law or ordinance) is prepared. This is the responsibility of the competent ministry which here, too, seeks the cooperation of the Federal Statistical Office. This draft is provided with an official motivation specifying the objective, the type and scope of the statistics, as well as the individual directives, mentioning also the costs involved. The calculation of costs is based on computations performed jointly by the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender.

After final approval by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics and by the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics, the draft of the legal foundation is forwarded to the Federal Cabinet by the ministry concerned with the statistical project in hand. After the bill has been passed by the Federal Government, the parliamentary debate on it in the "Bundestag" and "Bundesrat" can take its course. It is only on the basis of the

Operation of Federal Statistics



Simplified diagram. For statistics compiled centrally, data collection and processing are also performed by the Federal Statistical Office.

enacted legal foundation that the statistical offices are entitled and bound to conduct the survey. With regard to the legal foundations enacted by the European Communities, reference should be made to Chapters 2 and 7.

The Federal Statistics Law of 1987 for the first time provides also for surveys to be conducted for special purposes (Article 7). These federal statistics without an obligation for the respondents to provide information are to meet short-term data requirements in connection with impending decisions of supreme federal authorities and to settle scientific and methodological questions.

The allocation of the funds by the ministries of finance is based on the estimates submitted by the statistical offices for the budgets of the individual fiscal years. As a rule, the statistical offices are obliged to fulfil the tasks entrusted to them only to the extent of the budget monies available. Since many statistics (as for instance the population census) require protracted and expensive preparatory work, it is essential to attain an early coordination between the statistical demands and the financial possibilities existing with regard to the performance of the relevant tasks. The Federal Statistics Law therefore contains a provision according to which the Federal Statistical Office must perform its work within the scope of a programme of tasks coordinated with the government's financial planning and the available budget monies (on the basis of the methods appropriate in the respective case).

4.1.2 Data collection and processing

With the promulgation of the legal foundation, the legal conditions have been met for proceeding with the actual performance of the survey. Details are regulated by the final plan for data collection and processing which ensures the uniform performance of the statistics and is distributed to all participating agencies. It includes inter alia the methodological guidelines, the specimen questionnaires, binding regulations with respect to the respondents to be

included, to the channels of data collection, to the reporting period and periodicity, as well as to the type and extent of the processing work. It also determines the time-schedule and the frame for the sequence of operations.

For preparing and implementing federal statistics initiated by a legal provision, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender may conduct advance surveys. They are to determine the group of respondents to be covered and their statistical allocation, and to test the questionnaires and survey procedures with regard to their expediency.

The actual collection and processing work – if one disregards the previously mentioned exception of centralized statistics – falls within the competence of the statistical offices of the Laender. The processing of results by means of electronic data processing has in a number of Laender been entrusted to Land computing centres.

In detail, the statistical offices of the Laender assume the following larger tasks within the collection and processing phase:

- Determining of the respondents,
- Printing of the enumeration documents,
- Training of the enumerators and interviewers (Article 14 of the Federal Statistics Law of 1987 for the first time defines special demands to be made on enumerators, interviewers and other survey agents. The provisions in particular ensure the reliability and discretion of these persons and thus the safeguarding of statistical confidentiality),
- Notification of the respondents in writing of the purpose, type and scope of the survey, of statistical confidentiality, and further facts in connection with the operation of the survey as mentioned in the Federal Statistics Law,
- Distribution of the enumeration documents to the respondents (or else to the communities or the enumerators for further distribution) and employment of interviewers,

- Collection of the returned enumeration documents and checking of number, completeness and correctness of replies,
- Reminding of tardy respondents,
- Preparation and execution of the processing work,
- Compilation of the Laender results,
- Communication of the results to the Federal Statistical Office and the competent ministry of the Land.

4.1.3 Publication of the results

The execution of federal statistics is completed by the publication of the results. The statistical offices of the Laender have primarily the task of compiling results relating to the respective Laender, while the provision of federal results is the responsibility of the Federal Statistical Office. In this connection, endeavours are being made to find forms of presentation which meet the needs of the diverse groups of users and do justice to the numerous tasks of federal statistics (see Chapter 5 for details).

The printed publications of the Federal Statistical Office are the most important and generally accessible source of information. Next to them, new forms of the provision of data are steadily gaining in importance, the objective being to facilitate for the users the access to and the evaluation of the existing statistical material. Particularly manifold possibilities are offered by the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND). It is especially suitable for users wishing to perform statistical evaluations or mathematical-statistical analyses. The Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender further offer a selected information programme via interactive videotex (Btx). These EDP-supported systems supplement to an increasing extent the broad programme of printed publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office.

Also as far as the foreseeable future is concerned, printed publications will retain their central importance in supplying statistical data. Envisaged in this connection is however a systematic further development, by means of additional cross-section publications, of the proven subdivision of the programme into publications showing the results of the individual statistics. It is intended to present the results of the statistical work in a still more annotated form, i.e. by skillfully combining text, figures and graphs.

4.1.4 Evaluation

The voluminous results of federal statistics are available to all interested parties for special evaluations. Use is made of this possibility by the federal ministries and other federal agencies, by science and research institutes, associations, enterprises and other consumers. To a certain extent, the Federal Statistical Office, too, is brought into the evaluation process. The Office, however, cannot regard it as its duty to make comprehensive diagnoses or forecasts relating for instance to the economic situation, since such judgment cannot solely be based on the material of federal statistics. In accordance with a well-proven division of labour, these tasks are taken care of by the respective ministries, the Deutsche Bundesbank (German Federal Bank), the various expert committees, economic and social research institutes, as well as associations and other bodies. However, due to the establishment of the Statistical Information System of the Federation, the Federal Statistical Office now is able to a higher degree to offer assistance in the performance of improved and more profound evaluations of statistics.

4.2 Utilization of administrative records and address files

By far the most important source for the procurement of statistical data are own surveys conducted by official statistics. Besides, the

utilization of administrative records has always been of great importance since this is an especially efficient way of gathering information, which renders direct inquiries involving natural persons, partnerships or legal persons unnecessary and thus contributes a good deal towards reducing the burden imposed on the respondents by requests for information. In general, it can be said that administrative records are increasingly gaining in importance as a source of information for federal statistics. The growing use of EDP enables the application of efficient data collection techniques.

Administrative records compiled at federal authorities in the course of their business are already available for statistical evaluation within the scope of official statistics in the form of data processing media (as a rule on magnetic tape). According to Article 8, para. 1 of the new Federal Statistics Law, the Federal Statistical Office may be entrusted with the statistical processing of data collected by administrative agencies of the Federation pursuant to non-statistical legal or administrative provisions or accruing in another way.

Pursuant to Article 5, para. 5 of the Federal Statistics Law it is now also possible to compile federal statistics on the basis of data derived from generally accessible sources or from public registers insofar as the statistical offices have a special right of access. Due to the tapping of these sources of data and with the increasing availability of automated data stocks, federal statistics will in future in many spheres become more efficient and flexible. A positive effect in this connection is also derived from the standardization of the basic material and from the centralization of data collection, both of which generally result from the application of data processing.

In order to guarantee an efficient utilization of administrative records for statistical purposes, the data stored by the administrative bodies should as far as possible conform to the requirements of official statistics, both in technical respects and as far as the contents are concerned. This presupposes the early participation of the Federal Statistical Office in the

planning and operation of automation projects on all government levels as provided for by Article 3, para. 1, No. 9 of the Federal Statistics Law. This is the only way to guarantee that the interests of official statistics and their users are given adequate consideration in the consultations on the data material to be computerized and its statistical processing. This does not only involve organizational-technical problems, such as the maintenance of registers and the access to the data, but also concerns the question of how to fit these data into the overall statistical picture in order to close existing gaps in the supply of information. Especially if direct interviews are to be replaced by such evaluations, it will be necessary not only to take care that these statistical figures are compiled efficiently and additional burdens for the respondents are avoided, but also to ensure the quality of the figures to be collected.

For evaluating data derived from administrative records, it has to be distinguished between statistics according to Article 8 of the Federal Statistics Law, for which the processing work may be entrusted to the Federal Statistical Office, and so-called secondary statistics. These statistics are initiated by law and the data are provided by the responsible authorities from the available administrative records. Mention should be made here of the statistics of vital events and migration statistics which are compiled from the records of the registrars' offices and the registry offices for residents. Labour market statistics are essentially based on files of the employment offices. The reports filed for social insurance are used for compiling continuous statistics of persons employed and remuneration statistics. Likewise, the statistics on the total number of motor vehicles are derived from the counts based on the registers kept by the Federal Office for Motor Traffic.

In addition to using administrative records for official statistics, it is intended to reduce the burden for the respondents in the field of economic and environmental statistics conducted at enterprises, establishments, and local units. Article 13 of the Federal Statistics Law provides for address files to be maintained by the statistical offices. The data to be included in these

files as prescribed by law can be used for processing, matching and evaluating federal statistics. On this basis, it is also possible to bring together statistical data from different statistics, thus obtaining additional statistical results from already existing statistics. New surveys and further burdens for the respondents can thus be avoided.

Despite the above possibilities of easing the work load and of rationalization, original surveys will not lose their importance as a source of data for official statistics. This is mainly true of topics that can still be covered only by specific statistical inquiries, or in cases where the reliability or topicality of the data in administrative records is insufficient for statistical purposes. Original surveys will also remain indispensable for preparing registers for statistical purposes and for their revision at longer intervals, as well as for the verification of updatings on the basis of administrative records.

4.3 The use of sampling procedures

4.3.1 Partial enumerations

While in total enumerations all units of the universe to be analysed must be covered and processed, partial enumerations permit the volume of the population under study to be reduced. Various sampling procedures may be used to select the sub-population from the universe under study¹⁾. Basically, the following two groups have to be distinguished: Sampling procedures according to the principle of random selection and procedures not – or not exclusively – based on random selection. At one stage of the selection or another, the latter always require subjective decisions to be made. Random samples, on the other hand, are not open to such subjective influences. This involves the decisive advantage that the entire selection is subject to the rules of probability

calculation and that the quality of the results may be assessed.

With only few exceptions, official statistics are using random samples. Among the sampling procedures which are not based on the principle of random selection, a distinction has to be made between chunk sampling and various types of purposive sampling. The latter include the selection of typical units, the cut-off method and quota sampling.

With the procedure referred to as selection of typical units, those units of the universe are included which subjectively are considered as “typical”, e.g. which approximately correspond to the average or include a part of the universe which is considered essential. Since, taking price statistics as an example, it is not possible to observe all commodities and services continuously, the price index is computed from prices recorded for “typical” commodities. This example shows that “typical” units may change and that they do not always remain “typical”.

The so-called cut-off method is based on a selection according to the concentration principle which means that the survey covers only the “large” units of the universe, i.e. those contributing the largest part to the compilation characteristics, while the numerous “small” units are excluded. The short-term reports on production industries, for instance, generally include in the monthly collection and processing of data only enterprises employing a minimum number of persons. The use of the cut-off method is simple. A disadvantage is however the fact that it does not cover specific developments of small-sized units. In order to obtain an overall view at least at longer-term intervals, the units below the cut-off level therefore are generally covered completely by censuses taken at larger intervals.

In the case of quota sampling the composition of the sample is controlled by prescribing quotas, i.e. percentage values of the sample size, for specific groups of characteristics. This sampling procedure, which within the scope of its framework conditions to a large ex-

¹⁾ See “Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik”, issued by the Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden 1960, and Krug/Nourney: “Wirtschafts- und Sozialstatistik, Gewinnung von Daten”, 2nd Ed. 1987, Oldenbourg-Verlag.

tent comprises subjective elements, is hardly ever used in official statistics.

The following sections will deal with partial statistics conducted on the basis of random selection which are referred to as "sample surveys" and are not limited as to their capability of being generalized, as are the other partial statistics.

4.3.2 Advantages and limits of the sampling procedure

With good success the sampling procedure is applied for collecting and compiling data in official statistics. There are a number of advantages which explain its extensive use: The limitation to a part (sample) of the universe, which presents a reduced but otherwise accurate picture, permits the number of the units under study to be diminished. This means fewer interviews, reduced expenditure for data collection and processing as well as an earlier availability of the results. So the application of the sampling procedure results in a substantial rationalization of statistical work. In a sample survey it is also possible to investigate each individual case with much greater care than this can generally be done in a total enumeration. Therefore, errors due to inaccurate entries in the questionnaires or caused by processing often keep in much narrower boundaries than this would be the case in total enumerations. For some statistics it proves necessary from the outset to use a sampling procedure, because either the complete count of the universe is impossible from a technical point of view (e.g. special yield inquiries), or since for practical reasons the questions are so complicated that correct answers can be secured only by the employment of specially-trained enumerators or interviewers (e.g. microcensus).

Of course, there also are limits to the employment of the sampling procedure. For many statistical tasks total enumerations are indispensable. This applies to all projects requiring a very detailed material and regional breakdown, as for instance with many characteristics in

population censuses. Moreover, complete enumerations are needed as a frame for drawing the subsequent samples and, if necessary, as a basis for estimations with auxiliary information.

The disadvantages of sample surveys, which will have to be put up with if one wants to profit by the advantages, are the so-called "sampling errors". The results of sample surveys hardly ever conform entirely to the results of a corresponding ideal total enumeration, but show more or less pronounced random deviations. For the practical use of sample results, their "margin of error" will, therefore, always have to be taken into account. For samples drawn by random selection, the range of the margin of error can be computed mathematically. This is the reason why the random sampling procedure or an equivalent substitute²⁾ is generally employed in official statistics.

4.3.3 Uses of the sampling procedure

Use for data collection

Limitation of the survey for practical reasons:

Major examples here are the special yield inquiries, the microcensus and the housing sample surveys. For the yield inquiries complete coverage is in any case impracticable. The two other statistics comprise complicated questions necessitating the employment of interviewers.

Limitation of the survey for reasons of rationalization:

In this case, statistics continue to be compiled at greater intervals in the form of exhaustive enumerations so as to provide results in detailed regional and material analysis. During the interval between two total enumerations, the

²⁾ Practically the most important selection technique is a "systematic sampling" by which units of an arranged population are initially classified into zones of equal size. In each of these zones, the sample is determined by random selection.

data needed are supplied by the sample surveys. They are confined to a reduced programme of tabulations, but supply the most recent results much more quickly and at lower expense. Examples are the survey of land use, the intercensal livestock surveys, the reports on handicrafts and the turnover statistics in domestic trade.

Grafting of sample surveys on total enumerations:

Survey characteristics of which the main survey can be relieved are in censuses frequently segregated from the very beginning and covered by sample surveys. This procedure of a "multi-storeyed" structure of the survey has been used, for instance, in the 1970 Population Census, in the 1979 Census of Agriculture and in the 1979 Census of Distribution.

Change from partial surveys to sample surveys for the whole universe:

Occasionally, partial surveys are replaced by sample surveys susceptible of supplying representative information for a larger statistical universe. One example are the family budget surveys which are performed on a monthly basis only for certain categories of employee and pensioner households, but are extended at intervals of several years to nearly all private households in the Federal Republic by means of the sample surveys on income and expenditure.

Use for processing

Preliminary processing by sampling:

The establishment of first bench-mark data can inter alia be speeded up by having the total enumeration of a statistical survey preceded by the processing of a sample drawn from the material of the former. The representative preliminary processing of the total livestock census in December may be quoted as an example.

Representative processing of selected tabulation groups:

Within the scope of large-scale censuses, totally covered groups of characteristics are sometimes processed only on a sampling basis. This may, in addition to speedups and rationalization effects, lead to a considerable reduction in costly operations.

Representative processing of existing statistical material:

For the processing of very voluminous material not originally produced for use in statistics, the sampling procedure often leads to a substantial reduction of costs and speeds up the processing. This applies, for instance, to the statistics on long-distance motor transport. Another example is the sample survey on housing allowances.

Use for checking

Verification of the survey by sampling:

In order to be able to quantify the margins of error in total enumerations, representative checks are performed. Examples are the regular checks made so far in connection with total and sample counts of livestock which are used for evaluating slaughtering projections, and the repetitive inquiry in connection with the 1987 Population Census.

Verification of processing by sampling:

Like in industrial mass production, the quality of sorting and coding of statistical material, as well as the transfer of these data to data processing media may in more voluminous statistics be checked by sampling procedures. Such a checking procedure performed on the basis of statistical quality control has been successfully employed at the Federal Statistical Office for many years now.

A concise and updated overview of the major sample surveys is provided by the synoptic schedule on page 176ff.

4.3.4 Structure of a sample design

Sample surveys always call for very careful planning and preparation. The individual operations from the selection of the sample cases to the computation of the results must be coordinated and adapted to the objectives and needs of the specific statistics. It is a general principle that, with due consideration of the conditions for the individual case, the results of the sample survey should be compiled as economically and as accurately as possible.

The sample design of a statistics is conditioned above all by the following determinants:

- the programme of tabulations of the statistics,
- the nature of the questions included and of the collection technique,
- the material available for planning and sampling,
- the variability of the characteristics to be covered,
- the sample size or the sampling fraction,
- the accuracy requirements or expectations,
- the costs of the statistics,
- the time available.

Generally, these determinants are prescribed as design data. Part of them may however be modified either during the planning or in the processing stage according to the methodological requirements of the sampling procedure applied. Above all, it has to be borne in mind that, to a certain extent, these factors naturally influence each other and must, therefore, not be considered separately.

A sample design comprises the following three major parts:

- Sampling procedure,

- Procedure used for raising or converting the sampling data,
- Procedure used for evaluating the accuracy of the results.

As has already been mentioned, the sample is designed to provide a miniature-scale picture of the universe. This can be done in various ways. Of particular importance for the sample design is the determination of the “sampling units”, i.e. the units on which a selection process is based. Contrary to the statistical units, which are determined by considerations of the survey organization, and the tabulating units laid down by the programme of tabulations, the sampling units are exclusively fixed from a methodological point of view. In “multi-stage sampling procedures” several types of sampling units are used. For the microcensus, for instance, communities and dwellings were prior to 1962 employed as sampling units of the first and second stage, while households were the statistical units and persons the tabulating units. Statistical units frequently are at the same time sampling units. Occasionally the sampling units are determined in such a way that they comprise several tabulation units. Such a “cluster sampling” procedure is employed for example in the microcensus in which since 1962 all persons in selected enumeration districts and since 1972 in selected segments have been covered.

By a “stratification” or “ordering” of the units before the sampling, the accuracy of the results can be improved without infringing the principle of random sampling. In the case of stratification, the universe is divided into several parts. From each “stratum” thus formed a sample is drawn separately. The sampling fractions may differ from one stratum to another. It is often possible to increase the accuracy considerably by suitably arranging the sampling units in connection with the systematic sampling procedure. Of great practical value is also the combination of stratification and ordering. It was evolved in the course of the planning work for the microcensus and has since been made use of for many other sample surveys.

The accuracy of the sampling results and the costs of the statistics depend to a large extent on the "size of the sample", i.e. the number of units included in the sample. Smaller samples furnish with an otherwise identical sample design less accurate results than larger samples. It is generally the size of the sample which is more important for the accuracy than the "sampling fraction", that is, the proportion of sampling units covered.

The picture of the universe studied, which has been reduced in sampling, has to be enlarged again to its original size in the course of tabulation. This process is called the *expansion* of the sample values. In "simple expansion" the sample values are multiplied by the reciprocal value of the sampling fraction for the individual stratum. Under certain conditions the accuracy of the sampling results can be substantially increased by "estimation with auxiliary information". Contrary to simple expansion, these procedures (ratio, difference and regression estimations) make use of additional information on the universe for improving the accuracy. In structural surveys, a *conversion* of the sampling values to share values and other relative figures is mostly made instead of expansion.

The third important component of the sample design is the procedure used for *evaluating the accuracy* of the results. In any statistics – i.e. also in a complete enumeration – the results differ from the "real values" by certain errors. For sample surveys, two types of errors are distinguished: "Random sampling errors" are deviations due to the fact that not all units of the universe are considered for the statistics, but only those selected according to the principle of random sampling. The order of magnitude of the random sampling errors is estimated by means of standard errors which can be computed from the sample at hand. "Systematic errors" are all deviations not caused by sampling, but by other influences, such as inexact definition of the universe, vaguely formulated questions, incorrect information given by the respondents, non-response, errors in processing, etc.

Random errors and systematic errors alone do not provide sufficient information on the reliability of statistical results. In any statistics, it is the *total error* which is decisive for evaluating the accuracy of the results, and this total error is made up of the two components mentioned. The objective to be reached is that the two types of errors should be in as reasonable a proportion to each other as this is possible. If in a statistics relatively high systematic errors have to be expected, which cannot be substantially reduced by checks or a more intensive handling of the survey material, it would be without any appreciable value with regard to the total error to reduce the standard error – by a large size of the sample or special selection and raising procedures – to such an extent that it becomes inferior to about half of the systematic error. Similar considerations apply also to the relation between total enumerations and sample surveys, i.e. if in a total enumeration the presumable systematic errors are high, it is often – apart from special requirements with regard to the degree of detail of the results – more expedient to cover only a random part of the survey population. It may even be possible to make up for the slight increase in the total error due to random errors by a corresponding reduction of the systematic error. This can be achieved by more accurate ascertainment for the representative part of the universe.

While for the estimation of systematic errors supplementary data or follow-up checks are needed (e.g. with the livestock census), the magnitude of the random sampling errors may – as mentioned – be estimated without any further material by calculating the "standard errors".

This fact may be an inducement to replace the ascertainment of the total error merely by an estimation of the random error. But it should always be borne in mind that further considerations have to be made concerning the order of magnitude of the systematic errors.

The calculation of standard errors is important not only because of the fact that it provides an objective measure for evaluating the results; it permits also the sample design to be improved

and shows where the sampling procedure is no longer economical.

4.3.5 Further development of the sampling procedure

For the further improvement of planning, mainly the extensive experience acquired by the use of the sampling procedure in the course of the last few decades is drawn upon. It is further necessary to develop and apply adequate procedures of sample surveys and analyses for new tasks, such as surveys with a voluntary participation of the respondents.

For current sample surveys the problem of a systematic exchange of sample units ("rotation of the sample") is still of major importance. Such an exchange depends on both legal and technical aspects of survey and processing work as well as on methodological problems of sampling. The planning of sample surveys increasingly presupposes for this set of problems the development of balanced and well-founded solutions and their practical application.

In principle, each publication of statistical results must also contain information on their accuracy. As far as estimations of random errors in sample results are concerned, official statistics can meanwhile largely comply with the above demand by means of the programme for the calculation of standard errors, which has been developed over the past few years. As it is highly flexible, the programme meets most of the requirements of sampling methodology and of the practical variants of existing sample statistics.

A substantial improvement in the informational value of statistical results could be achieved by a quantification of systematic errors. They may occur in all spheres of statistical activities and are still largely unknown as to their magnitude and direction. With the increasing use of surveys not involving an obligation to provide information, the part of systematic errors due to nonresponse is of special importance.

Greater experience in this respect is first being acquired with the three microcensus test surveys prescribed by law which have been conducted from 1985 to 1987 with a voluntary participation of the respondents. The objective of the surveys was to establish whether and under which conditions it is possible to dispense with an obligation to furnish information for the microcensus.

The assessment of the bias of results due to nonresponse and measures to reduce such systematic errors are also in the centre of interest of sampling methodology for the so-called "small" sample surveys (surveys for special purposes). According to Article 7 of the new Federal Statistics Law, these surveys may in future be conducted on a voluntary basis and without a specific legal provision for a maximum of 10,000 respondents. There are also being discussed in this connection survey methods (such as telephone interviews) which up to now have not been customary in official statistics and which require the development of adequate sampling and extrapolation procedures.

4.4 Machine tabulation procedures

Electronic data processing devices (EDP installations) are of crucial importance for the processing and evaluation of most statistics. They permit the use of processing techniques which formerly were not possible on account of the vast amount of work involved. For sample statistics, they are an indispensable means for the determination of sampling fractions and for the preparation of optimum sample designs. Moreover, they enable the calculation of standard errors on a large scale and the use of sophisticated and efficient methods of estimation. It is only with the help of EDP installations that the vast volume of data becoming available nowadays in statistics can be processed in relatively short periods of time. Electronic data processing moreover is the prerequisite for many applications, the most important being the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND) with its evaluation methods.

4.4.1 Machine equipment

The most modern technical equipment is employed at the Federal Statistical Office in order to perform the machine processing and evaluation of statistics efficiently. At present, four large EDP installations are being operated at the Federal Statistical Office. There are two installations Siemens 7.570-C and two installations Siemens 7.551 available.

One of the two Siemens 7.570-C is used for the statistical processing work in more than two shifts. In operation since August 1987, it is equipped to perform 2.8 mega-operations per second and has a working storage capacity of 12 mega-byte. It is run with the operating system BS 2000. For recording the statistical data and for processing programmes, 19 magnetic disk drives with a storage capacity of 300 mega-byte each, 8 magnetic disk drives with a storage capacity of 420 mega-byte each, and 1 magnetic disk drive with a storage capacity of 126 mega-byte are connected to it. The direct input and output of data is effected by means of 9 magnetic tape drives, each of which can read or write 1.25 mega-byte characters per second (recording density 6,250 bytes per inch). For data acquisition are available 1 card reader with a maximum performance of 60,000 punch cards per hour, 1 floppy-disk reader with a maximum performance of 31.25 kilo-byte characters per second and 1 conversion equipment MDS 21/40 for the conversion of floppy disks to magnetic tape. There have been installed for printout 1 Rank-Xerox laser page printer system X 9700 with a printing speed of 2 pages per second (or up to about 1 million lines per hour), 1 high-speed chain printer with a printing rate of 72,000 lines per hour and 1 high-speed character band printer with a printing rate of 36,000 lines per hour.

For the generation of magnetic tapes intended for shipment, there are two EDS magnetic tape copying devices ZENITH Z 150 available.

The second Siemens 7.570-C is to a steadily increasing extent used for the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND). This installation is being operated since

March 1985 by two work shifts in a so-called dialogue modus (operating system BS 2000). It therefore is not available for traditional production work. This always leads to bottlenecks in the capacity of performing statistical processing work, which can only be made up for by working additional shifts.

The installation for interactive communication has the same capacity as the equipment for production work (2.8 mega-operations per second). Its main memory capacity of 16 mega-byte is however by 4 mega-byte larger than the capacity of the production equipment. Connected are 6 magnetic disk units with a storage capacity of 1,850 mega-byte each. This rather small capacity is absolutely necessary for the interactive mode. A total of 5 magnetic tape drives of the same type as those used for the production equipment serve the purpose of data exchange with the peripheral equipment as well as file protection (reproducing of important data from magnetic disks on magnetic tape). Also connected to the equipment are two high-speed printers and a diskette reader of the same type as used for the production equipment.

The dialogue is at present conducted via 205 terminals (incl. 31 external connections). They are partly available to users in so-called terminal rooms, and partly directly at their work desks. Terminals are also installed at the Branch Office Berlin, at the Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf and the Advisory Service in Bonn. They are connected via dedicated lines of the Deutsche Bundespost (Federal Postal Administration) to the computer at the Wiesbaden computing centre of the Federal Statistical Office.

A Siemens installation of type 7.551, which originally was installed in November 1983 as production equipment, has been employed since August 1987 as a development computer. It is used for extensive test programmes, minor dialogue work and jobs in connection with the development of new projects. It is equipped with a working storage capacity of 8 mega-byte and is handling 1.1 mega-operations per second. Its peripheral equipment

consists of 4 magnetic disk drives with a storage capacity of 300 mega-byte each, 2 magnetic disk drives with a storage capacity of 420 mega-byte each, 1 character band line printer with a printing speed of 36,000 lines per hour and 4 magnetic tape drives which attain read-write speeds of between 156 and 1,250 kilo-byte characters per second.

The second Siemens installation of type 7.551 was acquired in 1981 and is mainly being employed as dialogue equipment for the subject-matter departments. It is used for all interactive work performed by statistical clerks (e. g. conducting of credibility tests and the respective corrections on the screen, changes and correction of master files of various kinds, drawing up and maintenance of files as well as establishing permanent files). This equipment has a working storage capacity of 6 mega-byte and a performance of 1.1 mega-operations per second. The system is supplemented by 10 magnetic disk drives with storage capacities of 300 mega-byte and 750 mega-byte (total storage capacity is 6.5 giga-byte), 2 magnetic tape drives (read-write speed 1,250 kilo-byte characters per second), 1 card reader with a performance of 60,000 punch cards per hour and 1 character band printer with a performance of 36,000 lines per hour.

4.4.2 Data entry

For the entry of large quantities of data which practically can be relayed only by machine, the Federal Statistical Office and the Branch Office Berlin use data entry positions of type Siemens PCD-2. By means of these devices the data are directly recorded on diskettes. A total of 173 systems have been installed, 86 of which at the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden and 87 at the Branch Office Berlin. The Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf is still equipped with 3 ITT 3451 entry positions. When the term of lease has expired, these devices will also be replaced by Siemens PCD-2.

Optical character readers are successfully employed for data entry in population censuses

and other statistics in order to accelerate and simplify the entry of the vast quantities of data.

Greater efforts will also in future be made to use new technical developments for further activities. Due to the diversity of the records to be handled, there are however limits to the employment of optical character readers.

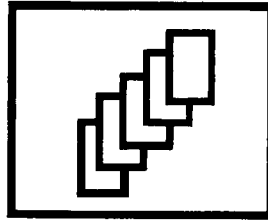
4.4.3 Programming

On account of the ever-growing tasks, the voluminous programming work can be accomplished only with great difficulties. The Federal Statistical Office endeavours to recruit new programmers by organizing training courses of its own. At the present time a total of 65 staff members are working in the various programming groups. Part of the programming capacity is occupied with transfer activities and, to a certain extent, with the current changes. Moreover, voluminous and difficult programs have to be compiled for the Statistical Information System and future projects.

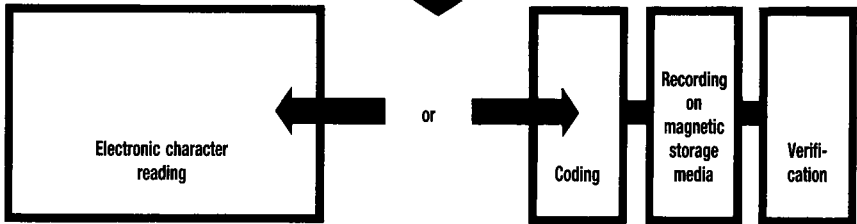
In view of the cooperation with the statistical offices of the Laender, extensive work is performed in order to coordinate the machine data processing in the Federation and the Laender. Considerable preparatory work in connection with compound programming has been undertaken – in cooperation with the competent divisions – which involves the drawing up of instructions for data entry and verifying, specifications for credibility checks and tabulation programs. The sequences of operations have to be drafted for new and amended statistics and discussed at the Working Party on Machine Tabulation. For purposes of coordination a close cooperation with the statistical offices of the Laender is essential. This is reflected in a great number of programmers' discussions, in uniform guidelines for compound statistical programming, in joint discussions of the programmers with the statistical experts, etc. Within the scope of compound programming the Federal Statistical Office participates in the drawing up of programs for the decentralized processing of federal statistics.

Machine Data Processing

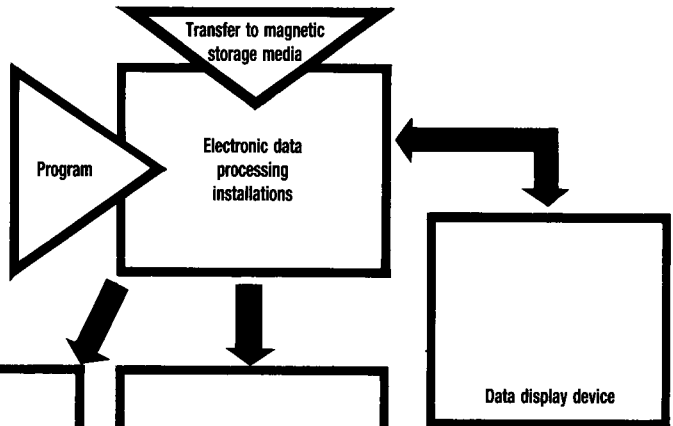
Supply of documents



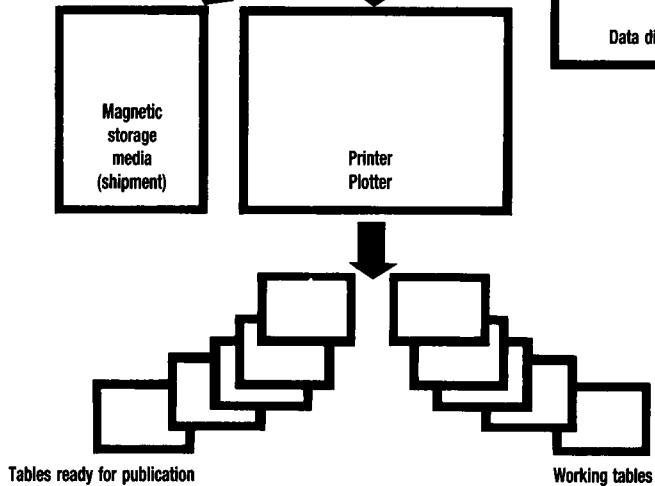
Data acquisition



Data processing



Data provision



Together with some statistical offices of the Laender, the Federal Statistical Office has performed development work in the field of programming so that in future it will be able to offer better and more flexible possibilities of evaluation. These are "statistical problem-solving methods" which have to be seen as the further development of existing programming methods considering progressive aspects for the generation of programs. In future, it will thus be easier to obtain programs without errors and which are easy to maintain. The Federal Statistical Office is already increasingly using the statistical problem-solving methods. It is intended to employ them for statistical compound programming as well.

4.4.4 Interactive work

Since the mid-seventies, the statistical clerks of the subject-matter divisions have increasingly had access at their work desks to the calculating capacity of the mainframes. Both the subject-matter divisions of the Office and external users thus could avail themselves of efficient work tools permitting the independent conversational processing of voluminous and complex tasks without any programming knowledge. Special mention should be made here of the evaluation possibilities offered by the Statistical Information System of the Federation (see Section 5.2).

By the combination of

- verified data in large quantities,
- methods for mathematical-statistical analyses,
- the free choice of table design,
- the auxiliary functions offered by the system,
- the possibility of working with models,
- the output via laser printer and plotter from every terminal

users from the federal departments, from other external authorities and from the competent subject-matter divisions of the Federal Statistical Office are in this way provided with consistent working material which is both combinable and extendable.

In the meantime, the Statistical Information System of the Federation has become an indispensable working instrument both for the federal departments and for the subject-matter divisions of the Federal Statistical Office. Important activities of this Office could no longer be performed without this instrument. The Federal Statistical Office has thus increased the flexibility and speed of its evaluations to an extent which ten years ago would still have been inconceivable. Some 10,000 to 12,000 working sessions at the Information System per month and roughly 1,300 drawings produced every month automatically by the plotter speak for themselves, as does the fact that at almost any given time 60 to 70 users are simultaneously working with the System.

External users of the Statistical Information System are in particular the

- Federal Institute for Employment,
- Federal Minister for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development,
- Federal Minister of Finance (3 connections),
- Federal Minister of Economics (also for remote data transmission of large quantities of data),
- Federal Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety,
- Press and Information Office of the Federal Government,
- Federal Road Research Institute,
- National Association of the German Insurance Business,
- Rationalization Board of the German Economy.

The federal ministries in Bonn are also taking advantage of the Advisory Service in Bad Godesberg. This Advisory Service not only supports the current work with the Information System, but also provides intensive assistance for the model computations performed by the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

The Statistical Information System is continuously being improved and the evaluation possibilities have been enlarged time after time according to the proposals of the users. The technical capacity must also permanently be adjusted to the increasing demands.

4.5 Coordination of the succession of operations

The decentralized collection and processing organization for most federal statistics, as it has developed in conformity with the constitutional situation in the Federal Republic of Germany, involves major efforts as far as the adjustment with regard to the succession of operations is concerned, both under material aspects and in point of time. The solution of organizational questions and an advance planning of operations are therefore part of the basic conditions

for the cooperation between the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender. In this connection, it is also necessary to take into consideration the differences between the statistical offices of the Laender with regard to the budgetary funds provided, staff and machinery available, which result mainly from the different size of the Laender. As has already been mentioned, Land computing centres were established in a number of Laender and commissioned to also perform the processing of statistical data. This distribution of competences has led to a situation where statistical activities find themselves in competition with other time-sensitive administrative functions.

Official statistics try to obviate these organizational difficulties by a bundle of measures. The relevant fundamental problems are predominantly dealt with by the Conference of the Heads of Statistical Offices and by the Advisory Committee, while the discussion of individual questions is taken care of by the expert committees, working groups and meetings of the officials directly concerned (see Section 1.2.3). A major coordination function in this connection is performed by the Working Party on Machine Tabulation which tries to achieve a coordinated planning of deadlines in the sphere of data processing. The discussions held by this body yield valuable suggestions for organizational improvements and the elimination of weak points.

5 Provision of Statistical Results

As provided by the legislator, the Federal Statistical Office is obliged to publish the statistical results after collection and processing of the data have come to an end (see Section 4.1.3). According to Article 3, para. 1, No. 1c of the Federal Statistics Law of 22 January 1987, it is one of the main tasks of the Office "to compile the results of federal statistics in the required

material and regional breakdown for the Federation, as well as to publish and present them for general purposes". The official motivation of the Law expressly mentions the obligation to comply with this provision "in a way which meets the requirements of the various groups of users and does justice to the numerous tasks of federal statistics". In this connection, the Of-

office is also required to take advantage of the possibilities opened up by new communication and information technologies.

The most important and generally accessible source of statistical results is the integrated system of printed publications of the Federal Statistical Office (see Section 5.1). It comprises roughly 600 titles published in about 1,100 editions annually with a total circulation of roughly 850,000 copies. There are further published approximately 150,000 folders which are mainly used for public relations purposes. In the past few years, the Federal Statistical Office has increasingly been trying to acquaint as many users as possible with the information available. To this end, the Office also issues publications designed in a particularly popular form, presenting statistical results in simple tables with commonly intelligible texts and illustrated by numerous graphs. Not least of all, it is the purpose of this publication policy to explain to the citizen the benefit of official statistics.

Since the late seventies the Federal Statistical Office has been offering with the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND) a modern instrument for supplying and evaluating statistical results. In addition to the possibility of retrieving about 450,000 time series, the system enables, among others, the preparation of tables in any required form and the application of various mathematical-statistical methods of analysis (see Section 5.2).

In spite of this voluminous and highly diversified offer, it is not possible to publish all the results of official statistics. Demands going beyond the data requirements for general purposes are met within the scope of internal reports through official channels or – to a justifiable extent – also via the information services (see Section 5.3), provided this does not conflict with the confidentiality provisions concerning statistical data.

For providing statistical information, the Federal Statistical Office is increasingly using also modern communication and information technologies. Besides offering an automatic telephone answering service and a telex service, the Of-

fice is disseminating parts of its statistical results via videotex (see Section 5.4). The information thus provided is addressed not only to the statistical experts, but also offers to the general public selected statistical information from all spheres of official statistics in an illustrative and commonly intelligible form.

5.1 The publication system of the Federal Statistical Office

5.1.1 Delimitation of the publication programme

Apart from the Federal Statistical Office, other government agencies, for instance the statistical offices of the Laender, the federal ministries and other federal authorities are issuing publications on statistical questions as well. To avoid overlappings in the publication programme and therefore unnecessary duplication, there exist definite arrangements with regard to a division of labour. The Federal Statistical Office has agreed with the statistical offices of the Laender to publish the results in the necessary material and systematic detail, but in general only in a limited regional analysis. The statistical offices of the Laender, in turn, are presenting the numerical data with a high degree of regional detail, but less material breakdown. This is due to the fact that the Laender, in contrast to the Federation, are especially interested in data for small-scale regional subdivisions. The Federal Statistical Office, as a rule, publishes only the results for Laender, data on "Regierungsbezirke" (administrative districts) are published occasionally and data on non-administrative territorial units only in quite specific cases. Data for "Kreise" are presented by the Federal Statistical Office only within the scope of larger censuses and structural enumerations. The publication of municipal/communal results in general is completely left to the discretion of the Laender.

As far as contents and form are concerned, the publications of the Federal Statistical Office and of the statistical offices of the Laender have been developed according to consistent prin-

ciples and are therefore to a large extent comparable. Among themselves, too, the statistical offices of the Laender have agreed upon a coordinated publication programme. It is documented in the "Gesamtverzeichnis Statistische Berichte der Statistischen Landesämter" (General List of Statistical Reports of the Statistical Offices of the Laender, Edition 1981, new edition planned), which is compiled by the responsible Land Office for Data Processing and Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia, Dueseldorf. The statistical offices of the Laender issue for their spheres of competence also lists of publications of their own.

Federal ministries and other federal authorities which the legislator – in derogation of the principle of the material centralization of official statistics at statistical offices – has in partial spheres and for reasons of expediency entrusted with making surveys of their own, publish the statistical material on their own responsibility. Due to a close and trustful cooperation of all parties involved, the data are in all these cases also available at the Federal Statistical Office. The Office therefore has an in-depth knowledge of the supply of available figures and can fully advise the consumers on questions of official statistics in the broadest sense.

The structure of the publications of official statistics is such that tables, texts and diagrams complement each other. Often, however, the desire to present the results as early as possible permits the inclusion of only rather scanty explanations. This is true in particular of publications with short-term results of continuous statistics, such as economic data whose statistical informational value largely depends on the time of their availability. Especially the preliminary and/or quick reports issued by the Office must therefore largely be limited to presenting the data material in tabular form. Material commented in greater detail and frequently also enriched by graphs is presented in most of the annual or long-term publications, and especially in the monthly review entitled "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economy and Statistics).

As far as the presentation of results in the form

of texts is concerned, priority is given to the description of structures and of developments over time, which is done by means of comparative data and ratios (percentages and reference figures, relatives, index numbers, etc.). A further analysis of the possible causes of the developments observed is performed only to a limited degree (see Section 4.1.4). An essential part of the presentations in the form of texts however is made up of methodological explanations, which can be found in almost all publications of the Federal Statistical Office. They are to facilitate for users the task of assessing the informational value of the data and thus ensure that the statistical results are used in an expedient and methodologically correct manner.

The Federal Statistical Office is giving special consideration to endeavours which facilitate the documentation and the access to published data. In particular the publication at hand, entitled "Survey of German Federal Statistics", is also to serve this purpose. An overall view of all available publications of the Federal Statistical Office is provided by the annual "List of Publications". New publications are announced weekly in the "Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Advertiser) and in "Statistischer Wochen dienst" (Information on Statistics, Weekly), as well as monthly in "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economy and Statistics). For the purpose of providing better access to the material, the individual publications furthermore offer subject-matter registers, bibliographies of sources, and similar lists in the individual publications. They are to assist the user in locating the specific data material provided by the various surveys and covering different periods, and to arrange it for his particular requirements.

In the last few years, the further development of the work programme of official statistics, shifts in the data requirements of the users (e.g. environmental protection, labour market), intensified cooperation with science and research, as well as the greater attention paid by the Office to the concerns of the general public have considerably changed the structure of the supply of publications. The voluminous programme of subject-matter series with its purely

statistical presentation of data has in this connection been concentrated so that by making full use of additional technical possibilities of rationalization (e.g. utilization of more efficient EDP facilities and modern composition and printing systems) the topicality of the results has been increased substantially. The financial means becoming thus available were used for additional popular cross-section publications presenting results of official statistics for specified questions in such a way that they also meet with the interest of statistical laymen. Moreover, the supply of publications of a methodological orientation has been enlarged considerably, in particular by introducing the series "Forum der Bundesstatistik" (Forum of Federal Statistics, see Section 5.1.2).

It will also in future be the policy of the Federal Statistical Office to adapt its publication programme as closely as possible to the needs of the users of official statistics. In the field of economic statistics, branch-specific publications will increasingly be offered, bringing together data for a specific branch of economy from various official statistics, so as to enable the user to get a general idea of the economic situation in this branch.

5.1.2 Structure of the publication system

For the sake of simplicity, the data requirements of the users of statistics may be divided into two main points of interest: The need for the greatest possible topicality and detail of the data from a specific statistics and the need for a most complete overview of the statistical information available on a given subject field. The structure of the publication programme of the Federal Statistical Office complies both with the demands for a statistics-related and a problem-oriented presentation. The printed publications of the Office (see diagram on page 66) may be subdivided into three large groups:

- Summary publications,
- Subject-matter series,
- Classifications.

These are supplemented by statistics of foreign countries, maps and foreign language publications.

Summary publications contain results from several or all fields of work in which the Federal Statistical Office engages. Here it may be distinguished between:

- General cross-section publications,
- Subject-matter related cross-section publications,
- Publications on organizational and methodological questions,
- Summary brochures.

Cross-section publications comply with the need for a problem-oriented presentation. They comprise data from different statistics. This form of publication undoubtedly addresses the largest group of users because it presents the relevant data material for changing sets of questions in a, so to speak, "palatable" form, thus saving the search for and compilation of information. The disadvantage of these publications however is that they can be published only after the results from the different sources have become available. The reconciliation of the content and form of such publications entails additional difficulties, given the great variety of users' interests which must be taken into account. General cross-section publications offer an outline of all fields of work of official statistics including the most important bench-mark figures. Among these publications are especially the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany), which provides the most comprehensive picture of the data supply of official statistics, and the monthly review "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economy and Statistics), which informs by texts and topical data material about the latest results and trends. The most topical statistical data are provided by "Statistischer Wochendienst" (Information on Statistics, Weekly), which presents recently compiled data from short-term statistics and, in addition,

Publication System of the Federal Statistical Office

Summary Publications			
General cross-section publications	Subject-matter related cross-section publications	Publications on organizational and methodological questions	Summary brochures

Subject-Matter Series
1 Population and Employment
2 Enterprises and Local Units
3 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries
4 Production Industries
5 Building Activity and Dwellings
6 Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism
7 Foreign Trade
8 Transport and Communications
9 Money and Credit
10 Justice
11 Education and Culture
12 Public Health
13 Social Security Schemes
14 Finance and Taxes
15 Family Budget Surveys
16 Wages and Salaries
17 Prices
18 National Accounts
19 Environmental Protection

Classifications				
Classifications of enterprises and establishments	Commodity classifications	Classifications of persons	Regional classifications	Other classifications

Maps

Statistics of foreign countries

Foreign-language publications

interesting comparative data from earlier periods. The annual publication "Bevölkerungsstruktur und Wirtschaftskraft der Bundesländer" (Population Structure and Economic Resources of the Federal Laender) presents statistical results in a breakdown by federal Laender for regional comparisons and analyses.

The biennial cross-section publication "Lange Reihen zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung" (Long-Term Series on the Economic Development) offers a rapid outline of the long-term development since 1950. Going further back into the past is the publication of the Federal Statistical Office entitled "Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872 bis 1972" (Population and Economy, 1872 to 1972; out of print), issued on the occasion of the centenary of central statistics in Germany. In 1987, a special publication in popular form was issued under the title "Von den zwanziger zu den achtziger Jahren" (From the Twenties to the Eighties) presenting the changes in the living conditions of the last two to three generations.

Particularly successful is also the "Datenreport" (Data Report) which has been published since 1983 at two years' intervals. It comments in readily comprehensible form facts and figures from all spheres of official statistics and illustrates them by numerous graphs. The Data Report is published jointly by the Federal Statistical Office and the "Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung" (Federal Centre for Political Education) and is widely used in political education, by schools and institutions of further education. It has meanwhile been extended by a second part presenting important subjective indicators from sociological research prepared by the special research department 3 of the universities Frankfurt and Mannheim.

Subject-matter related cross-section publications offer numerical data on specific fields (e.g. "Wirtschaft in Zahlen" – The Economy in Figures, "Ausgewählte Zahlen für die Bauwirtschaft" – Selected Figures for the Construction Industry) or allocate them to specific groups of persons (e.g. "Frauen in Familie, Beruf und Gesellschaft" – The Position of Women

in Family, Occupation and Society, "Strukturdaten über Ausländer" – Structural Data on Foreigners). Frequently, subject-matter related cross-section publications are also issued in connection with topical events. The Federal Statistical Office for instance supports the popularization of the "International Years" organized by the United Nations (e.g. the International Year of Youth, 1985) by issuing relevant publications.

Publications on organizational and methodological questions have been given much greater weight in the course of the last few years. Mention should in this connection be made, in addition to the publication at hand "Survey of German Federal Statistics", especially of the publication series "Forum der Bundesstatistik" (Forum of Federal Statistics). It was newly established in late 1984 with a periodicity of so far about three volumes a year. It is meant to be a forum for the discussion of major problems of official statistics, offering not only to specialists from official statistics but also to experts from science and research the possibility of commenting on basic statistical questions of a material, organizational and especially methodological nature. Contrary to the "standard" publication programme essentially intended to present statistical results or the methods applied, this publication discusses mainly questions reaching beyond the daily work and possibly even breaking new statistical ground. The semi-annual information service "Methoden ... Verfahren ... Entwicklungen" (Methods ... Approaches ... Developments), issued since 1986, tries by short articles and references to draw the reader's attention to new, methodologically oriented activities and projects of the Federal Statistical Office, thus initiating discussions between federal statistics and science.

The publication series "Ausgewählte Arbeitsunterlagen zur Bundesstatistik" (Selected Working Papers on Federal Statistics) was newly established in 1987. It includes only working papers compiled by staff members of this Office on conceptual, methodological, or also technical-organizational problems.

Summary brochures provide in popular form a general outline of important spheres of life as far as they are measurable in figures ("Zahlenkompaß" – Statistical Compass, "Im Blickpunkt: Der Mensch" – In the Spotlight: The Human Being), or are throwing light on selected fields of economic and social life ("Haushaltsgeld – woher, wohin?" – Housekeeping Money – Where it Comes from and Where it Goes). They are meant to be first of all material for the information of those interested parties who do not have any specific expert knowledge in the field of official statistics. Serving the same purpose is also the continuously extended supply of folders which the Federal Statistical Office meanwhile is publishing in great numbers as part of its public relations work.

The urgent demand for topical figures is met by the Federal Statistical Office by publishing the results of individual statistics in the form of subject-matter series immediately after the processing work has been finished. These series provide the material arranged by sources. This form of publication is intended in particular for users looking for information on a limited subject field or a specific statistics. The total of 19 subject-matter series issued by the Federal Statistical Office are subdivided by large sectors of economy and society. The material is presented with a similar analysis in the Statistical Yearbook and, where possible, in other publications of the Office as well. This is to facilitate the orientation of the users. There exist at present the following subject-matter series:

- 1 Population and Employment
- 2 Enterprises and Local Units
- 3 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries
- 4 Production Industries
- 5 Building Activity and Dwellings
- 6 Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism
- 7 Foreign Trade
- 8 Transport and Communications
- 9 Money and Credit
- 10 Justice
- 11 Education and Culture
- 12 Public Health
- 13 Social Security Schemes
- 14 Finance and Taxes

- 15 Family Budget Surveys
- 16 Wages and Salaries
- 17 Prices
- 18 National Accounts
- 19 Environmental Protection.

Within these subject-matter series, the material is further subdivided into publication series broken down, where necessary, into titles and sub-titles and supplemented, when required, by special contributions. The results of censuses (e.g. census of distribution, census of agriculture, census of population, occupation, housing and non-agricultural local units) or other major surveys are included in the system of subject-matter series as "non-recurrent publications".

The classifications constitute subsidiary material for the uniform allocation of data in the statistics and for a breakdown of the results in conformity with the purpose of data collection and presentation. Only in exceptional cases do they contain numerical data. According to the kind of data classified, it is distinguished between classifications of enterprises and establishments, commodity classifications and classifications of persons, as well as regional and other classifications (see Chapter 8).

Data from large-scale censuses are to some extent also shown by the Federal Statistical Office in the form of subject-matter related maps.

The publication group Statistics of Foreign Countries includes besides the "Vierteljahreshefte zur Auslandsstatistik" (Quarterly Reports on Foreign Statistics), which offer comparative data for a large number of countries, also "Länderberichte" (Reports on Foreign Countries) for almost all countries of the world. About biennially, they comprise fully commented numerical data on the population and economy of each individual country. The subject-matter series "Foreign Statistics", which up to 1984 had been published separately, has meanwhile been integrated in the programme of the other subject-matter series.

For some of the publications there are also foreign-language editions. The Lists of Publications, too, are available in English and French.

5.2 Statistical Information System of the Federation – STATIS-BUND –

5.2.1 Requirements and purposes

Economy, public administration and science require for their changing tasks a steadily growing flow of information tailored to their individual needs and rapidly available in user-oriented form. Due to the spreading of new information and communication technologies there has also been a marked increase in the demand for statistical data suitable to be transferred, stored and processed by computer. This is reflected by a great number of queries for statistical results on magnetic tape or floppy disk, online access to statistical data, user-specific evaluations or aggregations of data, as well as for mathematical-statistical analyses which can ultimately be satisfied only by an efficient information system.

With the Statistical Information System of the Federation – STATIS-BUND –, the Federal Statistical Office has been offering since the late seventies a modern instrument for improving and rationalizing the supply and evaluation of statistical results. It enables the storage and processing of large quantities of data and permits quick and direct access to the stored material, the provision of the required information in problem-oriented form, as well as the flexible performance of computations.

A decisive factor for maintaining and further extending STATIS-BUND, is, among others, the fact that by concentrating statistical data in one place it is possible to avoid duplication of work and to ensure a uniform presentation of the statistical results. The task of the Federal Statistical Office “to operate the Statistical Information System of the Federation” and to further develop it is laid down in Article 3, para. 1, No. 8 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 22

January 1987 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, pp. 462, 565).

The task of STATIS-BUND is to facilitate and improve for a larger group of users the access to the data stored and the evaluation of statistical data. This presupposes the storage and presentation of a great number of statistical results of differing volume from various sources and reporting periods. The material must as far as possible be comparable in order to enable rapid calculations in any desired combination for purposes of analysis, forecasting and planning. The description reveals the two points of emphasis of STATIS-BUND: In addition to an easy access to statistical data and the provision of these data it also offers programmes for evaluations, analyses and mathematical-statistical calculations of the most different kinds. On the basis of the stored data, it thus is possible to calculate completely new figures which have not been available in this form so far.

The Statistical Information System is intended for a group of users who are frequently concerned with the evaluation of statistics. This includes in particular the Parliament, ministries, administrative agencies of the Federation and the Laender, institutes, enterprises, employers' associations, trade unions, as well as other public and private organizations.

The use of the Statistical Information System is dialogue-oriented. Users can have direct access from their work desks to the fully documented database and to a great variety of evaluation programmes by means of display units and long-distance data transmission or by placing a corresponding order with the Federal Statistical Office. Upon request, it is also possible to obtain the data and the documentations on data media or in the form of printouts.

For consulting purposes, staff members are available at the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden or at the Advisory Service in Bonn, which has been established especially for federal agencies. Users wishing to work directly with the Statistical Information System are offered extensive training. Special user courses inform on the stock of data, access to

data, methods available, evaluation possibilities and the system-specific user language. This knowledge is further improved by practical exercises at the terminal.

5.2.2 Database

For evaluations and analyses, users of STATIS-BUND can draw upon a rich and broad-based selection of important statistical results. Besides the data from official statistics of the statistical offices of the Federation and the Laender, there are also stored data of other agencies, such as data from the statistics compiled by the Federal Institute for Employment, the Deutsche Bundesbank and from financial reports and reports on subsidies presented by the federal ministries. The generally accessible data are extensively documented. At present, the database is comprising the results of roughly 250 different statistics. The approximately 450,000 time series including about 20 million data were selected above all with a view to providing topical basic material for economic analyses and forecasting. These data with predominantly monthly periodicity are part of the database as from 1962 at the earliest. The supply of data from long-term statistical time series with mainly annual figures, partly going back to the year 1950, is essentially comprising basic material for comprehensive analyses, forecasts, projections and planning in the medium and long term. The major part of the stored data have been derived from statistics of production industries, employment, commerce and transport as well as national accounts. They are stored in a clearly arranged and easily accessible form. All data from time series are available on magnetic disks and can thus be processed online at any time.

The acceptance of a data bank for time series depends essentially on how fast its figures are updated after the results from the statistical evaluation have become available so that they can be drawn upon by the users. Most of the time series are updated automatically, i.e. directly from the machine processing of the statistics. Only the results of statistics which are

not machine processed are updated manually by direct input at the display units.

In addition to the time series, there are also included data in a detailed material breakdown. This stock of structural data which is still being compiled at present comprises some 3 million data mainly derived from non-recurrent surveys, as for instance the results of the census of handicrafts, the census of distribution, the input-output calculations, the updating and projection of the population, etc. There is further a great wealth of data which are only technically documented and available for special evaluations by staff members of the Federal Statistical Office.

5.2.3 Data documentation and data search

For direct data search and the appropriate utilization of the statistical figures, users require a comprehensive description of the data. In STATIS-BUND, this data description is also maintained by machine and even after many years provides the users with complete information on all data from previous survey periods and on any changes made in the meantime.

This data documentation comprises a general description of the statistical sources from which the data originate as well as many particulars about the presentation and quick retrieval of the data from the extensive data stock offered by STATIS-BUND. With the help of keywords, the user at the terminal is led step by step towards the information required by using the conversational procedure. The search process can be considerably simplified and accelerated by the combination of such keywords which further delimit the problem. Users not working online with the Statistical Information System can receive the complete stock of data and the relevant documentation as a printout. The Federal Statistical Office regularly publishes printed lists of the available data stock of the Statistical Information System. A catalogue of definitions comprising details about the definition of the data stored has so far been available only in printed form. It is planned to provide it by machine.

A growing number of the inquiries made by users do not only refer to data from STATIS-BUND but also to data from other information systems, in particular those of the statistical offices of the Laender. Since concept, stock of data, data description and the access to the individual information systems of the statistical offices are differing, and the users often are not sufficiently familiar with them, the Federal Statistical Office, in cooperation with the statistical offices of the Laender, is preparing a uniform list of the stock of data stored in the individual systems. The purpose of this list is to give users a general idea of all statistical information systems available in order to facilitate their access to them and thus to further improve the possibilities of making use of these systems. This recording system (General Catalogue of the Statistical Information Systems of the Federation and the Laender – AKIS) is to be maintained by computer, currently updated and made available both online and in printed form.

5.2.4 Evaluation and analysis

STATIS-BUND provides a wide range of procedures for evaluation and analysis which can be used for different calculations for purposes of analysis, forecasting and planning adapted to the needs of the users. A multi-purpose graphical output system is available for presenting results in the form of graphs.

The evaluation system offers, among others, procedures for the preparation of new tables, for calculations with existing tables, for the sorting of data as well as for preparing the printing of the tables generated.

The specifications and table descriptions needed for the preparation of tables are provided in a comfortable language adapted to the usage of the statisticians. It is possible to have the tables displayed on the screen together with texts or to print them. These texts are pro-

vided by the user himself or cited from database catalogues or specifications. Specifications, table descriptions and the description of the layout are stored in the system and can be used again, if required.

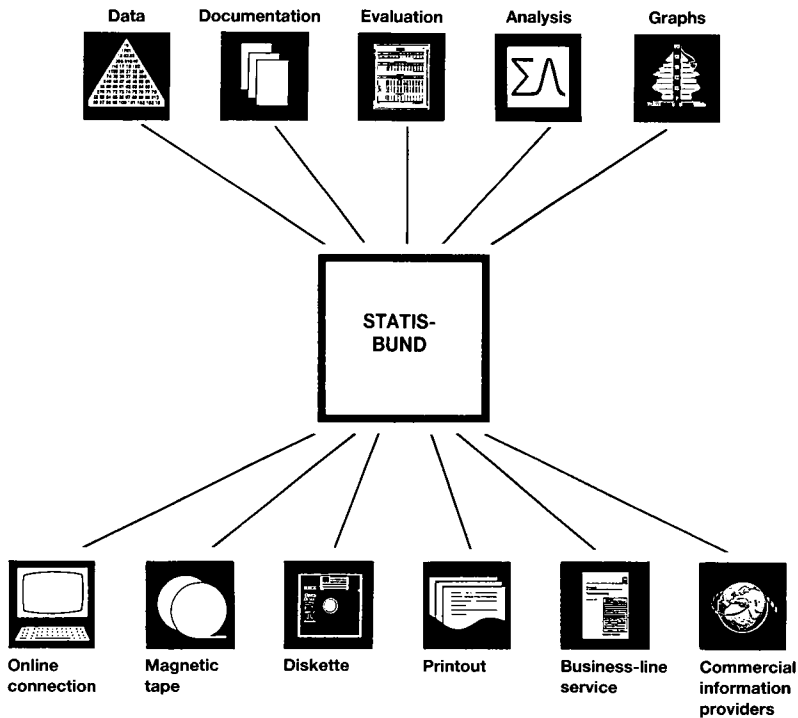
For mathematical-statistical analyses, the user can draw upon executable procedures in the analysis system. They comprise a great number of the procedures usually applied in statistics and range from the calculation of simple statistical indicators, such as means, to more sophisticated procedures, such as time series analyses, variance analyses or discriminatory analyses. The system further offers the possibility of performing model computations for the most different purposes, for instance in the field of population development. Besides the utilization of procedures ready to be used, the system also offers the possibility of linking existing components to own methods by means of a linking language.

With the help of the statistical evaluation system and the mathematical-statistical analysis system, it is not only possible to handle the data included in the database but also data supplied by the user himself. These data are specially protected and made available only to the legitimate user within his own working storage.

The graphic component of STATIS-BUND prepares in a comfortable way the graphs to be used for statistical presentations. It is completely integrated in the evaluation and analysis system, so that all other components of the information system can also be used for the preparation of drawings. A particular advantage is the direct access to the data. On the one hand, the user can prepare pre-set standard drawings for any (time) series included in the data bank; on the other hand, also very complicated and voluminous graphs can be specified with the user language of the database. There are plans to further extend the graphic system so as to be able to prepare three-dimensional drawings and to permit an interactive post-editing of drawings on the graphic screen.

Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND)

Services offered by the system



Types of provision

5.2.5 Utilization and provision of data

Because of the various and highly flexible possibilities of using STATIS-BUND, it has become for many users of official statistics an indispensable instrument for performing ad-hoc evaluations, special tabulations and analyses, test computations as well as for regularly recurring data compilations. This refers both to the internal use by the competent departments of the Federal Statistical Office and to external users. For the latter, STATIS-BUND offers, among other things, the additional advantage that they can process their own data together with the stored time series, using all the components of the system. This procedure requires however an online connection to the system. So far it has mainly been used by ministries and federal

agencies, although all other users also have access, provided they comply with the legal provisions on data protection. Parts of the figures included in the database of STATIS-BUND have for many years now also been distributed online through commercial information providers.

Another possibility mainly being used by the national economy departments of banks and enterprises as well as by universities and research institutes is to subscribe to data supplied on magnetic tape or to order them on a one-time basis. Prior to placing an order or to changes in the data supply, staff members of the Federal Statistical Office intensively inform the users on the data available and an adequate data selection. Upon request, interested par-

ties may obtain a detailed printed data documentation.

The demand for problem and user-oriented compilations of data from different statistics has been increasing recently. The Federal Statistical Office is meeting this demand by special evaluations whose results are presented on magnetic tape or as a printout. They may also include specific graphs produced upon the request of the users. In this connection, the monthly business-line service constitutes a special kind of service. This printed summary brochure provides a rapid and topical outline of the individual business lines. It contains the most recent economic data required for observing business-line trends as well as a monthly graph. As from early 1988, business-line services have also been available on floppy disk. They contain time series of the respective business line with great material detail and a monthly or quarterly periodicity. It is intended to supply time series from STATIS-BUND on floppy disk also according to specific users' requirements. The data will then be available to the user for further processing at his own personal computer and with his own software.

5.2.6 Extension and further development

The concept of STATIS-BUND enables a continuous extension and improvement of the system. This is necessary to guarantee its high standard and flexibility. Considering user requirements and own systematic studies, new data are continuously being included and new mathematical-statistical methods of analysis and other procedures for special statistical evaluations are integrated in the system.

Meanwhile, several federal agencies have an online connection to the system. Other agencies in the public and non-public sector have announced that they also want to be connected. The relevant facilities will be further extended.

Experience with the use of this system shows that the success justifies the expenditure on or-

ganization, operation and further development of STATIS-BUND. There is a great and continuously growing demand for data provided online or on machine-readable data media, such as magnetic tapes or floppy disks, for performing additional statistical evaluations and further mathematical-statistical analyses. The problems and needs of the individual users are indeed quite different. The great variety of possibilities to supply and evaluate data by STATIS-BUND offers in this connection a wide range of possible uses. Wherever this may seem feasible, the Federal Statistical Office will also in future consistently and at an early time try to take advantage of the opportunities offered by new techniques so as to guarantee the best possible use and provision of the statistical results considering the various individual needs of the users.

5.3 Information services

Most strongly oriented towards the individual requirements of the users is the work of the information services at the statistical offices. They are in a position to almost completely adjust to the differing requests and to meet them in a pinpoint way. The general interest in this service finds its expression in more than 200,000 telephone inquiries and 75,000 mail inquiries per year answered by the Federal Statistical Office alone, including roughly 3,000 in part voluminous data compilations made by the Central Information Service of this Office.

In view of the great publicity impact of this service, the Federal Statistical Office is giving these functions special consideration. The information services upon request also make available data which are not of general interest and which therefore, alone for reasons of costs, cannot be included in the publications. As far as the limited work capacities permit, special queries are also dealt with by making compilations of previously published data. Where this is not possible on account of the time involved, at least detailed references and comments will be given.



Work at the Btx-editing terminal

5.4 Other forms of information supply

For supplying information, the Federal Statistical Office relies increasingly on the employment of modern technical devices. For several years already it has for instance been possible to obtain via an automatic telephone answering service the latest figures of the consumer price indices, and via telex the most up-to-date position of the index of share prices.

"Bildschirmtext" (interactive videotex) (Btx) is a medium which offers new possibilities of supplying statistical information. Long before the Btx service was introduced at the federal level by the German PTT Administration (DBP) in summer 1984, the Federal Statistical Office

could thoroughly study the possibilities of using Btx for the dissemination of statistical information within the scope of a project sponsored by the Federal Minister of the Interior. Btx stores the information in DBP computers and in so-called external computers connected to the Btx service; the data may be retrieved by the participants in the entire Federal Republic via the telephone network for display on the screen of a suitable video terminal (Btx colour television set or for instance an extended personal computer). This form of data supply not only provides for a simple and inexpensive retrieval of data at local call charges and for the dissemination of topical statistical figures because the data in storage may be called up by the participants immediately after input. Another advantage is that participants can evaluate and

analyse the data immediately after they have been transferred, without having to enter them again in a connected personal computer.

Although Btx has not yet achieved the hoped-for breakthrough, the Federal Statistical Office nevertheless decided in favour of it because of its above-mentioned advantages for the dissemination of statistical information. The Btx program of the Federal Statistical Office, which at present contains about 1,000 Btx pages and upon its completion will finally comprise some 3,000 pages, consists of the following components:

The compendium of figures offers topical statistical data on the structure and development of almost all important spheres of social and economic life in a clearly arranged and also for the layman easily intelligible form. It provides for especially user-oriented access to the stored information so that even inexperienced EDP users may have easy access. Comparable to a printed cross-section publication such as the Statistical Yearbook, although its contents are offered in concise form and supplemented by numerous graphs and other means of visual presentation, the compendium of figures is mainly addressed to the general public. In addition to its informational purpose, the compendium of figures is to convey an impression of the wide range of tasks of official statistics and insofar is an instrument of public relations work.

The part world in figures offers important structural data on about 130 countries of all continents. It is possible to compare the continuously updated figures with the corresponding data for the Federal Republic of Germany just by pressing a button.

The monthly business indicators are especially intended for statistical experts wishing to receive as fast as possible the latest statistical results, e.g. for purposes of economic analysis. It comprises a compilation of important monthly indices such as on orders received, the development of turnover and prices as well as quarterly, semi-annual and annual results of national accounts. These data

can be called up immediately after they have been released. This service was reorganized in 1988 so as to enable automatic storage of data from the EDP facilities of the Federal Statistical Office in the Btx service. It was considerably extended so that interested users can thus be informed automatically about the availability of new statistical results.

The press information service part of the programme comprises a monthly list of the press releases issued by the Federal Statistical Office which can be ordered. It is mainly intended for journalists but, as can be seen from the orders received, is used by other Btx subscribers as well.

As part of special election services for the elections to the "Bundestag" or to the European Parliament, the Federal Statistical Office, on behalf of the Federal Supreme Returning Officer, distributes during the night following election day via Btx the latest election results by constituencies as well as a list of the candidates elected.

Under the headline inquiries and orders, the program finally provides for the possibility of brief inquiries directed to the information services of the Federal Statistical Office and of ordering printed publications.

Since Btx is being used for providing statistical results not only by the Federal Statistical Office but also by most of the statistical offices of the Laender, the heads of the statistical offices agreed upon a close cooperation in preparing and presenting their Btx programs. Due to this agreement of cooperation, the compendium of figures and the corresponding program parts of the statistical offices of the Laender are prepared with a distribution of tasks between the offices and reconciled with each other. The joint program official statistics with its keyword list for the data search enables uniform access to these programs. It thus is possible to call up Btx pages with statistical results for the Federal Republic and comparable results for the federal Laender.

5.5 Library

The Library of the Federal Statistical Office has a large supply of publications which it requires for its scientific work. In addition to comprehensive literature relating to methodological questions of statistics, the Library offers many other national and international statistical publications as well as standard works on demography, economic and social sciences, environmental protection and also 1,700 technical reviews received on a permanent basis. This includes, *inter alia*, publications in the field of official as well as non-official German statistics,

of international organizations and of foreign countries. Serving this purpose is an exchange arrangement with these agencies, which partly has been in existence for many years.

All publications are alphabetically catalogued in the Library of the Federal Statistical Office and are also covered according to systematical as well as regional aspects. They are available for general use.

There is the possibility of interlending via the lending network of scientific libraries and of on-line literature searching.

6 Public Relations

6.1 Information of the public about federal statistics

The right of the public to comprehensive and complete information has for long been an acknowledged fact in public administration, and in particular in official statistics. Since the legislator enjoins on the population and the economy the obligation to act in numerous ways as respondents, it is absolutely necessary to duly inform the public. The statistical offices – quasi in return – are expected not only to supply the results of surveys to the best possible extent in user-oriented presentation, but also to explain the importance and necessity of their activities in a way which is convincing and easily understood by anyone. The new Federal Statistics Law of 1987 expressly stipulates the duty to provide the respondents with detailed information, among others, on the purpose, type and scope of the surveys. In connection with the criticism of bureaucracy and the disaffection of individual persons towards the state, it is especially important to diminish the partly existing reservations among citizens with regard to the completion of questionnaires, and to remove doubts with respect to the necessity, expediency or even lawfulness of statistical surveys.

The main objective of the general public relations activities of the Federal Statistical Office therefore is to show that official statistics are an indispensable service offered to everybody as a sort of “informational infrastructure”, and to make the public aware of it. Other tasks are to strengthen the confidence in official statistics, to put statistical work into proper focus and to solicit understanding for their activities by means of systematic information and enlightenment. Especially helpful in this connection are references to the successful endeavours for civility and obligingness in dealing with the general public, and for placing as little a burden as possible on the respondents, as well as to the efficiency and versatility of the statistical services and the reliability of the data provided. The greater sensibility of the population to data protection moreover makes it necessary to emphasize the traditionally strict compliance with the provisions of confidentiality regarding individual statistical data, and in particular the integrated effective safeguards.

The user-oriented presentation of the results (see Chapter 5 “Provision of Statistical Results” and Section 6.2) seems to be the most convincing method of achieving a positive attitude of the general public towards official statistics.

The reason is that statistical enumerations are considered to be the less burdening, the more the respondent himself either takes advantage of the results or is at least informed about major possibilities of using the data.

Good contacts with the press, radio and television, which all play a key role in imparting confidence in the work of official statistics, are particularly important for an offensive presentation of statistical activities. The Federal Statistical Office therefore gives great attention to the appropriate information of the media.

Daily press releases inform the public about topical results from continuous or new statistics. News agencies, editorial offices and free-lance journalists receiving the press releases by telex or mail readily take them up and turn them into news stories of topical interest: The monthly press service "Zahlen, Fakten, Trends" (Figures, Facts, Trends), introduced in 1981, presents statistical results in short commonly-to-understand articles. Although it was originally conceived to serve the press, there is meanwhile an increasing demand for this publication from other agencies and interested citizens as well. A further step towards the "popularization" of official statistics is the "Zahl der Woche" (Figure of the Week) which since the end of 1986 has been selected from the great variety of data material available and published weekly at a fixed time by the Federal Statistical Office, so as to show by way of example that statistical information is interesting not only for experts.

In addition to the current information of the press, it is also being tried with growing success to secure the support of journalists in reporting on the tasks and problems of the Office, on innovations and special features of the programme of work, on guaranteeing statistical secrecy and data protection, and on questions of international cooperation in statistics, etc. Suggestions in this respect are offered especially by press conferences held for presenting new statistical results (e.g. annual results of national product computations), methodological changes (e.g. modifications to the shopping basket for price statistics), or im-

portant publications (e.g. the Statistical Yearbook). This is also true of symposia and expert conferences held at the Federal Statistical Office to which journalists of the specialized press are regularly invited. Numerous interviews and the provision and distribution of background material are also instrumental in maintaining good contacts with the media.

Another important approach for generally cultivating the image of official statistics is to keep in direct touch with the citizens interested in statistical data. The Federal Statistical Office therefore maintains an information and visitors' service open to any interested party. Anybody can make inquiries by telephone or by mail, or get informed directly at the Office. For several years now, the Federal Statistical Office has participated in major fairs and exhibitions with its own stand in order to present its information both to experts and the general public. In direct talks with the users, the Federal Statistical Office tries to explain its service character, but also to get suggestions for a target-group oriented arrangement of its publications. The Office keeps a supply of brochures, folders and summary publications for use by interested parties comprising information on the activities of the Federal Statistical Office and on the results of federal statistics. The present rather detailed publication entitled "Survey of German Federal Statistics" is first of all intended for the information of statistical experts.

New and important developments in the sphere of statistics are regularly elucidated by the Federal Statistical Office in the form of contributions to publications issued by other agencies, such as ministries, associations, chambers and other institutions. Scientific reviews, as for instance the "Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv" of the German Statistical Society, also provide space for such contributions. The publishers of a great number of manuals, compilatory publications and reviews, too, are interested in representations of the statistical work or of selected problems. Lectures or discussion contributions by staff members of the Office at scientific bodies and social or economic associations of all kinds also

are of great importance for the dissemination and better understanding of official statistics.

The general public relations work of the Federal Statistical Office is supplemented by special information and advertising measures oriented towards the particularities of individual statistical surveys. In the case of statistics which are compiled on a continuous basis, the public relations efforts are mainly concerned with sustaining the willingness of respondents to comply with the requests for timely, complete and truthful submission of the data. This applies in particular to first-time respondents or where there is a change of the respondents included in sample surveys. In such cases, it must always be explained why some are enlisted for the inquiries, while others are not.

A special problem of public relations concerns the recruitment of persons prepared to provide information for surveys which are conducted on a voluntary basis. In the case of inquiries covering enterprises, as for instance the voluntary cost structure surveys, the Federal Statistical Office addresses itself mainly to the various associations which, by appealing to their member firms, can have a considerable influence on their willingness to cooperate. In the recruitment of households, as for instance for the sample surveys on income and expenditure, the specific public relations actions of the statistical offices have shown good results among the population. Here too, the cooperation of the press is necessary and helpful.

The role played by public relations is of still greater significance when it comes to the preparation of large-scale censuses, as for instance population censuses, occupation censuses and censuses of non-agricultural local units, housing censuses or censuses of sectors of the economy (e.g. censuses of distribution, censuses of agriculture). With these stocktakings at longer intervals, it is important to comprehensively inform the respondents on the work envisaged and thus to win their cooperation. An example of public relations work conceived as a particularly broadly applied and long-term effort is the 1987 Census of Population, Occupa-

tion, Buildings, Housing and Non-Agricultural Local Units.

In an extensive information campaign, never before conducted in this form in national and international official statistics, the public was informed about this large-scale census. During the campaign, which had already been started 1½ years prior to census day, a great variety of measures were taken, ranging from the standard advertising media (advertisements, posters, television and radio spots) to press conferences, information meetings and circular letters distributed to opinion leaders, all the way to addressing the citizens directly (direct-mail advertising, supplements to the telephone bill, "population census telephone service" at local rates). The campaign concentrated on the question programme as well as on the discussion of reservations which had been voiced with regard to the necessity of the census, data protection and the survey method. By the coordinated activities of the statistical offices and with the support of many other agencies, the knowledge imparted to the population about the Population Census could in the course of the campaign be increased considerably. The "abacus" emblem developed by an advertising agency for the population census campaign is being used as a brand image by the Federal Statistical Office also after census day.

6.2 Endeavours for civility and obligingness in dealing with the public and for disburdening the respondents

In the public discussion, the call for more civility and obligingness of the administration in its dealings with the public plays an important role. There are frequent complaints about an overburdening of the population and the economy by government demands. This criticism is often directed at official statistics as well, though mostly in a wholesale manner and without knowing the actual situation. There may be a negative attitude towards statistics, and the more so since the provision of information for statistical purposes

does not involve any immediate advantage for the individual person, as is for instance the case with an application for a building permit or information of another kind given to government authorities. If, however, the respondent does not know what his data are needed for, the discussions about debureaucratization will obviously also relate to official statistics. Public relations activities of the statistical offices will therefore have to emphasize over and over again the utility of statistical figures.

The principle of civility and obligingness in dealing with the public has always been an integral part of the work of official statistics. The endeavours to minimize the burdens imposed on the respondents and to make the statistical results available in a form of presentation oriented towards the requirements of the users are part of the basic policy in this sphere. The incorporation of the individual statistical survey into the overall statistical system creates the prerequisites for the utility of the information provided, not just for some few questions but for various statistical purposes. In its population census judgment, the Federal Constitutional Court, too, confirmed this multi-functional character of statistical surveys. In addition to being informed about the respective individual surveys, the public must be made aware of this general aspect of statistics.

Reference has already been made to the measures taken to reduce the demands on the respondents by an optimum programme arrangement (see Section 4.1), the utilization of administrative records (see Section 4.2), the use of sampling procedures and cut-off limits (see Section 4.3), the exchange of respondents in sample surveys (see Section 4.3), and the facilitation of access to the data (see Chapter 5).

In future, it will be necessary to duly publicize these measures for disburdening the respondents and the activities undertaken with a view to adapting the statistical programme of work to future data requirements. This will permit to counter complaints about alleged excessive statistical inquiries, which often do not sufficiently differentiate between the obligation to

provide information for official statistics and for statistics compiled by associations as well as other demands made by government and private agencies.

The study "Unternehmensbelastung durch Bundesstatistiken" (Burdening of enterprises by federal statistics), which was conducted in 1979 by the Federal Ministry of the Interior in conjunction with the head organizations of the German economy and with the participation of official statistics, provides an overview of the actual burden imposed on the respondents in the economic sphere. This study, which in its findings arrives at considerably differing results concerning the demands made on the firms' time according to economic sectors and size classes of persons engaged, on the whole revealed that the average time spent by an enterprise on providing information for federal statistics amounts to less than one per thousand of the total annual hours of work.

It will also be necessary to clarify the enlistment of respondents for several surveys. Frequently, the justification of repetitive inquiries is questioned or the completion of differing questionnaires is erroneously regarded as an avoidable "double inquiry". Here, official statistics are called upon to describe their endeavours to achieve a well-balanced distribution of the burdens of response and to explain the requirements of sampling methodology or processing techniques. It will be necessary to build up the confidence of the public at large that, in accordance with the population census judgment, official statistics will in each case apply the "most lenient means".

The problem of drawing up survey forms reflecting civility and consideration towards the public also acutely influences the relationship between the respondents and official statistics. Right from the beginning, all questions have to account for the possibilities of the respondents to provide information. Preference is always given to questions which enable the respondents to draw upon records that are already available.

With regard to the formulation of questions, it is most important that they are clearly expressed and easy to understand. A full and correct response can be expected only if the questions themselves are unambiguous and arranged in an intelligent and consistent manner. This purpose is served by explanatory notes in the questionnaires as well as by a layout of the survey forms that is appealing both on account of the printing technique and the graphical arrangement. In this connection, it is always endeavoured to bring technical requirements (e.g. the utilization of machine-readable forms, etc.) into accord with the wishes and the requirements of the respondents. With the larger censuses, different drafts of questionnaires are tested at the preparatory stage and, if need be, the performance of pilot surveys is provided for by law.

The Federal Statistical Office is increasingly endeavouring to employ for these measures external know-how. Thus, for instance in the preparatory work for the population census, experts from various spheres – institutes performing market research and opinion polls, the Bundesstelle für Büroorganisation und Bürotechnik (Federal Agency for Office Organization and Office Machinery), the Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache (Society for the German Language), as well as the graphic trade – were

called upon to participate in the efforts of setting up optimum questionnaires as far as civility and considerateness in approaching the public are concerned.

Another major objective within the scope of the endeavours for more civility and considerateness in dealing with the public concerns the expedient supply of up-to-date results accounting for the actual needs of the users. Increasing importance is also being attached to presenting and explaining the relevant data in suitable form to the specific target groups. These efforts are not only reflected in the extension of the supply of publications by summary and problem-oriented publications as well as by target-group oriented information services (see Chapter 5), but can also be seen in the additional methodological notes, graphs and cross references included in the individual subject-matter publications.

Due to the great spread of the publication programme, it may be a tiresome task for the occasional user to trace and combine specific statistical figures. Official statistics therefore have to make still greater efforts to improve their general user service. Increasing importance has in this connection to be attached to the information services of the Federal Statistical Office (see Section 5.3).

7 Cooperation with International Organizations

Solutions to political, economic, social and cultural problems cannot be found in an exclusively national context. For this reason, a close international cooperation has developed in various fields. As a consequence, there has been a strongly increasing need for data comparable across the national borders, and this trend is continuing. The statistical offices all over the world therefore have at all times been promoting any activities designed to improve the international comparability of statistics. As early as in 1885, statisticians from various countries

got together to establish the International Statistical Institute (ISI), which as a private professional association has become the forerunner of official organizations which are now working in the field of statistics.

These organizations are not confining themselves to compiling for their purposes material from national sources, but are also endeavouring to adjust the results and to standardize the methods. By an intensive exchange of views and experience, by providing guidelines and

making recommendations, as well as by agreements and other provisions, they have succeeded in substantially promoting the establishment of international statistics. The international cooperation at the same time has yielded various impulses for the statistics in the member countries.

The Federal Statistical Office maintains contacts with various central statistical offices in other countries and participates in the activities of more than 30 official and non-official international organizations (see the schematic diagram on p. 85). This cooperation extends from the provision of figures to the participation in meetings, the preparation of proposals and the making of comments all the way to the assignment of experts and the participation in training measures for statisticians from abroad, especially from the developing countries. In the following will be discussed the activities of the major international organizations engaging in the field of statistics, and their implications for the work of the Federal Statistical Office.

7.1 European Communities

The European Communities (EC), which comprise the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), have been an organizational unit since 1 July 1967. The Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), located in Luxembourg, had been established as the joint statistical agency as early as in 1958.

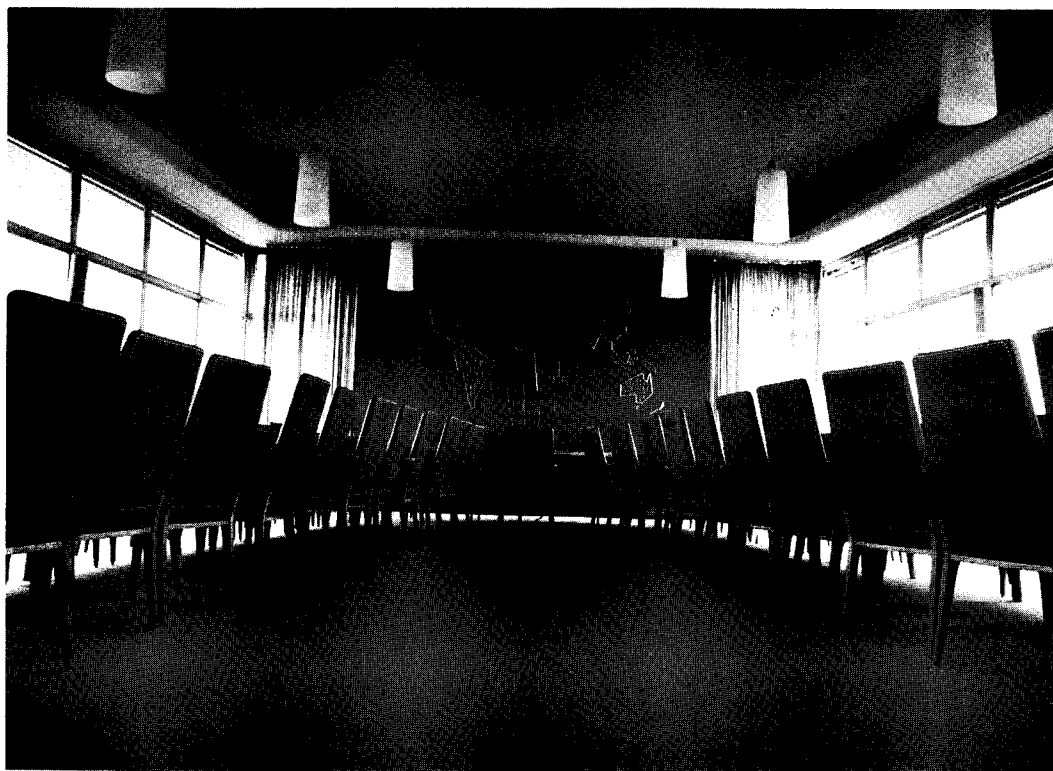
By virtue of the authority conferred to it by the Treaties of Rome, the SOEC can exert a much greater influence on the statistical work in the member countries of the EC than this is otherwise possible for international organizations. The European Communities as a supranational organization with sovereign powers are authorized to take a direct influence on the national statistical activities by passing regulations, directives and decisions. While regulations have immediate lawful effect in the member coun-

tries, directives of the EC are binding only as to the objective they outline. Decisions of the EC are binding in all their parts like regulations, but enjoin duties only on the recipients specified (see Section 2.2).

The EC always make use of the possibility of passing legal acts in the sphere of statistics where numerical data required for meeting contractual obligations are lacking entirely or in part or where previous efforts designed to achieve a harmonization of existing statistics have been in vain. The legal acts passed by the EC in part determine in great detail the concepts, terms, groupings, methods of data collection and processing, etc.

Providing the basis for planning the statistical work in the European Communities is the medium-term programme of work established by the SOEC for periods of 3 years and updated every year. It is prepared by the SOEC in cooperation with the relevant General Directions and, after careful examination by the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes of the EC member countries, submitted to the Commission of the EC for formal approval. At intervals of several years, the programme is further submitted for comment to the EC Council of Ministers. The comments of the Council, which so far have found shape in two resolutions, are determinant for planning the programme of statistical work in the EC. Endeavours are at present being made to extend the planning for the statistical programme of the Community to a period of 5 years. In future, all programmes are moreover to be presented to the Council for formal approval and there will be a closer linking of the statistical programmes of the member countries with the programme of Community statistics. These strong efforts towards integration in the field of Community statistics must be seen in connection with the achievement of the single European market by 1992 and the objectives of the Single European Act of 1986 to create a European Political Union.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, especially the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics is dealing



"The World in Figures" – a metal relief in the large conference hall of the Federal Statistical Office

with the draft of the statistical work programme of the EC. The Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics (see Section 1.2.3) has also been discussing questions of Community statistics. Both bodies are endeavouring to limit the demands made by the EC to the absolutely indispensable.

The cooperation and coordination at the SOEC is accomplished by various bodies. The most important committee to be mentioned is the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes of the EC member countries to which reference has already been made above and which deals with policy matters of the statistical work programme and selected special questions of statistics. There are further – similar to the national sphere (see Section 1.2.3) – in almost all subject-matter

spheres of statistics advisory committees, working groups and groups of experts, etc. For the implementation of major regulations of the EC, the Council of Ministers has moreover established administrative committees which have been authorized to take decisions within their sphere of competence and to decide conjointly with the EC Commission on the measures to be taken. Such administrative committees (for implementation) competent to decide on statistical matters are the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics and the Committee for Foreign Trade Statistics.

The development of statistical skeleton systems and classifications is occupying a central position in the work programme of the SOEC. Of special importance is the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts

(ESA) which serves at the same time as the general frame of reference for the coordination of the economic statistics within the European Communities. It has meanwhile been supplemented by computations at constant prices and by quarterly and regional accounts. The development of partial systems for agriculture, forestry and fisheries has also made good progress. Closely connected with the ESA is further a system of statistics on social protection (formerly the social accounts) which provides the basis for the establishment of European social budgets.

In the field of classifications (for details see Chapter 8) have been developed the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE) and also the Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (NIMEXE), a Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics (NST), and the Common Nomenclature of Industrial Products (NIPRO). Intensive efforts have already been made since 1980 together with the United Nations in order to harmonize the international classifications of economic activities and goods of the EC and the UN. The revised international classifications for economic statistics are to be completed by 1989. In a future-oriented form, the new classifications are to meet new statistical requirements (comprehensive statistics of services, statistics of high technology and environment). A Central Product Classification (CPC) is being developed to serve as a link between the international classifications of economic activities and of goods which will comprehensively describe the classification of activities and enable a uniform allocation of the commodities produced and traded to branches of economic activities. The basis for the international commodity classifications for foreign trade is the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) completed in 1985 and in use since 1988 which will be completely integrated in the new NIMEXE.

The system of economic statistics in the sphere of the EC has gradually been oriented towards the need for comparable ba-

sic data on the structure and development of the economy. The agricultural statistics of the Community comprise, among others, uniform structural and production statistics as well as supply balances. In the field of industrial statistics have been introduced, inter alia, uniform annual surveys, investment statistics and short-term statistics of economic trends as well as Community production statistics which are still being prepared. The foreign trade statistics have been standardized and further developed by EC regulations concerning the Community shipping procedures, the standardization of concepts and methods used in foreign trade statistics and the introduction of a Community classification (NIMEXE). Extremely great demands made on national and Community foreign trade statistics are due to the Single Document introduced as from 1988 for the standardization and simplification of statistics of trade between the member countries (intra-EC trade), to the integration of the new Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) into NIMEXE and to the objectives of the White Book of the EC Commission concerning the realization of the single European market by 1992.

The activities undertaken with a view to harmonizing internal trade statistics, for which, inter alia, a Community programme for annual surveys in wholesale and retail trade has been developed, were meanwhile integrated in a project for the organization of comprehensive Community statistics of services. The planned system of Community service statistics will be realized by gradually developing statistics of the structure and activities of enterprises in the individual service sectors, statistics of international service transactions and statistics of specific and priority spheres (i.a. tourism statistics of the Community).

For transport exists a skeleton programme for structural surveys of the Community. Directives of the EC regulate the recording of goods transport by road, on inland waterways and by railways within the scope of regional statistics. A priority task of the future is the further development of instruments for transport statistics at the Community level, especially with regard to

the effects on Community statistics of road haulage due to the introduction of the Single Document as of 1 January 1988.

The most important source of comparable price data is the Community survey of consumer prices, the results of which simultaneously serve as a basis for determining overall economic parities for major aggregates of national accounts based on the ESA. The multilateral purchasing power parities which are calculated for the EC countries within the scope of the International Gross Product and Purchasing Power Comparison Project (ICP) of the United Nations represent a new statistical indicator which is important for many political sectors and fields of research both at the national and the international level. The harmonization of price statistics and price indices, among others for agriculture, foreign trade, retail trade, energy as well as of consumer prices is a permanent task. A Community tabulation programme on family budget surveys is completed at several years' intervals. Endeavours are being made to introduce Community statistics on income and consumption expenditure.

In the field of wage statistics, a system of Community surveys on salaries, personnel expenses and earnings has been established on the basis of EC regulations for production industries, trade and major fields of services as well as agriculture. The Community surveys on salary and wage structures, which had been conducted up to 1978 at six years' intervals, were discontinued.

In the sphere of population statistics, the activities of the European Communities are concentrating on the harmonization and synchronization of the population censuses in the member countries as well as on the development of tabulation programmes for the Community. The statistics on economic activity depend essentially on the Community sample survey of the labour force performed annually since 1983 on the basis of EC regulations. A continuous task is the harmonization of the statistics on economically active persons, persons employed and unemployed, in connection with standardized statistics on labour in agriculture,

with a view to developing the most comprehensive Community programme possible for statistics on persons engaged.

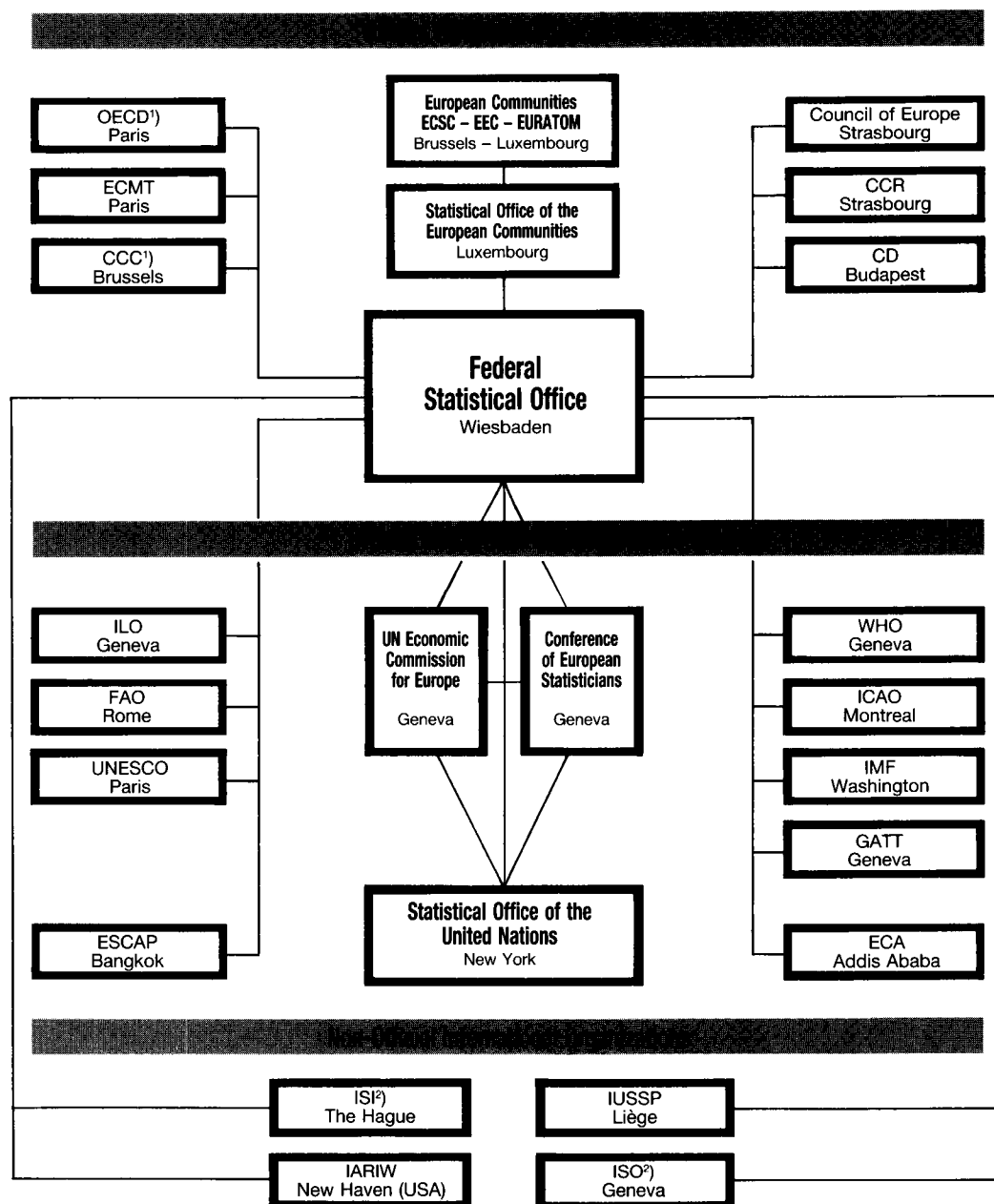
The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) is the basis for the provision of Community data on social trends in the member countries. The ESSPROS tabulation programme is in part already carried out annually. Comparable data on social indicators are also published every year. Further important projects are the establishment of coordinated statistics of education and training as well as of the expenditure in this field. A harmonized programme on public expenditure for research and development provides the basis for annual Community statistics. The most important instrument for regional statistics of the Community is the EC Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS). A priority project is the development of an integrated system of environmental statistics of the Community. Part of future priority tasks in the field of Community statistics are further the compilation of statistics of innovation and high technologies, on small and medium-sized enterprises (KMU) as well as the development of Community indicators of poverty. In the sphere of electronic data processing, endeavours are being made to develop an optimum technological system for data collection and processing and for the dissemination of information in the field of Community statistics.

7.2 United Nations

As a worldwide international organization, the United Nations (UN) have a leading role also in the statistical sphere. Taking care of international statistics in their field is the Economic and Social Council. It is assisted by the Statistical Commission which in turn is supported by the Statistical Office of the United Nations (UNSO) as the executive body. This office (which has its seat in New York) is maintaining close contacts with the central statistical offices of all countries as well as with the statistical departments of other international organizations. These also provide

International Cooperation

Organizations with which the Federal Statistical Office cooperates



¹⁾ The member countries also comprise non-European countries. – ²⁾ Semi-official international organizations.

the office with the material required for its statistical publications (e.g. Statistical Yearbook, Demographic Yearbook, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics) comprising data for almost all countries of the world.

For almost three decades now, the Federal Statistical Office has been in close contact with UNSO and is representing the Federal Republic of Germany in the UN Statistical Commission, the supreme statistical body on world level, since the Federal Republic of Germany has been elected to act as a member of this expert commission to the Economic and Social Council of the UN for the period 1986 to 1989.

In discussing statistical and methodological questions, the United Nations are endeavouring to gradually develop a system of worldwide statistics comparable at least in its basic features. Due to the great differences in the level of development and in the economic and social systems of the member countries, the recommendations of the United Nations concerning statistics are in principle however minimum programmes from the point of view of countries with highly developed statistical systems. They are nevertheless a valuable help – especially in the case of less developed countries – for establishing and developing a statistical organization. The World Relief Programme of the UN in the field of statistics is the most important instrument for supporting these countries.

The regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations adjust the main items of the statistical UN world programme to the specific situation prevailing in the various parts of the world. For this purpose, the UN Economic Commissions have set up standing conferences of statisticians as bodies for consultation and coordination, which also include the Conference of European Statisticians of the ECE referred to below.

7.2.1 Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations

Of special importance for the work of the Federal Statistical Office, apart from its cooperation in the field of Community statistics, are the activities of the Conference of European Statisticians at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in Geneva. There are also contacts with the Standing Committee for Statistics of the Economic and Social Commission of the UN for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Standing Conference of African Statisticians at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The Conference of European Statisticians at the ECE has the status of a special committee and thus is on an equal footing with both the other special committees dealing with questions of economic policy for specific specialized spheres and with the ECE advisor groups for economic questions, for science and technology as well as for environmental problems. Within their terms of reference, all these committees also deal with selected statistical problems, but conduct these activities jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians.

Members of the Conference of European Statisticians are the heads of the national statistical institutes of almost all European countries as well as of the United States and Canada. This body thus is an important forum for talks between East and West and serves as a bridge between differing economic and statistical systems. Special efforts are therefore being made for instance in view of the further development and comparability of the Western and Eastern systems of national accounts – System of National Accounts of the United Nations (SNA) and System of Balances of the National Economy as applied for the centrally planned economies (MPS) – and the development of international industrial classifications of economic activities and commodity classifications, as well as the preparation of conversion keys for comparisons of East and West. Further points of emphasis in the programme of work are the adaptation of the special statistical programmes of the United Nations and other

international organizations to European requirements (e.g. in the sphere of agricultural statistics, energy statistics, statistics of the public sector, of science and technology, statistics of tourism and of enterprises as well as of statistics of prices and quantities). Other major projects are the development and harmonization of environmental and regional statistics. Selected basic questions of procedural techniques and methodology (e.g. the use of data processing in statistics, the measurement of the quality of statistics, priorities in the work programme, etc.) are also part of the medium-term statistical programme of the ECE developed by the Conference of European Statisticians.

In the sphere of population and social statistics, the activities are concentrating on the development of a Framework for the Integration of Social and Demographic Statistics (FSDS). Like national accounting for the sphere of economic statistics, it is to provide the general frame for the coordination and further development of population and social statistics. A further objective of the work is to develop an international Standard Programme of Social Indicators which will be included in a handbook of the United Nations to be published in 1989. Further points of emphasis are the preparation of international principles and recommendations for the worldwide round of censuses of population and housing in 1990 and of a supplementary European programme.

7.2.2 Specialized agencies of the United Nations

Even prior to becoming a member of the United Nations in 1972, the Federal Republic of Germany was already a member of the autonomous specialized agencies of the United Nations which the UN have commissioned, among other things, to take care of specific fields of statistics. These agencies include above all the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organiza-

tion (UNESCO), The World Health Organization (WHO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The Federal Statistical Office maintains long-standing close contacts with these organizations and participates in their statistical work. The sphere of competences of the ILO comprises above all the revision of its International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), which is presently being prepared, as well as questions of family budget surveys, of statistics of economic activity, of social security as well as of productivity statistics. The FAO deals above all with the development of programmes for censuses of agriculture and continuous agricultural statistics. The WHO is primarily responsible for the establishment of a system of health statistics and the updating of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD), whose 10th revision is being prepared. The UNESCO is first of all engaging in the standardization of the statistics on education, science and technology, the ICAO in the standardization of aviation statistics and the IMF in the harmonization of the statistics on balances of payments and the public sector.

All of the specialized agencies of the United Nations continually report to the Statistical Commission of the UN on the progress of their work. So there exist all the preconditions for a close coordination of the activities inside the UN.

7.3 Other international organizations

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) formerly had been the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), originally established for the distribution of Marshall Plan aid. After winding up these measures, it started on new tasks and by the accession of major non-European industrialized countries substantially extended its regional sphere of activities.

In the field of statistics, the OECD takes special credit for its participation in developing national accounts, for its activities in the field of statistics on research expenditure (Frascati Handbook) as well as of tourism statistics. Also highly to be valued are its suggestions concerning the further development of industrial statistics, the basic work on international productivity statistics and on the statistical coverage of multinational enterprises. It also did pioneer work as regards the development of a programme of social indicators, the establishment of environmental statistics, the sphere of educational planning and indicators, and the development of statistics of high technology and service trades. Priority activities moreover include the further development of labour market and employment statistics with a view to preparing the concept of a Labour Accounting System (LAS).

The Council of Europe also engages in activities relating to individual fields of statistics. It deals for instance with problems of recording communal finance and of budget comparisons and conducts investigations in the field of educational, criminal and regional statistics. An important contribution towards the elucidation of relationships of population policy is made by the European population conferences organized by the Council.

One of the oldest European organizations is the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCNR) which has been entrusted with the statistical recording of the navigation on the river Rhine. Similar func-

tions has the Danube Commission (CD) for the Danube river. German statistics further maintain contacts with the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), which developed the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) as an important contribution to international statistics, and with the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT).

Among the non-official organizations, the International Statistical Institute (ISI) has maintained its importance as a forum for scientific discussions among statisticians of all specialties even after its original functions had in part been assumed by the League of Nations and later by the United Nations. The ISI endeavours to orient its activities still more strongly towards the practice-related further development of statistics in the individual subject-matter spheres. To this end, it created in 1985 as a special section the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS).

Another non-official organization in which statistics occupy an important position is the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW), which intensively engages in the methodological and practical development of the instrument of national accounts and considerably contributed to a revision of the System of National Accounts of the United Nations (SNA). Mention should further be made of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). Contacts also exist with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

8 Classifications

For survey purposes and for the presentation of the results, a great variety of classifications are used in official statistics in order to analyse the topics to be shown. There are the following groups of classifications:

- Classifications of enterprises and establishments,
- Classifications of public budgets,

- Classification of private households,
- Commodity classifications,
- Classifications of persons,
- Regional classifications,
- Other classifications.

Type and degree of detail of the classifications used depend first of all on the topics to be classified and the specific purpose of the survey or the representation. In order to reconcile as far as possible the information provided by the results on the various topics recorded, and consequently to permit their use for multiple purposes, it is necessary to arrange for a coordination of the various classifications (e.g. the industrial classification of economic activities and the commodity classifications) and to the greatest possible extent for the uniform application of the classifications in official statistics. For the consistent use of the classifications it is necessary that the same statistical units are in all statistics allocated to the same systematic item. Where different statistical units are used (e.g. enterprises on the one hand, and establishments on the other), the differences in the statistical results due to this fact will have to be accounted for. Special rules apply for the allocation of the statistical units to the items of the classifications. If there are for instance combined or mixed forms of enterprises, they have as a rule to be allocated according to their main economic activity, preferably in terms of the value added of the individual establishments.

Of particular importance is the comparability of classifications also in point of time. Though on the one hand classifications should be adapted to current structures and developments, the maintenance of systematic items with the same delimitation over time on the other hand is also essential for the observation and analysis of development processes. Both purposes in part can only to a limited extent be achieved when classifications are revised.

In order to permit comparisons or the bringing together of results from different statistics

based on classifications which have been modified in the course of time or are differing for other reasons, numerous confrontations or conversion keys are being used in official statistics. In what follows, these comparative keys will however not be discussed in greater detail.

For a number of classifications (e.g. industrial classifications of economic activities) there are, in addition to the "basic classification", also derived versions adapted to the requirements of individual surveys which – using the component parts of the basic classification – for the most part comprise certain summary items. Thus there are for instance derived versions from the "basic classification" of the branches of economic activity for the statistics of production industries (SYPRO), for environmental statistics (SYUM), or for tax statistics.

8.1 Classifications of enterprises and establishments

The following major classifications relating to enterprises or establishments and other institutions are used in official statistics at the present time:

National Classifications

- Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations, 1979 Edition (WZ 1979),

and derived therefrom:

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Statistics of Production Industries (SYPRO)

- with own numbering system –,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Environmental Statistics (SYUM)

- for the sphere of production industries; with own numbering system –,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for National Accounts,

Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations (SIO)

- for the spheres of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, production industries, commerce, transport and communications as well as credit institutions and insurance business –,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for the Census of Handicrafts, 1977¹⁾),

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Tax Statistics,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for the Occupational Census,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for the Census of Earnings in Industry and Commerce,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Statistics of Bankruptcies and Insolvencies,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for the Microcensus,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Balance-Sheet Statistics,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Statistics of Incorporated Enterprises,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Statistics of Agreed Wages,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Statistics of Agreed Salaries.

- Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Basic Classification with Explanations, 1961 Edition, with 1970 Supplement,

and derived therefrom:

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for Environmental Statistics (SYUM)

- for spheres outside production industries –,

Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations (SIO)

- for the spheres of services performed by other enterprises and liberal professions, private non-profit institutions, domestic services as well as services of central and local government and social insurance –,

Industrial Index of Economic Activities for Statistics of the Federal Institute for Employment, 1973 Edition²⁾,

- with own numbering system –,

- Index of Trades which can be Pursued as Handicrafts, Annex A of the Handicrafts Ordinance of 28 December 1965.

Classifications of the European Communities

- General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities – Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes – 1970 (NACE),

and derived therefrom:

Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities, Version used for Input-Output Tables – Nomenclature des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes – Ramification pour l'établissement des tableaux Entrées-Sorties – (NACE/CLIO).

Classifications of the United Nations

- International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities – 1968 (ISIC),

and derived therefrom:

Gross Domestic Product and Factor Incomes by Kind of Economic Activity – 1968 (SNA). (Tabulation units are kind-of-activity units and the like.)

¹⁾ Advance version of the revised WZ.

²⁾ Following closely the "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1961 Edition, with 1970 Supplement".

The Industrial Classification of Economic Activities is used for grouping economic institutions according to the type of their economic activity. It provides the basis for all statistics relating to economic branches.

As the main principle of analysis, it uses the large sectors of the economy, i.e. "Enterprises" (Divisions 0 to 7), "Private non-profit institutions and private households" (Division 8), "Central and local government, social insurance" (Division 9). This analysis takes into account the differing economic functions (production, final consumption, redistribution of incomes, etc.), the differing position as concerns the market, and – accordingly – the differing forms of financing (sales against remuneration covering the costs, taxes, etc.).

The sector "Enterprises" (which comprises the liberal professions) is used to classify enterprises and/or the geographically or materially distinct parts of such enterprises. The breakdown of this sector by divisions is based on the distinction between the spheres production of commodities, their distribution (commerce and transport), and services. Within the scope of the production of commodities, the grouping by aspects of the interrelationships according to the production process has been given priority. This means that institutions are combined which are similar as far as the production material used or the production procedure are concerned, but also as to the purpose for which the products are intended. The decisive criteria for the breakdown in commerce are the goods sold and in the service sector the type of service rendered. As far as possible, the associational organization of the economy has also been accounted for, which in turn reflects interrelationships according to the production process. There were neither considered groupings according to the legal organization or the entry in registers (e.g. Official Register of Handicrafts), nor according to contractual interrelations and sociological viewpoints.

In order to permit the presentation of specific institutions, such as schools, homes, hospitals, etc. not only in a sectorial relationship but also

according to their own economic activity, the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities comprises a special key for the grouping of these institutions. The special key makes it possible, among others, to combine for specific purposes of presentation institutions engaging in the same activity which are financed for instance by enterprises, private non-profit institutions, central and local government or social insurance.

For establishing input-output tables, a Classification of Spheres of Production has been developed from the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. It accounts for the special purpose of these tables as well as the original statistical data available. The production sectors represent fictitious branches of economic activity which have been delimited as if all commodities typical of the relevant branch of economic activity, and only these commodities, were produced there. The "Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations (ISO)" has been established analogously to the NACE/CLIO developed at the Statistical Office of the European Communities for input-output tables.

It should be mentioned that for purposes of the census of handicrafts, of the reports on handicrafts and of the survey of earnings in handicrafts, handicraft establishments are also grouped according to the "Index of Trades which can be Pursued as Handicrafts" (Annex A of the Handicrafts Ordinance of 28 December 1965 – Bundesgesetzblatt I, 1966, p. 1) which is basically an "occupational classification" of handicrafts and adapted to the specific situation in this sphere. This grouping does not consider that the main economic activity of a handicraft establishment may be outside the field of processing, manufacturing or services pursued as handicrafts. This index, therefore, is not entirely comparable with the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities.

To some extent, the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities deviates in the basic features of its structure from the corresponding international classifications – General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities in the Eu-

ropean Communities (NACE) and International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) of the United Nations. However, the 1979 revision of the German Industrial Classification of Economic Activities substantially improved the comparability with the NACE. The 3-digit and 4-digit items now are largely coextensive.

8.2 Classifications of public budgets

The classifications of public budgets provide the basis for the reporting system in the field of financial statistics (see Survey of Statistics, Chapter 16, Finance and Taxes, Section: Public Budgets). The following classifications of public budgets are presently being used:

National classifications

- Functions and Grouping Scheme for Government Budgets,
- Classification and Grouping Scheme for Communal Budgets,
- Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance (combination of the two aforementioned classifications),
- Classification of the Purposes of Government in National Accounts.

Classifications of the European Communities and the United Nations

- Classification of the Purposes of Government – European System of Integrated Economic Accounts – 1970 (ESA),
- International Classification of the Purposes of Government – United Nations, 1968 (Part of SNA).

Within the scope of the 1969 budgetary reform, the Law on Budget Principles³⁾ laid down uniform principles for budgetary law which are reflected in the budget regulations of the Federal Government⁴⁾ and the Laender. An obligato-

ry grouping and functions scheme has since been introduced for all government budgets which arranges expenditure and receipts according to economic and financial types and functions (purposes).

As far as communities, local authorities, administrative associations and other legal persons of intercommunal cooperation are concerned (unless they are enterprises with a commercial accounting system), the federal Laender have by means of binding administrative directives put into effect a new and to a large extent uniform budgetary classification which became operational as from 1974 (for some Laender as from 1975). Like the Classification of Government Budgets, it provides for a subdivision of expenditure and receipts by types and purposes. The functional breakdown for communal budgets (classification scheme) and government budgets (functions scheme) correspond both in their basic structure and in numerous individual items, so that it is relatively easy to compare and combine statistical results according to purposes.

Quite a number of individual items (types of taxes, personnel expenditure, current expenditure on materials, investment in material assets) of the grouping scheme for a classification of communal expenditure and receipts by types are also comparable with the grouping scheme for government budgets. By considering imputed depreciation and interest, as well as by distinguishing as a general rule all expenditure and receipts according to administration expense budget and capital budget, the communal grouping scheme moreover permits for specific communal spheres of performance the presentation of the budget and the financial position, based on principles of operational economy. For a comparison with the finance of government budgets and for the combination to the overall public budget these differences have to be adjusted statistically.

To the extent that they have not been derived from a cameralistic but a commercial accounting system, the data on expenditures and receipts of social insurance institutions, the Federal Institute for Employment, institutions

³⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, 1969, p. 1273. – ⁴⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, 1969, p. 1284.

for additional public pension schemes as well as of public hospitals and university clinics are converted statistically to the groupings by types of expenditure and receipts of government and communal budgets.

In the publications on financial statistics, communal expenditures and receipts are presented separately in order to provide for the possibility of a consistent comparison at the level of the Federation and the Laender according to the uniform communal classification structure (classification scheme, grouping scheme).

The results of the overall public budget are shown in the publications in two ways differing by the combination of individual types of expenditures and receipts into homogeneous groups. For an overall economic evaluation of the budgets as a whole, i.e. without a differentiation by purposes, expenditures and receipts are aggregated according to "current account", "capital account" and "special financing operations". For the analysis of purposes, the expenditures and receipts are aggregated by financial categories. Besides the "direct expenditure" of public budgets for personnel, current expenditure on materials, fixed capital formation and transfers to the non-public sector (= another sphere), this form of presentation also reveals the payment relationships between the public budgets (payments to public sectors) as well as the relationships between the accomplishment of tasks (adjusted expenditure) and the financing of tasks (net spending).

8.3 Classification of Private Households (Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households)

For the continuous family budget surveys, the sample surveys on income and expenditure and similar investigations covering private households, the "Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households, 1983 Edition" is used. It combines classifications under

a uniform numbering system and consists of the Classification of Receipts of Private Households and the Classification of Expenditure of Private Households. The Classification of Expenditure of Private Households can in turn be subdivided into the Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (see 8.4.7) and the Classification of Expenditure of Private Households (excl. private consumption expenditure). As far as its structure and the delimitation of the individual items are concerned, the Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households largely corresponds to the classification criteria used in national accounts. The receipts are classified especially by sources and types. They are composed, among other things, of income from employment and property, receipts from transfers and sub-letting, from the sale of goods, receipts from the dissolution of tangible and monetary wealth, and receipts from borrowing. Expenditure is made up of expenses for private consumption, taxes, contributions to social insurance and for the promotion of employment, premiums and contributions to private insurance companies and private pension schemes, other contributions, cash donations and other transfers, redemption and interest on loans, expenditure on the formation of tangible wealth, expenditure for the maintenance of land, buildings and freehold dwellings, as well as of expenditure for the formation of monetary wealth. Expenditure for private consumption is classified according to purpose as well as durability and value of the goods purchased. All expenditure is also broken down by types. The grouping of expenditure for private consumption is based on the Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, 1983 Edition (see 8.4.7).

8.4 Commodity classifications

Various types of classifications of goods are used in official statistics, e.g. the Classification of Goods for Production Statistics, the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, the Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, the Classification of Goods for

Transport Statistics and the Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure. As to their criteria of analysis, these classifications are primarily oriented towards the statistical recording of the specific stage of the commodity flow – e.g. production, imports and exports, domestic trade, transport and communications, final expenditure of private households. The interrelations of the production process thus prevail for the grouping of production, the commodity classification for foreign trade also includes aspects of customs tariffs, the range of goods is decisive for domestic trade, the transport characteristics of the commodities are of prime importance for transport and the intended use for final consumption. A commodity classification accounting for all these aspects would, because of the great number of classification criteria, have to be of very great detail and its structure would with regard to most of the criteria – as far as they cannot be considered in the upper grouping – turn out to be lacking in clearness so that the classification would not be practicable.

In spite of these fundamental difficulties, endeavours are at present being made at an international level in order to improve at least the coordination of the classifications of production and foreign trade. A first step in this direction is the application of the "Harmonized System" (HS) as from 1 January 1988 as part of foreign trade statistics. As a basic classification, the HS will enable a closer adaptation, particularly also at the international level, to the industrial classifications of economic activities of the European Communities and the United Nations.

The following major commodity classifications are at present being used by official statistics:

National classifications

- Classification of Goods for Production Statistics, 1982 Edition (GP),

and derived therefrom:

Nomenclature for the Quick Report on Production,

Product List from Subject-Matter Statistics for the Quick Report on Production.

- Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1978 Edition (GÜLA),
- Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, 1975 Edition (WI),
- Classification of Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries, 1978 Edition (WE),
- Classification of Buildings, 1978 Edition (SB),
- Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, 1978 Edition (WB),
- Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1988 Edition (WA),
- German Tariff Nomenclature in Official Use, position: 1 January 1988,
- Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1969 Edition (GV),
- Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, 1983 Edition.

Classifications of the European Communities

- Common Nomenclature of Industrial Products – NIPRO (Nomenclature commune des produits industriels – NIPRO), 1975 Edition,
- Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature of the European Communities (Combined Nomenclature, CN – Nomenclature combinée, NC), 1988 Edition,
- Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics of the European Communities – NST (Nomenclature uniforme des marchandises pour les statistiques de transport – NST), 1968,
- Classification of Goods and Services in the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts – ESA, 1970.

Classifications of the United Nations and other international classifications

- International Standard Classification of all Goods and Services, United Nations – ICGS, 1976,

- Standard International Trade Classification, United Nations – SITC Rev. 3, 1986,
- Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe, Economic Commission for Europe – CSTE, 1968,
- Classification of Gross Fixed Capital Formation According to Type, United Nations – SNA, 1968,
- Classification of Stocks According to Type, United Nations – SNA, 1968,
- Classification of Household Goods and Services, United Nations – SNA, 1968,
- Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System – Système harmonisé de désignation et de codification des marchandises – HS, 1983.

8.4.1 Classification of Goods for Production Statistics

The Classification of Goods for Production Statistics, 1982 Edition (GP) largely replaces two commodity classifications that had been used in official statistics up to that time, namely the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, 1975 Edition (WI) and the Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1978 Edition (GÜLA). The classification covers the products originating from primary production and processed or manufactured by industry, moreover assembling, repairs and similar services⁵⁾. The code numbers of this classification of goods also explain and describe the branches agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy and water supply, mining, manufacturing, and prefabricated construction of the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition.

Its systematic structure is primarily arranged according to the interrelations of the production process (raw materials used, machine equipment, production methods, production process). Other important classification criteria are

⁵⁾ In the course of the 1989 revision, the classification will be supplemented by a service section.

the intended use, degree of processing and durability of the goods.

The Commodity Classification for Production Statistics provides for the goods to be listed as a matter of principle only at one place and under one code number, i. e. independently of the possibility that they may be produced by enterprises or establishments belonging to different sectors. Goods which may belong to the production of several industries are, wherever possible, allocated to the commodity group which corresponds to the industry in which the individual commodity is mainly produced.

8.4.2 Classification of Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries

The Classification of Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries (WE) of 1978 was developed for the survey on the composition of materials and goods received by types of commodities in enterprises of mining and manufacturing, as well as of building industry proper and finishing trade. It covers all materials and goods being part of the input in production industries. The analysis by groups of commodities roughly follows the structure and the numbering of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, 1975 Edition (WI) and of the Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1978 Edition (GÜLA). For the subdivision by groups, categories, classes and types of commodities, especially the classification criteria "intended use" and "type of raw material/other pre-products" are prevalent in the WE, while in the case of the output-classifications (WI, GÜLA) production aspects are predominating.

8.4.3 Classification of Buildings

The Classification of Buildings (SB) issued in 1978 is to contribute to the harmonization of the terms and categorizations of buildings used in building and housing statistics.

In this classification, the buildings are subdivided by overground and underground construction work (groups of buildings). Within these categories, the buildings are grouped primarily according to their structural form, which is determined by the intended use, and further – especially as far as houses are concerned – by the main kind of use. The site of a building, the status of ownership and the institutional assignment as a rule are of no importance for the allocation and have with only few exceptions not been considered in the classification. Further aspects of classification relating in particular to the technical equipment and type of construction of the building are contained in an additional code attached to the classification, as is a list of selected infrastructure buildings in overground construction.

8.4.4 Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics

The Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics (WB) was issued for the first time in 1978. It has been developed for the entire domestic trade (wholesale trade, commercial agency, retail trade). The classification comprises all commodities carried by domestic trade and largely follows the structure of the goods sold by commerce.

In order to consider the distinctive features of the goods sold in wholesale and retail trade and in commercial agency, the commodities have been defined and classified on the basis of the marketing stage where they are mainly concentrated; especially raw materials, pre-products and investment goods are defined and classified according to the structure of the goods sold in wholesale trade, consumer goods however according to the structure of the goods sold in retail trade.

As is the case with the Commodity Classification for Production Statistics, the principle of listing the individual commodities at only one place of the classification independently of the goods sold by the various branches of industry is also applied for the Commodity Classification

for Domestic Trade Statistics. For this purpose, it was proceeded from the concept of the so-called essential goods sold, according to which only those commodities are grouped in the sphere of the classification provided for a sector of the economy which are essentially sold by this sector.

The breakdown of the commodity groups and commodity classes follows largely that of Division 4 “Commerce” of the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. There are in some cases deviations, inter alia because of the fact that existing classifications of goods sold and systems for the numbering of commodities have largely been included in this classification in order to facilitate the collection of data in the field of commerce. The types of commodities are defined in such a way that they comprise to the greatest possible extent similar goods, and that they are comparable with other official classifications as well as with the subdivisions of goods sold and the commodity numbering systems of commerce.

8.4.5 Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics

Since 1988, the “Combined Nomenclature” (CN) issued by the European Communities which in turn is based on the “Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System” (HS), issued by the Customs Co-operation Council, has provided the basis for the German “Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics” (WA). The 1988 Edition of the CN, with its about 9,000 eight-digit codes, is made up of the items and sub-items of the HS as well as further common statistical groupings. National subdivisions going beyond the scope of the CN are coded by adding a ninth digit to the CN code.

The close relation to the CN and/or the HS affects the comparability with the Commodity Classification for Production Statistics. Efforts are being made however in order to further adapt the two classifications to each other, with the HS playing a decisive role as a worldwide

basic classification. In a comparison of the Federal Statistical Office, the numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics are allocated to the corresponding items of the Commodity Classification for Production Statistics. This enables a limited comparison to be made between the results of foreign trade statistics and production statistics.

The at present about 10,300 commodity numbers as smallest building blocks of the German Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics enable the data to be combined to commodity groups and sub-groups of food production and industry. Within industry, it is distinguished according to the stage of fabrication between raw materials and semi-finished goods as well as finished pre-products and final products.

8.4.6 Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics

The Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (GV), which has been in effect since 1969, is established in such a way that it can be used for all branches of transport. It is brought in line with the 1968 Edition of the Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics of the European Communities (NST) and thus also with the 1968 Edition of the Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe (CSTE) of the Economic Commission of the United Nations for Europe as well as the Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (NIMEXE), and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). The Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics is further comparable with the national Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics and also with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics and the Classification of Goods for Production Statistics.

8.4.7 Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure

The Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure is an integral part of the Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households, 1983 Edition. It serves for the analysis of goods and services purchased by private households and is used in particular for recording private consumption expenditure in national accounts, for presenting the results of the sample surveys on income and expenditure, for the analysis of the consumer price index as well as for the continuous family budget surveys.

The Commodity Classification considers two main aspects of classification, viz. intended use and group-specific characteristics of the goods, on the one hand, as well as their durability and value, on the other. A breakdown according to intended use presents some problems since purchases – a stage preceding actual consumption – have to be classified and various groups of the goods purchased are of multiple use and cannot be subdivided correspondingly. The system as such follows the traditional groupings of the goods purchased by private households. When analysing the goods according to their durability and value, it is distinguished between consumer goods and repairs, goods of medium durability and/or limited value, consumer durables of high value and services.

8.5 Classifications of Persons

For the grouping of persons by major characteristics and topics – first of all in statistics on population and employment – the following special classifications are of importance:

National Classifications

– Classification of Occupations, 1975 Edition⁹⁾,

⁹⁾ In its systematical structure, the 1975 Edition corresponds to the 1970 Version. A revised version is presently being prepared.

and derived therefrom:

Classification of Occupations, 1975 Edition – Version for the Microcensus and the EC-Labour Force Sample Survey, position: May 1985,

Coding Manual of Occupational Titles for the Occupational Census 1987,

Occupational Activities in the Federal Republic of Germany, combined according to units of occupational classification of the 1961 Classification of Occupations,

Coding Manual of Titles of Public Officials and Judges according to the Classification of Occupations, 1970,

- List of Titles of Public Officials, Judges and Soldiers by Career Groups⁷⁾,
- Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 9th Revision, 1979 (ICD)⁸⁾,
- Classification of Religious Denominations, 1970 Edition,
- List of Codes of Nationalities and Areas – 1984 Edition.

Classifications of the European Communities and the United Nations

- European System for the International Clearing of Vacancies and Applications for Employment – European Communities, according to the decision of the Commission of 8 December 1972 (SEDOC System),
- International Standard Classification of Occupations – 1968 (ISCO)⁹⁾,
- International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death – 1979 (ICD).

⁷⁾ Prepared as a working paper for the Population Census. –

⁸⁾ Published by: Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs, Women and Health. – ⁹⁾ The edition of a revised version is planned for the end of 1989.

8.5.1 Classification of Occupations

The 1975 Edition of the Classification of Occupations is a slightly revised version of the occupational classification jointly compiled for purposes of the Population and Occupation Census, 1970, by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Federal Institute for Employment and the Federal Statistical Office. As “occupation” is considered the work performed as a gainful activity and requiring specific knowledge, skill and experience in a typical combination.

The Classification is not subdivided throughout according to the decimal system, but applies for the analysis also Roman numerals and letters. The first stage of classification comprises 6 occupational sectors which follow roughly the industrial classifications of economic activities. They are further subdivided into 33 occupational sections which have been created above all for observing the labour market. There are further distinguished occupational groups (two-digit), unit groups (three-digit) and occupational classes (four-digit). The unit groups, which are constituting the base units, have in each case been provided with catalogues of occupational titles.

The characteristic used for the definition of the individual occupations is the activity – as in the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) – which a person performs or has performed at a given date.

Descriptions indicating the level of vocational training (e. g. apprentice, journeyman, master), the employment status (e. g. self-employed, salaried employee, wage earner) or the position in the establishment (e. g. foreman, managerial employee) are not used as characteristics for the classification of occupations. Double occupations are classified according to the main activity of this combination.

The Classification of Occupations has been brought in line with the International Standard Classification of Occupations, revised 1968 Edition (ISCO). The comparison can to a large extent be made on the level of occupational

categories (unit groups of the ISCO), i. e. on the lowest level of classification intended for statistical purposes.

A "Coding Manual of Occupational Titles for the Occupational Census, 1987" has been issued as a working paper. In addition to a detailed alphabetic list of all occupational titles (with 6-digit code numbers), it contains an outline of the structure of the 1975 Classification of Occupations as well as conversion keys to the 1961 Classification of Occupations and to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1968 Edition (ISCO). A descriptive volume, containing the occupational activities in the combination by units of occupational classification as defined in the 1961 Classification of Occupations, was already issued in 1966. It does not yet consider the 1970 and 1975 versions. With the help of the already mentioned conversion key for the 1961 Edition of the Classification of Occupations, which is also contained in the 1970 and 1975 Editions, the descriptive volume of 1966 can still be used, though with certain reservations.

8.5.2 International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death

In causes of death statistics, the diseases and injuries that have led to death are coded according to the four-digit International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD), 1979, 9th Revision. The causes of death statistics permit only a unicausal evaluation, since in the case of several diagnoses only the so-called underlying cause of death is evaluated statistically.

The carriers of statutory old-age and health insurance as well as part of the private health insurance companies use the ICD for coding the diagnoses of diseases.

As far as statistics on handicapped persons and rehabilitation measures are concerned, the coding keys used are based upon the ICD.

8.5.3 Code of Nationalities and Areas – 1984 Edition

This code provides the numbers for coding the nationality and the country of origin and destination of arrivals at or departures from the territory covered by the Skeleton Law on Compulsory Registration. The purpose of this list is to apply uniform coding numbers both in official statistics and in the other administrative agencies. Especially for the registration offices, aliens' registration and the economy it is an important working instrument.

8.6 Regional classifications

A regional classification of particular importance is the list of "Code Numbers of Communities and Administrative Districts in the Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany", which has been kept by the Landesamt für Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen (Land Office for Data Processing and Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia, LDS-NW) since 1976. This computer-based list covers all communities and administrative districts of the Federal Republic of Germany in a systematic and alphabetic order with the community codes (statistical code numbers) used in official statistics, as well as the postal codes of the communities. The data stock is updated to the latest position on a quarterly basis. This list may be obtained from the LDS-NW in book form or on magnetic tape.

As part of its "Classifications", the Federal Statistical Office draws up annually the list of "Official Code Numbers and Population Data of the Communities and Administrative Districts in the Federal Republic of Germany". It comprises all communities, local authorities and "Kreise", their area and population. There are also lists arranged by post code units as well as a file of communities, towns not attached to a "Kreis", and "Landkreise" according to specific size-class characteristics. There are moreover available on machine-readable data media (magnetic tape) systematic figures on communities (code number, postal code, labour office dis-

trict, local court and further administrative units), which are updated on a quarterly basis. There are in addition available the area and population figures as of 31 December of the relevant year.

Further examples of lists comprising geographical subdivisions are the Historical Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany, including changes of names, boundaries and code numbers of communities, administrative districts and *Laender* from 27 May 1970 to 31 December 1982, as well as their implications for the population of the affected administrative units on the key dates of the 1961 and 1970 Population Censuses, the Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics – which in its structure, in the descriptions and the numbering of the countries corresponds to the Country Classification for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of

Trade between Member States (geonomenclature) – and the Index of Traffic Districts and Ports containing, among others, also traffic districts, ports and coastal sections of foreign countries.

8.7 Other classifications

The List of Hospital Establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany, the various lists of allocation for the statistics on general and vocational education, the Index of Approved Training Occupations, the classifications of branches of studies of the university statistics and the Index of Offences Committed of the criminal statistics of the courts may be mentioned as examples of classifications serving a specific purpose.

Survey of Statistics

Explanatory Note

The following survey provides in condensed form an outline of all federal statistics, no matter whether they are being compiled by the statistical offices, the supreme federal authorities and their subordinate agencies, the Deutsche Bundesbank or the Federal Institute for Employment. It further presents the statistics of the European Communities and the Laender statistics coordinated by the Federal Statistical Office. There are only excluded the comparatively few federal statistics the results of which are intended only for official use and therefore are not published.

The presentation comprises all statistics to be repeated at regular intervals according to the position early in 1988. Because of their particular significance, the catalogue always comprises also the latest censuses. Of the other surveys held on a non-recurrent basis or at irregular intervals, as a rule only those are listed which were performed after the publication of the latest volume (1981). For information on the statistics concluded before 1981, please see the previous editions of this volume.

The survey comprises summary information concerning the periodicity, the methodology and the catalogue of characteristics of the individual statistics and – where necessary – also on the agencies compiling them. Readers interested in further details will find such information in the detailed "Catalogue of Statistics" which is published as from 1988 in the form of a loose-leaf edition.

1 Population

1.1 Population census

In accordance with recommendations of the United Nations and the European Communities, population censuses have so far been conducted in the Federal Republic of Germany at about 10 years' intervals in conjunction with a census of non-agricultural local units (see 4.1). After censuses taken in 1950, 1961 and 1970, the next one had originally been scheduled for May 1981. This census had however to be postponed several times and could not be performed until the passing of the 1987 Population Census Law had cleared away all the objections made under constitutional law. The key date for the census was 25 May 1987. First results were available in November 1988. As total stocktakings of the population, censuses provide demographic, employment and educational structural data in a detailed material and regional analysis. The results at the same time provide the sampling frame for subsequent sample surveys, in particular the microcensus (see 1.2), as well as the original basis for the current updating of the total number of the population between the censuses and for population projections (see 1.3).

The most important basic data of population statistics recorded by population censuses comprise inter alia: Sex, age, marital status, religious denomination and nationality. The census also supplies data on the main source of livelihood. The data on married couples, women and children provide information on the composition of households. Further data are available on the participation in economic life as well as on type and duration of education and training. (For population census data in the field of employment statistics see 3.1.)

1.2 Microcensus

As a sample survey of the population and the labour market, the microcensus is usually conducted with a sampling fraction of 1% of the population in April of each year. Among others, the following data of population statistics are recorded annually: Sex, age, marital status, sources of

livelihood, net income of all members of the household as well as insurance coverage of the population. Further data become available on households, families, women, mothers and children as well as on aliens. At two years' intervals are recorded in particular the educational level of the population as well as the accommodation and rental burden of the households; at three years' intervals, data on commuters, handicapped persons (sampling fraction 0.5%) and on the number of life assurances taken out (0.25%). (For further microcensus data see 3.2, 7.4, 8.8, 14.6.)

1.3 Area, total number of the population, population projections

The area is determined annually from reports filed by the competent authorities.

The monthly updating of the total number of the population is made on the basis of the results of the latest population census (see 1.1) using also the results of vital statistics (see 1.6) and migration statistics (see 1.7).

Population projections are made at the Federal Statistical Office for the German and the foreign resident population with alternative assumptions on the development of the birth rate and of mortality, on the immigration and outmigration across the frontiers of the Federal Republic as well as on naturalizations (latest projection up to the year 2030).

1.4 Statistics on naturalizations

The statistics on naturalizations record annually the persons naturalized according to type of naturalization and major demographic characteristics.

1.5 Statistics of foreigners

The statistics of foreigners are based on the evaluation of data records of the Central Register of Foreigners at the Federal Office of Administration. There are shown on a quarterly basis major structural data on aliens, such as sex and age, while the annual statistics additionally provide data inter alia on marital status, nationality and duration of stay. Further data on aliens are derived from a large number of other statistics.

1.6 Vital statistics

Evaluating the reports of the registrars' offices, vital statistics are providing information at monthly, quarterly and annual intervals on marriages contracted, births and deaths. Marriages contracted are shown inter alia according to age, former marital status, number of children, religious denomination and nationality of the spouses; births by sex, legitimacy, weight and length at birth, perceptible malformations, sequence of births, age, religious denomination and nationality of the mother and the father, respectively. Deaths are processed according to sex, age, marital status, place of residence, religious denomination and nationality. Moreover, there are table computations in the form of nuptiality; marriage duration and life tables.

The annual statistics of decrees absolute in matrimonial cases evaluate the enumeration cards of the family courts and differentiate according to the type of decision, as well as for marriages divorced by personal characteristics of the spouses and the children from these marriages.

1.7 Migration statistics

The data supplied by registration offices on arrivals and departures are processed monthly, quarterly and annually according to migrations within the Federal Republic (internal migration) and across the borders of the Federal Republic (external migration), especially by sex, age, marital status, nationality, as well as by areas of origin and of intended permanent residence. The statistics further distinguish between economically active and non-active persons.

2 Elections

2.1 Statistics on elections to the “Bundestag”

These statistics are counting in connection with the “Bundestag” elections (as a rule conducted every four years) persons entitled to vote, voters as well as votes cast and compute the poll and the distribution of votes. Candidates and elected persons are shown according to personal characteristics. Moreover, representative election statistics are compiled. They cover poll and votes cast, by sex and age of persons entitled to vote and voters as well as by type of combination of first and second votes.

2.2 Statistics on elections to the European Parliament

The statistics on elections to the European Parliament are conducted at five years' intervals (first in 1979) in connection with the election of the members from the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Parliament. Analogously to the statistics on elections to the “Bundestag” (see 2.1), there are recorded persons entitled to vote, voters, poll and votes cast, and the votes are distributed according to the list for one federal Land and the joint list for all federal Laender. Candidates and elected persons are shown according to various personal characteristics. The representative election statistics evaluate poll and votes cast by sex and age of persons entitled to vote and voters.

3 Employment

3.1 Census of population and occupation

The population census conducted so far at about 10 years' intervals, latest in May 1987, also provides a comprehensive picture of employment. Data of employment statistics covered relate especially to participation in economic life and the principal means of subsistence of the population, active population by sex, age, marital status, kind of activity, status in occupation, socio-economic groups, weekly hours of work, secondary activities, means of transport used and time needed for the way to the place of work, kind and duration of training, etc. Moreover, it shows the population in households as well as in collective housing units or institutions, aliens, women, persons undergoing training, as well as commuters. (For census data in the field of population statistics see 1.1.)

3.2 Microcensus

As representative statistics of population and the labour market with a sampling fraction of 1% of the population, the microcensus normally is conducted in April of every year. It includes also major data of employment statistics. They comprise at annual intervals, among others, sex, age, marital status, principal means of subsistence, status in occupation, working time, insurance coverage and income of economically active persons and the active population, respectively. There are further provided data on economically active women, mothers and aliens by various classification characteristics and also according to their relationship to households and families. Every two years, there are recorded in particular the occupational classification, work characteristics, education, training and further education as well as changes of occupation and workplace, every three years commuters according to means of transport used and time needed for the way out to work. (For population data of the microcensus see 1.2 and for further microcensus data 7.4, 8.8, 14.6.)

3.3 Statistics on persons engaged

These statistics are based on the evaluation of the insurance documents for persons employed subject to social insurance contributions. They are compiled by the Federal Institute for Employment and evaluated jointly by the Federal Ministry of Labour, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender. There are available on a quarterly and an annual basis data on dependently employed persons, among others by sex, age, nationality, branch of economic activity, status in occupation, full-time and part-time employment, training, duration of employment and remuneration liable to contributions.

3.4 Labour market statistics

At monthly to annual intervals, labour market statistics of the Federal Institute for Employment provide data on placements – especially on unemployed and vacancies unfilled –, vocational guidance, promotion of vocational training and taking up of work, vocational rehabilitation, short-time work, promotion of employment in construction throughout the year, measures for the creation of jobs, leasing of labour, notifications according to Article 13, para. 2 of the Seriously Handicapped Law, and dependently employed foreigners.

3.5 Statistics on strikes and lockouts

Quarterly statistics are compiled on local units affected by strikes or participating in lockouts. Information is provided on employed persons involved or affected, duration of the industrial disputes and days lost, by economic groups.

3.6 Labour force sample survey of the European Communities

This survey of the European Communities, which since 1983 has been conducted annually in the Federal Republic of Germany and is integrated into the microcensus (see 1.2 and 3.2), primarily covers important structural characteristics of the active population (among others, personal data, participation in economic life, occupation performed, branch of economic activity, working time, job-seeking, unemployment, receipt of unemployment benefits).

3.7 EC statistics on foreign labour

At the end of March of each year, the Statistical Office of the European Communities collects data on the foreign labour force by sex, age, nationality and branch of economic activity. The Federal Republic of Germany meets these requirements from material of the statistics on persons engaged (see 3.3).

4 Enterprises and Local Units

4.1 Census of non-agricultural local units

As total stocktakings, censuses of non-agricultural local units cover all sectors of the economy (excluding agriculture) and provide major structural data on enterprises, local units and persons engaged in a detailed branch and regional analysis. They also include those sectors which other statistics are covering only incompletely or not at all (e.g. service trades, liberal professions, private non-profit organizations, local authorities and social insurance). With survey intervals of about ten years, censuses of non-agricultural local units as a rule are conducted jointly with population censuses (see 1.1 and 3.1). Therefore, the census of non-agricultural local units was also affected by the postponements – the latest one being due to the judgment of the Federal Constitutional Court – of the population census which had initially been scheduled for 1981. The key date of the latest census was 25 May 1987. There are covered inter alia the number and type of local units and enterprises, legal organization of enterprises, economic activity, year of opening, number of active persons by sex and position in the establishment, part-timers and dependently employed foreigners by sex as well as total gross wages and salaries of the previous year. Moreover, the interrelationships between the enterprises and their branches are shown according to the Industrial Classification and regional aspects.

4.2 Survey of the cost structure of non-agricultural enterprises

Surveys of the cost structure of non-agricultural enterprises are held by the Federal Statistical Office on a voluntary basis and as sample surveys with an average sampling fraction of 5% of all enterprises at four years' intervals alternately for handicrafts (latest survey in 1987 for 1986), wholesale trade, publishers of books and the like, distributing agents and brokers (latest survey in 1985 for 1984), retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry (latest survey in 1986 for 1985), transport (latest survey in 1984 for 1983), liberal professions and other service enterprises (latest surveys in 1984 for 1983 and 1987 for 1986). At two years' intervals, voluntary surveys of the cost structure are also performed as part of the press statistics covering companies publishing newspapers and periodicals (see 13.6). Moreover, the Law on Statistics in Production Industries provides for annual surveys of the cost structure, involving an obligation to respond, in enterprises of mining and manufacturing, of building industry and in enterprises of electricity, gas and water supply as well as of remote heating (see 6.2, 6.5 and 6.7).

Within the scope of the cost structure statistics are covered, among others, data on total performance or receipts, respectively (in the case of liberal professions), turnover, changes in stocks of self-produced goods, value of self-produced fixed assets, net value of production, gross proceeds and costs subdivided by types (consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, operating supplies, goods used, costs of services received, rents, taxes, wages and salaries, social expenditure, capital allowances, interest for borrowed funds, etc.).

4.3 Statistics on incorporated enterprises

The statistics on incorporated enterprises are based on the evaluation of announcements in the Federal Advertiser. They provide annual information on the number and nominal capital of incorporated enterprises (joint-stock companies and limited companies) and on increases and decreases in the number of incorporated enterprises by kinds of change. At three years' intervals, the data are further analysed by size classes of nominal capital.

4.4 Balance-sheet statistics

The balance-sheet statistics of the Federal Statistical Office evaluate the annual statements of accounts of enterprises and concerns bound to publish their annual accounts pursuant to the Companies Law or the Publication Law, respectively. The statistics on the financial situation of public enterprises and associations performing economic functions cover the annual statements of accounts of these institutions in the fields of supply and transport as well as disposal of waste matters. There are recorded the items of the annual statements of accounts (balance sheet covering the development of fixed assets, profit and loss account, financing account, structure of the balance sheet and of the profit and loss statement).

4.5 Statistics on bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings

Evaluating the reports submitted by the lower courts, these statistics provide monthly information on bankruptcy proceedings instituted and petitions dismissed for insufficiency of assets, as well as on instituted insolvency proceedings. Data on the financial results of the proceedings instituted are compiled annually. There is in both cases a classification by economic branches and legal forms of the bankrupts as well as by the age of the enterprises.

5 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

5.1 Holdings and labour

5.1.1 Reports on agriculture

The introduction of the reports on agriculture in 1975 entailed a better utilization of statistical data already available and at the same time disburdened the censuses of agriculture (see 5.1.2). The core of the reports on agriculture is the standard programme which brings together and evaluates according to holdings the data derived from the survey of land use (see 5.2.1), the livestock census (see 5.3.1) and the statistics of labour in agriculture and forestry (see 5.1.5). The follow-up programme comprises major characteristics for the identification, the legal status and the socio-economic conditions of the holdings (every two years alternately on an exhaustive and on a sampling basis), as well as on land tenure, rental prices, sources of income and subsistence (every two years on a sampling basis). By means of the supplementary programme, a non-recurrent sample survey was conducted in 1987 with proprietors of holdings aged 45 years and over. This survey covered information on the proprietors' successors by age, sex, education/training and activity.

5.1.2 Census of agriculture

Until 1971, the censuses of agriculture taken at about ten years' intervals were almost the only source for structural data on the operating conditions of holdings and the bases of production in the agrarian field. This situation changed only after the reports on agriculture (see 5.1.1) had been introduced. The data of the **main survey** of the 1979 Census of Agriculture, which consists of a total and a representative part, largely supplement the data of the 1979 Reports on Agriculture. The exhaustive enumeration covered agricultural holdings with at least 1 hectare of agriculturally used area or a comparable market production and forestry holdings with at least 1 hectare of woodland. Data were collected on the holder and the members of his family as well as hired labour, also on land tenure, rental prices and letting of rooms. Within the scope of the sample survey, which included only agricultural holdings meeting the above delimitation, inquiries were made about social security, technical education as well as buildings and contractual relationships with producers' organizations.

With a time lag to the main survey, three follow-up surveys are held. The **Viticultural Survey** of 1979/80 covered all holdings with a vine-growing area of at least 10 ares, as well as all holdings producing for the market, and yielded data, inter alia, on land tenure, the operating and working conditions of holdings, utilization of areas and channels of distribution. An analogous catalogue of characteristics was also compiled for the **Census of Horticulture** of 1981/82, relating to all horticultural holdings with an acreage of at least 15 ares and areas under glass or plastic material, respectively. The **Census of Inland Fisheries** of 1982 at establishments of river and lake fisheries, pond-pisciculture and fish-farming provided data on labour, the waters and their cultivation as well as on the production of fish.

5.1.3 EC survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the requirements of the European Communities are for the most part met by means of the survey programme of the reports on agriculture (see 5.1.1). The survey conducted at two years' intervals (latest in 1987) covered the legal organization, land use, land tenure, livestock keeping, labour force as well as any economic activity of the holder and his family members performed outside the holding.

5.1.4 Recording of holdings (size structure of holdings)

Within the scope of this survey, characteristics concerning the identification of holdings according to their size are recorded annually at agricultural and forestry holdings with an area of at least 1 ha or a comparable market production.

5.1.5 Statistics on labour in agriculture and forestry

This sample survey is held for agricultural holdings (incl. horticulture) in April of each year and for forestry holdings every fourth forestry year. Recorded are data on the holder, the members of his family according to the work they perform inside and outside the holdings as well as on hired labour.

5.1.6 Statistics on the total number of tractors

These statistics are based on an evaluation of the applications made by holdings for reduced gas oil prices. The tractors are counted at three years' intervals by forms of ownership, size classes of agriculturally used area and by kw. classes.

5.1.7 Statistics on purchasing values of agricultural property

On the basis of the evaluation of reports filed with the tax and revenue offices, these statistics provide annual data on the sales of agriculturally used areas and on average purchasing values per hectare by size classes of areas, according to the type of property as well as classes of yield rates.

5.1.8 Special statistics

The farm management and marketing reports furnish monthly, annually and several times a year, respectively, inter alia information on quantities sold and proceeds of agricultural products by channels of distribution, stocks of grain and potatoes, development of the cultivation of major field crops as well as on the utilization of agricultural products. The Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry compiles both these statistics and the annual statistics on bookkeeping for holdings in agriculture, horticulture and viticulture as well as in forestry and fisheries, providing data on bases of production, employment conditions, profit and loss position, income situation and asset and liability structure. The annual reports of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry on the re-distribution of land cover proceedings according to the law on the re-distribution of land and evaluate them under various statistical aspects. The chambers of agriculture report annually to the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry on vocational training and the advisory service in agriculture.

5.2 Land use and yields

5.2.1 Survey of land use

The first two surveys of areas were held in 1979 and 1981. The survey has since been conducted at four years' intervals. It is based on the evaluation of land registers and classifies the areas according to the type of utilization. As from 1989 it is further intended to evaluate the land development plans in order to record the areas according to the type of use planned.

Within the scope of a complete enumeration for agricultural and forestry holdings, the main survey of land use determines annually the total area of the holdings, the agriculturally used area, the wood area and the legal title to the property, and quadrennially also as a complete enumeration, and in the intermediate years on a sampling basis, the utilization of the total area of the holding by main types of use and types of culture and the utilization of arable land by kind of crops.

The survey of the cultivation of vegetables is held every four years as a complete enumeration, in all the other years as a sample survey. Liable to report are owners of areas where vegetables, strawberries or ornamental plants are cultivated for sale.

The survey of tree nurseries, held every two years and in some federal Laender annually, covers as a complete enumeration the area of tree nurseries and the total number of forestry plants as well as fruit and ornamental trees and bushes.

Surveys of the cultivation of fruit are held every five years alternately as complete enumerations and on a sampling basis. The areas of fruit trees intended for the cultivation of pomeaceous and stone fruit are classified by characteristics of the intensity of cultivation, partly also by varieties.

5.2.2 Crop reports

During the vegetation period, monthly crop reports cover the state of growth and the yields of agricultural field crops and of grassland, of vegetables and strawberries as well as of fruit, and also record the state of growth of vines and the yields of wine must on the basis of estimates made by honorary enumerators. In addition, yield estimates are made on the basis of meteorological data for grain, sugar beets and potatoes. In order to secure the yield estimates, there are also annual representative yield inquiries for a maximum of four selected kinds of field crops, vegetables and fruit as well as wine must.

For certain kinds of grain and potatoes (stages of ripeness) special yield inquiries are also conducted annually by means of sample cuts and complete threshings or by sample liftings. The results are also used for checking and possibly correcting the yield estimates for the other kinds of grain and potatoes.

There are also annual reports on areas for seed production.

5.2.3 Viticultural statistics

The viticultural cadastre, which was introduced in 1964 on the initiative of the European Communities and provides at ten years' intervals (for the first time in 1979/80) for a complete new recording of the vine-growing areas as well as an annual updating, facilitates a statistical coverage of viticultural holdings and their vine-growing areas as well as of the increases and decreases in vine-growing areas.

The statistics of wine production cover annually the production of wine of viticultural holdings with a vine-growing area of 10 ares and over; also holdings with a vine-growing area of less than 10 ares if they are supplying to the market. Information is also recorded annually on the quantities of wine and wine must in stock as well as on the storage containers for wine.

5.2.4 Timber statistics

This quarterly survey reports on timber cutting at producers' establishments as well as on the increases and decreases in and stocks of raw wood and of products of wood working industries at manufacturing establishments.

5.3 Livestock farming and fisheries

5.3.1 Livestock censuses

As from 1988, the general livestock census for cattle, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry has been taken every two years as a complete enumeration and in the in-between years as a sample survey covering just cattle, pigs and sheep. It records the total number of livestock by categories of utilization and every two years by size classes of total livestock. Representative intercensal livestock surveys are held annually for pigs in April and August as well as for cattle and sheep in June. The livestock censuses are checked every four years on a sampling basis.

5.3.2 Poultry statistics

The poultry statistics with monthly and annual surveys of hatcheries and poultry slaughteries are reporting, inter alia, on eggs put into incubators for the breeding of domestic poultry and on the slaughtering capacity.

5.3.3 Slaughtering statistics

The slaughtering statistics cover on a monthly basis the inspected animals for slaughter, analysed by commercial and home slaughterings as well as types of animals.

The statistics on slaughtering weights also determine the average slaughtering weights and the total quantity of meat from commercial slaughterings.

5.3.4 Veterinary statistics

Once a year, the statistics on the inspection of slaughter animals and meat and the statistics on the hygienic supervision of the production of poultry meat are evaluating the reports on the results of meat inspection.

The statistics on epizootic diseases compiled by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry cover on a semi-monthly and monthly basis the notifiable diseases.

5.3.5 Statistics on milk production and utilization

The statistics provide on a monthly basis data on the production of cow's milk and its utilization as well as on the yield of milk per cow.

5.3.6 Statistics on fisheries

Within the scope of these statistics there are compiled monthly reports above all on catches of deep-sea and inshore fisheries and of Lake of Constance fisheries, respectively.

5.4 Food production

These surveys of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry are subdivided into reports on grain, starch, feeding stuffs, on sugar, on fats (edible fats) and on dairies – in each case monthly – as well as on cattle and meat (weekly). Above all, they provide data on production, sales and stocks.

6 Production Industries

The production industries comprise the fields of electricity, gas and water supply, mining and manufacturing as well as building industry, each of them including producing handicrafts. The Law on Statistics in Production Industries as promulgated on 30 May 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 641) combines the statistics of these sectors and standardizes them, inter alia, with regard to content, respondents to be included and periodicity. The results of the harmonized surveys of local units and enterprises held at monthly, annual and several years' intervals provide a complete picture of production industries and their subsections.

In principle, the respondents to be included are all enterprises with 20 and more persons engaged, provided that their main economic activity is part of production industries (incl. producing handicrafts), and the relevant local units, as well as producing local units with 20 and more persons engaged of the remaining enterprises. The allocation of the enterprises to the branches of economic activity is carried out according to their main economic activity.

Mining and manufacturing

6.1 Surveys of local units in mining and manufacturing

The monthly surveys comprise the monthly report (incl. survey of orders received) and the quick report on production. The monthly report provides for local units data on persons engaged, man-hours worked, total gross wages and salaries, turnover, power supply, stocks and consumption of fuels (quarterly as of 1985) and supply of electricity (quantities received and consumption as well as production and quantities supplied). For establishments there are shown orders received as well as persons engaged and turnover. The quick report on production informs about the production of 1,000 selected types of commodities and combinations of types of commodities, respectively. These data are mainly drawn upon for computing the indices of production. There are computed indices of orders received and of turnover for manufacturing, of net production for production industries, of gross production of investment goods and consumer goods, and the index of labour productivity for mining and manufacturing.

The quarterly production surveys provide data on production by quantity and value as well as on repairs, assembly and processing work for about 6,000 types of commodities.

The annual surveys include the survey of investments, the statistics on unfilled orders (discontinued as of 31 December 1986) and the survey of small-sized local units conducted in September which provides data on persons engaged and turnover of those industrial establishments which are not covered by the monthly report for local units.

The census of local units (cancelled pursuant to the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of March 1980) was not an original survey. The relevant figures were obtained or estimated by means of a subsequent processing of short and medium-term statistics (monthly report and survey of investments of local units, cost structure survey of enterprises). Data were recorded on local units, persons engaged, total gross wages and salaries, investments as well as net output (estimated) by branches of economic activity. The latest evaluation of this kind covered data for 1985.

6.2 Surveys of enterprises in mining and manufacturing

Like the monthly report, the statistics on unfilled orders (suspended as of 30 September 1984) were compiled for enterprises on a monthly basis. The monthly report yields, inter alia, information on enterprises, persons engaged, total gross wages and salaries and turnover by economic groups/branches of economic activity. The statistics on unfilled orders were above all used for the calculation of the index of unfilled orders for manufacturing.

The annual survey programme comprises the survey of investments covering the investments and the stocks of materials and goods as well as the survey of the cost structure which is performed centrally by the Federal Statistical Office.

As regards surveys conducted at several years' intervals, reference should be made to the quadrennial statistics on materials and goods received (latest for 1986). The census of enterprises, which – just as the census of local units – was to be held at six years' intervals and was performed last in 1980 for 1979, was not conducted for 1985 because of the Ordinance on the Suspension of the Census in Production Industries of 8 October 1985. The relevant figures (latest for 1985) are ascertained or estimated by drawing upon the cost structure survey, the survey of investments and the monthly report for enterprises.

6.3 Specialized statistics for individual branches of mining and manufacturing

These statistics inform on a monthly and in part also on a quarterly and annual basis on raw materials and production of individual branches of economic activity. Iron and steel statistics are compiled by the Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf of the Federal Statistical Office. The Federal Office of Trade and Industry has been entrusted with the compilation of statistics on non-ferrous and precious metals as well as mineral oil statistics. The statistical offices are concerned with textile and fertilizer statistics. The textile statistics were compiled only until 1984.

Building industry

6.4 Surveys of local units in building industry

As far as the monthly surveys are concerned, the monthly reports of building industry proper (incl. survey of orders received) and of finishing trade provide information on persons engaged, hours worked, total gross wages and salaries as well as turnover of local units. For building industry proper also the orders received are covered. The quick report on production of industrialized building (suspended according to the Ordinance on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 September 1984) was compiled jointly with the quick report on production of mining and manufacturing and provided information on the production of at most 40 types of commodities for industrialized building. For building industry proper there are also computed indices of orders received and of production.

On a quarterly basis are performed the statistics on unfilled orders in building industry proper and the production survey of industrialized building. There are further computed for building industry proper indices of unfilled orders, and for building industry indices of production.

The annual surveys comprise the exhaustive enumeration in building industry proper and the follow-up survey in finishing trade, both of which record information for local units on persons engaged, hours worked, total gross wages and salaries as well as turnover.

6.5 Surveys of enterprises in building industry

The annual surveys incl. the surveys of investments in building industry provide among others information on persons engaged, total gross wages and salaries, turnover, investments, stocks of materials and goods. The annual sample survey centrally held by the Federal Statistical Office on the cost structure in building industry yields structural data for enterprises.

The surveys conducted at several years' intervals included the census of enterprises (latest in 1980 for 1979) and the statistics on materials and goods received (latest in 1983 for 1982) in building industry. At the present time both surveys are suspended.

Energy and water supply

6.6 Surveys of local units of energy and water supply

The monthly report comprises data on persons engaged (also for kind-of-activity units), man-hours, total gross wages and salaries.

The annual survey (survey of investments) provides information, among others, on investments as well as stocks of materials and goods.

6.7 Surveys of enterprises of energy and water supply

The monthly surveys comprise reports on the supply of electricity and gas. Within the scope of these statistics, the competent Federal Ministry of Economics records for kind-of-activity units data on production (generation), quantities received and supplied of electricity and gas, respectively.

The annual survey programme comprises the annual survey and the survey of investments for enterprises of electric power, gas and water supply as well as of remote heating, the annual cost structure survey in this field, the survey of enterprises of electric power supply on quantities of electricity supplied and proceeds, and the survey of enterprises of gas supply on the quantities of gas supplied, imports and exports of gas as well as on the relevant proceeds.

At several years' intervals the census (latest in 1980 for 1979; at present suspended) recorded for enterprises among others information on materials and goods received and for kind-of-activity units on materials consumed and goods used.

6.8 Special statistics of energy and water supply

The special statistics which are compiled centrally by the Federal Statistical Office comprise surveys on power generating plants of local units of mining and manufacturing (annually), on fuel gas of local units of mining and manufacturing (annually), on natural gas and petroleum gas (monthly and annually), on liquefied petroleum gas, refinery gas (incl. calibrating gas) (monthly), on liquefied petroleum gas (monthly and annually), on sewage gas (annually) as well as on investments of enterprises generating natural gas or petroleum gas or constructing/operating natural or petroleum gas pipelines (annually), specifying generation, use, quantities supplied and plants.

Handicrafts

6.9 Census of handicrafts

The censuses of handicrafts conducted at irregular intervals are recording structural data on the entire sphere of handicrafts. This source provides among others information on enterprises, legal form, local units, persons engaged, wages, salaries, social costs, as well as on the composition of the turnover and the destination of goods sold.

6.10 Quarterly reports on handicrafts

Information on persons engaged and turnover in handicrafts is available from the quarterly reports on handicrafts. These sample surveys covering enterprises of independent craftsmen recorded in the Official Register of Handicrafts also comprise the data on enterprises and local units which are available – as far as the producing handicrafts are concerned – from the reports on mining and manufacturing as well as on the building industry.

7 Building Activity and Dwellings

7.1 Statistics on building activity

The statistics on building permits and the statistics on completions of buildings provide monthly as well as annual information on buildings authorized or completed. Liable to supply data are builder-owners, architects and the surveyors' offices. The statistics provide among others figures on buildings, enclosed volume, dwellings, dwelling rooms, living floor space and useful space, respectively, estimated costs and groups of builder-owners. Moreover, there are recorded installations and equipment of buildings and dwellings, and for the building projects the stipulations in the field of urban development.

Data on construction work authorized, but not yet completed, are provided annually by the statistics on work under construction. The relevant figures are compiled by the communities or surveyors' offices.

The annual survey of retirements covers retirements and changes in the utilization of buildings and dwellings, among others by floor space, age of structure, reason for retirement and stipulations in the field of urban development.

7.2 Statistics on the financing of residential construction

In the reports on the financing by institutional investors, the savings banks, mortgage banks, life assurance companies and cooperative building societies inform the Federal Ministry for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development on a monthly and quarterly basis through their associations on the volume of grants made and amounts paid as housing credits.

The statistics on grants made in social residential construction cover annually data from appropriation offices of the Laender on building projects promoted by funds for social residential construction according to the mode of promotion as well as major characteristics of the promoted objects and the sources of financing and promotion.

7.3 Census of buildings and housing

Censuses of buildings and housing are conducted at irregular intervals and usually in conjunction with the census of population, occupation and non-agricultural local units (see 1.1, 3.1 and 4.1). The latest census covering some basic data on buildings and dwellings was performed in May 1987. There were covered among others type and age of structure, heating and kind of energy used. For dwellings there were recorded, inter alia, the size, equipment, number of rooms and level of rent.

7.4 Microcensus

Every second year, the microcensus (see also 1.2, 3.2, 8.8, 14.6) as a rule records also characteristics concerning the housing situation of households. These include inter alia the size and equipment of the dwelling, the type of heating and for rented dwellings the monthly amount of rent and of extra charges.

7.5 Current adjustment of the stocks of residential buildings and dwellings

The figures on the stocks of residential buildings and dwellings recorded in the 1987 Census of Buildings and Housing are updated annually by the statistical offices of the Laender by means of data of the statistics on building activity (see 7.1) and the changes due to release and occupancy of dwellings for members of the foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic.

7.6 Housing Sample Survey

With a sampling fraction of 1% of the households, housing sample surveys are held after censuses of housing in order to supplement and substantiate the results as well as at 4 to 6 years' intervals between the censuses. The latest representative survey was conducted in 1978, and the next one has been scheduled for 1990. Apart from the stock of buildings, provisional dwellings and dwellings, there are additionally recorded data which are of specific topical importance such as figures on measures of modernization.

8 Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

8.1 Census of distribution

Censuses of distribution are conducted at irregular intervals (latest in 1985). Future censuses are scheduled to be taken every ten years or at shorter intervals if the need should arise. The respondents are enterprises and local units of enterprises of wholesale trade, commercial agency, retail trade and the hotel and restaurant industry. The total enumeration provides among others information on enterprises and local units, active persons, turnover, as well as for individual partial fields data defining the types of business organization and operation. In the hotel and restaurant industry there are recorded rooms, guest beds, hired houses and hired apartments.

8.2 Wholesale trade statistics

This sample survey which is centrally performed by the Federal Statistical Office presents absolute values, index numbers and rates of change, respectively, i.e. monthly on turnover, full-time and part-time workers, annually on active persons, goods and materials received and stocks held, investments, total gross wages and salaries as well as turnover. Within the scope of the supplementary survey, data are provided at several years' intervals on the composition of the goods sold.

8.3 Statistics on commercial agency

With the same list of criteria as the annual wholesale trade statistics (see 8.2) this sample survey, which as of 1983 has been performed by the Federal Statistical Office only at two years' intervals, covers the field of commercial agency.

8.4 Retail trade statistics

With regard to periodicity and the list of criteria, retail trade statistics are almost identical with wholesale trade statistics (see 8.2). In this case however the statistical offices of the Laender are taking part in the recording procedure.

8.5 Statistics on the hotel and restaurant industry

For their field, the statistics on the hotel and restaurant industry provide the same information as the current statistics in retail and wholesale trade (see 8.2 and 8.4). Sample surveys are held monthly, at two years' and at several years' intervals.

8.6 Statistics of accommodation in tourism

The accommodation statistics cover all accommodation establishments which can lodge more than eight guests. The statistics provide monthly information on arrivals, overnights and duration of stay of the guests as well as on beds and utilization of the accommodation capacity by types of establishments (hotels, inns, boarding-houses, etc.). There is a further breakdown by size classes of establishments and communities as well as by groups of communities. Foreign guests are recorded in an analysis by country of origin.

At six years' intervals, there are also available data on accommodation establishments and units as well as guest beds, among others by types of establishments, equipment and price classes. Information is also recorded on camping sites.

8.7 Statistics on international tourism

These statistics compiled on behalf of the Federal Ministry of the Interior provide monthly figures on arrivals of Germans and foreigners in international tourism of the Federal Republic. There is further recorded the tourism between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) as well as the transit traffic (excl. air transport) from and to Berlin (West).

8.8 Microcensus

As part of the microcensus (see also 1.2, 3.2, 7.4, 14.6), data have since 1976 been recorded as a rule annually (previously at irregular intervals) within the scope of a 0.1 %-subsample on holiday and recreation trips lasting more than five days as well as on travellers. Since 1985, the survey on holiday and recreation trips has been conducted on a voluntary basis. In addition to the data on countries of origin and of destination of the travellers, information is recorded among others on month of travel and means of transportation used, as well as for domestic travel on duration and type of the trips and type of accommodation.

8.9 Statistics on the trade in goods with Berlin (West)

These statistics, which are compiled by the Federal Statistical Office on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Economics, continuously evaluate the waybills submitted to the customs agencies. There are shown monthly and annually data on consignments by groups, weight and value as well as by branches of transport.

8.10 Statistics on the trade in goods with the G. D. R. and Berlin (East)

Within the scope of these statistics, which are centrally compiled by the Federal Statistical Office, the trade with the G. D. R. and Berlin (East) is recorded monthly and annually, among others analysed by federal Laender, reasons for the supplies, types of commodities, quantity and value.

9 Foreign Trade

9.1 Foreign trade statistics

The foreign trade statistics, which are based on the evaluation of the declaration forms submitted by importers and exporters, continuously record the frontier crossing goods traffic between the Federal Republic of Germany and foreign countries. The data are centrally compiled by the Federal Statistical Office to monthly results. Trade in goods with the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) is not recorded in foreign trade statistics but in the "statistics on the trade in goods with the G.D.R. and Berlin (East)" (see 8.10).

For imports and exports, quantities and values are recorded in a detailed material analysis by countries of origin, purchase, consignment and Land of destination in the Federal Republic and by countries of destination, sale and origin, respectively, indicating the mode of imports and exports (e.g. free circulation, processing and warehousing traffic) and presented according to special trade and general trade. Moreover, a monthly computation of indices of imports and exports is made. For transit trade, information is shown on quantities by countries of consignment and of destination as well as by seaports.

9.2 Statistics on imported solid fuels

These statistics, which are compiled by the Federal Office of Trade and Industry, show the deliveries and stocks of imported solid fuels.

10 Transport and Communications

10.1 Railway statistics

Railway statistics comprise the statistics of stocks (showing annually the length of lines and tracks, rolling stock, railway facilities and personnel), the transport statistics (monthly coverage of the transport performance in passenger and goods transport as well as annual presentation of the goods transport by distances, major groups of goods and regional characteristics, transport receipts) and the statistics on operating accidents (annual processing).

10.2 Statistics of road traffic

10.2.1 Statistics on roads of other than local transport

The statistics on roads of other than local transport compiled by the Federal Ministry of Transport comprise a stocktaking of roads at five years' intervals (last on the key date 1 January 1986), the annual statistics on length of roads, the traffic counts performed by means of automatic registration devices or manually at five years' intervals, which provide information on the volume of transport, as well as the biennial statistics on federal autobahn junctions, auxiliary autobahn facilities and services.

10.2.2 Statistics on the total number of motor vehicles and trailers and its changes

On the basis of the reports filed by the offices for the registration of motor vehicles, the Federal Office for Motor Traffic compiles statistics on the total number of motor vehicles and trailers (semi-annually and annually, monthly stocktaking of low-polluting passenger cars), new registrations (monthly to

biennially), transfers of ownership (monthly to quinquennially) and cancellations (annually). Recorded are, among others, characteristics of the vehicles and in part of the operators.

10.2.3 Statistics on driving licences

From the reports filed by the competent agencies, the Federal Office for Motor Traffic compiles semi-annually/annually statistics on the results of the tests for driving licences and permits for driving instructors, on the granting as well as the suspension and denial of licences.

10.2.4 Statistics on the central transport register

These statistics of the Federal Office for Motor Traffic currently cover and semi-annually tabulate the entries and deletions made in, and the information supplied from, the central transport register according to characteristics related to individual persons and entries.

10.2.5 Statistics on defective vehicles

Based on the reports of the testing stations for motor transport, these semi-annual statistics of the Federal Office for Motor Traffic provide information on operating tests and vehicle inspections and their results.

10.2.6 Statistics on road passenger transport

The annual statistics on enterprises provide, among others, data on total number of vehicles, persons engaged, length of lines and turnover in road passenger transport. The statistics on transport supply at quarterly intervals information on transport performance and receipts in this field.

10.2.7 Statistics on goods transport by motor vehicles

These statistics are compiled by different agencies (Federal Institute for Long-Distance Goods Transport, Federal Office for Motor Traffic, Federal Statistical Office) and consist of several partial surveys.

The statistics on enterprises and vehicles comprising data on commercial long-distance road haulage, commercial short-distance goods transport, long-distance transport on own account and on removal transport are compiled at four years' intervals.

The statistics on the transport performance of commercial long-distance road haulage (monthly, quarterly and annually) cover the commercial long-distance goods transport by German motor lorries and the frontier crossing commercial long-distance transport by foreign motor lorries.

The statistics on long-distance transport on own account (monthly and annually) comprise long-distance transport on own account by German motor lorries as well as frontier crossing long-distance transport on own account by foreign motor lorries. There are also covered establishments, vehicle fleet and loading capacity of long-distance transport on own account.

The statistics on road haulage are centrally compiled by the Federal Statistical Office at irregular intervals. The latest statistics were performed in 1978. They covered within the scope of a sample survey on the basis of notations by the respondents data on the quantity of goods carried and on ton-kilometres performed, among others analysed by groups of goods.

10.2.8 Statistics on frontier crossing transport by motor vehicles

The Federal Office for Motor Traffic compiles at monthly and annual intervals, from the reports filed by frontier customs agencies and control stations at border crossing points, statistics on frontier crossing transport by passenger motor vehicles as well as on frontier crossing goods transport by motor lorries.

10.2.9 Statistics on motor vehicle traffic with Berlin and the G.D.R.

Within the scope of these monthly statistics there are recorded at the border control stations the vehicles entering and leaving, analysed by type of vehicle, direction and crossing points, as well as by major groups of goods the quantities of goods carried in traffic subject to interzonal trade permits.

10.2.10 Statistics on road traffic accidents

These statistics which are compiled on the basis of reports on traffic accidents filed by the police provide monthly data on road traffic accidents, persons involved, persons killed or injured, human failures and technical defects as well as general causes of accidents. Annual evaluations provide more detailed results.

10.3 Statistics of inland waterways transport and merchant shipping

10.3.1 Statistics on inland waterways transport

The statistics on inland waterways transport include the semi-annual updating of the number of inland waterways craft, the annual statistics on enterprises, which are centrally compiled by the Federal Statistical Office and comprise data on kind and activity of the enterprises, persons engaged, turnover and capacity of inland waterways craft available, as well as the statistics on shipping and goods transport on inland waterways, showing on a monthly basis data on the shipping with German and foreign craft on inland waterways of the Federal Republic, and providing also annual data on goods transport with its regional interdependencies. The annual statistics of accidents on inland waterways are drawing upon the reports filed by the river police.

10.3.2 Statistics of merchant shipping

The statistics of merchant shipping comprise the monthly and annual statistics of the number of ocean-going craft, the sailor statistics showing annually the crew members of ocean-going craft, analysed by groups of occupation and age, as well as the statistics of ocean transport (monthly and annual periodicity), classified according to sea-borne shipping and goods transport as well as shipping and goods transport on the Kiel Canal.

10.4 Statistics of air transport

10.4.1 Aviation statistics

These statistics comprise annual statistics on enterprises, the monthly recording of commercial air traffic at selected airports with data on the movement of aircraft, passenger and freight traffic as well as the monthly/annual recording of other air traffic.

10.4.2 Statistics of air traffic accidents

These annual statistics are conducted by the Federal Statistical Office in cooperation with the Federal Office of Civil Aeronautics and cover air traffic accidents in civil aviation according to type of flight and of accident.

10.5 Pipeline statistics

These statistics are reporting quarterly and annually on the conveyance of petroleum as well as on the mineral oil products imported through pipelines.

10.6 Statistics of the Federal Postal Administration

The annual, and in part monthly and semi-annual, operational surveys of the Federal Postal Administration cover facilities of the postal and telecommunications service, the performance in the fields of postal service, monetary service, postal giro service, postal savings service, telegraph and telephone services, personnel as well as finance (profit and loss account, overall balance sheet and partial balance sheets).

10.7 Statistics of the German Meteorological Service

On the basis of reports of the main and secondary observation stations, meteorological phenomena are evaluated daily, weekly, monthly and annually, and compiled in the form of tables, diagrams and maps.

11 Money and Credit, Insurance

Money and credit

Unless otherwise stated, the statistics in this field are compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt (Main).

11.1 Overall Monetary Survey

11.1.1 Consolidated balance sheet of the banking system

For the consolidated balance sheet of the banking system, the results of balance sheet surveys held at credit institutions, including the Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank, are summarized on a monthly basis to an overall survey of the domestic monetary development.

11.1.2 Statistical data on the volume of money

The data on the volume of money shown on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis provide an idea of the domestic money supply and the relevant items of the consolidated balance sheet of the banking system (see 11.1.1).

11.1.3 Statistical data on bank liquidity

This monthly, quarterly and annual compilation informs on the central bank money requirements of banks and on liquidity policy measures of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

11.2 Deutsche Bundesbank

11.2.1 Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank

The presentation by bank-return weeks comprises data on assets and liabilities of the Deutsche Bundesbank, on the volume of coins in circulation as well as on rediscount quotas fixed.

11.2.2 Recording of the external position of the Deutsche Bundesbank

The Deutsche Bundesbank compiles monthly data on foreign currency reserves, external liabilities, loans and other external assets of the Deutsche Bundesbank by types.

11.2.3 Minimum reserve statistics

From this source there are available monthly data on reserves maintained by credit institutions at the Deutsche Bundesbank according to banking groups and stages on the progressive scale (as of May 1986 only for sight liabilities).

11.3 Credit institutions

As from December 1985, also the smaller cooperative credit institutions are liable to report which formerly had been exempted from this obligation.

11.3.1 Interim balance-sheet statistics

On the basis of monthly reports of the credit institutions, the Deutsche Bundesbank compiles in the interim balance-sheet statistics data on assets and liabilities of the credit institutions by banking groups, as of June 1986 including also transactions which have no effect on the balance sheet. Special data are presented for building and loan associations.

11.3.2 Credit statistics

These statistics inform monthly on lendings by credit institutions and individual banking groups to non-banks (enterprises, self-employed, private persons, public authorities) and to other banks, analysed by time limitation and types, as well as quarterly on credits granted to resident enterprises and private persons according to borrowers, and on housing loans. For building and loan associations, further data are recorded on monthly outpayments and redemption of building loans.

11.3.3 Statistics on credits granted

By the monthly evaluation of reports of the credit institutions, these statistics provide a picture of the position and the development of the granting of credits at fixed amounts and maturities.

11.3.4 Statistics on security holdings

These monthly statistics cover the holdings of credit institutions (excl. building and loan associations) of domestic and foreign securities.

11.3.5 Statistics on deposits and borrowing

Deposits and borrowings of credit institutions and individual banking groups made/granted by non-banks (enterprises, self-employed, private persons, public authorities) and by other banks are classified in these monthly statistics, among others by time limitation and types. Data are additionally recorded on the turnover in savings transactions (for building and loan associations: turnover on building savings accounts).

11.3.6 Statistics on safe custody accounts for securities

The annual evaluation of reports of the credit institutions provides data on the number, value and composition of safe custody accounts for securities by types of securities and depositors.

11.3.7 Statistics on interim balance sheets of the foreign branches of German credit institutions

Within the scope of these monthly statistics, there are available data on assets and liabilities of the foreign branches of German credit institutions, classified by foreign and German business partners and including as of June 1986 also transactions not affecting the balance sheet.

11.3.8 Statistics on interim balance sheets of foreign credit institutions majority-owned by German credit institutions

The statistics provide monthly data on the assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries of German credit institutions according to positions with German and foreign business partners, including as of June 1986 also transactions not affecting the balance sheet.

11.3.9 Statistics on profit and loss accounts of the credit institutions

Data on profit and loss accounts of the credit institutions, which are available to the Deutsche Bundesbank, are annually evaluated according to individual items and major summary components and presented in relation to the volume of business.

11.3.10 Statistics on assets and liabilities of domestic credit institutions in relation to foreign countries

The monthly evaluation of the reports of credit institutions on their foreign position provides data on short-term and long-term assets and liabilities in relation to foreigners, analysed inter alia by maturities, economic sectors, currencies and countries.

11.3.11 Statistics on assets and liabilities of the foreign branches of German credit institutions in relation to foreign countries

The monthly evaluation of the reports of credit institutions on the foreign position of their foreign branches supplies data on short and long-term assets and liabilities of these foreign branches in relation to non-residents, analysed among others by maturities, economic sectors, currencies and countries.

11.3.12 Statistics on assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries of German credit institutions in relation to business partners outside the Federal Republic of Germany

The monthly evaluation of the reports of credit institutions on the position of their foreign subsidiaries in relation to business partners outside the Federal Republic of Germany furnishes data on short and long-term assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries in relation to these business partners, analysed inter alia by maturities, economic sectors, currencies and countries.

11.3.13 Statistics of building and loan associations

Private and public building and loan associations are reporting monthly, quarterly and annually to the Federal Statistical Office through their associations on contracts, deposits and out-payments, allocations as well as total savings deposits and building loans.

11.4 Security markets

11.4.1 Statistics on securities issued

These monthly statistics provide data on the placing and circulation of securities (for fixed-interest-bearing securities also redemption, net placing and terms of issue).

11.4.2 Statistics on prices and yields of fixed-interest-bearing securities

For every trading day and month, these statistics record information on the average prices and yields of fully-taxed fixed-interest-bearing securities by types of securities and nominal interest rates or maturities.

11.4.3 Statistics of stock exchanges

On the basis of quotations on the stock exchanges of the Federal Republic, the Federal Statistical Office compiles on each stock-exchange business day and monthly the market averages of prices, dividends and yields of all listed shares of companies having their registered office in the Federal Republic, as well as their capital by branches of economic activity. Moreover, it computes the index of share prices.

11.4.4 Statistics of turnover on stock exchanges

By monthly evaluation of the reports of stock exchanges and guarantee funds for option deals, the Deutsche Bundesbank compiles data on the turnover of cash transactions (through the Association of German Stock Exchanges) and in option dealings according to types of securities.

11.4.5 Investment statistics

The reports of the investment companies provide the basis for these monthly statistics on total funds and their composition as well as on units in circulation, issue prices and capital accruing.

11.4.6 Statistics on closed-end real property funds

The evaluation of the voluntary reports of real property companies and trustees, respectively, provides annually information on borrowed certificate capital and capital from outside sources, the number of certificate holders and the planned borrowing of money.

11.5 Interest and currencies

11.5.1 World currencies

On the basis of various sources, the Deutsche Bundesbank provides quarterly reports on the development of the external value of the DM and foreign currencies as well as of foreign exchange quotations.

11.5.2 Statistics on foreign exchange quotations

These monthly statistics cover the official foreign exchange quotations on the Frankfurt Bourse (average quotations) as well as the development of the external value of the DM and foreign currencies as related to the end of 1972 = 100 (averages).

11.5.3 Statistics on interest rates

These statistics comprise, inter alia, a daily compilation of money market rates and monthly surveys on the development of debtor and creditor interest rates.

Insurance

11.6 Insurance statistics

The statistics shown in this chapter are compiled by the Federal Insurance Supervisory Office, Berlin.

11.6.1 Statistics on investments, balance-sheet items and equity capital of insurance enterprises

These statistics essentially comprise the quarterly and annual recording of the amount and development of capital investments as well as annual compilations of balance-sheet items and equity capital of insurance companies by branches.

11.6.2 Life assurance statistics

This source provides quarterly data on gross premiums and the development of the total number of life assurances outstanding, in addition annual reports on the development of the total number of life assurances in the individual branches as well as selected data from profit and loss accounts.

11.6.3 Statistics on pension and burial funds

Besides data on gross premiums and expenditure as well as changes in the total number of insurances outstanding of pension and burial funds, these statistics provide on an annual basis individual data on profit and loss accounts.

11.6.4 Statistics on private health insurance

The quarterly and annual surveys comprise among others data on the dealings of private health insurance companies (premiums, payments, persons insured) and on annual statements.

11.6.5 Statistics on indemnity and accident insurance

Classified by branches of insurance business, this source provides data on premiums, expenditure on insurance cases and on insurance operations, as well as on an annual basis selected data derived from profit and loss accounts.

11.6.6 Statistics on reinsurance business

These statistics provide annual data on premiums, gross and net expenditure of reinsurance companies for insurance cases and insurance operations as well as individual data derived from profit and loss accounts.

11.6.7 Statistics on minor insurance associations

These statistics cover on an annual basis the number of minor insurance associations as well as the gross premiums, classified by branches of insurance.

12 Justice

12.1 Statistics on courts

The statistics of courts and of personnel in the administration of justice, which are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Justice and the Federal Chambers of Lawyers and Notaries Public, respectively, provide annually and biennially data on the number and personnel of courts and the administration of justice as well as on the population in the court districts.

The statistics on cases pending at the courts are annually compiled for public prosecutors' offices, criminal courts, civil courts (incl. family courts), administrative courts and financial courts by the statistical offices, and for labour and social courts by the Federal and Land Ministries of Labour.

12.2 Crime statistics of the police

As part of these statistics, the Federal Criminal Police Office publishes annual data on cases known and cleared up as well as on suspects by individual (groups of) offences, in part with a criminological breakdown.

12.3 Criminal statistics of the courts

These statistics provide annual data on persons brought to trial and sentenced, analysed according to personal characteristics, offence and type of decision.

12.4 Statistics on the execution of sentences

These annual statistics are informing above all on number and types of penal establishments and institutions of preventive detention, their accommodation capacity and the actual number of inmates held as well as on jail prisoners and persons in preventive custody.

12.5 Probation statistics

These annual statistics comprise data on full-time probation officers and probationers placed under their supervision as well as on probation cases terminated.

12.6 Statistics on extraditions

These annual statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice record number and contents of the requests for surrender, extradition and extradition in transit and their handling.

13 Education and Culture

13.1 Statistics on schools of general education

These annual statistics comprise among others data on schools, classes, pupils and school-leavers as well as on teachers at schools of general education (pre-school classes and school-operated kindergartens, elementary schools, the orientation stage existing in all types of schools, post-primary schools, intermediate schools, grammar schools, comprehensive schools (integrated), "Freie Waldorfschulen", special schools, evening post-primary schools, evening intermediate schools, evening grammar schools, courses of lectures).

13.2 Statistics on schools of vocational education

At annual intervals, these statistics provide information on schools, classes, pupils and school-leavers as well as on teachers at vocational schools (part-time vocational schools incl. special part-time vocational schools, preparatory vocational year, basic vocational training year, vocational extension schools, full-time vocational schools, all types of technical secondary studies, advanced full-time vocational schools, technical/professional academies, colleges).

13.3 Statistics on vocational training

As part of these yearly statistics, data are collected from the competent authorities (as a rule chambers), among others, on apprentices/trainees, instructors, examinees and vocational advisers.

13.4 University statistics

The annual statistics on intended fields of studies and vocational aims record the information provided by pupils of final classes at educational institutions of Secondary Level II which is required in order to find out the number of admissions to be expected at institutions of

higher education (among others data on type of school, type of educational level envisaged, intended field of studies or, respectively, vocational aim of pupils not intending to take up studies).

The statistics on students, covering institutions of higher education (universities, "Gesamthochschulen", teacher training colleges, theological colleges, colleges of art and higher technical colleges including administrative colleges), semi-annually provide data, inter alia, on the number of terms, the fields of study and the final examination envisaged by the students enrolled.

In addition, statistics on examinations are compiled for every term by interviewing examinees or by reports of the examination offices.

Within the scope of an individual inquiry conducted at six years' intervals, there is also covered the scientific and artistic staff at institutions of higher education and adjusted by an annual updating service of the university administrations.

Moreover, an annual survey is held at the relevant administrative agencies on the technical, administrative and other staff.

Every year, statistics are compiled on the number of rooms available.

The university finance statistics annually record the actual receipts and expenditure of institutions of higher education in a budgetary and material breakdown.

13.5 Statistics on the promotion of vocational training

These annual statistics are based on the evaluation of the data made available by the computing centres of the Laender entrusted with the calculation of the promotional payments to be made. The material is evaluated among others according to characteristics of the recipients, their spouses and parents as well as of the promotional measures.

13.6 Press statistics

In the form of centralized surveys, the Federal Statistical Office conducts annual press statistics recording information on enterprises publishing newspapers or periodicals, as well as at two years' intervals a supplementary survey on the cost structure of the press.

14 Public Health

14.1 Statistics on notifiable diseases

Statistics on notifiable diseases are based on the reports of public health offices.

The statistics on venereal diseases cover on an annual basis the persons taken ill by sex, age and type of disease.

The annual statistics on tuberculosis comprise the recording of new cases of persons suffering from active tuberculosis of the respiratory or other organs according to sex, age, foreign nationality and categories of diagnoses.

The statistics on other notifiable diseases cover new cases of, and deaths from, notifiable contagious diseases according to the Federal Law on Epidemics and are compiled on a quarterly and annual basis.

14.2 Statistics on abortions

These quarterly statistics compiled centrally by the Federal Statistical Office are drawing upon data provided by the physicians performing abortions under the provisions of Art. 218a of the Penal Code. In addition to personal data of the pregnant women, information is recorded quarterly and annually on the abortion (indication, duration of pregnancy, type and place of medical intervention, complications).

14.3 Causes of death statistics

These statistics evaluate the medical certificates of death of the physicians and the death enumeration cards of the registrars' offices and provide monthly and quarterly information on deaths by selected causes and sex. There are also compiled on an annual basis among others data on infant and maternal mortality.

14.4 Statistics on public health occupations

These annual statistics record data on practising public health personnel by sex and occupations as well as on the approbation of physicians and pharmacists, pharmacies and the personnel of public health offices.

14.5 Hospital statistics

This source provides annual data on number and type of, as well as bodies responsible for, the hospitals, total number of beds and occupancy, staff, patients hospitalized and dismissed, etc.

14.6 Microcensus

Within the scope of the basic programme of the microcensus (see 1.2, 3.2), questions on health problems are put at three years' intervals with a sampling fraction of 0.5%. Response is voluntary. There are recorded data on the duration of a disease or an injury due to an accident, type of accident, type and duration of treatment, duration of incapacity for work, preventive measures against diseases or health risks. There are further covered the officially acknowledged state of being handicapped and the degree of disablement.

14.7 Statistics of public health insurance on types of diseases

On the basis of reports by the public health insurance funds, these statistics conducted by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provide annual data on cases and days of incapacity for work as well as cases and days of hospitalization by types of diseases, in part also by age and sex of the sick persons.

15 Social Security Schemes

15.1 Statistics on public pension insurance

The reports of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs draw upon data of the institutions of public pension insurance (workers' and employees' old age insurance funds, miners' pension insurance funds and farmers' old age pension funds). At monthly intervals there are shown applications for pensions and their settlement, number of pensions and pensions paid, receipts as well as expenditure. Quarterly reports are compiled on the amount of and changes in assets. In addition, annual data are available on persons insured, rehabilitation measures terminated, assets and personnel.

15.2 Statistics on public health insurance

At monthly to annual intervals, these statistics of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provide data on members, sick persons, rates and receipts of premiums, expenditure, assets, personnel and cases for which benefits are drawn.

15.3 Statistics on public accident insurance

On the basis of the reports of the competent institutions of public accident insurance, these statistics of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provide annual data on persons insured, cases of accidents and insurance payments, expenditure, receipts and assets.

15.4 Statistics on unemployment insurance and unemployment relief

The statistics compiled by the Federal Institute for Employment monthly or semi-annually and annually evaluate data of local units, labour exchanges and health insurance funds. The individual statistics mainly include data on persons liable to pay contributions, recipients of unemployment pay and unemployment relief as well as of payments for wages and salaries lost due to bankruptcies, short-time work, losses of working hours due to bad weather and measures for job creation.

15.5 Statistics on the assistance scheme for war victims

These statistics are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs from the information of the pension offices and provide on a semi-annual basis data on persons qualifying for pensions as well as annually on persons having received orthopedic treatment, applications for payments, expenditure and work of the agencies providing orthopedic treatment.

15.6 Statistics on compensation for prisoners of war and aid to prisoners

Annual data are supplied by the Federal Equalization of Burdens Office within the scope of these statistics on applications made and settled as well as on compensation payments granted (to former prisoners of war) or integration assistance (to political prisoners).

15.7 Statistics on equalization of burdens

These statistics compiled by the Federal Equalization of Burdens Office at quarterly to annual intervals comprise information on payments made to expellees, refugees and persons who suffered material damage through war and to persons who suffered reparation losses or had restitution claims, etc.

15.8 Statistics on public assistance

The statistics on public assistance cover on an annual basis the recipients of public assistance, among others according to sex, age groups, foreign nationality, kind of assistance received as well as expenditure of public assistance and its receipts. At most once a year, supplementary sample statistics are compiled with varying questions (latest in 1981/82 on "aid for subsistence").

15.9 Statistics on additional aid to war victims

These annual statistics record the recipients of regular and non-recurrent payments of additional aid to war victims by kinds of assistance as well as expenditure and receipts.

15.10 Statistics on youth welfare

As part of these statistics there are annually covered data on the receipts and expenditure in the field of youth welfare. Information is also recorded annually on measures and recipients of educational assistance. Every four years, statistics are compiled on the institutions and personnel of public youth welfare as well as on the measures taken in this field.

15.11 Statistics on seriously handicapped persons

These biennial statistics present data on seriously handicapped persons holding a valid card, according to sex, age groups, nationality, place of residence, nature, cause and gravity of the handicap.

15.12 Statistics on measures of rehabilitation

The annual rehabilitation statistics comprise information on kind, place, duration, progress and results of the rehabilitation measures terminated as well as on socio-demographic characteristics of the beneficiaries.

15.13 Statistics on children's allowances

These monthly statistics of the Federal Institute for Employment record applications for children's allowances and the recipients of payments by nationality and number of children.

15.14 Statistics on housing allowances

These statistics cover on a quarterly and annual basis, respectively, the applications for housing allowances and provide information on the social structure and housing situation of recipients of housing allowances as well as on their expenditure on housing, their income and entitlement to housing allowances.

16 Finance and Taxes

Public budgets

16.1 Statistics of government finance

The annual statistics on financial planning cover the financial programmes of the Federal Government and Laender as well as communities and local authorities, analysed by types of expenditure and revenue. For communities and local authorities there are additionally recorded figures on capital expenditure in an analysis by functions.

The statistics on budget estimates report annually on budget estimates of the Federal Government (incl. Equalization of Burdens Fund and E.R.P. Special Fund) and the Laender in an analysis by types of expenditure and revenue as well as functions.

The quarterly cash statistics provide an outline of the cash results of the Federal Government, the Laender as well as the communities and local authorities. There are recorded cash expenditure and revenue by types, as well as building expenditure by selected functions.

The annual statistics of accounts comprise data on revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government, the Laender, communities and local authorities, the administrative associations, the social insurance institutions, the legally independent institutions for science, research and development which are financed mainly out of allocations from public agencies, as well as on the accounting results of hospitals with a commercial accounting system.

The statistics on the cash position of the federal budget are compiled on a monthly basis by the Deutsche Bundesbank in the form of an evaluation of cash transactions of the Federal Government on the accounts kept there.

16.2 Statistics on the tax budgets

This source provides monthly data on the cash tax revenue of the Federal Government and the Laender and on a quarterly basis on the corresponding revenue of the communities and local authorities.

16.3 Statistics on the indebtedness

The quarterly statistics record the debts of the Federal Government and the Laender as well as of the communities and local authorities by types.

The annual statistics cover data on the position and changes (borrowing, redemption, et al.) of debts of central and local government, legally independent institutions of science, research and development and of hospitals with a commercial accounting system, according to types and maturities, guarantees and warranties.

On the basis of data provided by the public debt administration, the Deutsche Bundesbank also compiles annual statistics on equalization claims.

16.4 Personnel statistics

The annual personnel statistics present data on the personnel of central and local government, the administrative associations, the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration, the Federal Institute for Employment, the social insurance institutions and of the legally independent institutions of science, research and development as well as the legally independent public utilities and transport companies. The personnel is recorded according to type, scope and duration of the service relationship, function, sex, career group, salary category and age.

The statistics on changes in the staff are evaluating at six years' intervals the notations on changes in the number of personnel by sex, kind of service relationship, career groups and reasons for the fluctuation.

The statistics on pensioners according to legal provisions for officials of the Federal Government and the Laender are conducted annually, as well as every three years with a more detailed catalogue of questions and every six years with an extended group of reporting agencies (communities, administrative associations).

Taxes

16.5 Statistics on the taxes on income

The wage tax statistics conducted at three years' intervals are mainly compiled from magnetic tapes comprising data from the machine-processed annual adjustment of wage tax or the machine tax assessment of employees, which are supplied to the statistical offices of the Laender by the tax and revenue offices. The statistics provide information on gross wages and wage tax of wage-tax payers, by tax brackets (tax class combinations), social characteristics, size classes of gross wages, income from employment and the taxable income, as well as on tax cases and gross wages according to the same characteristics (additionally including sex).

The income tax statistics, which are based on an evaluation of magnetic tapes containing data from the machine income tax assessment, provide at three years' intervals data on earnings and numerous other characteristics relevant under tax law with respect to taxpayers subject to unlimited tax liability (including assessed wage-tax payers), for taxpayers with limited tax liability and for partnerships/communities.

Statistics on the development of taxable incomes are conducted annually – with a sliding biennial comparison – by the Federal Finance Office using magnetic tapes of the income tax assessment and are evaluated by the Federal Statistical Office. The statistics present data on taxpayers subject to unlimited tax liability, earnings, taxable amounts of income, assessed income tax and amounts of tax deductions.

The corporation tax statistics in part still draw upon copies of corporation-tax assessments and documents attached to them and in part on magnetic tapes from the machine corporation tax assessment. With a differentiation by corporation-tax payers subject to unlimited and limited tax liability, this source provides at three years' intervals among others information on the legal organization, earnings, income and assessed corporation tax as well as on the development of the taxable income from profits/losses as shown in the balance sheet. There are special records for affiliated companies.

16.6 Property tax statistics

On the basis of copies of property-tax assessments and magnetic tapes, respectively (in the case of machine assessment), these statistics compiled at three years' intervals present for natural and legal persons subject to property tax at the full and at a limited rate, respectively, data on types of property, gross property, debts and other deductions, total property, taxable property, tax liability, etc.

16.7 Statistics on standard values

These statistics are compiled by means of copies of the assessments of standard values (for machine assessments: magnetic tapes) which are made available to the statistical offices of the Laender by the taxation authorities. There is a classification by statistics on standard values of working assets of commercial local units (at three years' intervals), of real estate (as a matter of principle compiled every six years) and of the mineral prospecting rights (every six years).

Statistics on standard values of working assets of commercial local units record data on capital assets, working assets and gross assets, debts and other deductions as well as the standard values of working assets of the local units.

The statistics on standard values of real estate are differentiating between agricultural and forestry property (including operating property) and real estate and mainly present data on area and standard value, classified by various characteristics.

The statistics on standard values of the mineral prospecting rights provide information among others on the standard value, analysed by natural resources, mining law conditions as well as by types of property and legal form of owners.

16.8 Turnover tax statistics

These statistics comprise data of all the enterprises which are liable to file advance notices for turnover tax and whose taxable turnover amounts to more than DM 20,000. The statistics record information on taxpayers, taxable turnover, turnover tax, deductible previous tax and taxable turnover of the previous year of an identical group of persons as well as for affiliated companies. In addition, data are recorded on formations and dissolutions of enterprises (as from 1986) as well as on turnover exempt from taxation.

16.9 Excise duty statistics

The statistics are compiled with differing periodicity on excise duties, i.e. for tobacco, beer, mineral oil, brandy, sparkling wine, sugar and salt. There are generally shown the producing establishments, the quantities to be taxed, the nominal tax receipts as well as some further tax-specific data.

16.10 Comparison of taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax

The Federal Statistical Office compiles at annual intervals on the basis of reports of the communities data on actual receipts from taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax, basic amounts and rates of tax levied, and computes capacity and strain with regard to taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax as well as the municipal tax capacity.

17 Family Budget Surveys

17.1 Family budget surveys in selected private households

The family budget surveys are based on monthly notations of selected households in housekeeping books. Included are 150 two-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with low income, 400 four-person households of wage earners and salaried employees with medium income and 450 four-person households of officials and salaried employees with higher income. The data shown cover the complete monthly family budget, the composition of the households and their economic and social situation, the earnings of the households by sources, their expenditure for private consumption by types and object, as well as the equipment with consumer durables of high value.

17.2 Sample survey on income and expenditure

The sample surveys on income and expenditure covering a selection of about 0.25% of the households of all population groups (some 57,000 households) are conducted at five years' intervals (latest survey for 1988). They supply information on the composition as well as the economic and social situation of the households, their earnings according to sources and expenditure by types and object. They further provide information on the equipment of households with consumer durables of high value and on forms and amount of capital and property as well as debts. Main points of emphasis of processing and presentation for the survey of 1973 were the data on expenditure for food, beverages and tobacco and on meals taken outside the home. For the subsequent surveys, it was envisaged to place equal emphasis on all purposes of expenditure, if possible. In addition, the 1978 survey covered government transfer payments and the one of 1983 recorded data on all journeys, irrespective of the duration, according to type, destination and cost.

18 Wages and Salaries

18.1 Continuous statistics on earnings

The survey of earnings in *a g r i c u l t u r e* is conducted in sample form and supplies annually for September information on average gross hourly earnings and average hours paid of wage earners receiving hourly wages as well as average gross monthly earnings of wage earners receiving monthly wages, according to economic sectors and qualification.

On a quarterly basis, covering the months January, April, July and October, the survey of earnings in *i n d u s t r y a n d c o m m e r c e* in sample form records data on average gross weekly and hourly earnings and average weekly hours paid of wage earners in industry as well as average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees in industry, commerce, of credit institutions and the insurance business, in each case by major structural characteristics. Moreover, there are at annual intervals data available on gross annual earnings of wage earners and salaried employees.

There are also computed *i n d i c e s* of average weekly hours paid and of average gross hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in industry as well as average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees in industry and commerce, of credit institutions and insurance business.

The sample surveys of earnings in *h a n d i c r a f t s* are conducted semi-annually for the months May and November, covering handicraft establishments of the nine largest branches of handicrafts

in terms of the number of persons engaged. Data are collected on average gross weekly and hourly earnings as well as average weekly hours paid to male wage earners, in each case classified by branches as well as structural characteristics.

18.2 Surveys of labour costs

Surveys of the cost of labour are based on regulations of the European Communities. These sample surveys conducted every four years as from 1984 in production industries and the service sector provide among others data on personnel expenses altogether, per full-time employee and per hour worked, classified by branches of economic activity and size classes of enterprises.

18.3 Survey of salary and wage structure in industries and in the service sector

This sample survey to be conducted in future at five years' intervals (latest survey for 1978, a new survey is planned for 1990) provides information – classified by wage earners and salaried employees as well as labour working on a full-time and on a part-time basis – on gross and net earnings as well as working hours. There is a differentiation by various characteristics of the persons engaged and the employment relationship (sex, age, qualification, type of remuneration, branch of economic activity, size classes of enterprises, etc.). This survey permits to show in addition to average values also distributions (e. g. number of wage earners by amount of gross monthly earnings).

18.4 Statistics of agreed wages and salaries

These statistics are compiled on a half-yearly basis for April and October at the Federal Statistical Office drawing upon collective agreements provided by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the social partners. The data shown comprise agreed wage rates, agreed starting and final salaries as well as major provisions, such as working hours, vacation, payment in the case of sickness, overtime premiums and the like for wage earners and salaried employees.

For the months January, April, July and October, there are also computed quarterly *i n d i c e s* of agreed weekly hours of work and agreed wages and salaries in industries as well as of central and local government. The Deutsche Bundesbank further reports on a monthly basis on the level of agreed wages and salaries for the economy as a whole and for production industries (incl. building industry) on an hourly and monthly basis.

18.5 Statistics on pension schemes of enterprises

This sample survey covering enterprises of the production industries and the service sector had for the first time been conducted in 1973 and was repeated in 1976. It provided data on type and scope of the pension schemes of enterprises, i. e. among others with regard to enterprises, beneficiaries, average amount of pension payments and expenditure for such purposes. A new survey is being prepared.

19 Prices

19.1 Statistics of producers' and wholesale prices

The producers' sales prices/wholesale purchase prices for 2,327 industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products and 218 agricultural and forestry products as well as the wholesale

selling prices for 1,060 commodities are recorded monthly. They provide the basis for the computation of *i n d i c e s* of producers' prices of industrial, agricultural and forestry products as well as of prices of basic materials and wholesale selling prices.

19.2 Statistics on purchase prices for farm supplies

The monthly surveys cover the purchase prices for 167 items of farm supplies and services. They are also used for the computation of the *i n d e x* of purchase prices for farm supplies.

19.3 Statistics on foreign trade prices

As part of these monthly statistics, the import prices for 5,800 priced items and the export prices for 6,100 priced items are recorded and, among others, used for computing *i n d i c e s* of import and export prices.

19.4 Statistics on purchase values of building land

Evaluating records of the tax and revenue offices, these statistics present quarterly and annual data on average purchase values, among others by types of building land, building areas, size of communities, size of estates, sellers, buyers and price groups.

19.5 Statistics on building prices

The statistics on building prices cover the computation of index numbers of prices for building services and of indices of building prices (quarterly for residential, non-residential buildings and other types of buildings, semi-annually for prefabricated one-dwelling buildings).

19.6 Statistics on consumer prices

Statistics on consumer prices are conducted monthly for about 750 goods and services and quarterly for rents. The respondents are selected enterprises of retail trade, handicrafts, the service sector, the hotel and restaurant industry, public utilities as well as the contracting parties of selected leasehold flats in 118 communities. The prices are recorded at the reporting units by price collectors. Prices, tariffs, etc. applying uniformly in the entire Federal Republic are collected by the Federal Statistical Office.

The price data are used for the computation of the *i n d e x* of retail prices (selling prices). In addition, they are applied for the computation of consumer price indices of all private households, of households of salaried employees and officials with higher income (4-person households), of households of wage earners and salaried employees with medium income (4-person households), of households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits (2-person households), as well as for the computation of the price index for the minimum standard of living necessary for a child.

19.7 Statistics on transport prices

The Federal Statistical Office compiles on an annual basis data from records provided by the German Federal Railways, the Federal Association for Long-Distance Goods Transport, the Federal Association of the Forwarding and Warehousing Business, the Freight Committees of German Inland Waterways Transport, the Federal Ministries of Transport, of Posts and Telecommunications as well as of Economics, by shipping companies, shipbrokers, agencies and airlines on railway rates, freight rates in long-distance goods transport by motor vehicles, freight rates in the collective consignment transport by railway and motor vehicles, freight rates in inland waterways transport

and merchant shipping, air transport prices as well as postal charges and fees for telephone and telegraph services. These data are used among others for the computation of indices of sea freight rates for liner, tramp dry cargo and tramp tanker trades, as well as price indices of postal charges and fees for telephone and telegraph services.

20 National Accounts

National accounts are drawn up by the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of figures from practically all fields of economic and finance statistics as well as related statistical spheres. The economic events are presented in a coherent system of accounts and in a series of supplementing tables (standard tables, input-output tables, tables on income by household groups). In addition, there are recorded as part of the capital stock estimates the stocks of tangible assets and, within the scope of the financial accounts of the Deutsche Bundesbank, the stocks of monetary assets and liabilities.

For the presentation of the information in the accounts (annually) and standard tables (annually, semi-annually, and for selected topics of national product computations also quarterly) the economic units (enterprises, bodies of the government sector, private non-profit organizations and private households) are combined to sectors. For these sectors, the following accounts (1 to 7) have been established and supplemented by the two consolidated accounts 0 and 8:

- Account 0: Consolidated commodity account of the national economy
- Account group 1: Production accounts of the sectors
- Account group 2: Value added accounts of the sectors
- Account group 3: Distribution of income accounts of the sectors
- Account group 4: Redistribution of income accounts of the sectors
- Account group 5: Final consumption expenditure accounts of the sectors
- Account group 6: Capital formation accounts of the sectors
- Account group 7: Capital finance accounts of the sectors
- Account 8: Consolidated account for the rest of the world

In the tables on the national product and other standard tables, the following data are recorded, in part in a detailed analysis by branches of economic activity, commodity groups and the like:

Origin of national product, appropriation of national product, distribution of national income, disposable income, saving and capital formation, income of private households (incl. private non-profit organizations) and its disposal, receipts and expenditure of general government, economic transactions with the rest of the world.

Input-output tables supplement the origin and appropriation accounts of the national product by the presentation of the interrelationships as regards the goods and the production in national economy. The latest tables were compiled for the year 1982. They show the distribution of total goods (commodities and services) originating from domestic production and imports to individual commodity groups, the use of the goods as intermediate consumption of the spheres of production, as final consumption, investments and exports as well as income originating from domestic production in the individual spheres of production. The 58 spheres of production of the input-output tables have been defined under strictly material aspects. They cover manufacturing units producing exclusively, and per sphere of production completely, the goods of a commodity group.

Data on the income by household groups are collected at irregular intervals. The information on the distribution and disposition of household income analysed according to socio-economically defined household groups, size classes of income, household size, sex of the reference person and, possibly, further characteristics supplements the aggregated presentation of income for the sector "private households" in the accounts and standard tables of national accounts.

Capital stock estimates are drawn up annually. So far, data are available from the Federal Statistical Office on stocks of reproducible tangible assets (reproducible capital assets used in production – excl. land – as well as stocks on hand) and – within the scope of the financial accounts of the Deutsche Bundesbank – total financial assets and liabilities. There was further computed the value of the total consumer durables of households.

The financial accounts compiled semi-annually and annually by the Deutsche Bundesbank comprise data on changes in assets and liabilities, analysed by financial and non-financial sectors and by major types of monetary wealth formation/borrowing as well as on total financial assets and liabilities. National accounts only show the changes in assets and liabilities.

Indices and index numbers are also computed as part of national accounts.

21 Balance of Payments

21.1 Statistics on the balance of payments

The Deutsche Bundesbank is drawing up the balance of payments for the Federal Republic of Germany which comprises the three sections "current account", "net movement in respect of capital transactions" and "external position of the Deutsche Bundesbank". This systematic presentation of all economic transactions between residents and non-residents in a specific period of time is drawing upon a large number of statistics and provides on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis (in a detailed material and regional analysis) a picture of all statistically ascertainable economic transactions with foreign countries (commodity trade, services, transfers, capital transactions and changes in the external net assets of the Deutsche Bundesbank).

21.2 Statistics on external assets and liabilities

The statistics on external assets and liabilities compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank include the semi-annual external net asset position of the Federal Republic in relation to foreign countries, classified among others by assets and liabilities, Deutsche Mark and foreign currencies, regions, maturities and sectors, the statistics on the external position of credit institutions comprising monthly data on totals of short-term and long-term claims and liabilities in relation to foreigners, classified by types, time limits, economic sectors, currencies, international currency and accounting units, precious metals and by countries, the statistics on the external position of the enterprises comprising relevant monthly figures on total claims and liabilities in relation to foreigners, originating from financial relations and commercial credits, as well as the annual statistics on the state of total direct investments (German direct investments abroad and foreign direct investments in the Federal Republic of Germany by countries of investment and of origin, respectively, economic branches and other characteristics of the objects of investment).

22 Environmental Protection

22.1 Statistics on waste removal

The statistics on waste removal, on the one hand, comprise the statistics on public waste removal conducted at three years' intervals and providing data on inhabitants and areas covered, kind and quantity of waste, its collection and transportation, as well as on waste disposal plants and, on the other hand, the statistics on waste removal in production industries and in hospitals (at three years' intervals comprising data on kind, quantity and disposal of waste in these fields).

22.2 Statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal

The statistics on public water supply and public waste-water disposal are compiled quadrennially (for the first time for 1975). They record among others data on the number of inhabitants supplied, on the catchment, procurement and condition of ground, spring and surface water, as well as on the supply by quantity and quality. In addition, there are data on volume, origin and harmfulness of waste water, its treatment and conveyance, and on receipts and expenditure.

At four years' intervals (from 1975 to 1979 biennially) the statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal in mining and manufacturing provide information among others on catchment, procurement, supply, utilization and consumption of water as well as on volume, harmfulness, treatment and conveyance of waste water.

With the same periodicity and a comparable catalogue of characteristics there are conducted the statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal of thermal power generating plants serving as public utilities.

22.3 Statistics on accidents as a result of the storing and transportation of water-endangering substances

The annual statistics on accidents as a result of the storing and transportation of water-endangering substances comprise information on kinds of storage containers and means of transport, respectively, kind and quantity of the water-endangering substance, kind, location, time and cause of the accident as well as consequences of the accident.

22.4 Statistics on investments for environmental protection in production industries

These statistics are compiled annually and present data on additions in fixed assets serving the purpose of environmental protection, viz. in each case for waste removal, water protection, noise abatement and preservation of air quality.

23 Statistics of Foreign Countries

In Chapter 3.5 of the text part of the present publication, detailed information is provided on the activities and publications of statistics of foreign countries. The sources drawn upon for the statistics of foreign countries are mainly publications and information supplied by foreign official agencies as well as international organizations. Reference is also made to foreign reviews and scientific pub-

lications. As far as possible, this material is supplemented by information collected by the Federal Statistical Office on the spot.

23.1 General foreign statistics

23.1.1 International tables

The international tables in Annex 2 of the Statistical Yearbook present inter-country comparisons for selected topics which are of importance for the external relations of the Federal Republic of Germany.

23.1.2 Reports on foreign countries

Most of the reports on foreign countries and the reports on groups of countries are updated at two years' intervals. They comprise statistical figures and texts on the demographic, economic and social situation of the countries.

23.2 Special subject-fields of foreign statistics

Inter-country comparisons of selected topics are integrated into the publications of "General Foreign Statistics" (see 23.1.1 and 23.1.2) or are contained in tables of various subject-matter series of the Federal Statistical Office (e. g. foreign trade, road traffic accidents, transport prices) and/or in the International Part of the Statistical Yearbook (e. g. national accounts, balances of payments). Separate statistical publications on foreign countries have been issued within the scope of the relevant subject-matter series of the Federal Statistical Office with regard to the subject-fields total number and development of the population, vital events, statistics on strikes and lockouts (only as a working paper), statistics of production industries, wage statistics and price statistics.

Surveys and Schedules

1 Legal Foundations

The detailed presentation of the legal foundations in Chapter 2 of the text part of this publication will be supplemented below by a summary outline of the constitutional framework of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany. There is further a summary of the bases of supranational legislation by the European Communities (see also Chapters 2 and 7 of the text part). Also included is the text of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) of 22 January 1987 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, pp. 462, 565) and a list of sources of the applicable legal provisions initiating statistical surveys (laws and, subject to certain conditions, ordinances or EC regulations).

1.1 Provisions of the Basic Law¹⁾

1. The principle of the subordination of the executive to the law, which also applies to the statistical administration, is included in Article 20, para. 3 of the Basic Law.

Article 20, para. 3

“(3) Legislation shall be subject to the constitutional order; the executive and the judiciary shall be bound by the law”.

2. Legislation for federal statistics has been entrusted to the Federation. This is provided by Article 73, No. 11 of the Basic Law:

Article 73

“The Federation shall have the exclusive power to legislate on ...

11. statistics for federal purposes”.

For the question as to whether “federal purposes” can be pursued in a specific field, the entire catalogue of the legislative powers of the Federation has to be considered, i.e. Articles 73 ff. and, for finance, Articles 105 ff. of the Basic Law. These provisions on the exclusive and the concurrent legislative powers are the basis for the delimitation of competences between the Federation and the Laender (Article 70, para. 2 of the Basic Law).

3. The authorization to issue ordinances having the force of law and the prerequisites for their issuance²⁾ are regulated in Article 80, para. 1 of the Basic Law:

Article 80, para. 1

“(1) The Federal Government, a Federal Minister or the Land governments may be authorized by a law to issue ordinances having the force of law (Rechtsverordnungen). The content, purpose, and scope of the authorization so conferred must be set forth in such law. The legal basis must be stated in the ordinance. If a law provides that such authorization may be delegated, such delegation shall require another ordinance having the force of law”.

4. As a general principle, federal laws are executed by the Laender. This is laid down in Article 83 of the Basic Law which in conformity with Article 30 of the Basic Law provides:

¹⁾ Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany of 23 May 1949 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1). – ²⁾ For the authorization of the Federal Government to initiate statistical surveys by issuing ordinances having the force of law see Article 5, para. 2 of the Federal Statistics Law.

Article 83

"The Laender shall execute federal laws as matters of their own concern in so far as this Basic Law does not otherwise provide or permit".

Since federal statistics do not belong to the matters of administration for which pursuant to Article 87, para. 1 of the Basic Law a federal administration has been established, they are performed by the Laender unless otherwise provided by special regulation, i.e. it is the task of the Laender to compile and process federal statistics.

One exception to this principle, which is important for federal statistics, is contained in Article 87, para. 3, sentence 1 of the Basic Law. This provision reads:

Article 87, para. 3, sentence 1

"(3) In addition, independent federal higher authorities as well as federal corporate bodies and institutions under public law may be established by federal legislation for matters on which the Federation has the power to legislate ..."

Pursuant to this constitutional rule, the Federal Statistical Office has been established. Its functions have been specified in Article 3 of the Federal Statistics Law.

Further details on the execution of laws by the Laender are contained in Article 84 of the Basic Law:

Article 84

"(1) Where the Laender execute federal laws as matters of their own concern, they shall provide for the establishment of the requisite authorities and the regulation of administrative procedures in so far as federal laws consented to by the Bundesrat do not otherwise provide.

(2) The Federal Government may, with the consent of the Bundesrat, issue pertinent general administrative rules.

(3) The Federal Government shall exercise supervision to ensure that the Laender execute the federal laws in accordance with applicable law. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the highest Land authorities and with their consent or, if such consent is refused, with the consent of the Bundesrat, also to subordinate authorities.

(4) Should any shortcomings which the Federal Government has found to exist in the execution of federal laws in the Laender not be corrected, the Bundesrat shall decide, on the application of the Federal Government or the Land concerned, whether such Land has violated applicable law. The decision of the Bundesrat may be challenged in the Federal Constitutional Court.

(5) With a view to the execution of federal laws, the Federal Government may be authorized by a federal law requiring the consent of the Bundesrat to issue individual instructions for particular cases. They shall be addressed to the highest Land authorities unless the Federal Government considers the matter urgent."

1.2 Provisions of the Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community³⁾

1. The aims of the Community are outlined in Article 2 of the EEC Treaty of 25 March 1957:

Article 2

"It shall be the aim of the Community, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its Member States."

2. The Community has the institutions listed in Article 4, para. 1 of the EEC Treaty:

Article 4, para. 1

"(1) The achievement of the tasks entrusted to the Community shall be ensured by:

- an Assembly,
- a Council,
- a Commission,
- a Court of Justice.

Each of these institutions shall act within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by this Treaty."

While the Council takes most of the fundamental decisions, and in particular those of immediate lawful effect, the powers of the Commission are mostly of an administrative nature. The Commission participates in the decisions of the Council by exercising the right of proposal it has in most fields. The Council cannot make a decision unless this right is exercised. The Commission has also been entrusted with the general task of ensuring that the obligations of the Treaty are observed. For the performance of its tasks, the Commission also uses the services of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

3. For the achievement of the objectives fixed by the Treaty, the institutions of the Community have to be informed about the economic situation in the Member States. To this end they also require statistical material. Therefore, Article 213 states the Commission's general right of collecting information:

Article 213⁴⁾

"For the performance of the tasks entrusted to it, the Commission may collect any information and verify any matters within the limits and under the conditions laid down by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty."

4. The right to demand information may be derived from legislative acts of the Community. Details are provided by Article 189 of the EEC Treaty:

Article 189

"For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in this Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions. Regulations shall have a general application. They shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each Member State.

³⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt II, 1957, p. 766. – ⁴⁾ Its wording conforms to Article 187 of the Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) of 25 March 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, pp. 753, 1018), and is similar to Article 47, para. 1 of the Treaty Establishing the European Coal and Steel Community of 18 April 1951 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, 1952, p. 445).

Directives shall bind any Member State to which they are addressed as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means. Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein.

Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force."

5. The secrecy provisions are contained in Article 214:

Article 214

"The members of the Community's institutions, the members of committees as well as officials and other employees of the Community shall be required, even after the termination of their functions, not to disclose information which by its nature is a professional secret and, in particular, information relating to enterprises and concerning their commercial relations or the components of their production costs."

The individual statistical surveys are initiated by a special legal provision (law and, under certain conditions, ordinances or EC regulations).

1.3 Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) of 22 January 1987⁵⁾

The Bundestag, with the approval of the Bundesrat, has passed the following Law:

Article 1 Statistics for Federal Purposes

Within the integrated federative system of official statistics, it is the function of statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics) to continuously collect, compile, process, present and analyse data on mass phenomena. Federal statistics shall be subject to the principles of impartiality, objectivity and scientific independence. They shall obtain the data by making use of scientific findings and by employing the appropriate methods and informational techniques. The results provided by federal statistics shall analyse social, economic and ecological interrelationships for the Federation, the Laender including the communities and local authorities as well as the society, science and research. Federal statistics are a precondition of a policy geared to the principle of a social welfare state. The individual data collected for federal statistics shall exclusively serve the purposes laid down in this Law or another legal provision initiating federal statistics.

Article 2 Federal Statistical Office

(1) The Federal Statistical Office is an independent central federal authority (selbständige Bundesoberbehörde) within the department of the Federal Minister of the Interior.

(2) The President of the Federal Statistical Office shall be appointed by the Federal President on the proposal of the Federal Government.

(3) The Federal Statistical Office shall carry out its duties in accordance with the requirements of the competent federal ministers within the scope of a work programme adjusted to financial planning and within the limits of the means provided by the budget on the basis of the methods appropriate in the respective case.

Article 3 Duties of the Federal Statistical Office

(1) The Federal Statistical Office shall have the following duties, save as provided in Article 26, para. 1 or other legal provisions:

⁵⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, pp. 462, 565.

1. a) It shall prepare and further develop statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics) methodologically and technically in consultation with the statistical offices of the Laender;
 b) It shall see to it that the collection and processing programmes of federal statistics are uniformly and duly carried out by the Laender;
 c) It shall compile the results in the required material and regional breakdown for the Federation, as well as publish and present them for general purposes;
 2. a) It shall collect and process federal statistics insofar as this is provided by this Law or another federal law or as the Laender concerned agree;
 b) It shall carry out follow-up processings for federal purposes and special processings where this processing work is not performed by the statistical offices of the Laender themselves;
 3. It shall compile statistics on behalf of supreme federal authorities pursuant to Article 8;
 4. It shall compile statistics of other countries, of the European Communities and of international organizations, and publish and present their results for general purposes;
 5. It shall see to it that the statistics or statistical processings referred to in Nos. 1 to 3 and in the Articles 8 and 26, para. 1 are reconciled with each other materially, in point of time and space;
 6. It shall assist in the preparation of the programme of federal statistics and of the legal provisions and general administrative regulations of the Federation which touch upon federal statistics;
 7. It shall establish national accounts and other integrated systems of statistical data for federal purposes, as well as publish and present them for general purposes;
 8. It shall operate the Statistical Information System of the Federation and participate in the coordination of special data banks of other federal agencies; the same applies where the Federation is called upon to participate in relevant projects outside the federal administration;
 9. It shall, in order to simplify and improve data collection and processing for purposes of federal statistics, participate in numbering projects and federal endeavours aimed at the automation of administrative processes and legal proceedings; the same applies where the Federation is called upon to participate in relevant schemes outside the federal administration;
 10. It shall advise the federal authorities in connection with the granting of research assignments with a view to obtaining and providing statistical data, as well as, on behalf of the supreme federal authorities, carry out research assignments in the field of federal statistics, render expert opinions and perform other work of a statistical or similar nature.
- (2) The statistical offices of the Laender and the other agencies entrusted with the compilation of federal statistics provide the Federal Statistical Office upon demand with individual data as far as this is necessary for the methodological and technical preparation of federal statistics and their further development according to para. 1, No. 1, letter a, or for performing processing work according to para. 1, No. 2, letter b; the same applies to meeting the corresponding tasks of the Federal Statistical Office in the supranational and international sphere.
- (3) In the case of Land statistics for which there exists a federal interest as far as their uniform compilation for the entire Federation is concerned, the Federal Statistical Office may, according to para. 1, No. 1, take care of the tasks insofar as the Laender concerned agree.

Article 4 Advisory Committee

- (1) An Advisory Committee is attached to the Federal Statistical Office.
- (2) The Advisory Committee shall have the task of advising the Federal Statistical Office in fundamental questions.
- (3) The Advisory Committee shall consist of
1. one representative each of the federal ministries, the Federal Audit Office, the Deutsche Bundesbank and the German Federal Railways;

2. the heads of the statistical offices of the Laender;
3. the Federal Data Protection Commissioner;
4. one representative each of the principal communal associations;
5. seven representatives of commerce and industry and one representative of the employers' associations;
6. three representatives of the trade unions;
7. two representatives of agriculture;
8. two representatives of the institutes for economic science;
9. two representatives of the institutions of higher education.

The conduct of the business of the Advisory Committee shall be incumbent on the Federal Statistical Office. The Advisory Committee shall meet under the chairmanship of the President of the Federal Statistical Office. Where decisions are to be taken, the President of the Federal Statistical Office and the members enumerated under Nos. 1 to 3 shall attend in an advisory capacity only; they shall not be included in the quorum.

(4) The Advisory Committee shall adopt rules of procedure.

(5) The Laender governments shall be invited to the meetings of the Committee. Their representatives must be heard at any time.

(6) The representatives listed in para. 3, Nos. 4 to 9, shall be appointed by the President of the Federal Statistical Office on the proposal of the appropriate associations and institutions, which in turn shall be selected by the competent federal minister.

(7) The Advisory Committee shall have the right to establish expert committees or working parties for dealing with special subjects. Experts can be called to the meetings of the Advisory Committee, the expert committees and working parties. The federal ministries must be invited to the meetings of the expert committees and working parties and heard at any time.

(8) All members of the Advisory Committee, the expert committees and the working parties shall serve on an honorary basis.

Article 5 Initiation of Federal Statistics

(1) The federal statistics shall be initiated by law, unless otherwise provided by this Law or another legal provision. The relevant legal provision shall also make allowance for the information needs of the Laender.

(2) Subject to approval by the Bundesrat, the Federal Government shall be authorized to initiate by ordinance with a period of validity not exceeding three years economic and environmental statistics involving enterprises, establishments and local units as well as other statistics which are conducted as federal statistics, provided that

1. the results of the federal statistics are required for specific federal purposes already laid down at the date of the survey,
2. the federal statistics cover only a limited number of respondents,
3. at federal and Laender levels together, including the communities and local authorities, the estimated costs of the respective federal statistics, excluding those of the publication, do not exceed 2 million Deutsche Marks for the surveys conducted within one year.

Economic and environmental statistics may be initiated subject to the obligation to provide information, other statistics only without that obligation.

(3) At two years' intervals, and for the first time in 1988, the Federal Government shall submit to the German Bundestag a report on the statistics initiated according to para. 2 as well as on the statistics pursuant to Article 7. This report shall state the estimated costs to be defrayed by the Federation and the Laender including the communities and local authorities. It shall also consider the burden to be imposed on the respondents.

(4) Subject to approval by the Bundesrat, the Federal Government shall be authorized to suspend by ordinance for up to four years the operation of federal statistics or the recording of individual characteristics, to extend the periodicity, to postpone the survey dates as well as to reduce the number of respondents to be covered, if the results are no longer needed at all, not in as great detail or as frequently as was originally envisaged, or if the actual conditions which gave rise to the compilation of a federal statistics have ceased to exist or have been subject to major changes. Subject to approval by the Bundesrat, the Federal Government shall also be authorized to change over by way of an ordinance for up to four years from an inquiry subject to the obligation to provide information as stipulated in a legal provision to an inquiry without that obligation, if and insofar as sufficient results of a federal statistics may also be obtained by an inquiry without the obligation to provide information.

(5) Federal statistics drawing exclusively upon data from generally accessible sources shall not be subject to initiation by law or ordinance. The same applies to federal statistics using exclusively data from public registers, insofar as the Federal Statistical Office or the statistical offices of the Laender have been granted a special right of access to these registers by an ordinance.

Article 6 Measures for the Preparation and Operation of Federal Statistics

(1) For the preparation and operation of federal statistics initiated by a legal provision, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender may

1. collect data in order to determine the group of respondents to be covered and their statistical allocation,
2. test questionnaires and survey procedures with regard to their expediency.

For federal statistics without an obligation to provide information, the data according to Nos. 1 and 2 shall not be subject to that obligation either. For federal statistics subject to an obligation to provide information, this applies only to data according to No. 2. The data according to Nos. 1 and 2 shall be deleted at the earliest possible time, the data according to No. 1 at the latest after the data to be covered as part of the operation of the respective federal statistics have been checked for conclusiveness and completeness; the data according to No. 2 shall be deleted at the latest three years after the tests have been made. As for the data according to No. 2, the name and address must be separated from the other data at the earliest possible time and be stored separately.

(2) Also for the preparation of a legal provision initiating federal statistics, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender may

1. collect data in order to determine the group of respondents to be covered and their statistical allocation,
2. test questionnaires and survey procedures with regard to their expediency.

There shall be no obligation to provide information concerning the data according to Nos. 1 and 2. They shall be deleted at the earliest possible time, the data according to No. 2 at the latest three years after the tests have been made. As for the data according to No. 2, the name and address must be separated from the other data at the earliest possible time and be stored separately.

Article 7 Surveys for Special Purposes

(1) In order to meet short-term data requirements for the purpose of preparing and motivating impending decisions of supreme federal authorities, federal statistics may be performed without an obligation to provide information if a supreme federal authority demands such federal statistics.

(2) In order to settle scientific-methodological questions in the sphere of statistics, federal statistics may be conducted without an obligation to provide information.

(3) The Federal Statistical Office shall be authorized to perform the federal statistics according to paras. 1 and 2 insofar as in the cases in para. 1 this is not done by the statistical offices of the

Laender within the time limits set by the supreme federal authorities and in the cases stated in para. 2 not by the statistical offices of the Laender themselves.

(4) Federal statistics pursuant to paras. 1 and 2 may cover a maximum of 10,000 respondents each.

(5) Repetitive inquiries for the purpose of flow analysis shall be permissible for up to five years after the first inquiry.

Article 8 Processing of Data from Administrative Processes

(1) Insofar as administrative agencies of the Federation are collecting data pursuant to non-statistical legal or administrative provisions, or where such data are accruing in another way, the Federal Statistical Office may entirely or in part be entrusted with the statistical processing of these data. Subject to the approval of the commissioning agency, the Federal Statistical Office shall be authorized to present and publish from the processed data statistical results for general purposes.

(2) Special regulations in a legal provision initiating a federal statistics remain unaffected.

Article 9 Scope of Regulation in Legal Provisions of Federal Statistics

(1) The legal provision initiating a federal statistics must determine the survey characteristics, the auxiliary characteristics, the type of survey, the reference period, the reference date, the periodicity and the group of respondents to be covered.

(2) Consecutive and reference numbers for the operation of federal statistics need to be determined in a legal provision initiating a federal statistics only insofar as they comprise data on personal circumstances and the material situation which extend beyond the survey and auxiliary characteristics.

Article 10 Survey and Auxiliary Characteristics

(1) Federal statistics are compiled on the basis of survey and auxiliary characteristics. Survey characteristics comprise data on personal circumstances and the material situation which are intended for statistical purposes. Auxiliary characteristics are data used for the technical operation of federal statistics. They may be used for other purposes only as far as this is permissible according to para. 2 or another law.

(2) The name of the municipality and the block side may be used for the regional allocation of the survey characteristics. The other parts of the address may be used for the allocation to block sides for a period of up to four years after the termination of the respective survey. Special regulations in a legal provision initiating a federal statistics remain unaffected.

(3) A block side is the side of a block in a built-up area delimited by road junctions or similar lines of delineation which bears a single street name.

Article 11 Survey Forms

(1) If survey forms have to be completed by the respondents, the answers must be given in the survey forms as prescribed.

(2) If this has been provided for in the survey forms, the correctness of the data will have to be certified by signature.

(3) The survey forms may be of the machine-readable type. They must not contain any questions about personal circumstances or the material situation which extend beyond the survey and auxiliary characteristics.

(4) The legal foundation of the respective federal statistics and the auxiliary characteristics used for its operation shall be indicated on the survey forms.

Article 12 Separation and Deletion of the Auxiliary Characteristics

(1) Auxiliary characteristics shall be deleted, unless otherwise provided by para. 2, Article 10, para. 2, Article 13 or another legal provision, as soon as the checks of conclusiveness and completeness of the survey and auxiliary characteristics have been concluded at the statistical offices. They shall be separated from the survey characteristics at the earliest possible time and be stored separately.

(2) In the case of periodical surveys for purposes of federal statistics, the auxiliary characteristics required for determining the group of respondents to be covered may be stored separately as far as they are needed for subsequent surveys. They shall be deleted upon the elapse of the period of the recurrent surveys.

Article 13 Address Files

(1) For their spheres of competence, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender shall maintain files of addresses as far as they relate to economic and environmental statistics conducted at enterprises, establishments and local units and are required

1. for the preparation of federal statistics
 - a) for recording the statistical units,
 - b) for selecting the statistical units to be included in sample surveys according to mathematical procedures,
 - c) for establishing rotation schedules and for limiting the burden imposed on the respondents to be covered,
2. for the collection of federal statistics for
 - a) mailing the questionnaires,
 - b) checking the receipts and for queries with the respondents,
3. for the processing of federal statistics for
 - a) checking the correctness of the results,
 - b) statistical allocations, matchings and evaluations,
 - c) extrapolations for sample surveys.

(2) The following auxiliary and survey characteristics from economic and environmental statistics conducted at enterprises, establishments and local units may be used for maintaining the address files according to para. 1:

1. Names/designations and addresses of the statistical units, for enterprises also of their parts, for establishments also of the seat of the enterprise and the head office as well as the names of the proprietors or managers of the establishments;
2. Legal form of enterprise;
3. Branch of economic activity, entries into the official register of handicrafts and kind of activity performed;
4. Number of persons working in the enterprise/establishment;
5. Indication of the statistics for which the enterprise or establishment is submitting reports;
6. Date of inclusion in the address file.

(3) The Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender shall communicate among each other the characteristics according to para. 2 and relevant changes, insofar as address files are being maintained in their spheres of competences.

(4) The characteristics according to para. 2 shall be deleted as soon as the purposes mentioned in para. 1 have been achieved.

(5) The legal provisions initiating federal statistics and stipulating the maintenance of files remain unaffected.

Article 14 Survey Agents

(1) If survey agents are appointed for the operation of a federal statistics, their reliability and discretion must be warranted. Survey agents may not be employed if due to their occupational activity or otherwise there is reason for concern that information gained in the course of their activity as survey agents might be used against the respondents.

(2) Survey agents are not allowed to use in other processes or for other purposes information gained in the course of their activity. They will be obligated in writing to safeguard statistical secrecy according to Article 16 and to keep confidential also any information which they may have gained during their activity. This obligation applies also after the termination of their activity.

(3) Survey agents are under the obligation to comply with the instructions of the survey offices. When performing their activity, they will prove their identity.

(4) Survey agents will be instructed on their rights and duties.

Article 15 Obligation to Provide Information

(1) The legal provisions initiating a federal statistics must determine whether and to what extent the survey is to be conducted with or without an obligation to provide information. If an obligation to provide information has been stipulated, all natural and legal persons under private and public law, associations of persons, public authorities of the Federation and the Laender as well as communities and local authorities shall be liable to reply to duly ordered questions.

(2) The obligation to provide information exists towards the agencies and persons officially entrusted with the execution of federal statistics.

(3) The reply must be given truthfully, completely and within the time limits set by the statistical offices of the Federation and the Laender. If the information is provided in writing, the reply is considered to have not been given until the duly completed survey forms have been received by the survey office. The reply must be provided free of charge and postage paid to the recipient, unless otherwise provided in a legal provision.

(4) If survey agents are employed, the questions contained in the survey forms may be answered orally or in writing.

(5) If in the cases of para. 4 the information is provided in writing, the completed survey forms will be handed over to the survey agent, in a sealed envelope if desired, brought to the survey office or sent there.

(6) Objections and actions for rescission brought against the summons to provide information will not have a suspensive effect.

Article 16 Confidentiality

(1) Individual data on personal circumstances or the material situation provided for federal statistics shall not be disclosed by the incumbents and the persons specially sworn in for public service who are entrusted with the operation of federal statistics, unless otherwise stipulated by a special legal provision. This does not apply to

1. individual data for the transmission or publication of which the respondent has given his/her written approval;
2. individual data from generally accessible sources, if they relate to the public agencies referred to in Article 15, para. 1, even if there exists an obligation to provide information due to a legal provision initiating a federal statistics;
3. individual data which have been summarized with the individual data of other respondents by the Federal Statistical Office or the statistical offices of the Laender and are presented as statistical results;
4. individual data if they cannot be allocated to the respondent or the person concerned.

Articles 93, 97, 105, para. 1; Article 111, para. 5 in conjunction with Article 105, para. 1 and Article 116, para. 1 of the "Abgabenordnung" (Taxation Ordinance) of 16 March 1976 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 613; 1977 I, p. 269), last amended by Article 1 of the Law of 19 December 1985 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 2436), are not applicable to persons and agencies as far as they are entrusted with the operation of federal, Laender and communal statistics.

(2) The passing on of individual data between persons and agencies entrusted with the operation of a federal statistics is permissible to the extent that this is necessary for the compilation of the federal statistics.

(3) For the purpose of special evaluations on a regional basis, the Federal Statistical Office shall be entitled to transmit to the statistical offices of the Laender the individual data concerning their respective branches of survey. For the compilation of the national accounts of the Federation and the Laender, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender may transmit to each other individual data from federal statistics.

(4) For utilization with regard to the legislative bodies and for planning purposes, but not for regulating individual cases, tables presenting statistical results may be transmitted to the supreme federal and Laender authorities by the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender, even if table elements record only one individual case. Transmission in accordance with sentence 1 is only permissible to the extent that the legal provisions initiating a federal statistics permit the transfer of individual data to supreme federal and Laender authorities.

(5) For exclusively statistical purposes, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender may transmit individual data to agencies of communities and local authorities responsible for the accomplishment of statistical tasks if the transmission has been provided for in a law initiating a federal statistics and the kind as well as the quantity of the individual data to be transmitted have been determined. Transmission will be permissible only if Land legislation guarantees that these agencies will be separate from other community administrative agencies and the organization and procedures adopted ensure the maintenance of statistical secrecy.

(6) For the purpose of scientific projects, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Laender may transfer individual data to institutions of higher education or other institutions entrusted with tasks of independent scientific research if an allocation of the individual data is possible only by employing an excessive amount of time, expenses and manpower, and if the recipients are incumbents, persons specially sworn in for public service or persons obligated according to para. 7.

(7) Persons to be provided with individual data pursuant to para. 6 must prior to the transmission be especially committed to confidentiality, unless they are incumbents or persons specially sworn in for public service. Article 1, paras. 2, 3 and 4, No. 4 of the "Verpflichtungsgesetz" (Law on the Commitment of Persons to Secrecy) of 2 March 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 469, Article 42) as amended by the Law of 15 August 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1942) apply mutatis mutandis. As regards the application of the provisions of the Penal Code on infringements of private secrets (Article 203, paras. 2, 4 and 5; Articles 204, 205) and of the disclosure of official secrets (Article 353b, para. 1), persons who have been especially committed in accordance with sentence 1 are treated equally with persons specially sworn in for public service.

(8) The individual data passed on pursuant to a special legal provision or according to paras. 4, 5 or 6 may be used only for the purposes for which they were transmitted. In the cases of para. 6 they will be deleted as soon as the scientific project has been completed. At agencies to which individual data are transmitted, it must be warranted by means of organizational and technical measures that only incumbents, persons specially sworn in for public service or persons committed according to para. 7, sentence 1 are recipients of individual data.

(9) For the transmission pursuant to a special legal provision or according to paras. 4, 5 or 6, the

statistical offices shall keep a record on contents, recipient agency, forwarding date and purpose of transmission. These records will be preserved for a minimum of five years.

(10) The obligation of confidentiality according to para. 1 applies also to those persons who are recipients of individual data pursuant to a special legal provision, in accordance with paras. 5 and 6 or of tables according to para. 4. This does not apply to obvious facts in the case of a transmission pursuant to para. 4.

Article 17 Notification

The respondents to be covered will be notified in writing on:

1. Purpose, type and scope of the survey,
2. Statistical confidentiality (Article 16),
3. The obligation to provide information or the voluntariness of the provision of information (Article 5, para. 2 and Article 15),
4. The separation and deletion (Article 12),
5. The rights and duties of the survey agents (Article 14),
6. The fact that objections and actions for rescission brought against the summons to provide information will not have a suspensive effect (Article 15, para. 6),
7. The auxiliary and survey characteristics for the maintenance of address files (Article 13, para. 2),
8. The significance and contents of consecutive and reference numbers (Article 9, para. 2).

Article 18 Statistical Surveys of the European Communities

(1) The provisions of this Law concerning federal statistics apply *mutatis mutandis*, except as provided in para. 2, to surveys initiated with immediate lawful effect by legislative acts of the European Communities insofar as the legislative acts of the European Communities do not contain provisions to the contrary.

(2) Insofar as the characteristics of the surveys initiated with immediate lawful effect by legislative acts of the European Communities do not correspond to the characteristics of a legal provision initiating a federal statistics, or are not equated with these characteristics, the provision of information shall be voluntary unless the legislative acts of the European Communities explicitly stipulate an obligation to provide information.

Article 19 Supranational and International Tasks of the Federal Statistical Office

In the supranational and international sphere, the Federal Statistical Office has especially the task of cooperating in the preparation of statistical programmes and legal provisions, as well as in the methodological and technical preparation and harmonization of statistics, the establishment of national accounts and other integrated systems of statistical data for purposes of the European Communities and international organizations, and of passing the results on to the European Communities and the international organizations.

Article 20 Costs of Federal Statistics

The costs of federal statistics shall be defrayed by the Federal Government insofar as they accrue to the federal authorities; in all other cases they shall be paid by the Laender.

Article 21 Prohibition of Reidentification

It is prohibited to match individual data from federal statistics or to combine such individual data with other information for establishing a reference to persons, enterprises, establishments or local units for other than the statistical purposes of this Law or of a legal provision initiating a federal statistics.

Article 22 Penal Provision

Whosoever, contrary to Article 21, brings together individual data from federal statistics, or combines such individual data with other information, will be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine.

Article 23 Provision on Fines

(1) It will be considered an irregularity if a person wilfully or negligently, contrary to Article 15, para. 1, sentence 2, paras. 2 and 3, sentence 1, does not render information at all or misleadingly, not completely or not in due time.

(2) It will also be considered an irregularity if a person, contrary to Article 11, para. 1, does not give the answers in the survey documents in the prescribed form.

(3) The irregularity may be punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand Deutsche Marks.

Article 24 Administrative Authority within the Meaning of the Law on Irregularities

Administrative authority within the meaning of Article 36, para. 1 of the Law on Irregularities is the Federal Statistical Office, insofar as it

1. prepares federal statistics according to Article 3, para. 1, No. 1, letter a, in conjunction with Article 6, para. 1 or
2. conducts federal statistics pursuant to Article 3, para. 1, No. 2, letter a, also in conjunction with Article 5, para. 2 and Article 6, para. 1, or
3. processes federal statistics pursuant to this or another federal law.

The same applies insofar as corresponding tasks are incumbent on the Federal Statistical Office during the operation of the surveys according to Article 18.

Article 25 Suspensive Effect of Objections and Actions for Rescission in the Case of Laender and Communal Statistics

It may be stipulated by Land legislation that objections and actions for rescission brought against the summons to provide information for Laender and communal statistics initiated by a legal provision have no suspensive effect.

Article 26 Transitional Provision

(1) Insofar as the Federal Government authorizes a federal minister or an agency appointed by him to entirely or partly accomplish the tasks of Article 3, para. 1, Nos. 1 and 2 for specific federal statistics, this authorization continues only if at the appointed agency the separation of the organizational unit entrusted with the execution of statistical tasks from the other spheres of functions is warranted and statistical secrecy is guaranteed by the organization and the procedure adopted.

(2) Insofar as surveys are conducted pursuant to legal provisions already in effect initiating federal statistics, those data may be covered as auxiliary characteristics which are required for the technical implementation and serve the following purposes:

1. Determination of the identity of the respondents to be covered and making of necessary queries as well as determination of the address for the request for information, such as names and addresses, telephone and telex numbers,
2. Statistical allocation of the respondents to be covered, such as group of respondents to be covered and kind of economic activity,
3. Allocation and assessment of the survey characteristics,
4. Identification of the person concerned.

Except as provided by a special legal provision, identifications according to No. 4 are permissible only as far as they cannot be attributed to the persons concerned by the statistical offices of the Federation or the Laender.

(3) As far as legal provisions initiating federal statistics, having come into force prior to the 31 December 1984, stipulate a transmission of individual data to an extent exceeding the provisions of Article 16, para. 4, sentence 1 or para. 6, these stipulations will cease to have effect at the latest four years after the entry into force of this Law.

(4) An obligation to provide information is also considered to have been stipulated in accordance with Article 15, para. 1, sentence 2 insofar as surveys are conducted pursuant to already effective legal provisions initiating federal statistics and where it has not explicitly been stated that the provision of answers is voluntary. The Federal Government shall submit to the German Bundestag until 1 January 1988 a report on the question for which statistics there exists a statutory obligation to provide information on the part of the respondents to be covered and as to what extent this obligation should be sustained considering the purpose of the statistics, the interests of its users and the burden imposed on the respondents to be covered. Moreover, the report shall explain whether and to what extent the purpose pursued by this Law could give rise to further modifications of legal provisions relating to individual statistics.

Article 27 Berlin Clause

This Law will also be applicable in Land Berlin in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, para. 1 of the Third Transition Law. Ordinances which are issued under this Law will be valid in Land Berlin in accordance with Article 14 of the Third Transition Law.

Article 28 Entry into Force

With the exception of Article 26, para. 1, this Law will enter into force on the day after its promulgation. Article 26, para. 1 will enter into force on 1 January 1989. At the same time as this Law enters into force

1. the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 14 March 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289) and
2. the Ordinance on the Jurisdiction for the Prosecution and Punishment of Irregularities in the Sphere of Statistics for Federal Purposes of 20 December 1968 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1410)

will cease to have effect.

1.4 Statistical Laws and Ordinances 1988

The following list comprises all the legal foundations of federal statistics and of statistics for purposes of the European Communities produced by the Federal Statistical Office or the statistical offices of the Laender. As is the case with the "Survey of Statistics", the list is arranged by subject fields.

The legal foundations marked with * apply to more than one statistical survey. They are therefore listed under all relevant subject fields.

First Law Amending the Statistical Legal Provisions (1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 14 March 1980

Ordinance Amending the Statistical Legal Provisions (Ordinance on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 14 September 1984

Second Law Amending the Statistical Legal Provisions (2nd Law on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 19 December 1986

Population

Law on a Census of Population, Occupation, Buildings, Housing and Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law, 1987) of 8 November 1985*

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation, as published on 14 March 1980 (incl. amendment)*

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Labour Market (Microcensus Law) of 10 June 1985*

Ordinance on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Labour Market (Microcensus Ordinance) of 14 June 1985*

First Ordinance Amending the Microcensus Ordinance of 21 April 1986

Elections

Federal Election Law as published on 1 September 1975, Article 51

Federal Electoral Regulation of 28 August 1985, Article 85

Law on the Election of the Members from the Federal Republic of Germany for the European Parliament (European Electoral Law) of 16 June 1978, Article 25

Ordinance on the Preparation and Execution of the Election of the Members from the Federal Republic of Germany for the European Parliament (European Electoral Ordinance) of 23 August 1978, Article 78

Employment

Law on a Census of Population, Occupation, Buildings, Housing and Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law, 1987) of 8 November 1985*

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Labour Market (Microcensus Law) of 10 June 1985*

Ordinance on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Labour Market (Microcensus Ordinance) of 14 June 1985*

Regulation No. 3633/85 (EEC) of the Council of 17 December 1985 on the Execution of a Labour Sample Survey in the Spring of 1986

Regulation No. 3605/86 (EEC) of the Council of 24 November 1986 on the Execution of a Labour Sample Survey in the Spring of 1987

Regulation No. 311/76 (EEC) of the Council of 9 February 1976 on the Compilation of Statistics on Foreign Labour

Enterprises and Local Units

Law on a Census of Population, Occupation, Buildings, Housing and Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law, 1987) of 8 November 1985*

Law on the Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises of 12 May 1959 (incl. amendments)

Ordinance Changing the Order of Surveys of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises of 20 August 1986

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Law on a Census in Agriculture (Census of Agriculture Law, 1979) of 5 May 1978

Regulation No. 1463/84 (EEC) of the Council of 24 May 1984 on the Execution of Surveys on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings for the Years 1985 and 1987

Regulation No. 449/82 (EEC) of the Council of 15 February 1982 on the Execution of a Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings, 1983

Law on Reports on Agriculture as published on 1 July 1980

Ordinance on the Execution of the Supplementary Programme according to Article 5, para. 1 of the Law on Reports on Agriculture (Reports on Agriculture – Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme) of 29 October 1986

Law on a Survey of Land Use and Yields as published on 21 August 1978 (incl. amendments)

Livestock Census Law as published on 1 July 1980 (incl. amendments)

Law on Statistics on Labour in Agriculture and Forestry as published on 1 July 1980 (incl. amendment)

Law on Farm Management and Marketing Reports of 23 December 1966

Ordinance on the Reduction and Amendment of the Survey Programme according to Article 2 of the Law on Farm Management and Marketing Reports of 11 August 1976

Ordinance on a Survey of Fruit-Growing of 25 January 1977

Regulation No. 2392/86 (EEC) of the Council on the Introduction of a Common Viticultural Register of 24 July 1986

Regulation No. 24 of the EEC Council on the Gradual Establishment of a Common Market Organization for Wine of 4 April 1962

Ordinance on the Execution of the Viticultural Economy Law as published on 7 June 1982

Ordinance on the Execution of the Viticultural Economy Law of 7 June 1982

Fifth Ordinance Amending the Ordinance on the Execution of the Viticultural Economy Law of 26 October 1984

Regulation No. 2102/84 (EEC) of the Commission of 13 July 1984 on Reports on Vintage, Production and Stocks of Products of the Wine Sector

Regulation No. 357/79 (EEC) of the Council of 5 February 1979 on Statistical Surveys of Vine Acreages

Regulation No. 1992/80 (EEC) of the Council of 22 July 1980, Amending Regulation No. 357/79 (EEC) on Statistical Surveys of Vine Acreages

Regulation No. 991/79 (EEC) of the Commission of 17 May 1979 on the Setting-up of a Tabulation Programme and Definitions in Basic Statistical Surveys of Vine Acreages, and Concerning the Abrogation of Regulations No. 143 and No. 26/64 (EEC) of the Commission

Law on Timber Statistics of 30 April 1968

Law on Environmental Statistics as published on 14 March 1980*, here: Article 8 (Waste Removal and Waste-Water Disposal in Livestock Keeping)

Law on Statistics on Poultry of 29 March 1967 (incl. amendments)

Regulation No. 2782/75 (EEC) of the Council of 29 October 1975 on the Production of and the Trade in Eggs for Breeding and Poultry Chicks

Law on Meat Inspection as published on 24 February 1987, Article 27

Law on the Inspection of Poultry Meat as published on 15 July 1983, Article 34

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Meat Inspection and the Inspection of Poultry Meat (Ordinance on Meat Inspection Statistics) of 20 December 1976 (incl. amendment)

Law on Statistics on Slaughterings and Slaughtering Weights of 29 August 1975 (incl. amendment)

Law on Statistics on Milk Production of 25 July 1968

Law on Statistics on Fisheries of 21 July 1960

Production Industries

Ordinance on the Suspension of the Census of Production Industries of 8 October 1985

Law on Statistics in Production Industries, as published on 30 May 1980 (incl. amendments)

Law on Statistics of Raw Materials and Production in Selected Branches of Economic Activity of 11 November 1960 (incl. amendments)

Law on Fertilizer Statistics of 15 November 1977

Law on the Census of Handicrafts, 1977, of 10 August 1976

Law on the Execution of Continuous Statistics in Handicrafts, as published on 30 May 1980

Building Activity and Dwellings

Second Law on the Execution of Statistics on Building Activity and the Current Adjustment of Building Stock of 27 July 1978

Second Law on Housing Construction (Law on the Construction of Dwellings and Family Homes), as published on 30 July 1980, here: Article 32 (Statistics on Grants Made)

Law on the Census of Buildings and Dwellings, 1968 (Housing Census Law, 1968) of 18 March 1968

Law on the Execution of Sample Statistics on Housing (Housing Sample Surveys Law, 1978), of 14 December 1977

Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

Law on Statistics in Trade and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Trade Statistics Law) of 10 November 1978 (incl. amendment)

Ordinance on the Extension of the Survey Intervals for the Supplementary Survey in Hotel and Restaurant Industry on 20 March 1986

Law on Accommodation Statistics in Tourism (Accommodation Statistics Law) of 14 July 1980

Law on Statistics on Trade in Goods with the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) of 16 June 1978

Foreign Trade

Law on Statistics on Trade in Goods (Foreign Trade Statistics Law) of 1 May 1957 (incl. amendments)

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Trade in Goods as published on 14 July 1977 (incl. amendment)

Regulation No. 1736/75 (EEC) of the Council of 24 June 1975 on Statistics on Foreign Trade of the Community and Trade between its Member Countries (incl. amendment)

Regulation No. 518/79 (EEC) of the Commission of 19 March 1979 on the Recording of the Exports of Complete Production Installations in Statistics of the Foreign Trade of the Community and of the Trade between its Member Countries

Regulation No. 678/85 (EEC) of the Council of 18 February 1985 on the Simplification of Formalities in the Trade within the Community

Regulation No. 679/85 (EEC) of the Council of 18 February 1985 on the Specimen of a Declaration Form to be used for the Trade in Goods within the Community

Regulation No. 1900/85 (EEC) of the Council of 8 July 1985 on the Introduction of Community Declarations of Exports and Imports

Regulation No. 2954/85 (EEC) of the Council of 22 October 1985 on Measures for the Standardization and Simplification of Statistics of Trade between the Member States

Regulation No. 3631/85 (EEC) of the Commission of 23 December 1985 on Changes in the Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (NIMEXE)

Transport

Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Passenger Transport as published on 24 June 1980 (incl. amendments)

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Transport Performance in Road Haulage of 16 February 1984

Law on Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, 1978, of 24 November 1977

Law on Statistics on Frontier-Crossing Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles of 21 December 1973

Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents (Road Traffic Accidents Statistics Law) of 22 December 1982 (incl. amendment)

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents of 18 March 1983

Ordinance on Railway Statistics of 8 August 1965 (incl. amendments)

Law on Statistics on Inland Water Transport of 26 July 1957 (incl. amendment)

Law on Statistics on Merchant Shipping of 26 July 1957 (incl. amendment)

Ordinance on the Registration Offices for Statistics on Merchant Shipping of 24 April 1958 (incl. amendment)

Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967 (incl. amendment)

Ordinance to the Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967 (incl. amendments)

Second Ordinance to the Law on Aviation Statistics of 24 July 1968

Third Ordinance to the Law on Aviation Statistics of 28 June 1982

Justice

Second Law Amending the Law on the Federal Central Register of 17 July 1984, Art. 20a

Education and Culture

Amended version of the Law on Federal Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education (University Statistics Law) of 21 April 1980*

Amended version of the Federal Law on Individual Educational Assistance (BAföG) of 6 June 1983, Article 55

Law on the Promotion of Vocational Training by Means of Planning and Research (Vocational Training Promotion Law) of 23 December 1981

Law on Press Statistics of 1 April 1975

Public Health

Federal Law on Epidemics, as published on 18 December 1979, Articles 3, 5a and 8 (incl. amendment)

Law Amending the Law on the Control of Venereal Diseases of 25 August 1969 (incl. amendment)

Fifth Law on the Reform of Criminal Law of 18 June 1974 (incl. amendment), here: Article 4 (Abortion Statistics)

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey of Population and Labour Market (Microcensus Law) of 10 June 1985*

Ordinance on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Labour Market (Microcensus Ordinance) of 14 June 1985*

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation of 14 March 1980*, here: Article 1 No. 1 (Causes of Death Statistics)

Social Security Schemes

Ordinance on the Suspension of Statistical Surveys in the Field of Youth Welfare in the Year 1985 pursuant to the Law on the Execution of Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance, Additional Aid to War Victims and Youth Welfare of 20 December 1985

Law on the Execution of Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance, Additional Aid to War Victims and Youth Welfare of 15 January 1963 (incl. amendments)

Ordinance on the Execution of Supplementary Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance on Nursing Assistance of 12 December 1977

Ordinance on the Execution of Supplementary Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance on Subsistence Aid of 2 July 1981

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on the Personnel Structure in Youth Welfare of 23 August 1974

Law on Seriously Handicapped Persons, as published on 26 August 1986, Article 53

Law on Housing Allowances, as published on 11 July 1985, Article 35

Finance and Taxes

Law on Finance Statistics, as published on 11 June 1980 (incl. amendments)

Law on Federal Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education (University Statistics Law), as published on 21 April 1980*, here: Article 8, No. 5 (University Finance Statistics)

Law on the Financing of Hospitals, as published on 23 December 1985, Article 28

Law on Tax Statistics of 6 December 1966 (incl. amendment)

Law on Taxation for Investments in Developing Countries, as published on 21 May 1979, Articles 1, 7 and 9;

Article 9, para. 4 amended by the Second Law on the Household Structure of 22 December 1981

Tobacco Tax Law of 13 December 1979, Article 23

Family Budget Surveys

Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 11 January 1961 (incl. amendments)

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 18 May 1977

Wages and Salaries

Law on Wage Statistics of 18 May 1956 (incl. amendments)

Regulation No. 495/78 (EEC) of the Council of 6 March 1978 on the Execution of a Survey on the Structure and Distribution of Wages and Salaries in Industry, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and in Banking and Insurance Business

Regulation No. 3112/80 (EEC) of the Council of 27 November 1980 on a Survey on Earnings of Permanently Employed Labourers in Agriculture

Regulation No. 3149/83 (EEC) of the Council of 4 November 1983 on the Execution of a Survey on Labour Costs in Production Industries, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and in Banking and Insurance

Second Ordinance on the Execution of a Survey on Types and Scope of Retirement Systems of Enterprises of 6 April 1977

Prices

Law on Price Statistics of 9 August 1958

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics of 29 May 1959 (incl. amendments)

Fifth Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics of 5 June 1967

Environmental Protection

Law on Environmental Statistics, as published on 14 March 1980* (incl. amendments)

Ordinance on the Suspension of the Statistics on Waste Removal and Waste-Water Disposal in Livestock Keeping, according to Article 8 of the Law on Environmental Statistics of 30 April 1984

Ordinance according to Article 5, para. 3, No. 1 of the Law on Environmental Statistics (Third Ordinance on the Pollution by Waste Water) of 8 November 1979

Ordinance Modifying the Collection Dates for the Statistics on Waste Matters of 12 January 1979

Data Protection

Law on the Protection against Misuse of Personal Data in Data Processing (Federal Data Protection Law) of 27 January 1977

Order on a Data Protection Register of 9 February 1978

Order on Data Protection Fees of 22 December 1977

Order on Data Protection Publications of 3 August 1977

2 Classifications

2.1 Degree of detail and fields of application of major German classifications

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments	
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations, Edition 1979 (WZ 1979) ¹⁾	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 40 subdivisions (2-digit), 209 groups (3-digit), 612 subgroups (4-digit), 1064 classes (5-digit); further "Special Key for the Presentation of Certain Institutions and Establishments": 5 subgroups, 32 classes.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Statistics of Production Industries (SYPRO)</i> – with own numbering system –	<p>Number of items: 42 2-digit items, 254 4-digit items.</p> <p>Fields of application: Surveys conducted monthly, annually and at several years' intervals at establishments and enterprises of mining, manufacturing, construction, power, gas, remote heating and water supply; indices of orders received and unfilled orders in building industry proper, net output, labour productivity and prices of basic materials by selected branches of economic activity of manufacturing.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Environmental Statistics (SYUM)</i> – for the sphere of production industries; with own numbering system –	<p>Number of items: 42 2-digit items, 264 4-digit items (see also under "SYUM" of the WZ 1961).</p> <p>Fields of application: Statistics on waste removal in production industries; statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal in mining and manufacturing and in thermal power stations for public supply; statistics on investments for environmental protection.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for National Accounts</i>	<p>Number of items: 3 sectors, 58 branches of economic activity.</p> <p>Field of application: National accounts.</p>
<i>Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations, Edition 1987 (SIO 1987)²⁾</i> – for the spheres of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, production industries, commerce, transport and communications as well as credit institutions and insurance business –	<p>Number of items: 7 divisions (1-digit), 16 subgroups (2-digit), 139 groups (3-digit), 2785 types of commodities/services (6-digit) (see also under "SIO 1987" of the WZ 1961).</p> <p>Field of application: Input-output tables within the scope of national accounts.</p>

¹⁾ See also "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications" and "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities". – ²⁾ Published annually.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Census of Handicrafts³⁾</i>	<p>Number of items: 8 divisions (1-digit), 18 subdivisions (2-digit), 67 groups (3-digit), 122 subgroups (4-digit), 89 classes (5-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Census of Handicrafts, 1977, continuous reports on handicrafts.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Tax Statistics</i>	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 38 subdivisions (2-digit), 187 groups (3-digit), 526 subgroups (4-digit), 923 classes (5-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Income tax statistics, corporation tax statistics, statistics on standard values of working assets, turnover tax statistics.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units</i>	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 36 subdivisions (2-digit), 196 groups (3-digit), 479 subgroups (4-digit), 650 classes (5-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units in connection with the 1987 Population Census.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Occupational Census</i>	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 42 subdivisions (2-digit), 100 groups (3-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Occupational Census within the scope of the 1987 Population Census.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Survey of Earnings in Industry and Commerce</i>	<p>Number of items: No particular levels of subdivision; total of 158 items, 119 of which with greatest degree of detail.</p> <p>Field of application: Survey of earnings in industry and commerce.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Statistics of Bankruptcies and Composition Proceedings</i>	<p>Number of items: 8 divisions (1-digit), 29 subdivisions (2-digit), 42 selected groups (3-digit), 7 selected subgroups (4-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Statistics of bankruptcies and insolvencies.</p>

³⁾ Advance version 1977.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Micro-census</i>	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 40 subdivisions (2-digit), 120 groups (3-digit), 51 selected subgroups (4-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Microcensus as of 1983, statistics of holiday and recreation trips.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Balance-Sheet Statistics</i>	<p>Number of items: 7 divisions (1-digit), 25 subdivisions (2-digit), 36 groups (3-digit), 2 selected subgroups (4-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Balance-sheet statistics.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Statistics of Incorporated Enterprises</i>	<p>Number of items: 8 divisions (1-digit), 27 subdivisions (2-digit), 36 groups (3-digit), 2 selected subgroups (4-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Statistics of incorporated enterprises.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Statistics of Agreed Wages</i>	<p>Number of items: No particular levels of subdivision; total of 62 items, 50 of which with greatest degree of detail.</p> <p>Field of application: Statistics of agreed wages.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Statistics of Agreed Salaries</i>	<p>Number of items: No particular levels of subdivision; total of 65 items, 52 of which with greatest degree of detail.</p> <p>Field of application: Statistics of agreed salaries.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations, Edition 1979 (WZ 1979)⁴⁾ – with differing degree of detail –</i>	<p>Fields of application: Survey of the cost structure, statistics of stock markets, Census of Distribution 1979 and 1985, current reports in commerce, hotel and restaurant industry, accommodation statistics, railway statistics, statistics on road passenger transport, statistics of goods transport by motor vehicles, statistics on merchant shipping, statistics on inland water transport, aviation statistics, statistics of wholesale prices, statistics of retail prices, press statistics, statistics of strikes and lockouts.</p>
<i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Basic Classification with Explanations, Edition 1961 with Supplement 1970⁵⁾</i>	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 26 subdivisions (2-digit), 176 groups (3-digit), 496 subgroups (4-digit), 856 classes (5-digit); further "Special Key for the Presentation of Certain Institutions and Establishments": 5 subgroups, 19 classes.</p>

⁴⁾ See footnote No. 1 on page 166. – ⁵⁾ See also "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications".

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application								
<p><i>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for Environmental Statistics (SYUM)</i> – for the spheres outside production industries –</p>	<p>Number of items: 18 two-digit items, 68 three-digit items, 150 four-digit items, 213 five-digit items (see also under "SYUM" of the WZ 1979).</p> <p>Fields of application: Statistics on waste removal in hospitals, statistics of public waste removal.</p>								
<p><i>Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations, Edition 1987 (SIO 1987)²⁾</i> – for the spheres of services rendered by other enterprises, the liberal professions and non-profit institutions, household services, as well as services of local authorities and social insurance –</p>	<p>Number of items: 3 divisions (1-digit), 38 groups (3-digit), 153 types of commodities and services (6-digit) (see also under "SIO 1987" of the WZ 1979).</p> <p>Field of application: Input-output tables as part of national accounts.</p>								
<p><i>Index of Economic Activities for the Statistics of the Federal Institute for Employment, Edition 1973⁶⁾</i> – with own numbering system –</p>	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 95 groups (2-digit), 293 classes (3-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: All statistics of the Federal Institute for Employment with an economic breakdown.</p>								
<p>Index of Trades which can be Pursued as Handicrafts, Annex A of the Handicrafts Ordinance of 28 December 1965</p>	<p>Number of items: 7 groups (1-digit), 125 branches (3-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Census of Handicrafts 1977, continuous reports on handicrafts, survey of earnings in handicrafts, cost structure statistics in handicrafts.</p>								
<p>Classifications of Public Budgets</p> <p>Functions and Grouping Scheme for Government Budgets</p>	<p>Number of items:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Functions scheme</td><td>Grouping scheme</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 principal functions (1-digit)</td><td>10 principal groups (1-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>65 main functions (2-digit)</td><td>63 main groups (2-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>246 functions (3-digit).</td><td>353 groups (3-digit).</td></tr> </table> <p>Fields of application: All statistics on finances of the Federation, the Equalization of Burdens Fund, the E. R. P. Special Fund, the Laender, social insurance as well as of government and university hospitals with a commercial accounting system.</p>	Functions scheme	Grouping scheme	10 principal functions (1-digit)	10 principal groups (1-digit)	65 main functions (2-digit)	63 main groups (2-digit)	246 functions (3-digit).	353 groups (3-digit).
Functions scheme	Grouping scheme								
10 principal functions (1-digit)	10 principal groups (1-digit)								
65 main functions (2-digit)	63 main groups (2-digit)								
246 functions (3-digit).	353 groups (3-digit).								

²⁾ Published annually. – ⁶⁾ Following closely the "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1961, with Supplement 1970".

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application								
Classification and Grouping Scheme for Communal Budgets	<p>Number of items:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Classification scheme</td><td>Grouping scheme</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 individual funds (1-digit)</td><td>10 main groups (1-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>79 chapters (2-digit)</td><td>81 groups (2-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>29 subchapters (3-digit).</td><td>183 subgroups (3-digit).</td></tr> </table> <p>Fields of application:</p> <p>All statistics on the finances of the communities, local authorities, administrative associations and the like (= communal finance) as well as of communal hospitals with a commercial accounting system.</p>	Classification scheme	Grouping scheme	10 individual funds (1-digit)	10 main groups (1-digit)	79 chapters (2-digit)	81 groups (2-digit)	29 subchapters (3-digit).	183 subgroups (3-digit).
Classification scheme	Grouping scheme								
10 individual funds (1-digit)	10 main groups (1-digit)								
79 chapters (2-digit)	81 groups (2-digit)								
29 subchapters (3-digit).	183 subgroups (3-digit).								
Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance (combination of the two above classifications)	<p>Fields of application:</p> <p>All statistics on revenue, expenditure and the personnel of the overall public budget.</p>								
Classification of Private Households									
Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households, Edition 1983	<p>Fields of application:</p> <p>Continuous family budget surveys, sample surveys on income and expenditure.</p>								
– Classification of Receipts of Private Households	<p>Number of items:</p> <p>9 groups (2-digit), 35 classes (3-digit), 92 types (4-digit).</p>								
– Classification of Expenditure of Private Households (excl. private consumption expenditure) ⁷⁾	<p>Number of items:</p> <p>9 groups (2-digit), 36 classes (3-digit), 81 types (4-digit).</p>								
Classification of Income and Expenditure of Private Households (excl. private consumption expenditure), Version for the Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure 1983 ⁸⁾	<p>Field of application:</p> <p>Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure 1983.</p> <p>Number of items:</p> <p>18 groups (2-digit), 56 classes (3-digit), 76 selected types (4-digit).</p>								
Commodity Classifications									
Commodity Classification for Production Statistics, Edition 1982 (GP) ⁹⁾	<p>Number of items:</p> <p>41 groups of goods (2-digit)¹⁰⁾, 269 branches of goods (3-digit), 1110 classes of goods (4-digit), 6308 types of goods (6-digit).</p>								
Part 1: Classification of Goods in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries									

⁷⁾ For the subdivision of private consumption expenditure according to the "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure" see under "Commodity Classifications". – ⁸⁾ For the subdivision of private consumption expenditure according to the "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, Version for the Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure 1983" see under "Commodity Classifications". – ⁹⁾ See also "Alphabetic Classification of Goods for Production Statistics" and "Confrontation of the Classification of Goods for Production Statistics (GP) with the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (WA)". – ¹⁰⁾ The two-digit positions 41–49 are considered as a group of goods, i. e. Group of Goods 40 = Chemical Products.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<p>Part 2: Classification of Goods for Statistics of Production Industries</p>	<p>Of which belong to Part 1, Classification of Goods in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>5 groups of goods (2-digit), 20 branches of goods (3-digit), 72 classes of goods (4-digit), 587 types of goods (6-digit).</p> <p>Part 2, Classification of Goods for Statistics of Production Industries, comprises</p> <p>36 groups of goods (2-digit)¹⁰⁾, 249 branches of goods (3-digit), 1038 classes of goods (4-digit), 5721 types of goods (6-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Quarterly production survey, index of industrial gross output for investment and consumer goods, statistics on the trade in goods with Berlin (West), statistics on the trade in goods with the G. D. R. and Berlin (East), foreign trade statistics, selected price statistics.</p>
<p><i>Nomenclature for the Quick Report on Production</i></p>	<p>Number of items: Variable, up to a maximum of 1,000 report numbers from at present 26 commodity groups.</p> <p>Field of application: Quick report on production.</p>
<p><i>Product List from Subject-Matter Statistics for the Quick Report on Production</i></p>	<p>Number of items: Variable, report numbers from at present 7 groups of goods.</p> <p>Field of application: Quick report on production.</p>
<p>Classification of Goods in Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Edition 1978 (GÜLA)¹¹⁾</p>	<p>Number of items: 5 groups (2-digit), 20 categories (3-digit), 72 classes (4-digit), 565 reporting numbers (6-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Selected price statistics.</p>
<p>Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, Edition 1975 (WI)⁹⁾</p>	<p>Number of items: 36 commodity groups (2-digit), 245 categories of commodities (3-digit), 1153 classes of commodities (4-digit), 5901 types of commodities (6-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Selected price statistics.</p>

⁹⁾ See also "Alphabetic Classification of Goods for Production Statistics" and "Confrontation of the Classification of Goods for Production Statistics (GP) with the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (WA)". – ¹⁰⁾ The two-digit positions 41–49 are considered as a group of goods, i.e. Group of Goods 40 = Chemical Products. – ¹¹⁾ Contains an alphabetic index.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Classification of Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries, Edition 1978 (WE) ¹¹⁾	<p>Number of items: 40 commodity groups (2-digit), 154 categories of commodities (3-digit), 346 classes of commodities (4-digit), 584 types of commodities (5-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Survey on the composition of materials and goods received by types of commodities in enterprises of mining and manufacturing as well as building industry proper and finishing trades.</p>
Classification of Buildings, Edition 1978 (SB) ¹¹⁾	<p>Number of items: 2 groups (2-digit), 10 subgroups (3-digit), 33 classes (4-digit), 74 sub-classes (5-digit), 120 types (6-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Statistics on building activity, statistics on building prices.</p>
Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, Edition 1978 (WB) ¹²⁾	<p>Number of items: 91 commodity groups (2-digit), 712 commodity classes (3-digit), 3861 types of commodities (4-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Statistics of commerce and the hotel and restaurant industry, selected price statistics.</p>
Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, Edition 1988 (WA) ¹¹⁾	<p>Number of items: 21 sections (I to XXI), 99 chapters (1 to 99), 1241 tariff numbers (4-digit), 5019 sub-items (6-digit), roughly 10300 commodity numbers (9-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Foreign trade statistics, selected price statistics.</p>
Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, Edition 1969 (GV) ¹¹⁾	<p>Number of items: 10 divisions (1-digit), 52 major groups (2-digit), 175 groups (3-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Railway statistics, statistics of goods transport by motor vehicles, statistics on frontier-crossing goods transport by motor vehicles, statistics on inland water transport, statistics on merchant shipping, aviation statistics.</p>
Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, Edition 1983 ¹¹⁾ ¹³⁾	<p>Number of items: 8 major groups (1-digit), 56 groups (2-digit), 274 classes (3-digit), 901 types (4-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Recording of private consumption expenditure in national accounts, consumer price indices, continuous family budget surveys, sample surveys on income and expenditure.</p>

¹¹⁾ Contains an alphabetic index. – ¹²⁾ See also "Alphabetic List of Commodities for Domestic Trade Statistics". – ¹³⁾ Part of the "Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households".

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Classifications of Persons	
Classification of Occupations, Edition 1975 ¹⁴⁾	<p>Number of items: 6 occupational sectors (Roman numerals), 33 occupational sections (Roman numerals and small letters), 86 occupational groups (2-digit), 328 unit groups (3-digit), 1689 occupational classes (4-digit).</p> <p>Fields of application: Population census (employment data), labour market statistics, statistics on persons engaged, microcensus, EC-labour force sample survey, statistics of vocational training, statistics of rehabilitation measures.</p>
Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD) 1979, 9th revision ¹⁵⁾	<p>Number of items: 17 chapters (Roman numerals) as well as supplementary classification of external causes of injuries and poisonings.</p> <p>Fields of application: Causes of death statistics and records of diseases.</p>
Volume I: Systematic List ¹⁶⁾	
Classification of Religious Denominations, Edition 1970	<p>Number of items: 10 1-digit items, 42 2-digit items.</p> <p>Field of application: Population census.</p>
Code of Nationalities and Areas, Edition 1984	<p>Number of items: 6 1-digit items, 199 3-digit items.</p> <p>Field of application: Coding of nationalities and areas for the spheres of official statistics, registration and the private sector.</p>

¹⁴⁾ Contains an alphabetic list of occupational titles. – ¹⁵⁾ Issued by the Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs, Women and Health. – ¹⁶⁾ See also Volume II: Alphabetic List.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Regional Classifications	
Official Index of Communities, Edition 1971 ¹⁷⁾	<p>Number of items: 11 Laender (2-digit), 30 Regierungsbezirke and administrative districts (3-digit), 136 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 406 Landkreise (5-digit), 22510 communities (8-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Determination of area and total number of population.</p>
Code Numbers of Communities and Administrative Districts in the Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany, Position: 1 January 1981 ¹⁸⁾	<p>Number of items: 11 Laender (2-digit), 26 Regierungsbezirke (3-digit), 91 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 237 Landkreise (5-digit), 8501 communities (8-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Determination of area.</p>
Historical Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany	<p>Field of application: Determination of area. Recording of the changes of names, boundaries and code numbers of communities, administrative districts and Laender between 27 May 1970 and 31 December 1982.</p>
Official Code Numbers and Population Data of the Communities and Administrative Districts in the Federal Republic of Germany, Edition 1987 ¹⁷⁾	<p>Number of items: 11 Laender (2-digit), 26 Regierungsbezirke (3-digit), 91 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 237 Landkreise (5-digit), 8504 communities (8-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Determination of area and total number of the population.</p>
Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics, Edition 1988	<p>Number of items: 198 country positions (3-digit).</p> <p>Field of application: Foreign trade statistics.</p>
Index of Traffic Districts and Ports, Edition 1980	<p>Number of items: 73 traffic areas (2-digit), incl. 22 in the Federal Republic, 290 traffic districts (3-digit), incl. 76 in the Federal Republic.</p> <p>Field of application: Transport statistics.</p>

¹⁷⁾ Contains, among others, an alphabetic and systematic index of communities. – ¹⁸⁾ Since 1976 maintained by the Land Office for Data Processing and Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia.

3 Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
Population and Employment			
Microcensus	household	mostly: person	
1%-sample surveys			segment ³⁾
0.5%-sample surveys			segment ⁴⁾
0.4%-sample surveys			segment ⁴⁾
0.25%-sample surveys			segment ⁴⁾
0.1%-sample surveys			segment ⁴⁾
Elections			
Representative Statistics on the 1987 Bundestag Elections	person entitled to vote/voter	person entitled to vote/ballot paper	election district
Representative Statistics on the 1984 Elections to the European Parliament			
Agriculture and Forestry			
Reports on Agriculture	agricultural holding	agricultural holding, person	agricultural holding
Sample Part of the Main Survey for the 1979 Census of Agriculture	agricultural holding	agricultural holding, person	agricultural holding
Labour Statistics			
in agriculture	agricultural holding	person	agricultural holding
in forestry	forestry holding	person	forestry holding
Surveys of Land Use			
Main survey	agricultural holding forestry holding	agricultural holding forestry holding	agricultural holding forestry holding
Survey of vegetable cultivation	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding

Footnotes see p. 182.

Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
about 1,000,000 about 10,000 ⁴⁾ about 10,000 ⁴⁾ about 10,000 ⁴⁾ about 10,000 ⁴⁾	federal Land (11) – community size class (9) – type of street (3), institution (1), large-size building (1)	1% 0.5% ⁵⁾ 0.4% ⁶⁾ 0.25% ⁵⁾ 0.1% ⁵⁾	Combined adaptation to structure of persons and households followed by simple expansion; adaptation to 1%-sample survey for the sampling fractions under 1%
60,000	federal Land (10); arrangement by: community size classes (9) – shares of SPD (7) – F.D.P. (3) – share of Protestants (3)	3.4% ⁷⁾	Expansion with the reciprocal value of the applied rate of coverage of eligible voters (for voter turnout) and of the voters (for votes cast)
about 730,000 (preliminary, 1987)	federal Land (11) – livestock population (2), cultivated area of special crops (4), agriculturally used area in horticulture (5) and the rest of agriculture (9)	about 13%	Simple expansion
900,000	federal Land (11) – livestock population (4), cultivated area of special crops (6), agriculturally used area in horticulture (3) and the rest of agriculture (7)	about 11%	Simple expansion
about 730,000	(as with Reports on Agriculture)	about 13%	Simple expansion
about 10,000	federal Land (8) – legal form (2) – size of wood area (4)	about 30%	Simple expansion
about 1,000,000	(as with Reports on Agriculture) – additionally: main production line forestry (1), small agricultural holdings (1)	11%	Simple expansion
about 35,000	federal Land (11) – cultivated areas of vegetables, strawberries and areas under glass (3)	about 25%	Ratio estimation/simple expansion

3 Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
Special Yield Inquiry ⁸⁾			
Sample cuts and sample liftings	sample plot	field	holding, field of type of crop, sample plot
Complete threshings	field	field	field of type of crop ¹⁰⁾
Representative Livestock Surveys in April and August	livestock keeping	livestock keeping	livestock keeping
in June	livestock keeping	livestock keeping	livestock keeping
in December	livestock keeping	livestock keeping	livestock keeping
Production Industries			
Surveys of the Cost Structure in Mining and Manufacturing	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Survey of Materials and Goods Received in Mining and Manufacturing	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Survey of the Cost Structure in Building Industry	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Survey of Materials and Goods received in Building Industry ¹²⁾	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Reports on Handicrafts	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise

Footnotes see p. 182.

Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
about 60,000	federal Land (7)	about 0.001% of area ^{5) 9)}	Average yield per hectare as un-weighted mean value of yields ascertained on sample plots
about 1,500	federal Land (8)	0.07% of area ^{5) 9)}	Computation of "correctives" ¹¹⁾
about 390,000	federal Land (8) – type and volume of pig keeping (10), additions (1)	about 7%	Simple expansion, ratio and regression estimation
about 430,000	federal Land (8), type and volume of cattle keeping (10), head of sheep (4)	about 5%	Simple expansion, ratio and regression estimation
about 690,000	federal Land (8) – type and volume of pig and cattle keeping (10); head of sheep (4)	about 6%	Simple expansion, ratio and regression estimation
34,000	SYPRO branches (213) – number of persons engaged (5)	44%	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
34,000	SYPRO branches (213) – number of persons engaged (5)	44%	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
17,000	SYPRO branches (36) – number of persons engaged (5)	23%	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
19,000	SYPRO branches (36) – number of persons engaged (5) – participation in working combines (2)	33%	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
316,000	federal Land (11) – group of circles of firms (3) – combination of economic classes (32) – number of persons engaged (max. 5), branch of economic activity (31)	about 11% ¹³⁾	Partly simple expansion, partly combined ratio estimation

3 Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
Dwellings			
Housing Sample Survey, 1978	buildings, dwellings, households	buildings, dwellings, households	segment ¹⁴⁾
Commerce			
Wholesale Trade Statistics	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Statistics on Commercial Agency	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Retail Trade Statistics	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Transport			
Statistics on Goods Transport, 1978	motor vehicle	motor vehicle, trip	motor vehicle
Social Security Schemes			
Supplementary Statistics on Public As- sistance, Current and Non-Recurrent Subsistence Aid in September 1981/September 1981 to August 1982	recipient of assis- tance	recipient of assis- tance	recipient of assistance
Supplementary Statistics to the Annual Statistics of Public Assistance on Nurs- ing Assistance, 1977	recipient of assis- tance	recipient of assis- tance	recipient of assistance
Recording of Recipients of Public Assistance, 1985	recipient of assis- tance	recipient of assis- tance	recipient of assistance
Statistics on Housing Allowances, 1986	household	household	household

Footnotes see p. 182.

Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
about 1,000,000	federal Land (11) – community size class (9) – type of street (3), institution (1), large-size building (1)	1%	Adaptation to statistics on building activity (as from 1972), followed by simple expansion
49,600 ¹⁵⁾	federal Land (11) – economic group (14) – size class of turnover (3–4)	20%	Ratio estimation
47,800 ¹⁶⁾	federal Land (11) – economic group (10) – size class of turnover (3)	21%	Ratio estimation
186,500 ¹⁷⁾	federal Land (11) – economic group and selected economic classes (12) – size class of turnover (3–4)	13%	Ratio estimation
160,500 ¹⁸⁾	federal Land (11) – economic group and selected economic classes (7), size class of turnover (3)	5%	Ratio estimation
947,000	group of vehicle operators (13) – payload class of lorries (10), engine power class of semitrailer tractors (4)	9% ¹⁸⁾	Simple expansion based on stock figures
1,000,000	federal Land (11)	20%	Simple expansion
425,000	federal Land (11)	30%	Simple expansion
2,800,000	"Landkreise" and towns not attached to a "Landkreis"	20%	Simple expansion with specific factors of the "Kreise"
about 1,880,000	type of allowance (2) – size of household (2) – social status (5)	25%	Simple expansion

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
Wages and Salaries			
Survey of Earnings in agriculture	agricultural holding ¹⁹⁾	agricultural holding ¹⁹⁾	agricultural holding ¹⁹⁾
in industry and commerce	establishment (or local unit)	establishment	establishment (or local unit)
in handicrafts	establishment	establishment	establishment
Surveys on Labour Costs, 1984			
in production industries, wholesale and retail trade, banking, insurance and publishing business	enterprise	enterprise and local unit	enterprise
Survey of Salary and Wage Structure, 1978			
in commerce and industry	local unit	employee (case of activity)	local unit
in the service sector ²⁰⁾	enterprise	employee	employee enterprise
Statistics on Pension Schemes of Enterprises	enterprise	enterprise	employee enterprise
Family Budget Surveys			
Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1983	household	household	household

¹⁾ In the case of the multi-stage sampling procedure, the sampling units to be considered are listed downwards in the order of the stages. – ²⁾ Hierarchically arranged stratification characteristics are set off against each other by a dividing hyphen (–). – ³⁾ Systematic subdivision of the ordered sample to prepare the rotation of segments. One quarter of the 1%-sample is exchanged every year. – ⁴⁾ Selection 2nd phase from the 1%-sample survey of the microcensus. – ⁵⁾ Total sampling fraction. – ⁶⁾ For purposes of the European Communities. – ⁷⁾ Election districts with less than 290 persons entitled to vote are not included in the sample; replaced by larger ones which, with regard to total eligible voters and election behaviour, approx. correspond to the districts replaced. For the eligibility to vote 3.7%. – ⁸⁾ For the Saar deviating sample design. – ⁹⁾ Per type of crop. – ¹⁰⁾ Selection 2nd phase from the field sample of sample cuts. – ¹¹⁾ Ratio values for the conversion of yield values obtained by sample cuts to harvested quantities. – ¹²⁾ The survey planned in 1987 for 1986 is suspended according to Article 2, para. 8 of the Ordinance

Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
6,500	federal Land (7) – operational system (2), size class of persons engaged (4)	16.3%	Simple expansion of numerator and denominator of ratio values
243,000	federal Land (11) – branch of economic activity (82) – size class of persons engaged (6)	11.8%	
149,000	federal Land (11) – branch of handicrafts (9) – size class of persons engaged (5)	13.5%	
159,000	federal Land (11) – branch of economic activity (74) – size class of persons engaged (7)	15.1%	Simple expansion
126,000	federal Land (11) – economic group and class (88), size class of local units (4)	14.1%	
about 11,000,000	—	10% ⁵⁾	Simple expansion
52,000	federal Land (11) – branch of economic activity (10) – size class of persons engaged (6)	23.3%	
about 2,000,000	—	10%	Simple expansion
117,000 ²¹⁾	federal Land (11) – branch of economic activity (113) ²²⁾ – size class of persons engaged (7)	12%	Simple expansion
about 23,000,000	(see microcensus; in addition: size of household, employment status, class of income)	0.25%	Simple expansion with adaptation to microcensus households

Amending the Statistical Legal Provisions (Ordinance on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 14 September 1984 (BGBl I, p. 1247). –

¹³⁾ Handicraft enterprises reporting to the monthly report on mining and manufacturing and being part of building industry proper or, through one of their establishments, participating in the monthly survey of finishing trades, are not included here. – ¹⁴⁾ Same sampling plan as for the microcensus. – ¹⁵⁾ With at least 1 mn DM turnover in 1984 and selected newly created enterprises. –

¹⁶⁾ With at least 50,000 DM turnover in 1984 and selected newly created enterprises. – ¹⁷⁾ With at least 250,000 DM turnover in 1984 and selected newly created enterprises. – ¹⁸⁾ Equally distributed to 13 series over the year. – ¹⁹⁾ With non-family workers. –

²⁰⁾ In the service sector (excl. public service), the sample of the year 1974 was once again drawn upon. – ²¹⁾ 105,000 enterprises from the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, and 12,000 enterprises from the Survey on Personnel Expenses, 1975. –

²²⁾ 56 branches of economic activity from the survey on personnel expenses and 57 from the census of non-agricultural local units.

4 Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers*)

Title	Period- icity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Meth- od see WiSta ²⁾
Production Industries						
Indices of Orders Received and of Turnover in Manufac- turing	month- ly	1980	major groups and 108 eco- nomic branches	393	orders re- ceived/ turnover in 1980	8/83
Index of Unfilled Orders in Manufacturing ²⁾	month- ly	1980	major groups and 24 eco- nomic branches	84	unfilled orders in 1980	8/83
Index of Net Production in Production Industries	month- ly	1980	major groups, economic groups, economic branches	1,053	gross value added at mar- ket prices, census value added of 1980	12/83
Enterprises and Kind-of- activity Units						
Index of Gross Production of Investment Goods and Con- sumer Goods	month- ly	1980	6 groups of commodities for investment goods and 5 groups of commodities for consumer goods	300 for invest- ment goods, 157 for con- sumer goods	gross produc- tion values of 1980	12/83
Index of Labour Productivity in Mining and Manufacturing (output per person engaged, per hour worked by the per- son engaged, per wage earner and per manhour worked)	month- ly ³⁾	1980	major groups, economic groups, economic branches	4	census value added of 1980	12/83
Index of Orders Received in Building Industry Proper	month- ly	1980	overground and underground construction work	13	orders re- ceived in 1980	8/83
Index of Unfilled Orders in Building Industry Proper	quar- terly	1980	overground and underground construction work	13	unfilled orders in 1980	8/83
Production Index for the Building Industry	quar- terly ⁴⁾	1980	building industry proper	2	gross value added at mar- ket prices of 1980	12/83
			finishing trades	6	price adjusted turnover of the quarterly Re- ports on Han- dicrafts 1980	
Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry						
Index Numbers of Turnover and of Persons Engaged in Wholesale Trade	month- ly	1980	14 groups and about 100 branches of wholesale trade as well as 9 types and forms of sale of wholesale trade	max. of 10,000 enter- prises	—	10/84

Footnotes see p. 189.

Title	Periodicity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Meth- od see WiSta ²⁾
in Retail Trade	monthly	1980	9 groups, about 60 branches as well as 14 types of business organization of retail trade	max. of 25,000 enterprises	—	10/84
in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	monthly	1980	about 5 branches of lodging trade and about 8 branches of the restaurant industry	max. of 8,000 enterprises	—	10/84
Foreign Trade Indices of Imports and Exports						
Index of Current Values Volume Index Unit Value Index	monthly	1980	8 groups and 215 sub-groups of commodities of foreign trade statistics. 10 parts of the Standard International Trade Classification. 52 groups or branches of the Commodity Classification for Production Statistics as well as 11 groups of investment goods and 8 groups of consumer goods	about 10,000 commodities	unit values for 1980, quantities of the reference months or years	2/84
Money and Credit Index of share prices	daily	30 Dec. 1980	5 major economic groups and 32 economic groups which, in turn, are combined to 4 major groups of production industries as well as another 6 special indices	about 280 selected joint-stock companies	nominal capital quoted on stock exchanges which is continuously adjusted on the basis of an updated portfolio	1/84
Wages and Salaries Indices of Average Weekly Hours Paid and of Average Gross Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners in Industry	quarterly	1980	7 sectors of economy, 40 economic groups, separately by sex; in addition for all sectors by qualification groups	3,732	numbers of persons engaged	4/59; 12/61; 1/66; 7/72; 12/79; 8/85
Index of Average Gross Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees in Industry and Commerce, Credit Institutions, and the Insurance Business	quarterly	1980	8 sectors of economy, 44 economic groups, separately by type of activity and sex; in addition for all sectors by qualification groups	1,288	numbers of persons engaged	2/62; 1/66; 7/72; 12/79; 8/85
Indices of Agreed Weekly Hours of Work, Wages and Salaries in Industries, Central and Local Government						

Footnotes see p. 189.

Title	Periodicity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see WSta**)
Agreed Weekly Hours of Work of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees	quarterly	1980	11 sectors of economy and 45 economic groups for wage earners; 10 sectors of economy, 48 economic groups for salaried employees	375 wage scales for wage earners; 325 salary scales for salaried employees	numbers of persons engaged	8/60; 12/61; 1/66; 11/74; 12/79; 8/85
Agreed Hourly and Weekly Wages of Wage Earners	quarterly	1980	11 sectors of economy and 45 economic groups	3,743 wage series from 375 wage scales	numbers of persons engaged	9/58; 12/61; 1/66; 11/74; 12/79; 8/85
Agreed Monthly Salaries of Salaried Employees	quarterly	1980	10 sectors of economy and 48 economic groups	5,130 salary series from 325 collective agreements	numbers of persons engaged	9/58; 4/59; 1/62; 1/66; 11/74; 12/79; 8/85
Index of Agreed Wages in Agriculture	quarterly	1980	7 groups distinguished by qualification and kind of remuneration	90 wage series from 11 collective agreements	numbers of persons engaged	11/58; 12/64
Prices						
Index of Producers' Prices for Industrial Products (domestic sales)	monthly	1980	34 groups of commodities, further subdivided by categories and classes of commodities	15,600 price series for 2,327 commodities	turnover values of production industries (domestic sales) 1980	3/83
Index of Producers' Prices for Agricultural Products	monthly	1980	17 groups of commodities for vegetable and animal products	1,035 price series for 145 commodities	sales proceeds of agriculture in 1980	9/84
Index of Producers' Prices for Forestry Products	monthly/annually	1980	2 kinds of raw wood from national commercial and private forests	3,346 price series for 73 commodities	sales proceeds of forestry in 1980	2/86
Price Index of Basic Materials	monthly	1980	20 groups of commodities and 63 subgroups of commodities (according to the interrelations in the production process) 6 groups of commodities and 19 subgroups of commodities (according to degree of processing, separately by domestic and foreign origin) 10 groups of commodities further classified by subgroups and types of commodities (according to the main type of utilization) 18 input price indices for selected branches of economic activities in production industries	9,050 price series for 1,410 commodities	sales proceeds of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, turnover values of wholesale trade, production values of production industries (less export values), import values (plus import charges) 1980	4/85

Footnotes see p. 189.

Title	Period-icity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see WSta**)
Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade	monthly	1980	14 economic groups and 76 classes (according to the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979), 10 main spheres and 77 groups of commodities (according to Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, Edition 1978), 32 major groups and 371 subgroups of commodities (commodity classification according to the interrelations in the production process)	8,050 price series for 1,060 commodities	turnover values of wholesale trade in 1980	11/84
Index of Purchase Prices for Farm Supplies	monthly	1980	11 groups of commodities in a further subdivision by categories of commodities	4,199 price series for 167 commodities and services	operating expenses of agriculture in 1980	9/84
Index of Import Prices	monthly	1980	3 groups of commodities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 32 groups of commodities of production industries	5,800 price series	import values, 1980	9/83
Index of Export Prices	monthly	1980	11 groups of commodities according to foreign trade statistics as well as further subdivisions, 9 groups of commodities according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. II)	6,100 price series	export values, 1980	
Indices of Building Prices	quarterly	1980	new construction – conventional: construction activities at the building with two stages of construction and up to 38 types of construction activities for residential buildings, non-residential buildings and other types of buildings	25,000 price series for about 200 services	production costs of buildings in 1976, updated to 1980	11/59; 4/83
	semi-annually	1980	new construction – prefabricated: prefabricated one-dwelling houses with and without basement	200 price series	sales of prefabricated houses in 1980	8/82
	quarterly	1980	maintenance: residential buildings; 4 types with up to 11 types of construction activities	2,000 price series for about 20 services	costs of maintenance of residential buildings	9/66
Index of Retail Prices (Selling Prices)	monthly	1980	9 economic groups as well as subgroups and classes (according to Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979), 10 main spheres as well as groups of commodities (according to Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics,		turnover values of retail trade in 1980	5/85

Footnotes see p. 189.

Title	Period- icity	Base year =100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Meth- od see WiSta**)
Consumer Price Indices All Private Households	month- ly	1980	Edition 1978), 8 major groups as well as groups and sub- groups (according to Com- modity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, Edition 1963)	more than 300,000 price series for a total of about 750 commodities and services	expenditure for the stan- dard of living in 1978, up- dated to 1980	7/84
Households of Salaried Employees and Officials with Higher Income (four- person households)	month- ly	1980	8 major groups as well as groups and subgroups (ac- cording to the Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households, Edi- tion 1983, as well as by durability and value of the commodities)		expenditure for the stan- dard of living in 1980	
Households of Wage Earners and Salaried Em- ployees with Medium In- come (four-person house- holds)	month- ly	1980				
Households of Recipients of Pensions and Welfare Benefits (two-person households)	month- ly	1980				
Minimum Standard of Living Necessary for a Child ⁶⁾	month- ly	1980	8 major groups		consumption pattern for the standard of living neces- sary for a child, 1976, updated to 1980 accord- ing to the price develop- ment	4/80
Price Indices of Postal Charges and Fees for Tele- phone and Telegraph Ser- vices	⁶⁾	1980	5 service sectors in a further subdivision by partial sectors and individual services	679 price ser- ies for 165 services (types of fees)	receipts of postal charges and fees of the Federal Postal Admin- istration, 1980	—
Indices of Sea Freight Rates						
Liner	month- ly	1980	2 major groups (for general cargo and bulk cargo); for homeward and outward- bound trades, respectively	828 price ser- ies for 108 types of goods	freight re- ceipts 1980	8/84
Tramp dry cargo	month- ly	1980	3 size-classes of vessels	variable, 1980: 2,620 fixings	freight re- ceipts 1980	
Tramp tanker	month- ly	WORLD- SCALE ⁷⁾	2 major groups (for dirty oil and products); in dirty oil trades subdivided by 3 size- classes of vessels	variable, 1980: 1,310 fixings	fixings ⁸⁾	

Footnotes see p. 189.

Title	Periodicity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta ^{**})
National Accounts						
Index Numbers on the Volume Development of the Gross National Product	semi-annually, annually	1970	gross national product by type of appropriation	—	up to 3,000 price series on base 1980 = 100	11/57
Index Numbers on the Volume Development of Gross Value Added and of the Gross Domestic Product	semi-annually, annually	1970	gross value added, analysed by sectors of economy ⁹⁾	—		3/58
Index Numbers on the Productivity Development (gross value added and gross domestic product at 1980 prices per average economically active person)	quarterly, semi-annually, annually	1960 and 1970 resp.		—		
Price Indices for National Product Computations	semi-annually, annually	1970	gross domestic product, analysed by type of appropriation	—	shopping basket of the relevant reference year	1/63

*) Only indices and index numbers computed by the Federal Statistical Office. – **) Wirtschaft und Statistik (Economy and Statistics). – ¹⁾ According to the relevant classifications. – ²⁾ Suspended as of 30 September 1984 pursuant to Article 2, para. 3 of the Ordinance Amending Statistical Legal Provisions (Ordinance on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 14 September 1984 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1247). – ³⁾ For "mining and manufacturing" as a whole and for major groups monthly, for sectors of economy annually. – ⁴⁾ For "building industry proper" monthly. – ⁵⁾ Based on the needs of children aged 1 to 18 years. – ⁶⁾ Whenever the charges are changed. – ⁷⁾ Tariff schedule "WORLDSCALE" according to the version as revised on January 1st of each year (as from 1980 also on July 1st of each year) = 100. – ⁸⁾ In the year preceding the individual revision of the WORLDSCALE tariff, as from July 1st 1980 also in the preceding half-year. – ⁹⁾ Quarterly and semi-annual index numbers on the productivity development only for gross value added and the gross domestic product as a whole.

5 Schedule of Publications

5.1 Publications of the Federal Statistical Office

The publications of the Federal Statistical Office (see also Chapter 5 in the text part) may be obtained from the publishers Verlag Metzler-Poeschel, Delivery: Messrs. Hermann Leins, Postfach 7, D-7408 Kusterdingen. For details concerning contents, periodicity and prices see "Veröffentlichungsverzeichnis des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (List of Publications of the Federal Statistical Office), which is updated annually and shows all titles available. Publications which appeared already several years ago, but have not been reprinted since, are included in the index of sources contained in the Statistical Yearbook.

The Federal Statistical Office issues selected statistical figures via "Bildschirmtext" (interactive videotex) – Btx – as well:

- * 484845 # Zahlenlexikon (Compendium of Figures) containing cross-section data from all fields of official statistics,
- * 484846 # Sofortdienst für die Wirtschaft (Monthly Business Indicators) containing selected economic indicators,
- * 484848 # Welt in Zahlen (World in Figures) containing cross-section data for about 130 countries.

Summary Publications

General Cross-Section Publications

Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany)

Comprehensive reference book containing the most important data from all fields of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany. Appendix 1 comprises selected figures for the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Appendix 2 International Tables.

Wirtschaft und Statistik
(Economy and Statistics)

Monthly publication containing articles on methodological questions and comments on the results of new and important continuous statistics as well as many charts. In addition, it comprises a table part providing regularly recurring and one-time schedules as well as compilations of figures relating to articles in the text part.

Selected methodological articles of this review are published in English translation in the Series "Studies on Statistics".

Statistischer Wochendienst
(Information on Statistics, Weekly)

This particularly topical publication comprises selected results of short-term statistics having become available in the reference week, as well as comparative figures for previous periods.

Indikatoren zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung – Zeitreihen mit Saisonbereinigung
(Indicators of Economic Development – Seasonally Adjusted Time Series)

For major economic indicators, this monthly publication shows original values as well as seasonally and calendar adjusted figures in each case for the past 13 months. For longer periods, selected subjects are also illustrated by charts.

Bevölkerungsstruktur und Wirtschaftskraft der Bundesländer
(Population Structure and Economic Resources of the Federal Laender)

Annual publication containing "cumulative" series on major demographic and economic data in a breakdown by federal Laender.

Lange Reihen zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung
(Long-Term Series on the Economic Development)

Time series for the assessment of the economic development since 1950. This biennial publication contains in medium material detail basic data on population and employment as well as the most important results of the continuous economic statistics. Besides the basic figures, there are also presented percentages, reference figures and indices as well as rates of variance. Charts have been included for illustrating selected fields (latest edition 1988).

Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft
1872 bis 1972
(Population and Economy, 1872 to 1972)

"Cumulative" series for the former German Reich and the Federal Republic of Germany from all fields of economic and social life as well as a contribution on changes in the programme and in the tasks of official statistics in the course of the past 100 years (published in 1972; out of print).

Von den zwanziger zu den achtziger Jahren – Ein Vergleich der Lebensverhältnisse der Menschen
(From the Twenties to the Eighties – A Comparison of the Living Conditions of the People)

This publication describes in commonly intelligible form the changes in the living conditions of the people for the last two to three generations by means of official statistics from the mid-twenties, the mid-fifties and the mid-eighties with numerous graphs, authentic photographs and explanatory texts (published in 1987).

Datenreport
(Data Report)

Popular presentation of the work and results of official statistics. In this publication, which last was issued as Vol. 257 in the series published by the Federal Centre for Political Education, the Federal Statistical Office comments in Part I on an abundance of figures and facts relating to government, economy and society in the Federal Republic of Germany. Part II, which has been prepared by the special research department 3 of the Frankfurt and Mannheim Universities, analyses the objective living conditions and the subjective well-being of the citizens (latest edition 1987).

Subject-Matter Related Cross-Section Publications

Bevölkerung gestern, heute und morgen
(Population Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow)

Comprehensive information on the structure and development of the population on the territory of what is now the Federal Republic of Germany during the periods 1816 to 1960 and 1961 to 1984, as well as model computations for the future development up to 2030 (published in 1985).

Frauen in Familie, Beruf und Gesellschaft
(The Position of Women in Family, Occupation and Society)

Presents comprehensive data on the position of women according to subject fields, supplemented by numerous charts and detailed comments (latest edition 1987).

Die Lebensverhältnisse älterer Menschen
(The Living Conditions of Elderly Persons)

Compilation of selected structural data comprising figures, texts and charts on the generation of persons aged over sixty years (published in 1977; out of print).

Zur Situation der Jugend in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(The Situation of Youth in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Published on the occasion of the "International Year of Youth, 1985", the publication presents, with comprehensive comments, numerical data in a breakdown by various subject fields. They refer as a rule to juveniles and young adults aged 15 to under 25 years (published in 1985).

Die Situation der Kinder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(The Situation of Children in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Publication issued on the occasion of the "International Year of the Child, 1979" comprising data from all fields of life concerning the age group of the under 15 year-olds. Detailed tables are supplemented by texts and charts (published in 1979).

Strukturdaten über Ausländer in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(Structural Data on Foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Comprehensively commented numerical data on the living conditions of foreigners, subdivided by subject fields and illustrated by numerous charts (published in 1983; out of print).

Zur Situation der Behinderten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(The Situation of Handicapped Persons in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Compilation of structural data on the occasion of the "International Year of the Handicapped, 1981" (published in 1981).

Bildung im Zahlenspiegel
(Education in Figures)

This annual publication presents according to fields of education major statistical data for educational planning from various surveys.

Das Wohnen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(Housing Conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Commented benchmark data derived from the housing sample survey of 1978 on buildings and dwellings in a breakdown by age of structure, occupation, equipment and rent (published in 1981).

Wirtschaft in Zahlen
(The Economy in Figures)

This volume provides in commonly intelligible form an overview of economic events in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main emphasis is on the observation of the individual sectors of the economy and their contribution to the overall economic performance (published in 1983; out of print).

Ausgewählte Zahlen für die Bauwirtschaft
(Selected Figures for the Construction Industry)

By linking data from the building reports, the statistics on building activity and various other sources, this monthly publication offers an outline of the entire construction industry.

Ausgewählte Zahlen zur Energiewirtschaft
(Selected Figures on Power Production)

Monthly and annual abstracts on production and consumption in the entire field of power supply.

Publications on Organizational and Methodological Questions

Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik – Ausgabe 1988
(Survey of German Federal Statistics – Edition 1988)

This reference book comprises abstracts of the foundations of statistical work and a list of all statistics with a uniform breakdown (in the form

of a loose-leaf edition). Its Appendix includes important materials and supplementary surveys. The present volume is an abridged version of the German edition.

Gegenwarts- und Zukunftsaufgaben der amtlichen Statistik
(Present and Future Tasks of Official Statistics)

Presentation of the objectives, tasks and problems of federal statistics, published on the occasion of the centenary of central official statistics in Germany. There are also English and French versions available (published in 1972; English and French versions out of print).

Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes 1976 – 1981
(The Activities of the Federal Statistical Office, 1976–1981)

At several years' intervals, this report to the Advisory Committee gives an outline of the state and development of the statistical work programme as well as of priorities and problems of the activities of the Office (Edition 1981).

Forum der Bundesstatistik
(Forum of Federal Statistics)

In this publication series, experts from science and research as well as specialists of the statistical offices are commenting on statistical questions of a material, organizational and especially methodological nature.

Volume 1: Bundesstatistik in Kontinuität und Wandel
(Federal Statistics in Continuity and Change)

Publication presented on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Hildegard Bartels (published in 1984).

Volume 2: Darstellungskonzepte der Input-Output-Rechnung
(Presentation Concepts of Input-Output Computations)

Contributions discussed at the 4th Starnberg Symposium on the further development of national accounts, held from 16 to 18 December 1982 (published in 1984; out of print).

Volume 3: Datennotstand und Datenschutz – Die amtliche Statistik nach dem Volkszählungsurteil –
(Data Crisis and Data Protection – Official Statistics after the Population Census Judgment)

Results of the 1st Wiesbaden Talks convened on 30/31 October 1984 (published in 1985).

Volume 4: Internationale Systeme Volkswirtschaftlicher Gesamtrechnungen – Revision und Erweiterungen –
(International Systems of National Accounts – Revision and Extensions)

Contributions to the 5th Starnberg Symposium on the further development of national accounts, held from 10 to 12 December 1984 (published in 1986).

Volume 5: Nutzung von anonymisierten Einzelangaben aus Daten der amtlichen Statistik – Bedingungen und Möglichkeiten –
(Using Anonymized Microdata from Material of Official Statistics – Conditions and Possibilities)

Contributions to a symposium held from 3 to 5 March 1986 in Wiesbaden (published in 1987).

Volume 6: Satellitensysteme zu den Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnungen
(Satellite Systems of National Accounts)

Contributions to the 6th Starnberg Symposium on the further development of national accounts, held from 2 to 4 December 1985 (published in 1988).

Volume 7: Statistische Umweltberichterstattung
(Statistical Reports on the Environment)

Results of the 2nd Wiesbaden Talks convened on 12/13 November 1986 (published in 1987).

Volume 8: Statistische Erfassung von Unternehmensgründungen – Umfang, Ursachen, Wirkungen –
(Statistical Recording of the Formation of Enterprises – Extent, Reasons, Effects)

Contributions to a scientific symposium convened by the Federal Statistical Office on 9/10 March 1987 in Wiesbaden (published in 1988).

Volume 9: Zum Gesetz über die Statistik für Bundeszwecke
(The Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes)

Selected documents and comments of science and official statistics on the amendment of the Federal Statistics Law (published in 1988).

Ausgewählte Arbeitsunterlagen zur Bundesstatistik
(Selected Working Papers on Federal Statistics)

This publication series, which was newly issued in 1987, will predominantly comprise methodological articles and working papers of the Federal Statistical Office. There have been published so far:

Number 1: Luftbildauswertung in der Statistik – Bessere Daten über die Bodennutzung –

(Statistical Evaluation of Aerial Photographs – Improved Data on Land Use)

**Number 2: Statistisches Bodeninformati-
onsystem – Zielsetzung und Konzept –**
(Pilotstudie)

(Statistical Information System on Land Use – Objectives and Concept – Pilot Study)

Number 3: Zum Datenangebot über Dienstleistungen in der Bundesstatistik

(Availability of Data on Services in Federal Statistics)

Number 4: Merkmale einer allgemeinen Standarddemographie

(Characteristics of a General Standard Demography)

Since 1986, the Federal Statistical Office also publishes twice a year the information brochure entitled "Methoden ... Verfahren ... Entwicklungen" (Methods ... Approaches ... Developments) which is focussed on short contributions about new approaches of data collection,

processing and presentation of federal statistics.

Summary Brochures

Bundesstatistik – für wen und wofür?

(Federal Statistics – Users and Purposes)

Summary presentation of the tasks and the method of operation of the Federal Statistical Office and the services it is offering (published in 1987). There is also an English version available.

Zahlenkompaß

(Statistical Compass)

This handy pocket-size brochure presents a selection of the most important benchmark figures from all subject fields of official statistics, comprising comparative data for past reference years. There are also English, French and Spanish versions available (annually).

Im Blickpunkt: Der Mensch

(In the Spotlight: The Human Being)

This concise and commonly intelligible compilation presents an abundance of statistical information on the living conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany (latest edition 1985).

Haushaltsgeld – woher, wohin?

(Housekeeping Money – Where it Comes from and Where it Goes)

Presentation in popular form of the most important results of the continuous family budget surveys and the sample survey on income and expenditure (latest edition 1987).

Folders

This annually updated supply of folders informs the user at a glance about important basic statistical figures. The following folders have been published so far:

Bundesrepublik Deutschland in
Zahlen
(The Federal Republic of Germany in Figures)

Was die D-Mark im Ausland wert
ist
(The Value of the Deutsche Mark Abroad)

Vor dem Start ins Berufsleben
(Before Starting out into Working Life)

Umwelt in Zahlen
(The Environment in Figures)

Preise
(Prices)

Subject-Matter Series

The results derived from individual statistics are published within the system of the subject-matter series, the framework of which is outlined below. Each subject-matter series comprises publication series relating to continuous statistics. These series are supplemented by special contributions if the need arises. The titles of the series indicate the specific field covered by the relevant statistics. A series may further be classified into individual titles or sub-titles. The results of surveys conducted on a non-recurrent basis or at irregular intervals are issued within the respective subject-matter series as one-time publications.

Subject-Matter Series 1:

Population and Employment

Publication Series:

Series 1: Area and Population

Series 2: Aliens

Series 3: Households and Families

Series 4: Employment

One-Time Publications:

Population and Occupation Census
of 27 May 1970

Elections to the German Bundestag

Election of the Members from the Federal Republic of
Germany to the European Parliament

Subject-Matter Series 2:

Enterprises and Local Units

Publication Series:

Series 1: Cost Structure in Selected Branches of
Economic Activity

Series 2: Incorporated Enterprises

Series 3: Balance Sheets of Public Utility and Trans-
port Enterprises

Series 4: Insolvencies

One-Time Publications:

Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units
of 27 May 1970

Subject-Matter Series 3:

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Publication Series:

Series 1: Selected Figures on Agriculture

Series 2: Operating and Working Conditions,
Income Situation

Series 3: Land Use and Vegetable Production

Series 4: Livestock Population and Animal
Production

One-Time Publications:

Census of Agriculture, 1979

Census of Horticulture, 1981/82

Census of Forestry, 1972

Census of Inland Fisheries, 1981/82

Census of Viticulture, 1979/80

Subject-Matter Series 4:

Production Industries

Publication Series:

Series 1: (Vacant)

Series 2: Indices for Production Industries

Series 3: Output of Production Industries

Series 4: Mining and Manufacturing

Series 5: Building Industry

Series 6: Power and Water Supply

Series 7: Handicrafts

Series 8: Specialized Statistics

One-Time Publications:

Census of Production Industries, 1979

Census of Handicrafts, 1977

Subject-Matter Series 5:

Building Activity and Dwellings

Publication Series:

Series 1: Building Activity

Series 2: Grants Made in Publicly Assisted Housing

Series 3: Housing Stock

One-Time Publications:

Census of Buildings and Dwellings

of 25 October 1968

1%-Housing Statistics, 1978

Subject-Matter Series 6:

Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

Publication Series:

Series 1: Wholesale Trade

Series 2: Commercial Agency

Series 3: Retail Trade

Series 4: Hotel and Restaurant Industry

Series 5: Trade in Goods with Berlin (West)

Series 6: Trade in Goods with the German Demo-
cratic Republic and Berlin (East)

Series 7: Tourism

One-Time Publications:
Census of Distribution, 1985

Subject-Matter Series 7: Foreign Trade

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Summary Surveys of Foreign Trade
- Series 2: Foreign Trade by Commodities and Countries (Special Trade)
- Series 3: Foreign Trade by Countries and Commodity Groups (Special Trade)
- Series 4: Foreign Trade with Selected Commodities
- Series 5: Foreign Trade with Selected Countries
- Series 6: Transit Trade in Sea-Borne Transport and Transshipment
- Series 7: Foreign Trade by Countries and Groups of Goods of Production Statistics (Special Trade)
- Series 8: Foreign Trade according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC-Rev. II) and by Countries (Special Trade)

Subject-Matter Series 8: Transport and Communications

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Goods Transport by Branches of Transport
- Series 2: Rail Transport
- Series 3: Road Transport
- Series 4: Inland Water Transport
- Series 5: Merchant Shipping
- Series 6: Air Transport

Subject-Matter Series 9: Money and Credit

Publication Series:

- Series 1: (Vacant)
- Series 2: Share Markets

Subject-Matter Series 10: Justice

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Selected Figures on the Administration of Justice
- Series 2: Civil Courts and Criminal Courts
- Series 3: Criminal Statistics of the Courts
- Series 4: Execution of Sentences
- Series 5: Probation Service

Subject-Matter Series 11: Education and Culture

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Schools of General Education
- Series 2: Schools of Vocational Education
- Series 3: Vocational Training
- Series 4: Universities
- Series 5: Press
- Series 6: Film Industry
- Series 7: Promotion of Education according to the Federal Educational Assistance Act (BAföG)

Subject-Matter Series 12: Public Health

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Selected Figures on Public Health
- Series 2: Notifiable Diseases
- Series 3: Abortions
- Series 4: Causes of Death
- Series 5: Public Health Occupations
- Series 6: Hospitals

Subject-Matter Series 13: Social Security Schemes

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Persons Insured in Health and Pension Insurance
- Series 2: Public Assistance
- Series 3: Additional Aid to War Victims
- Series 4: Housing Allowances
- Series 5: Handicapped Persons and Rehabilitation Measures
- Series 6: Youth Welfare

Subject-Matter Series 14: Finance and Taxes

Publication Series:

- Series 1: (Vacant)
- Series 2: Quarterly Cash Results of Public Budgets
- Series 3: Accounting Results
- Series 4: Tax Budget
- Series 5: Liabilities of Public Budgets
- Series 6: Public Service Personnel
- Series 7: Income and Property Taxes
- Series 8: Turnover Tax
- Series 9: Excise Duties
- Series 10: Taxation on Real Estate, Commercial Tax and Payroll Tax

Subject-Matter Series 15:

Family Budget Surveys

Publication Series:

Series 1: Income and Expenditure of Selected Private Households

One-Time Publications:

Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1978

Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1983

Subject-Matter Series 16:

Wages and Salaries

Publication Series:

Series 1: Earnings of Labour in Agriculture

Series 2: Earnings of Employees in Industry and Commerce

Series 3: Earnings of Wage Earners in Handicrafts

Series 4: Agreed Wages and Salaries

Series 5: Wages and Salaries in Foreign Countries

One-Time Publications:

Survey of Salary and Wage Structure, 1978

Surveys of Labour Costs

Subject-Matter Series 17:

Prices

Publication Series:

Series 1: Prices and Price Indices for Agriculture and Forestry

Series 2: Prices and Price Indices for Industrial Products

Series 3: Price Index for Basic Materials

Series 4: Index Numbers of Prices of Building Services and Price Indices for Buildings

Series 5: Purchase Values for Building Land

Series 6: Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade

Series 7: Consumer Prices and Consumer Price Indices

Series 8: Prices and Price Indices for Imports and Exports

Series 9: Transport Prices and Price Indices

Series 10: International Comparison of Consumer Prices

Series 11: Prices and Price Indices in Foreign Countries

Subject-Matter Series 18:

National Accounts

Publication Series:

Series 1: Accounts and Standard Tables

Series 2: Input-Output Tables

Series 3: Quarterly Results of National Product Computations

Subject-Matter Series 19:

Environmental Protection

Publication Series:

Series 1: Waste Removal

Series 2: Water Supply and Waste-Water Disposal

Series 3: Investments for Environmental Protection in Production Industries

Classifications

Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations (Edition 1979)

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications (Edition 1979)

Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (Edition 1979)

Commodity Classifications

Classification of Goods for Production Statistics (Edition 1982)

Comments on: Mineral oil products; electro-technical products; chemical products; office machinery, data processing equipment; sugar confectionery and durable bakers' wares

Alphabetic Classification of Goods for Production Statistics (Edition 1982)

Classification of Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries (WE, Edition 1978)

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (Edition 1988)

Confrontation of the commodity numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1987/88 (published in 1987)

Comparison of the commodity numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1988/87 (published in 1988)

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC-Rev. 3, published in 1987)

Confrontation of the Classification of Goods for Production Statistics (GP) with the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (WA, Edition 1986)

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (Edition 1969)

Classification of Buildings (Edition 1978)

Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics (Edition 1978)

Alphabetic Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics (Edition 1978)

Classifications of Persons

Classification of Occupations – Systematic and Alphabetic List of Occupational Titles (Edition 1975; out of print)

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) (German Edition 1968)

Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD) (Edition 1968; out of print)

Classification of Religious Denominations (Edition 1970)

Code of Nationalities and Areas (Edition 1984)

Regional Classifications

Official Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany (Edition 1971; out of print)

Historical Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany – Changes of names, boundaries and code numbers of communities, Kreise and Regierungsbezirke from 27 May 1970 to 31 December 1982 (published in 1982)

Official Code Numbers and Population Data of the Communities and Administrative Districts in the Federal Republic of Germany (Edition 1986; out of print)

Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics (Edition 1987)

Index of Traffic Districts and Ports (Edition 1980)

Other Classifications

Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households (Edition 1983)

List of Hospital Establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany (Edition 1982)

Maps

In conjunction with censuses being conducted only at longer intervals, the Federal Statistical Office issues thematic multi-coloured maps. There are now available:

Census of Distribution 1979: 4 sheets with 1 map each

Census of Agriculture 1979: 16 sheets with 1 map each

Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units 1970: 6 sheets with a total of 12 maps

Statistics of Foreign Countries

Quarterly Reports on Foreign Statistics

These volumes comprise selected numerical data for a variety of countries, thus offering the possibility of international comparisons. At the same time they supplement and update the "International Surveys" included in the Statistical Yearbook.

Reports on Foreign Countries

The about 60 reports on foreign countries issued every year offer numerical data on population and economy, especially for the non-European countries and the state trading countries (at about two years' intervals), which are commented in great detail. In general, the data refer to individual countries and in part also to groups of countries.

Foreign-Language Publications

English

Survey of German Federal Statistics (Edition 1989)

Present and Future Tasks of Official Statistics (published in 1972)

Statistical Compass (Edition 1988)

Foreign Trade according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC-Rev. II) – Special Trade (Edition 1987)

Studies on Statistics (up to No. 44; Nos. 1 to 22 out of print)

French

Tâches actuelles et futures de la statistique officielle (published in 1972; out of print)

Boussole des chiffres (Edition 1988)

Spanish

Guía Estadística (Edition 1988)

Trilingual

Trilingual list of statistical terms (German-English-French), published in 1969

List of major international abbreviations (German-English-French), Edition 1987

5.2 Publications of federal ministries and other federal agencies

Results of statistics compiled by federal ministries and other federal agencies are for the most part contained in the publications listed below. A selection of the most important figures is also included in "Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany).

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
Meteorological Data			
German Meteorological Service	Deutsches Meteorologisches Jahrbuch – Bundesrepublik Deutschland (German Meteorological Yearbook – Federal Republic of Germany)		Agrarmeteorologischer Wochenhinweis für das Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Weekly Meteorological Indications for Agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany)
	Wetterkarte (Weather-Chart)		Sonderbeobachtungen des Meteorologischen Observatoriums Hohenpeißenberg – Ozonmessungen (Special Observations of the Meteorological Observatory of Hohenpeißenberg – Ozone Measurements)
	Europäischer Wetterbericht (European Weather Report)		
	Die Großwetterlagen Europas (General Weather Situation in Europe)		
	Die Witterung in Übersee (Weather Overseas)		
	Monatlicher Witterungsbericht (Monthly Weather Report)		
	Jahresbericht (Annual Report)		
	Das Klima ausgewählter Orte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Climate at selected places of the Federal Republic of Germany)		
	Klimadaten von Europa (Climate Data of Europe)		
	Ergebnisse von Strahlungsmessungen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Results of Radiation Measurements in the Federal Republic of Germany)		
		Employment	
		Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Bundesarbeitsblatt, Jahresberichte, Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik (Federal Labour Journal, Annual Reports, Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics)
			Amtliche Nachrichten – monatlich – mit Sonderheften als Beilage (u. a. Jahreszahlen zur Arbeitsstatistik) (Official News – monthly – with special issues as supplements [among others: Annual Figures on Labour Statistics])
		Federal Institute for Employment	
		Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	
		Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Statistisches Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten (Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry)

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
	<p>Agrarbericht – Agrar- und ernährungspolitischer Bericht der Bundesregierung (Agricultural Report – Report on Agrarian and Food Policies of the Federal Government)</p> <p>Bericht über die Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur (Report on the Improvement of the Structure of Agriculture)</p> <p>Tierseuchenbericht (Report on Epizootic Diseases)</p> <p>Jahresbericht über die Deutsche Fischwirtschaft (Annual Report on German Fisheries)</p> <p>Statistische Reihe "BML Daten – Analysen" (Statistical Series: BML Data – Analyses)</p> <p>Statistischer Monatsbericht (Monthly Statistical Report)</p> <p>Ertragslage Garten- und Weinbau (Yield Situation of Horticulture and Viticulture)</p> <p>Milch- und Molkereiwirtschaft (Milk Production and Dairies)</p> <p>Besondere Ernteermittlung (Getreide und Kartoffeln) (Special Yield Enquiries for Grain and Potatoes)</p> <p>Futterwirtschaft (Forage Growing)</p> <p>Preise und Absatzwege (Prices and Channels of Distribution)</p> <p>Molkereistruktur (Structure of Dairies)</p>	<p>Power and Water Supply</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Economics</p>	<p>Öffentliche Elektrizitätsversorgung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Public Power Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Vierteljahresbericht über die Elektrizitätswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Quarterly Report on Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Die Elektrizitätswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Bericht über die Gaswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Report on Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Die Entwicklung der Gaswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (The Development of Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Daten zur Entwicklung der Energiewirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Data on the Development of Power Production in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p>
		<p>Building Activity and Dwellings</p> <p>Federal Ministry for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Economics</p>	<p>Bundesbaublatt (Federal Building Journal)</p> <p>Die wirtschaftliche Lage in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (The Economic Situation in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p>

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
Transport Federal Ministry of Transport	Verkehr in Zahlen (Transport in Figures)	Federal Office for Motor Traffic	Statistische Mitteilungen (Statistical Information)
	Allgemeiner Statistischer Dienst (General Statistical Service)		Der Bestand an Kraftfahrzeugen und Kraftfahrzeuganhängern (Total Number of Motor Vehicles and Trailers)
	Straßenbaubericht (Report on Road Building)		Neuzulassungen – Besitzumschreibungen – Löschungen von Kraftfahrzeugen und Kraftfahrzeuganhängern (New Registrations – Transfers of Ownership – Cancellations of Motor Vehicles and Trailers)
	Verkehrsstärkekarten (Maps on Traffic Density)		Grenzüberschreitender Güterkraftverkehr (International Road Haulage)
	Forschung Straßenbau und Straßenverkehrstechnik – Schriftenreihe (Research on Road Building and Road Traffic Technology – Publication Series)		Auswertung des Verkehrszentralregisters als Mittel der Effizienzkontrolle (Evaluation of the Central Register of Transport as a Means of Efficiency Control)
	Straßenverkehrszählungen – Schriftenreihe (Road Traffic Counts – Publication Series)	Federal Institution of Long-Distance Goods Transport	Unternehmen und Fahrzeuge des gewerblichen Güter- und Möbelfernverkehrs (Enterprises and Vehicles of Commercial Long-Distance Goods Transport and Furniture Removal)
	Bundeswasserstraßen und Schifffahrt (Federal Waterways and Shipping)		Unternehmen und Fahrzeuge des gewerblichen Güternahverkehrs (Enterprises and Vehicles of Commercial Short-Distance Goods Transport)
	Amtliche Liste der Seeschiffe der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Official List of Sea-Going Vessels Registered in the Federal Republic of Germany)		Unternehmen und Fahrzeuge des Werkfernverkehrs (Enterprises and Vehicles of Long-Distance Transport on own Account)
	Der Seegüterumschlag in 13 Seehäfen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Transshipment of Seaborne Goods in 13 Sea Ports of the Federal Republic of Germany)		
	Der Bestand an Seeschiffen unter der Flagge der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Total Number of Sea-Going Vessels Flying the Flag of the Federal Republic of Germany)		

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
Federal Institution of Long-Distance Goods Transport/ Federal Office for Motor Traffic	Grenzüberschreitender gewerblicher Güterverkehr deutscher Kraftfahrzeuge nach obligatorischen Tarifen und Sonderabmachungen – Vierteljahresberichte (International Commercial Goods Transport of German Motor Vehicles according to Obligatory Tariffs and Special Agreements – Quarterly Reports)	Communications Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Postal Engineering Centre	Ergebnisse der fachlichen Untersuchung von Unfällen bei dem Betrieb von Luftfahrzeugen (Results of the Technical Investigation of Accidents in Connection with the Operation of Aircraft)
	Statistische Mitteilungen des Kraftfahrt-Bundesamtes und der Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr (Statistical Information of the Federal Office for Motor Traffic and the Federal Institution of Long-Distance Goods Transport)		Geschäftsbericht (Operating Report)
	Gemeinsame Jahresberichte der Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr und des Kraftfahrt-Bundesamtes (Joint Annual Reports of the Federal Institution of Long-Distance Goods Transport and the Federal Office for Motor Traffic)		Bezirksstatistik des Kalenderjahres ... (District Statistics of the Calendar Year ...)
Federal Institute for Waterway Engineering	Verkehr an ausgewählten Schleusen (Shipping Traffic at Selected Locks)	Money and Credit Deutsche Bundesbank Federal Insurance Supervisory Office	Monatliche Bezirksstatistik (Monthly District Statistics)
Waterways and Shipping Directorate North	Monats- und Jahresübersichten über den Schiffs- und Güterverkehr auf dem Nord-Ostsee-Kanal (Monthly and Annual Reports on Shipping Traffic and Goods Transport on the Kiel Canal)		Monatsberichte (Monthly Reports)
Federal Office of Civil Aeronautics	Monatsbericht (Monthly Report)		Statistische Beihefte zu den Monatsberichten, Reihe 1 bis 5 (Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports, Series 1 to 5)
	Angezeigte Unfälle bei dem Betrieb von Luftfahrzeugen (Reported Accidents in Connection with the Operation of Aircraft)	Insurance Federal Insurance Supervisory Office	Geschäftsbericht (Operating Report)
		Deutsche Bundesbank	"Veröffentlichungen" (“Publications”)
		Justice Federal Ministry of Justice	Geschäftsbericht (Operating Report)
			"Veröffentlichungen" (“Publications”)
			Monatsberichte (Monthly Reports)
			Bundesanzeiger (Federal Advertiser)
			Bundesarbeitsblatt (Federal Labour Journal)

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik (Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics)	Federal Institute for Employment	Amtliche Nachrichten – monatlich – mit Sonderheften als Beilage (u. a. Jahreszahlen zur Arbeitsstatistik)
Federal Criminal Police Office	Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik (Crime Statistics of the Police)		(Official News – monthly – with special issues as supplements [among others: Annual Figures on Labour Statistics])
Public Health			
Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs, Women and Health	Handbuch der Internationalen Klassifikation der Krankheiten, Verletzungen und Todesursachen (ICD) 1979, 9. Revision, Band I: Systematisches Verzeichnis Band II: Alphabetisches Verzeichnis (Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death [ICD] 1979, 9th Revision Volume I: Classification Volume II: Alphabetical Index)	Federal Equalization of Burdens Office	Amtliches Mitteilungsblatt (Official News Bulletin)
	Daten des Gesundheitswesens (Public Health Data)		Statistische Berichte (Statistical Reports)
	Schriftenreihe (Publication Series)		Vierteljahresberichte (Quarterly Reports)
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Jahresberichte (Annual Reports)	Finance and Taxes	
Federal Health Office	Bundesgesundheitsblatt (Federal Health Journal)	Federal Ministry of Finance	Finanzbericht (Financial Report)
			Dokumentation des Bundesministeriums der Finanzen (Documentation of the Federal Ministry of Finance)
		Federal Ministry of Finance and Federal Ministry of Economics	Subventionsbericht (Report on Subsidies)
		Federal Ministry of Justice	Ministerialblatt (Ministerial Gazette)
			Bundesanzeiger (Federal Advertiser)
		Wages and Salaries	
		Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Bundesarbeitsblatt (Federal Labour Journal)
		Deutsche Bundesbank	Monatsberichte (Monthly Reports)
		Balance of Payments	
		Deutsche Bundesbank	Monatsberichte (Monthly Reports)
			Statistische Beihefte zu den Monatsberichten, Reihe 3, Zahlungsbilanzstatistik (Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports, Series 3, Balance of Payments Statistics)
Social Security Schemes			
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Bundesarbeitsblatt (Federal Labour Journal)		
	Jahresberichte (Annual Reports)		
	Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik (Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics)		

5.3 Publications of the statistical offices of the Laender

This schedule lists the "Statistische Berichte" (Statistical Reports) issued by the statistical offices of the Laender, combined by groups. Further details on the individual titles, their periodicity, etc. are contained in the "Gesamtverzeichnis Statistischer Berichte der Statistischen Landesämter" (General List of Statistical Reports of the Statistical Offices of the Laender) which may be obtained free of charge from the Statistical Offices of the Laender.

The Statistical Reports are largely arranged in a uniform way and also contain results for smaller regional units (particularly "Regierungsbezirke" und "Kreise"). The uniformity of the Laender publications is however limited due to the fact that all statistical offices of the Laender except that of Schleswig-Holstein are maintaining in addition to the Statistical Reports also a series of source publications which is not classified by subject matters, but numbered consecutively. See in this connection also the lists of publications of the individual statistical offices of the Laender.

Code No.	Subject matter	Code No.	Subject matter
A	Population and Employment	E	Production Industries
A I 1 to 5, 7 to 9	State of Population	E I 1 to 9	Mining, Manufacturing
A II 1 to 2	Vital Events	E II 1 to 3	Building Industry Proper
A III 1 to 2	Migrations	E III 1 to 3	Finishing Trades
A IV 1 to 6, 8 to 11	Public Health	E IV 1 to 4	Power, Gas and Water Supply
A V 1 to 3	Area	E V 1	Handicrafts
A VI 1 to 2, 4 to 5	Employment	F	Building Activity, Dwellings
B	Education, Justice, Elections	F I	(Vacant)
B I 1 to 4	Schools of General Education	F II 1 to 5, 7, 11	Dwellings
B II 1 to 2, 4 to 5	Vocational Training	F III 1	Real Estate
B III 1 to 6	Institutions of Higher Education	G	Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry
B IV 1 to 3	Adult Education	G I 1 to 3	Domestic Trade
B V 1, 3 to 8	Other Cultural Institutions and Events, Youth, Sports	G II 1 to 2	Trade in Goods with the German Demo- cratic Republic incl. Berlin (East) and with Berlin (West)
B VI 1 to 8	Justice and Public Security	G III 1 to 3	Foreign Trade
B VII 1 to 5	Elections	G IV 1 to 4	Tourism, Hotel and Restaurant Industry
C	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	H	Transport
C I 1, 3, 5 to 9	Land Use and Cultivation	H I 1 to 2, 4 to 8	Road and Rail Transport
C II 1 to 7	Growth and Yields	H II 1 to 2	Shipping
C III 1 to 6	Livestock Farming	H III 1	Air Transport
C IV 1 to 9	Operational Economy	J	Money and Credit
C V	Forestry	J I 1 to 2, 4	Money and Credit
D	Enterprises and Local Units		
D I 1 to 2	Continuous Statistics of Enterprises (or Local Units)		
D II	Foreign Labour		

Code No.	Subject matter	Code No.	Subject matter
K	Social Security Schemes	O	Consumption
K I 1 to 5	Public Assistance and Youth Welfare	O I 1	Family Budget Surveys
K II 1	Social Insurance	O II 1 to 3, 5	Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure
K III 1, 3	Handicapped Persons		
K IV 1 to 3	Social Institutions	P	National Accounts
L	Finance and Taxes	P I 1 to 2	Laender Results
L I 1 to 5, 7	Government Finance	P II 1 to 3	"Kreis" Results
L II 2 to 5, 7 to 9	Communal Finance	P III	(Vacant)
L III 1 to 3	Debts and Personnel	P IV 2 to 3	Budget Computations
L IV 1 to 8, 11 to 12	Taxes	Q	Environmental Protection
M	Prices and Price Indices	Q I 1 to 3	Water Supply and Waste-Water Disposal
M I 1 to 2, 4 to 7	Prices and Price Indices	Q II 1 to 2	Waste Removal
		Q III 1, 3	Investments for Environmental Protection
N	Wages and Salaries	Q IV 1 to 2	Other Kinds of Environmental Pollution
N I 1 to 4	Actual Earnings	Z	Summary Reports
N II 1	Agreed Wages and Salaries		
N III 1	Labour Costs		

Addresses of the statistical offices*)

Statistisches Bundesamt
(Federal Statistical Office)
Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11
D-6200 Wiesbaden 1
Tel.: (061 21) 7 51
Telefax: (061 21) 7 53 4 25
Teletex: 612 186 = St BA
Telex: 4 186 511, stb d
Btx: 0612 175

Statistisches Bundesamt
Zweigstelle Berlin
(Branch Office Berlin)
Kurfürstenstraße 87
D-1000 Berlin 30
Tel.: (030) 260030
Telefax: (030) 26003734
Telex: 185 489 = bhl n d

Statistisches Bundesamt
Außenstelle Düsseldorf
– Eisen- und Stahlstatistik –
(Subsidiary Office Düsseldorf –
Iron and Steel Statistics)
Hüttenstraße 5a
D-4000 Düsseldorf 1
Tel.: (0211) 384 11-0
Telefax: (0211) 384 11 28
Telex: 8582 744, ba wd

Statistisches Bundesamt
Beratungsstelle
– Statistisches Informations-
system –
(Advisory Service – Statistical
Information System)
Deutschherrenstraße 93
D-5300 Bonn 2
Tel.: (0228) 332730

Statistisches Landesamt
Schleswig-Holstein
(Land Statistical Office
Schleswig-Holstein)
Fröbelstraße 15–17
D-2300 Kiel 1
Tel.: (0431) 6895-1
Telefax: (0431) 6895 498
Teletex: 43 17 86 = Stat LA
Btx: 0431 682 541

Statistisches Landesamt Hamburg
(Land Statistical Office Hamburg)
Steckelhörn 12
D-2000 Hamburg 11
Tel.: (040) 3681-0
Telefax: (040) 3681 17 00
Telex: 2 12 121
Btx: 040365038

**Niedersächsisches Landes-
verwaltungsamt – Statistik –**
(Lower Saxon Land Office of
Administration – Statistics)
Geibelstraße 61/65
D-3000 Hannover 1
Tel.: (0511) 80831
Telefax: (0511) 8083210
Teletex: 511 884 = NLVwAH
Telex: 923 287
Btx: 0511 8083

Statistisches Landesamt Bremen
(Land Statistical Office Bremen)
An der Weide 14–16
D-2800 Bremen 1
Tel.: (0421) 36 11
Telefax: (0421) 36 14 310
Telex: 244 804

**Landesamt für Datenverarbeitung
und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen**
(Land Office for Data Processing and
Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia)
Mauerstraße 51
D-4000 Düsseldorf 1
Tel.: (0211) 4 49 71
Telefax: (0211) 44 20 06
Telex: 8586 654
Btx: 0211 464 244

**Hessisches Statistisches
Landesamt**
(Hessian Land Statistical Office)
Rheinstraße 35/37
D-6200 Wiesbaden
Tel.: (061 21) 3680
Telefax: (061 21) 3783 24
Teletex: 61 21 850

Statistisches Landesamt
Rheinland-Pfalz
(Land Statistical Office
Rhineland-Palatinate)
Mainzer Straße 15–16
D-5427 Bad Ems
Tel.: (02603) 7 11
Telefax: (02603) 71 315
Teletex: 260 392 = stle
Btx: 0260 371

Statistisches Landesamt
Baden-Württemberg
(Land Statistical Office
Baden-Wuerttemberg)
Böblinger Straße 68
D-7000 Stuttgart 1
Tel.: (0711) 641-0
Telefax: (0711) 64 12 440
Teletex: 71 11 504
Telex: 7 22 815 stala
Btx: 07 116 405 178

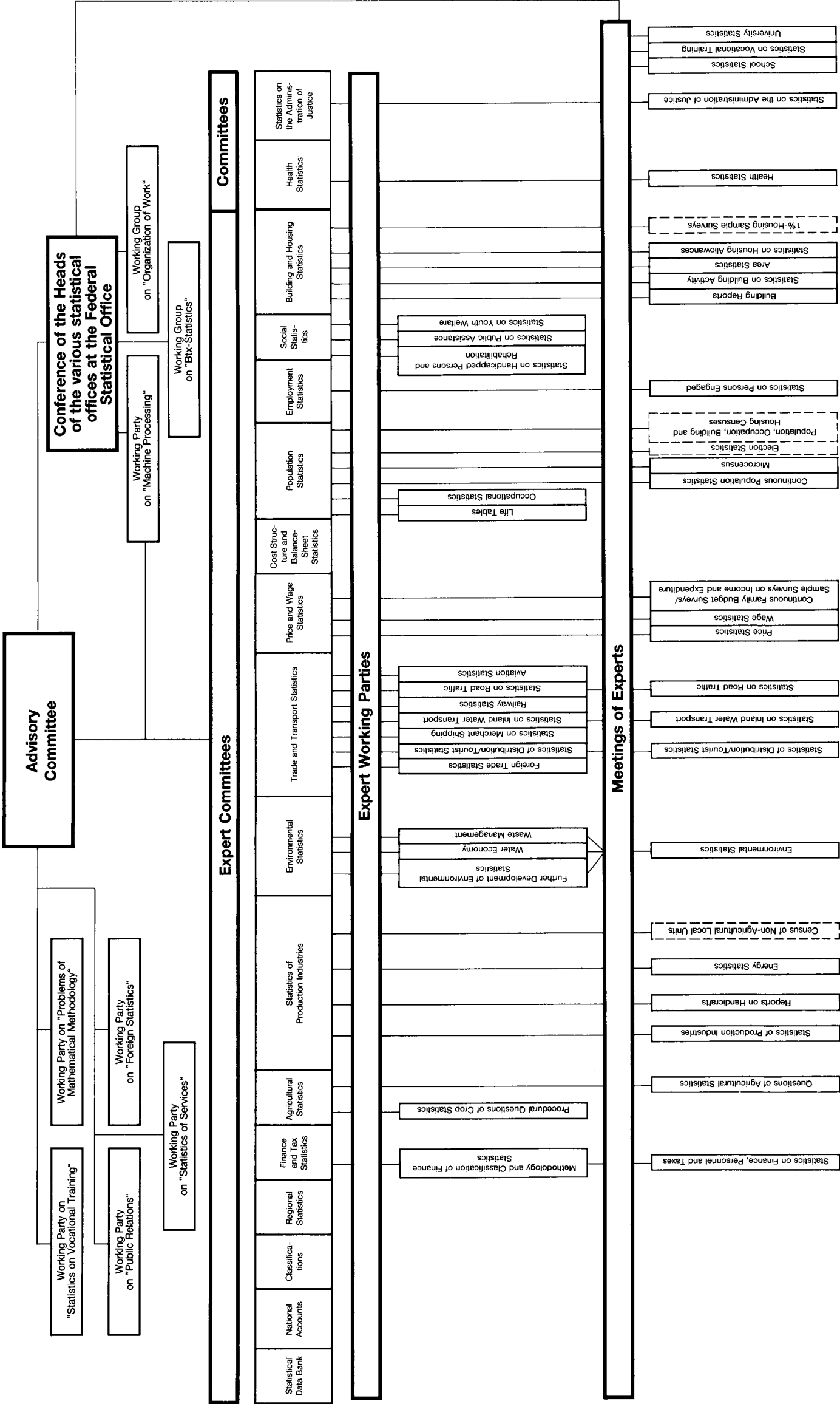
**Bayerisches Landesamt für
Statistik und Datenverarbeitung**
(Bavarian Land Office for
Statistics and Data Processing)
Neuhauser Straße 51
D-8000 München 2
Tel.: (089) 21191
Telefax: (089) 2119 410
Teletex: 897 322
Btx: 0892 119

Statistisches Amt des Saarlandes
(Land Statistical Office of the Saar)
Hardenbergstraße 3
D-6600 Saarbrücken
Tel.: (0681) 5051
Telefax: (0681) 505921
Telex: 4421 371
Btx: 0681 505

Statistisches Landesamt Berlin
(Land Statistical Office Berlin)
Fehrbelliner Platz 1
D-1000 Berlin 31
Tel.: (030) 8671
Telefax: (030) 86 73 104
Telex: 183 798
Btx: 030860617

*) When contacting municipal statistical offices, please write as follows: "Städtestatistisches Amt der Stadt ...".

Bodies of the Advisory Committee





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6200 Wiesbaden 1

Gustav-Strasenmann-Ring 11 — Postfach: 5528 — Telephone: (061 21) 75-11
For direct dialling: 75 plus extension number
Telex: 4186511 stb d — Telefax: (061 21) 753425
Telex: 612186 = SIBA — Btx: * 48484 *
Branch Office Berlin, Kurfürstenstraße 87, 1000 Berlin 30
Postal address: Postfach 110460, 1000 Berlin 11
Telephone: (030) 28003-0 — Telefax: (030) 28003-734
For direct dialling: 28003 plus extension number
Subsidiary Office, Düsseldorf, Hüttenstraße 5a, 4000 Düsseldorf 1
Postal address: Postfach 7720, 4000 Düsseldorf 1
Telephone: (0211) 38411-0
For direct dialling: 38411 plus extension number
Telefax: (0211) 38411-28

Press Office

President
Hölder

2100

Federal Supreme Returning Officer:
President Hölder
Deputy: Jäger

Data Protection Officer

General Liaison with Council of
Economic Experts

Vice-President

2200

General Liaison with Council of
Environmental Advisors

Sphere of Competence: Divisions III – VIII

Organization Chart
(1 April 1989)

