

SURVEY OF GERMAN FEDERAL STATISTICS

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Preface

The volume "Survey of German Federal Statistics" provides a consistent picture of organization, legal foundations and methods in official statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany. Much of the information contained in this publication is also of interest for statistical work in the international organizations as well as for statistical agencies and other institutions abroad. As with previous editions, the Federal Statistical Office therefore again decided to issue an English translation of the major parts of this reference volume.

The present edition comprises the complete translation of the textual part. The "Catalogue of Statistics" as it is contained in the unabridged version has, on the other hand, been highly condensed and restricted to data on periodicity, respondents and topics recorded for the various statistical surveys. The reproduction of the legal foundations has, except for the "Statistical Law" and some general legal provisions, been dispensed with. The Appendix which consists of synoptic tables and schematic diagrams largely conforms to the original German version. Readers interested in further details will find such information in the unabridged German edition.

The present publication was compiled within the Division "General Organization of Statistics, General Foreign Statistics" of Leitender Regierungsdirektor Dr. Szameitat by U. Noering, Head of Section in the Main Section of Oberregierungsrat Gerhardt. The translation into the English language was made by the translation service of the Federal Statistical Office under the direction of Regierungsrat Bartel.

Wiesbaden, May 1967

The President of the Federal Statistical Office

Diplom-Kaufmann Patrick Schmidt

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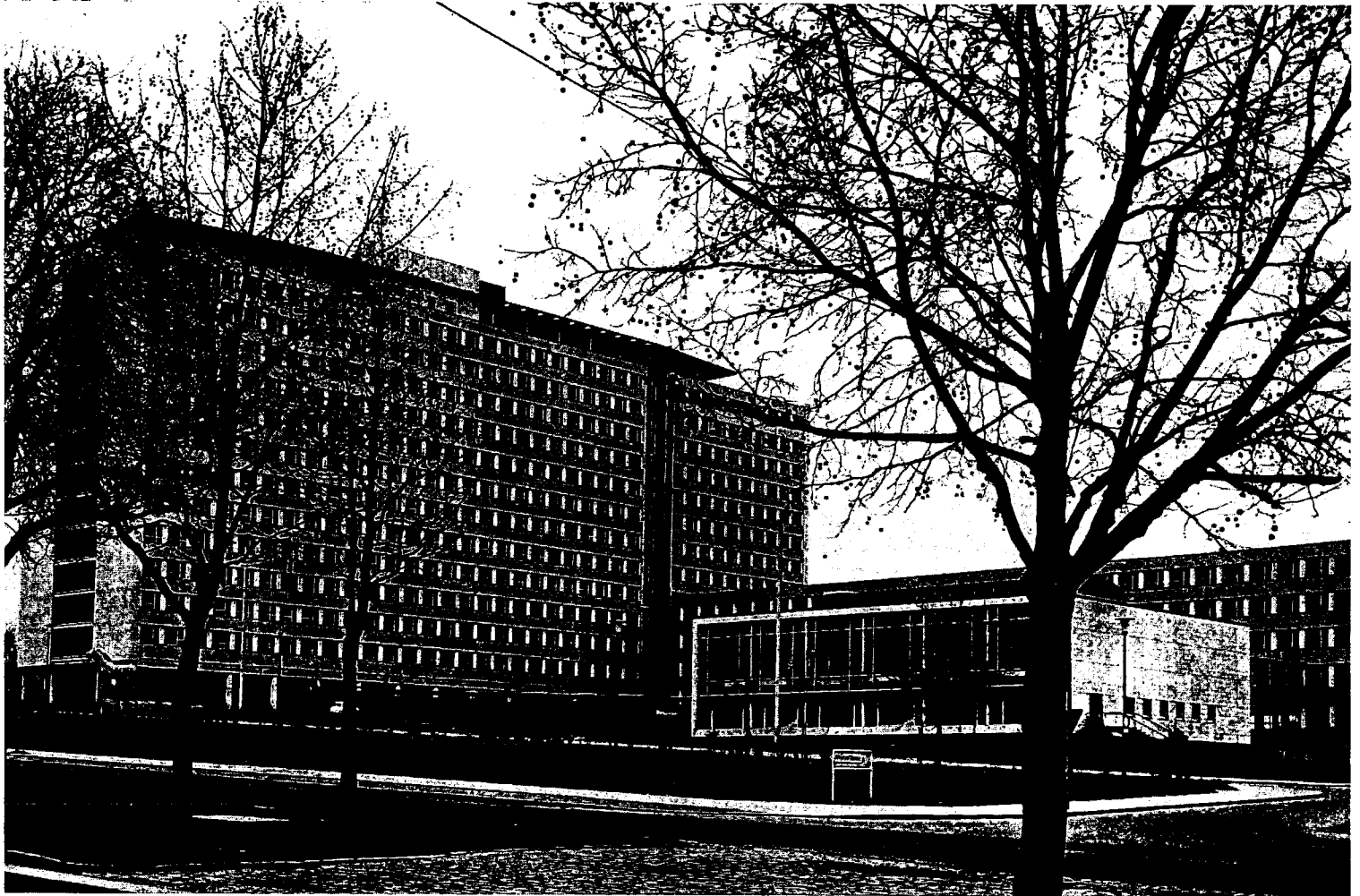
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Federal Statistical Office

General Part

I. Organization of Federal Statistics

The terms of reference of federal statistics provide for the collection of numerical data for the purposes of the Federal Government and administration. Statistical material is required both for the performance of specific administrative functions and for general economic observation and analysis. However, not only the Federal Government, but also large sectors of economy and science, as well as the general public, evince interest in a consistent representation of the economic and social situation in the Federal Republic.

It is characteristic of official statistics in the Federal Republic that they are *technically centralized* at the competent statistical authorities established for this particular purpose. In contrast to many other countries, where the competent ministries deal with the statistics, the statistical work in Germany is, as a general principle, assigned to the statistical offices. This facilitates the methodological standardization of the entire work programme and enables a high degree of rationalization to be achieved by the employment of specialized staff and machine installations.

According to the federative structure of state and administration, the Federation and the Laender distribute between themselves the statistical work to be performed. While the Federal Statistical Office as the competent central federal authority is entrusted with the preparation of the individual statistics and the compilation of their results, the collection and processing of federal statistics comes, with some few exceptions, within the competence of the Land statistical offices. As far as *regional* structure and organization of official statistics in the Federal Republic are concerned, there is, accordingly, a far-reaching *decentralization*.

Another particular feature which is not equally marked in other countries is the *legalization* of official statistics in the Federal Republic. This means that it is not possible to collect statistical information for federal purposes before the enactment of the legal foundation, i.e. either law or ordinance, by the legislative authorities.

The following text provides first a general survey of the bodies responsible for the statistical work and of their functions. This is followed by a description of the sequence of work in preparing and performing a survey. For information on the legal foundations of federal statistics the reader is referred to Section II.

A. Institutions and their Functions

1. Federal Ministries

The competent federal ministries are the "orderers" of federal statistics. They decide what figures they require for their work and thus outline the content of the individual statistics. In recent times, the statistical programme has also been strongly influenced by the requirements of international and supranational agencies, i.e. in particular of the European Economic Community which, for the creation of a Common Market, is especially dependent on comparable statistics for all member countries (see Section IV.).

As was already mentioned above, statistical information required for federal purposes is, as a rule, not compiled by the Government departments themselves, but by the statistical offices. In general, the federal ministries produce under their own competence those statistics the records of which are exclusively obtained in the ordinary course of their business or which cannot be dealt with separately from it (Art. 9 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes). They may transfer this task wholly or in part to the Federal Statistical Office; on the other hand, however, they can also be authorized in exceptional cases to perform for certain federal statistics the functions of the Federal Statistical Office either completely or in part, even if other than administrative statistics are involved.

Though the federal ministries are responsible for the content of the statistical programme, a large part in determining this content is nevertheless contributed by the Federal Statistical Office and its Advisory Committee, which are in charge of the methodological and technical preparation of federal statistics. On the basis of the material already available and the gaps still to be closed, various elements suggest themselves for the most expedient disposition of a statistical survey. In view of establishing a well-arranged and consistent statistical system, these elements are mostly incorporated into the programmes of the individual statistics for which the ministries then take the responsibility. Though nature and extent of the participation and of the influence to be exercised by the various bodies have not been laid down in detail by law, cooperation has proved quite satisfactory in practice with this system of mutual agreement.

2. Statistical Offices

Institutionally, the whole range of federal statistics is chiefly concentrated at the statistical offices. They are in the first place 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 in later years served as a model for similar institutions in other countries. These agencies developed into the present Land statistical offices, part of which can already look back upon a tradition of 100 years. Statistical functions the scope of which extended beyond the Laender have already been dealt with by the Statistical Office of the German Zollverein. In 1872, after the foundation of the Reich, this institution has 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 by the Land statistical offices still in existence. 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 and the incorporation of the French Zone of Occupation, this Office became the Federal Statistical Office.

The transition from a 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. According to the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (Constitution), the competence of the Federation in the field of federal statistics (Art. 73, No. 11) involves only the legislative, but not the administrative functions. These come within the competence of the Laender (Art. 83), so that the collection and processing of statistical results, as has already been mentioned, are in general tasks to be performed by the Land statistical offices. The Federal Statistical Office as an independent central federal authority (Art. 87, Par. 3) has been assigned 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 (see below).

For part of the federal statistics, the Land statistical offices avail themselves of the cooperation of municipal statistical offices and local administrations.

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

Federal Statistical Office

The structure of the Federal Statistical Office, an independent central federal authority within the department of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, may be seen from the Organization Chart in the Appendix. The functions of the Federal Statistical Office have been laid down in Art. 2 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law) of 3 September 1953, dealt with below in connection with the legal foundations¹⁾. In detail, these functions are as follows:

Technical and methodological preparation of statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics), promotion of their uniformity and comparability, collection and compilation of their results for the Federation and presentation of these results for general purposes;

Collection of data for, and processing of, federal statistics where this is provided for by a federal law or where the Laender concerned give their approval;

Compilation of administrative statistics according to Art. 9, 2nd sentence;

Collection and presentation of statistics of foreign countries and international organizations;

Establishment of national accounts;

Participation in the preparatory work for federal laws, ordinances and general administrative regulations in the field of federal statistics;

Performance of other statistical and related work and rendering of expert opinions on statistical questions at the request of the supreme federal authorities.

Most important among the activities of the Federal Statistical Office is the methodological and technical preparation of the individual federal statistics. As will be explained in greater detail below, these activities comprise the drafting of survey and processing documents which are required for a uniform execution of federal statistics in the Laender, and thus in order to secure uniform federal results. Moreover, the individual federal statistics are coordinated in respect of their content and methods. These activities are based on careful considerations with regard to the structure and the further development of a consistent overall system of statistics which meets the general economic requirements. The general frame for these considerations is provided by the national accounts the elaboration of which has been expressly assigned to the Federal Statistical Office by legislation.

The collection and processing work to be performed between the preparation of federal statistics and the final compilation and publication of the results is in general a task to be performed by the Land statistical offices. There are, however, some instances where these functions are assumed by the Federal Statistical Office. Because of its importance and the special character of the collection techniques involved, Foreign Trade Statistics, for which information is collected in connection with the activities of the federal customs administration, are dealt with centrally by the Federal Statistical Office. In some other cases, too, the whole statistical material, or part of it, is for practical, methodological or technical reasons processed centrally (e.g. Iron and Steel Statistics, Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises, Statistics on Berlin and Interzonal Trade, Family Budget Surveys, Wholesale Trade Statistics and Statistics on Catches in Fisheries). So there is no rigid delimitation, but room for special arrangements with the Land statistical offices aiming at an appropriate distribution of work²⁾.

In the interest of complete objectivity and neutrality of the work of the Office, the official motivation to the Statistical Law mentions that the President of the Federal

Statistical Office shall not be bound by any technical directives as far as methodological and scientific questions are concerned.

For the performance of special functions, the Federal Statistical Office has established subsidiary offices in Berlin and Duesseldorf.

The BRANCH OFFICE BERLIN is to promote the specific concerns of Berlin. Its permanent task is the processing of the Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics, the former in cooperation with the Land Statistical Office Berlin, as well as of the Aviation Statistics. Its terms of reference further include processing and concentration work for a number of statistics, the compilation of condensed reports on foreign countries presenting material gleaned from the statistics of these countries, as well as some other independent functions. Part of these tasks are performed under an emergency programme by so-called emergency employees (see also p. 26).

The SUBSIDIARY OFFICE DUESSELDORF is concerned with the particularly detailed statistics on industrial production in the iron and steel sector. Due to the concentration of the iron and steel industries in this area it seemed advisable to compile the relevant statistics as near as possible to the reporting establishments and in constant close touch with the interested associations.

Including the Branch Office Berlin and the Subsidiary Office in Duesseldorf, the Federal Statistical Office employed early in 1967 a total of 2,544 persons (incl. 444 at the Branch Office Berlin and 51 at the Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf). This number was distributed among the individual divisions as follows:

Division	Personnel	
	total	incl. temporary employees
Z Administration	400	1
including: Typing pool	152	
I General Organization of Statistics, General Foreign Statistics	716	117
including: Machine tabulation	176	
Branch Office Berlin	444	113
II General Technical Questions of Statistics, National Accounts	130	
III Food and Agricultural Statistics	69	5
IV Industrial and Handicraft Statistics	196	15
including: Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf	51	
V Trade and Transport Statistics	590	3
VI Statistics on Prices and Wages, Family Budget Surveys, Housing and Social Statistics	183	7
VII Finance and Tax Statistics	119	1
VIII Demographic and Cultural Statistics ...	141	28
Total ³⁾	2,544	177

Pursuant to Art. 9 of the Law on the Appointment of a Council of Experts on Economic Development of 14 August 1963⁴⁾, the Federal Statistical Office assumes the functions of an *Office of the Council of Experts*. The main purpose of the Office 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 Council's reports and related tasks.

In connection with the elections to the "Bundestag", a special task resulted from the fact that — in the tradition of the former elections to the "Reichstag" — the President of the Federal Statistical Office is at the same time the "Bundeswahlleiter" (Federal Supreme Returning Officer).

³⁾ Including the President's office. — ⁴⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 685.

¹⁾ See also p. 8 ff.; for the text of the Law see p. 49 ff. — ²⁾ Deviations from the general rule are mentioned in the Catalogue of the unabridged German edition (position: mid-1966).



Branch Office Berlin of the Federal Statistical Office

Land Statistical Offices

Corresponding to the federative structure of the Federal Republic, 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 technical work is performed by the Land statistical offices. From an organizational point of view, they are independent Land authorities¹⁾ but, according to their functions, to a large extent agencies for collecting and processing federal statistics. It must, however, be borne in mind that in many cases the results of federal statistics are also required for Laender purposes.

Moreover, the Land statistical offices 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. statistics on education and on institutions of higher education), the Federal Statistical Office operates as a coordinating agency, since both the Federation and the Laender are interested in obtaining comparable results.

Location and addresses of the individual Land statistical offices as well as the area under their jurisdiction, which coincides with the boundaries of the Laender, may be seen from the map and the list in the Appendix²⁾.

In the city states of Hamburg and Bremen, the Land 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 Statistical Office Berlin participates in the same way in statistical work as the other Land statistical offices.

¹⁾ In Lower Saxony the statistical work is performed by the "Landesverwaltungsamt — Statistik". — ²⁾ See p. 54 and p. 55.

Municipal Statistical Offices

For various federal statistics the questionnaires are distributed to the respondents and collected directly by the Land statistical offices. In other cases it has proved suitable to have the administrations of communities and Kreise distribute and collect the questionnaires as well as exercise certain control functions. This applies above all to large-scale censuses (e. g. Population and Occupation Census), but also to current surveys, particularly in the field of demographic and agricultural statistics.

Large cities and the larger medium-sized towns have their own statistical offices³⁾, whereas in smaller towns branches of other agencies are engaged in statistical work.

Similar to the Land statistical offices, the statistical offices of the towns have a twofold function. In addition to their participation in producing federal and Land statistics, they hold 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) administrations and entrusted with the responsibility for carrying out surveys within their sphere of competence.

3. Statistical Committees

The multiplicity of tasks, their distribution among several institutions and the necessity of coordinating the separate competences for ordering, preparation and execution of federal statistics were the reason for the establishment of several committees, each of which has been assigned a certain number of tasks. As part of these committees comprise the same institutions and persons, it is possible to

³⁾ See also the map on p. 54.

attain a high degree of integration and coordination in the work performed by the various bodies.

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee, which was set up as an advisory body of the Federal Statistical Office pursuant to Art. 4 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes, is composed of representatives from the ministries ordering the prospective statistics, of the statistical offices producing them, as well as of the users of federal statistics and of the respondents¹⁾. This large body, the only one to comprise all groups participating in federal statistics, is mainly concerned with the consideration of important methodological and technical problems. In addition, however, it also discusses all other subjects in the field of statistics. As a rule, the Advisory Committee is convened once a year — with the President of the Federal Statistical Office in the chair — to deal summarily with the whole statistical work programme and individual questions of topical interest and special importance.

Detailed deliberations on individual statistics and discussions of special methodological and technical questions are held at the *Expert Committees* which have been formed for the following fields:

- National accounts,
- Classifications,
- Cost structure statistics,
- Agricultural statistics,
- Industrial and handicraft statistics,
- Trade and transport statistics,
- Price and wage statistics,
- Housing and building statistics,
- Social statistics,
- Finance and tax statistics,
- Demographic statistics,
- Refugee statistics.

¹⁾ For the composition of the Advisory Committee see Art. 4 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (p. 49).

Chairmen of the individual expert committees, which have established standing or temporary working parties and groups for certain separate fields or individual questions, are the competent Heads of the Divisions at the Federal Statistical Office. Functions similar to those of the expert committees are performed by the committees for

- Health statistics,
- Legal statistics,
- Educational statistics.

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

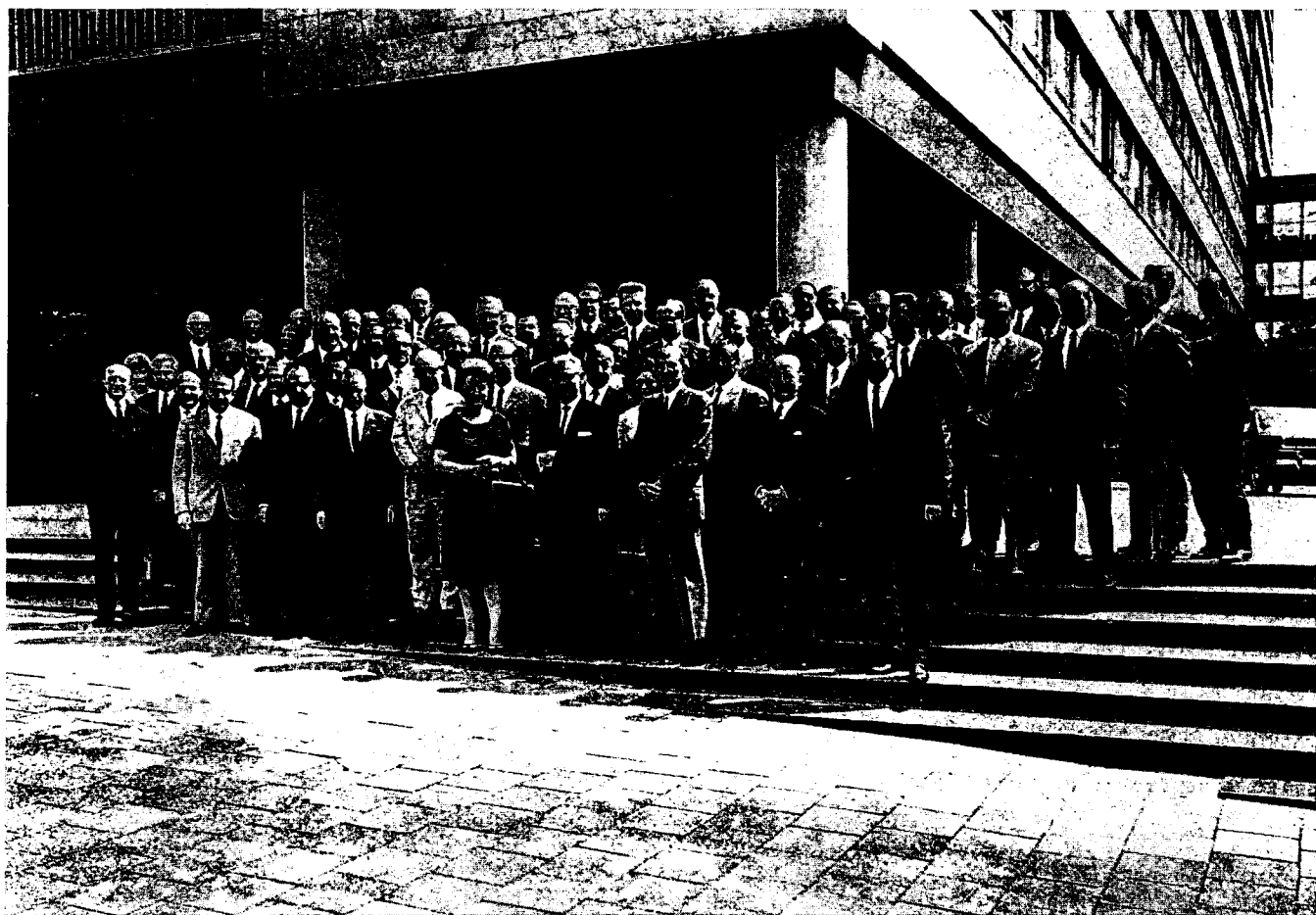
- Rationalization of statistics,
- Legal questions of statistics,
- Problems of mathematical methodology,

which were directly formed by the Advisory Committee, cannot be classified to 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 — above all the work programme and its organizational as well as methodological and technical implementation — the Heads of these offices meet from time to time at special conferences. General problems of organization, methodology and techniques are dealt with by the working parties appointed by the Conference of the Heads of these offices, i. e.

- Machine tabulation,
- Public relations,
- Uniform allocation of enterprises and establishments²⁾.

²⁾ For a schematic diagram of the various bodies of the Advisory Committee see the fold-in sheet at the end of this volume.



Participants of the 14th Meeting of the Advisory Committee held on 24 and 25 May 1966

Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics

The functions of this Committee are to secure the implementation of the statistical programme at minimum costs and to discuss the necessity and urgency of the individual 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. In former years, the Inter-Ministerial Committee used to hold special meetings presided over by the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Since spring 1958, however, the Inter-Ministerial Committee has been convened for departmental discussions under an agreement between the federal departments upon invitation by the federal ministry concerned with the statistical project in hand. Meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee are held at the Federal Ministry of the Interior when statistical questions of fundamental importance are to be dealt with. This applies above all to requests for statistics made by the European Communities and the budgetary consequences involved.

As a general principle, the Inter-Ministerial Committee deals with the entire work programme of official statistics. First of all, it studies new projects, but also the current work programme. The results of its deliberations are made use of for decisions taken on such projects at the parliamentary and parliamentary stages.

The endeavours made by the Inter-Ministerial Committee in order to promote efficiency in statistical work are supported by the federal Laender. Prior to the discussion of federal statistics by this body, special coordinating committees of the Laender study the necessity and expediency of the individual projects. The projects are finally dealt with by the representatives of the Laender in the committees of the "Bundesrat".

In concluding, mention should be made of the fact that some of the federal ministries have established special statistical committees. There the representatives of the respective Laender ministries participate in the discussion of the surveys in which they are interested.

B. Sequence of Work in the Execution of Federal Statistics

The following description is to show, within the organizational framework set forth above, the succession of the individual phases of a survey from its initiation to the publication of the results. For a rough outline of the sequence of work in federal statistics see the schematic diagram on p. 57.

1. Preparation

Commencement of the Methodological and Technical Preparations

After the competent federal ministry has initiated a specific statistics, and the problems to be solved as well as the facts to be recorded have roughly been outlined, preparatory work begins at the Federal Statistical Office. From the very beginning, it aims at furnishing results suitable to be incorporated into the overall statistical picture. Endeavours are being made to create a uniform 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. The considerations with regard to the solution of this task are based on national accounts, details of which are given separately in the Catalogue¹⁾. They permit to locate any gaps which might still exist in the overall picture and close them by the inclusion of fields so far neglected or of facts not yet covered. On the other hand, any overlaps and avoidable duplications also become obvious which, in the interest of a cost-saving execution of the entire statistical programme, are prevented or eliminated.

¹⁾ See also p. 44.

More specifically, the first preparations serve to clarify the following partial problems:

Delimitation of the scope of the surveys, of the statistical units and the facts and characteristics to be covered;

Groupings for recording the results with regard to quantity, quality and region (classifications, size groupings, regional units of presentation, etc.)²⁾;

Drafting of a questionnaire (inquiry programme);

Definition of the respondents to be covered (examination of the possibilities to apply sampling procedures)³⁾;

Collection techniques (e. g. mail inquiry, use of enumerators and interviewers);

Processing design (manual or machine processing, processing on a total or a sampling basis);

Programme of tabulations;

Publication programme;

Calendar of key-dates;

Estimation of costs.

Consultations on the Draft Plan for Data Collection and Processing

The individual organizational and methodological considerations briefly outlined above, yield the first draft of a plan for the collection and processing of data which is then discussed by the competent committee of experts of the Advisory Committee. In this committee a detailed discussion is held between all interested official and non-official agencies. The considerations also extend to the question of whether it seems advisable, in order to relieve the respondents of an unnecessary burden or for other reasons of rationalization, to reduce the inquiry and tabulation programmes. Any recommendations to include additional questions or to extend the programme of tabulations in order to derive a greater amount of information from the survey are carefully examined. To prepare surveys conducted on a larger scale, the expert committee meets several times. Because of the great number of its members and their rather divergent interests, the Advisory Committee is not convened to deal with each individual statistical project. It is kept informed by the records of the expert committees and discusses points of particular importance at its annual meetings.

A preliminary estimate of the costs involved in the collection and processing of the data is also submitted to the expert committee. The presumable costs are discussed in particular by the statistical offices which have to execute the statistics. The final calculation of costs is included in the budget estimates of the Federation and the Laender.

Draft of the Legal Foundation

The draft of a legal foundation — law or ordinance — is prepared in cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office as soon as the fundamental methodological and technical problems have been solved. This draft is supplemented by a motivation explaining the type and volume of the statistics, as well as the significance and purpose of the individual regulations. Moreover, mention is made of any additional costs involved. This is the responsibility of the competent ministry which also submits the draft to the Cabinet.

Final Examination of the Necessity for a New Survey

The draft is then considered in a departmental discussion, which is at the same time regarded as a meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, prior to its being submitted to the Federal Government.

Enactment of the Legal Foundation

It is only by the legal foundation enacted conjointly by the Federal Government, the "Bundestag" and the "Bundesrat" (for laws), or by the Federal Government and the "Bundesrat" (for ordinances) that the statistical offices are bound to conduct the survey.

²⁾ See also p. 17. — ³⁾ See also p. 21.

Allocation of Funds by the Ministries of Finance

Funds are allocated after the enactment of the legal foundation and depend on the estimates submitted by the statistical offices for the budgets of the individual fiscal years.

At this point the technical and methodological preparations can be considered as terminated and the formal requirements as fulfilled.

2. Collection and Processing of Federal Statistics

The final survey plan, which comprises the specimen questionnaire, the key-dates, the course of collecting information, the type and extent of the processing work as well as the methodological instructions, is distributed to all participating statistical agencies and ensures uniformity in the execution of the survey. The subsequent functions are in most cases assumed by the Land statistical offices, viz.:

- Selection of the respondents;
- Printing of the enumeration documents;
- Training of enumerators and interviewers (where they are required for the survey);
- Distribution of the enumeration documents to the respondents (or else to the communities or the enumerators for further distribution) and direction of interviewers;
- Collection of the returned enumeration documents;

Checking of number, completeness and correctness of replies;

Reminding of tardy respondents;

Preparation and execution of the processing work (manual or machine): compilation of the Laender results according to the intended regional and material analysis;

Communication of the results to the Federal Statistical Office and the competent ministry of the Land.

In cases where federal statistics are produced centrally, these functions are performed by the Federal Statistical Office. In decentralized processing of data, however, the Land statistical offices pass the Laender results on to the Federal Statistical Office which compiles from them the federal results.

3. Publication and Evaluation of Results

The survey is completed by the publication of the results. For particular regional purposes of the Laender this is done by the Land statistical offices, otherwise by the Federal Statistical Office. Besides this presentation for general purposes by the statistical offices, the ministries of the Federation and the Laender which are interested in the individual surveys issue special publications and make evaluations for their own departments.

II. Legal Foundations

A. Statistics for Federal Purposes

Pursuant to Art. 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. Accordingly, the federal legislator has laid down the entire complex of organizational, procedural and substantive law pertaining to federal statistics in the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314), hereafter to be referred to as "Statistical Law".

In 1955, the wording of the Statistical Law was revised with regard to the allocation of costs to the Federation and the Laender (Art. 8). The period fixed in the transitional provisions (Art. 16) for the creation of new legal foundations for current statistics has been extended twice, for the last time until 1959. There are plans to amend the Statistical Law. The supplementations and changes under discussion will briefly be dealt with under C.

The Statistical Law with its comprehensive organizational and substantive provisions differs considerably from the law governing statistical work in other countries which mostly comprises only general rules determining the functions of the statistical offices.

Of the eight sections of the Statistical Law, the following have already been dealt with in the first chapter of this publication: Section I. The Federal Statistical Office, II. The Advisory Committee and IV. Special Rules of Procedure. The remaining sections, in particular Section III. Ordering of Federal Statistics, V. Obligation to Provide Information, VI. Obligation of Secrecy and VII. Penalties and Fines will be discussed below.

1. Ordering of Federal Statistics

The obligation to provide information for statistical purposes may to a high extent infringe upon the private legal sphere of the individual citizen and, consequently, upon the right of personal liberty guaranteed by Art. 2 of the Basic Law (Constitution). In conformity with the principles of the rule of law, Art. 6 of the Statistical Law stipulates that federal statistics have to be ordered by law or, under certain circumstances, by ordinance. In order to protect the respondents, the legal foundation must establish which facts will be recorded and who will be liable to provide information (Art. 7). For statistics concerning public authorities or institutions rather than private persons, a general administrative regulation or an agreement between federal and Laender administrations is sufficient if only federal agencies or also Laender authorities, as the case may be, are to furnish the

information needed. However, a law or ordinance will mostly be passed also in these cases in order to ensure the appropriation of the necessary funds by the federal or Laender ministries of finance.

The specific difficulties involved in creating the legal foundations for the individual statistics reside in the determination of the subjects to be covered. The right of the respondent to be protected by the rule of law against any interference with his personal liberty collides with the justified demands of administration, economy and science for sufficient elasticity of the inquiry programme so as to render it readily adaptable to the changing requirements. So the statistical programme will have to be formulated in a clear and at the same time flexible way. It is, therefore, of particular importance that the facts to be recorded are expressed in terms permitting to cover a maximum of individual questions. This practice conforms to the official motivation of the Statistical Law which states expressly that the terms "respondents" and "facts to be covered" should be interpreted as denoting that not every detail, but only the general outline is to be given¹⁾. The margin thus left is especially necessary for the methodological development of statistics. This has the further advantage of relieving the legislator who otherwise would have to be called upon for every minor change in the questions put for the individual statistics. Due to the practice of legislation techniques which developed along the lines indicated above, the various legal foundations did not have to comprise elaborate lists of questions or even questionnaires.

In creating the legal basis for the current statistical programme by the passing of the relevant laws, care has been taken to combine, as far as possible, technically related subjects in so-called "collective laws". This applies for instance to the various surveys in the field of finance, tax, price and wage statistics²⁾. A similar summarization is made where the same facts are recorded³⁾ for various spheres (e.g. industry and building industry proper, trade and tourism, handicrafts and hotel and restaurant industry) or if large-scale censuses are combined for organizational reasons⁴⁾.

¹⁾ See official motivation to Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Statistical Law. — ²⁾ See Law on Finance Statistics of 8 June 1960, Law on Tax Statistics of 6 December 1966, Law on Price Statistics of 9 August 1958, Law on Wage Tax Statistics of 18 May 1956. — ³⁾ See Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 15 July 1957 and supplementary laws of 26 April 1961 and 24 April 1963, Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Trade as well as on Tourist Statistics for Establishments of the Hotel Industry of 12 January 1960, Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Handicrafts and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry of 12 August 1960. — ⁴⁾ See Law on a Census of the Population and of Non-Agricultural Local Units and Enterprises in 1961 as well as on a Census of the Transport Industry in 1962 of 13 April 1961.

The main advantage of regulating the execution of statistics by law is that the whole complex is standardized for a period of time and need not be regulated again every three years at the latest, as in the case of ordinances.

If, however, further experience is needed before elaborating the final programme of a statistics and it seems, therefore, not advisable to lay down the details for a longer period of time, or else if the intended survey is to be held only once, the particulars are regulated by ordinance, provided that the presumable costs do not exceed DM 500,000 annually. These ordinances reduce the workload of legislature and permit to expedite the creation of the legal foundations for the individual statistics.

However, in the long run, this would not ease the burden on the legislative bodies if ordinances had to be renewed without any changes upon their expiration after a lapse of three years. For this reason, and also in order to achieve greater clearness, it is intended to gather into one law the various statistics relating to the same general subject and still regulated by individual ordinances if the essentials of the programme have been laid down for the future.

The minimum contents of the legal foundation consist, according to Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Statistical Law, in determining the facts to be recorded as well as the respondents to be covered. Though they are not expressly mentioned in the Statistical Law, details concerning the reporting period and, for current surveys, the periodicity form an essential part of every legal foundation. If this proves necessary, additional provisions have to be included as to the voluntariness of response, the way how the statistics are to be performed (on an exhaustive or a sampling basis) as well as on secrecy, e.g. the use of individual data for other than statistical purposes or the admissibility of the official internal supply of data. As a rule, individual provisions regarding the execution of the statistics are not necessary since pursuant to Art. 83 of the Basic Law the Laender implement federal laws as their own concern. If statistics are to be collected and compiled centrally by the Federal Statistical Office, this must expressly be provided for in a federal law (for instance Art. 10 of the Law on Statistics of Frontier Crossing Goods Transport of 1 May 1957) unless the Laender involved agree to a centralized collection and processing of data.

It is generally held that federal statistics based on information supplied voluntarily also require a legal foundation. This does not apply to investigations held on a voluntary basis with regard to the usability of questionnaires and the survey procedure which are part of the preparation of statistics according to Art. 2, No. 1 of the Statistical Law. Such tests may be necessary in particular for the preparation of complicated new statistics and also contribute to a reduction of costs for the survey operations as such.

2. Obligation to Provide Information and Obligation of Secrecy

The Statistical Law stipulates the obligation of all respondents to supply information for federal statistics and assures, in turn, absolute secrecy with regard to individual statistical data on the part of all agencies and persons officially entrusted with the performance of the statistics. Without the assurance of secrecy, the appropriate response cannot fairly be expected.

Art. 10, Par. 1 of the Statistical Law states generally that all natural and legal persons, authorities and institutions are liable to answer any question which has properly been ordered. Who will be under obligation to respond is laid down in the individual legal foundation. The respondents have to supply the information truthfully, completely, in due time and generally free of charge, i.e. if information is given by mail, under payment of the postage. Another consequence of the obligation to provide information free of payment is that the respondent is not allowed to charge his expenses for completing the questionnaires — e.g. cost for personnel occupied for this purpose — to the agencies entitled to collect the relevant information. It has been recognized by the courts¹⁾ that the agencies in charge of official statistics may fix reasonable time-limits for providing the information required.

¹⁾ Oberlandesgericht Celle, NJW 61, 185.

Since too strict a secrecy as to the individual data may under certain circumstances entail duplications which would hardly be justifiable from a financial point of view, Art. 12 of the Statistical Law provides the legal means to avoid such consequences. In some cases it may be desirable and expedient to use the data obtained at considerable expense not only for official statistics, but also for other purposes. If in cases of particular importance the use of individual data for other purposes shall be admissible, the relevant provision may be made in the legal foundation by indicating such further use. Art. 6 of the Livestock Census Law of 18 June 1956 provided for instance that individual data could also be used for official measures taken with regard to the implementation of the Law on Animal Breeding and the Law on Epizootic Diseases of Animals, as well as for other purposes stated there in detail, by the competent authorities or the agencies acting on their behalf. The results of the Population Census of 1961, which were compiled at great expense, are also of particular interest for agencies outside official statistics. Art. 9, Par. 2 of the Population Census Law of 13 April 1961 therefore permitted certain individual data to be passed on for scientific purposes, though without giving name and address of the respondent. Pursuant to Art. 9, Par. 3, the lists of buildings and households could also be turned over to the communities for comparison and correction of their records.

In order to avoid duplication, the passing on of individual data through the official channels (official internal supply of data) has also been provided for. Pursuant to Art. 12, Par. 2 of the Statistical Law, the Federal Statistical Office, the Land statistical offices as well as other authorities and agencies collecting statistical information are, if requested to do so, authorized and under the obligation to pass individual data through the official channels on to the competent central federal and Land authorities, or the agencies designated by them, if and in so far as the legal provisions ordering the statistics permit of such practice and if this fact has been stated in the survey documents. This possibility has been provided for in various laws (for instance the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 15 July 1957 and the supplementary laws of 26 April 1961 and 24 April 1963).

Since only the data supplied by one individual respondent are subject to the secrecy provisions, it would even be sufficient for publications of statistical results to combine the information furnished by two respondents. As in this case both respondents could, however, by subtraction determine the figures provided by the other, it is the practice of the statistical offices to combine the data for at least three respondents. If, however, in this combination of three units the figure for one respondent outweighs the others to such an extent that the figure to be published would practically disclose the situation of a respondent, further data (four or more) have to be included.

The respondent may renounce the right to be protected by the secrecy provisions. In practice, a written statement to this effect is required of the respondent. Obvious facts, i.e. such which have already been communicated to the general public by the press or other means of publication or the obvious existence of enterprises, establishments, buildings, dwellings, households, etc. are not covered by the statistical secrecy.

The disclosure of the address is in itself no individual information as defined by the Statistical Law, provided that this does not at the same time implicate a distinction (e.g. addresses of establishments with an annual turnover of more than DM 500,000). As it will mostly not be part of the duties of the Federal Statistical Office to supply addresses, this will be permissible only in exceptional cases.

3. Penalties and Fines

Against violations of secrecy a special penal clause has been incorporated into the Statistical Law so as to create, apart from the assurance of secrecy with regard to individual data, an additional safeguard against the inadmissible use of these data. So far it has, however, not been necessary to impose any penalties or fines for violations of secrecy, which proves that the statistical offices abide by their obligation of secrecy.

Contrary to the violation of secrecy, the violation of the obligation to provide information has not been made a punishable offence, but only an irregularity because this is not considered a criminal act, but rather an infraction of a regulation liable to a fine.

Fines are imposed pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Irregularities of 25 March 1952 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 177). Art. 73 of this Law confers jurisdiction for the relevant cases to the competent central Land authority which, in turn, may commission certain administrative authorities. In some Laender, the Land statistical offices have been designated as the competent authorities, in others the Minister of the Interior (or the Senator of the Interior), while in some Laender these matters come within the competence of the "Regierungspraesidenten" or of the "Landraete".

However, in many cases the imposition of fines could be avoided after the competent agencies had reminded tardy respondents or suitably explained to them the purpose and necessity of holding such surveys, so that the reports were then received.

B. Statistics for the Purposes of the European Communities

According to the relevant treaties, the agencies of the European Communities (European Economic Community, European Coal and Steel Community, European Atomic Energy Community) are empowered to require of the member countries information on such facts which are of importance for the measures they intend to take¹⁾. This involves also the compilation of statistical material by the Statistical Office of the European Communities which acts as a common agency for the three Communities.

The statistical data supplied by the member countries are to a large extent derived from material already available for national purposes which frequently has to be converted to other definitions, groupings, etc. to suit the purposes of the European Economic Community. However, the "harmonization" of national statistics already existing is not always sufficient to meet the requirements of the Communities. Therefore, the possibility of supranational legislation has increasingly been made use of. The EEC Treaty provides for the possibility of passing ordinances, instructions and decisions.

Instructions have no immediate lawful effect in the national sphere, but bind the member countries to take the appropriate measures in order to achieve the objective laid down in the instructions. As far as the performance of statistics is concerned, this implies, according to the provisions of law in this country, the creation of a legal foundation. It is, for instance, due to such instructions of EEC that the annual surveys on investments in production industries are held, which in the Federal Republic were prescribed by ordinance and thus have become part of the national statistical programme²⁾.

Decisions may be addressed both to the member countries and to individual natural or legal persons. A decision addressed to the member countries has for instance been passed with regard to transport where a survey on the costs of maintenance accruing with the various modes of transport for the railway, road and inland waterways networks is to be held for which statistical material is also required. The relevant legal foundations will have to be created in the Federal Republic³⁾.

While the implementation of the measures laid down in instructions and in decisions addressed to the member countries is subject to national law, the *ordinances* have immediate lawful effect in the member countries and therefore rank equally with the provisions of national rules of law. So far, the EEC has only in some few fields availed

itself of the possibility of passing ordinances, e.g. with regard to wage statistics⁴⁾, agricultural statistics⁵⁾ and viticultural statistics.

The ordinances of EEC gave rise to some legal difficulties. It is, for instance, not possible to provide in these ordinances for penalties and fines to be imposed if the obligation to supply information or the secrecy provisions are violated. These offences have to be dealt with by national legislation. The Statistical Law has been amended so that the relevant provisions of this Law apply accordingly. The scope of both the obligation to supply information and of the secrecy provisions is also defined by national legislation unless the EEC ordinances contain any special provisions to this effect⁶⁾.

Of a rather problematical nature is also the supply of individual statistical data to the Statistical Office of the European Communities for centralized tabulation which is prescribed in some isolated cases, such as for the 1966 Survey of Salary and Wage Structure and the EEC Survey of the Structure of Agriculture, 1966/67. So far, the processing of the survey results has as a general principle come within the competence of the member countries. Moreover, there does not exist at the present time a legal provision for the punishment of secrecy violations with regard to individual data committed by staff members of EEC.

These questions are now under discussion and they should be resolved in connection with the establishment of organizational statutes for the Statistical Office of the European Communities (for the cooperation with international organizations see Section IV.).

C. Amendment of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes

There are two major reasons for a supplementation or revision of the Statistical Law. On the one hand, the experience acquired in the national sphere in twelve years of the implementation of this Law should be accounted for, and on the other hand the objectives and obligations arising from international cooperation which could not be predicted when the Law was passed. The main features of the amendment to be made will be dealt with below. It should however be emphasized that these plans are still at a preparatory stage and therefore may well be subject to modifications.

1. Federal Statistics

In conformity with a long-established practice which has stood its test, it is intended to include among the catalogue of tasks to be performed by the Federal Statistical Office (Art. 2) that it shall be authorized to coordinate Laender statistics in agreement with the Laender.

Three representatives of the institutions of higher education are to be included in the Advisory Committee (Art. 4). The ceiling of costs for statistical surveys made by virtue of ordinances (Art. 6, Par. 2) should be raised to DM 800,000 thus adapting it to the development of prices. Provisions should further be made to include in the legal foundation, apart from the facts to be recorded and the respondents to be covered, the indication as to whether the survey is subject to the obligation to provide information or whether it is held on a voluntary basis, whether it is to be taken on an exhaustive or a representative basis and which will be the reporting period or periodicity (Art. 7, Par. 1). It is also intended to provide for the possibility of temporarily suspending the operation of individual federal statistics by ordinance, of prolonging their periodicity or of curtailing individual topics if the results are not, or no longer, required

¹⁾ See Art. 213 of the Treaty on the Foundation of the European Economic Community of 25 March 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, pp. 753, 766); Art. 47, Par. 1 of the Treaty on the Foundation of the European Coal and Steel Community of 18 April 1951 (Bundesgesetzblatt 1952, II, p. 445) and Art. 187 of the Treaty on the Foundation of the European Atomic Energy Community of 25 March 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, pp. 753, 1018).

²⁾ Instructions of the EEC Council of 30 July 1964 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 2193/64) — Ordinances on the Execution of Statistics on Investments in Industry and Mining as well as in Building Industry Proper and in Producing Handicrafts of 11 May 1965 (Bundesanzeiger No. 90). — ³⁾ Decision of the EEC Council of 22 June 1964 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 1598/64).

⁴⁾ Ordinances of the EEC Council No. 10 of 25 August 1960 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 1199/60), No. 14 of 24 July 1961 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 1054/61), No. 28 of 14 May 1962 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 1277/62), No. 151 of 3 December 1962 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 2841/62), No. 100/66/EEC of 14 July 1966 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 2538/66), No. 101/66/EEC of 14 July 1966 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 2540/66) on the Execution of Wage Surveys and Ordinance No. 188/64 of 12 December 1964 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 3634/64) on the Execution of a Survey of the Structure and Distribution of Wages in Industry and Handicrafts. — ⁵⁾ Ordinance of the EEC Council No. 70/66 of 14 June 1966 on the Execution of a Basic Survey within a Survey Programme for an Investigation of the Structure of Agricultural Holdings (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 2065/66). — ⁶⁾ See Art. 8 of the Law for the Implementation of Ordinance No. 70/66/EEC (Law on the Survey of the Structure of Agriculture) of 23 December 1966 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 682).

in the same detail or if the actual prerequisites to coverage no longer exist (Art. 7, Par. 3).

The obligation to provide information (Art. 10) is expressly to be extended to unincorporated enterprises under commercial law and to unincorporated societies. It is further to be established that the statistical offices are empowered to collect the data needed to determine whether there exists an obligation to furnish information as well as to test the suitability of questionnaires and survey procedures.

The revised version of Art. 12 is to include expressly into the legal text the principles relating to statistical secrecy which were mentioned above and so far have been based only on interpretation. In the interest of a uniform application of the secrecy provisions both for federal and Laender statistics, it is finally intended to include the safeguarding of statistical information against disclosure to the taxation authorities in the text of the German Tax Code.

2. Statistics for the Purposes of the European Communities and of International Organizations

The catalogue of tasks in Art. 2 of the Statistical Law is further to be extended by including the functions resulting from international cooperation. It is only in this way that Art. 2 will become what it was meant to be, i.e. the complete and definite list of the tasks to be performed by the Federal Statistical Office.

It is intended to supplement Art. 2 in particular by including the functions of the Federal Statistical Office with regard to the methodological and technical preparation of statistics for the purposes of the European Communities and of international organizations, their compilation and processing for national purposes, further its participation in reconciling different statistics and in harmonizing statistical definitions and classifications.

It is further to be established that European statistics, which are not initiated by a supranational provision of immediate lawful effect in the national sphere (as is the case with EEC ordinances), also require a legal basis as provided for by Art. 6 of the Statistical Law. Similar references to the corresponding regulations for federal statistics will also be included for the cost provisions. However, these provisions will be meaningful only if they fit in harmoniously with the general system of European law. It is to be hoped, though, that the relevant gaps of European law will be filled by the time the Statistical Law has been amended. If this should not be the case, the proposed changes would have to be reconsidered.

Information on the progress made with regard to the intended amendment of the Statistical Law is provided by the annual reports entitled "Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (Activities of the Federal Statistical Office) which are compiled for the Advisory Committee.

III. Tasks and Objectives of Federal Statistics

The organizational and legal prerequisites for the operation of official statistics have been discussed in the preceding sections. Some major aspects which have been, or still are, decisive for the system and content of federal statistics and the further development of the statistical resources will be set forth below. They mainly result from considerations which are directly related to the development of federal statistics after the war and could be considerably elaborated in the course of the years¹⁾.

1. Development of an Overall Statistical Picture

It has always been an important task of official statistics to provide the numerical data needed for *specific administrative purposes*. The growing differentiation of social and economic life and the ensuing new problems have substantially increased the need of administration, research and the general public for statistical information. In the course of time this led of necessity to quite a number of new statistical surveys, but also to decisive changes in the objectives of statistical work. In particular the world's economic crisis proved that critical situations can neither be avoided nor overcome on the basis of a limited approach and the corresponding measures; it deepened the insight into the general interrelationships and thus also gave a new orientation to economic observation and statistics. Nowadays, statistics are in general no longer compiled to suit the specific needs of individual administrations; endeavours are rather made to organize them in such a way that they can at the same time be used for both an *overall analysis* of economic and social life and for other investigations. The various statistics must for this purpose be coordinated and adapted to the general economic and social requirements and also be supplemented in a systematic manner.

With these purposes in mind, there have been, and still are, continuous efforts towards the general *coordination, improvement and supplementation* of federal statistics. A number of principles have been evolved which — within the range of the possibilities provided by law — have decisively influenced, and still continue to do so, the statistical work programme and the form of the overall statistical picture of the economic process, the economic structure and the social situation. These principles manifest themselves in the efforts made towards a mutual coordination as to fields of coverage, tabulation units, topics and characteristics, definitions, classifications and other groupings of a qualitative, quantitative and regional nature, allocation principles, periodicity, etc.,

which are covered, applied or recorded in the various surveys and indices. This applies also to the endeavours made with a view to clearly defining the facts to be investigated and to better adapting the inquiry and tabulation programmes to the needs of all users, to the respondents' abilities of supplying information and to new scientific findings as well as to considerations with regard to filling the gaps in the overall picture of economic and social statistics. The relevant suggestions originate, *inter alia*, from comparisons of the various statistics, from national accounts, science and applied economic and social research in public administration and in institutions, from the cooperation with the various users and suppliers of statistical data and not least of all from international discussions. It is in particular the ever-increasing international cooperation — above all within the European Communities — which to a growing extent calls for the coordination ("harmonization") of statistics in the best possible way also at the *international* level and for the consideration of new problems and tasks.

According to what was said above, the creation of such an overall statistical picture thus depends essentially on how the *concerns* of the *various groups participating and interested* in official statistics (administration, economy and science including the agencies engaging in general economic observation, etc.) can be reconciled with one another. The basic organizational conditions for a coordination at the national level have already been discussed in the Section "Organization of Federal Statistics". It should briefly be mentioned here that the various "users", "producers" and "suppliers" of statistics discuss at the Advisory Committee and its individual bodies (expert committees, working groups, meetings of experts including the Land statistical offices) as well as in departmental discussions or meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics in direct cooperation the programme as well as the methodological questions and problems of collection techniques for official statistics. There are furthermore contacts with numerous other national bodies. The Federal Statistical Office as such has special sections dealing with general questions of technical coordination and development of statistics. The Section "Cooperation with International Organizations" of the present volume provides information on the nature of the international cooperation.

2. National Accounts as Guide Lines

It is primarily the establishment of *national accounts* which, as part of the tasks the Federal Statistical Office was assigned by law, has decisively contributed towards advancing the general statistical picture of economy. A great many statistics had necessarily to be drawn upon for this

¹⁾ For further information on this and the following subjects see G. Fürst: "Wandlungen in der Aufgabenstellung der amtlichen Statistik", "Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv", 3/1963, p. 209.

work and analysed with regard to the appropriate economic definitions and delimitations. Especially the close links between the system of national accounts and the theory and analysis of the economic process as well as its findings concerning the interdependency of production, of the generation, distribution and disposition of income (final consumption and formation of wealth) as well as of financing processes showed with particular clearness the gaps existing with regard to the information available in various fields of official statistics. At the same time this entailed the permanent compulsion to suitably and exactly define the various topics and characteristics for numerous statistics and to delimit them as uniformly as possible. By way of example, some problems and individual questions should be mentioned in this connection which had to be dealt with for income statistics: distinction between the economic concept of income and taxable income; segregation of income from employment from the personnel expenditure of enterprises; delimitation of gross wages and salaries with regard to specific social benefits; definition of gross and net income, of money income and income in kind, of household and individual income; clarification of the differences between profits in the functional sense, operating profits of establishments and enterprises as well as income from entrepreneurship; delimitation of income and capital transfers, etc. Part of the essential problems involved in coordination is to assure as clear a delimitation as possible — i. e. free of gaps and overlappings — of the branches of survey in different statistics; this is closely connected with the question which tabulation units (enterprises, operational sub-units, local units, families, households, persons, etc.) should in each case be used as a basis for the individual statistics. No less important should it be to guarantee the most uniform allocation possible of the institutions covered by the various statistics to the individual branches of survey and to the subdivisions provided for by the classifications (see Section "Classifications"). The problems involved in determining the main activity of enterprises, local units, etc. are of essential importance in this connection. Though it will hardly be possible to avoid differences of allocation entirely, considerable success has in this respect been achieved in the large censuses of 1960/62 by means of extensive checks and operations of mutual reconciliation. By establishing central registers of enterprises and local units at the Land statistical offices such reconciliation work could possibly be facilitated; however, there may also be some other possibilities — such as the holding of the censuses of non-agricultural local units at shorter intervals than had so far been the case.

3. Development of the Statistical Work Programme

The reports on the activities of the Federal Statistical Office submitted every year to the Advisory Committee comprise regularly an account of the further supplementation of the statistical resources. The development of the statistical programme involves, on the one hand, the introduction of various large-scale censuses covering individual sectors of economy and which are to provide at intervals of several years a comprehensive picture primarily of the structure of individual sectors (e.g. censuses of agriculture, industry, handicrafts, distribution, transport industry). Moreover, a significant system of short-term indicators for general economic observation has also been created, which is increasingly supplemented by annual statistics for observing medium-term developments. Special reference will be made below to the considerable progress made in this respect, though this relates only to the activities of the Federal Statistical Office¹). National accounts are not going to be dealt with here as their specific position and the influence they have on the further development of the statistical resources have already been discussed.

The statistics on the bases, processes and results of production in the producing sectors of industry have been further advanced in the years after the war (e.g. Censuses of Handicrafts in the years 1949, 1956 and 1963, Survey of Net Product of Industry for 1954, Censuses of Industry and Building in 1963, quarterly Reports on Handicrafts since 1961, annual surveys of enterprises on turnover and persons engaged in industry since 1963, etc.). It is further characteristic of recent development that corresponding figures could also be

provided for the sectors trade, hotel and restaurant industry, as well as transport, both by means of structural analyses (Census of Distribution, 1960, Census of the Transport Industry, 1962) and by compiling monthly and annual statistics. Regular analyses of the cost structure, the results of which are also required for national product computations, further enable a more exact analysis to be made of the debit and the credit side in the accounts of enterprises of nearly all sectors of economy.

The statistics on employment have also been extended. As an important addition should be mentioned the Microcensus introduced in 1957. On a sampling basis it provides every quarter information on the participation of the population in economic life. In the light of the microcensus results a more exact methodological distinction could be made between "employment" and "main source of livelihood" of the population, so that it was possible to better account by appropriate questions for these two aspects in the 1961 Occupational Census.

Mention should also be made here of the further development with regard to the figures on persons engaged, determined on a short-term basis and proceeding from the local units. For a long time these figures had been currently available only for industry and building industry proper (e.g. monthly reports on wholesale and retail trade as well as on the hotel and restaurant industry, labour force statistics in agriculture and forestry). In the structural surveys which have already been referred to several times, the figures on persons engaged were primarily recorded in the breakdown by the position in the establishment. Furthermore, it has also been possible to provide data on the level of part-time employment.

During the last few years, intensive work has been done to improve the statistics on incomes and their disposal. However, as compared with the information on bases, processes and results of production as well as on employment which were mentioned above there are still considerable gaps in this field. While relatively voluminous and well-arranged material is available on income from employment and transferred income, the information on income from entrepreneurship and property is still highly incomplete. Household inquiries on a representative basis (Housing Sample Surveys, Microcensus, Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure) have, on the whole, yielded much better information — in particular on the income of the households — while they left much to be desired as to the recording of incomes of self-employed which is always rather problematical.

For computing the income size distribution which is of great importance for assessing the situation with regard to income and demand of the various population groups and which has already for quite a long time been demanded by the general public, there seem to be in the future some possibilities of getting part of the elements needed for such a stratification from the material of various statistics — e. g. from household inquiries and also from tax statistics.

What was said about the present situation of income statistics applies to an even greater extent to the statistics on the formation and distribution of wealth. It is true that there are in national accounting (including the financial accounts of the German Federal Bank) capital transactions accounts for the three large sectors (enterprises, general government, private households); however, the values recorded there do not permit any conclusions as to the formation of wealth in individual social groups. The results of Property Tax Statistics cannot — among other reasons due to the exemption limits applied — provide data on the formation of wealth in those groups of employed persons which are of particular interest for economic and social policies. However, some data on capital formation of specific groups of households will presumably become available from the processing of the Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962/63. Apart from Balance-Sheet Statistics, various tax statistics have, *inter alia*, in the last few years provided additional partial information on capital assets.

The statistics on final demand have in particular been supplemented with regard to the demand of investors and private households for goods and services. In order to present the demand of private households, two approaches have been followed. The first consisted in recording within national

¹) See also: "Gedanken zur Entwicklung der Bundesstatistik in den letzten 16 Jahren" in "Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes 1963/1964", p. 15.

accounts by means of various statistics on turnover in retail trade, handicrafts and other suppliers of private households — supplemented by production statistics etc. — the volume of private consumption expenditure, and then in roughly analysing it according to various aspects. The second approach directly involves the private households. Various surveys (continuous Family Budget Surveys, Housing Sample Surveys, Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure, etc.) permitted a considerable increase of the information available — in particular on the structure of private consumption expenditure according to various uses and the connections between income and its disposal.

The approach followed in national accounts, i. e. to estimate fixed asset formation by means of production and foreign trade statistics, did not permit so far fixed asset formation to be broken down according to the investing sectors. It was not until the investments were covered by various enumerations relating to individual economic sectors (Census of Industry and Building Census, 1963, Census of Distribution, 1960, Census of the Transport Industry, 1962, etc.) and the introduction of annual surveys of investment in production industries (taken for the first time in 1964), that it has been possible to determine these values which are of essential importance for the general economic growth on an annual basis for a large part of the enterprise sector and to compute them in the breakdown by investors.

The statistics on public finance offer, among others, information about the demand of general government. It is quite easy to determine government fixed asset formation by distinguishing between expenditure "affecting assets" and other expenditure. The endeavours made to render the statistics of public finance more suitable for purposes of economic analysis meet however with considerable institutional difficulties which are mainly due to the provisions of budgetary law. Finance statistics furnished a particularly interesting contribution to the topicality of statistics by the statistical coverage of the budgets.

In the post-war years, the system of German *price statistics* has been developed in a relatively complete and consistent manner and particularly so as compared with other countries.

For *demographic statistics* it was after the war the primary objective to create new foundations by means of the population and occupation censuses of 1946 and 1950. The introduction of migration statistics in 1950 permitted the fluctuations of the population to be observed (taking in and resettling the expellees) as well as a current updating of the population figures, thus providing the basis for various administrative measures. The Microcensus which has been taken since 1957 and which on a quarterly basis covers major demographic characteristics (such as resident population by age groups and sex, households by type, number of household members, families, etc.) has substantially helped to create the coherent system of demographic data which is now available.

Educational statistics which in the last few years have increasingly come into the centre of public interest and which include, among others, statistics on schools and institutions of higher education, are coordinated at the Federal Statistical Office under agreements with the ministries of education in the various Laender. As there are no legal foundations in the usual sense for the execution of these statistics and since in part the school systems differ in the various federal Laender, the uniform execution of these statistics has always been subject to great difficulties. The increased interest in the results, particularly with a view to a better usability for purposes of educational planning, gave in the first place rise to a fundamental reform of statistics on institutions of higher education. An important objective of this reform is to provide statistical material for the evaluation of the course of studies (flow statistics).

Connections between education and occupation are to an increasing extent investigated in the microcensus and the occupational censuses.

IV. Cooperation with International Organizations

Various international organizations require for their political, economic, social and cultural activities internationally comparable statistical material. Therefore, they engage more or less intensively in the collection of numerical data as well as in the methodological standardization and further development of the statistics needed. They have contributed to a great extent to the development of international statistics, particularly during the post-war years, by promoting the exchange of views and experience among statisticians from all continents or specific regions and by recommendations or binding agreements on statistical concepts, groupings and methods uniformly to be applied in all countries. The exchange of experience facilitated by the international organizations has also a stimulating effect on the national activities and promotes the further development of efficient statistics in the member countries. Moreover, statistical methods which have already been tried out abroad may be introduced, thus saving many detours and unnecessary expenses. Moreover, the publication of figures by the international organizations relieves the central statistical offices in the various countries to a quite considerable extent of the wearisome and time-consuming task of procuring the material required for purposes of comparison directly from the individual countries concerned.

The Federal Statistical Office participates to a varying extent in the statistical work of many international organizations. Of particular importance are the contacts with the Statistical Office of the European Communities and with the Conference of European Statisticians at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

1. European Communities

In 1958, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) was established as a joint statistical agency for three supranational organizations, namely the European

Economic Community (EEC), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Under the powers stipulated in the relevant treaties, the Office is in a position to exert a much greater influence on statistical work in the six member countries than this is possible for the traditional international organizations which for the most part practically do not give any legally binding directions, but make only recommendations. The cooperation with the Statistical Office of the European Communities which, on the basis of the work done already by other international organizations, undertook the standardization and further development of statistics in many fields at the same time, has considerably gained in significance and now plays an important rôle.

For this cooperation, the appropriate bodies have been created, e.g. the Conference of the Heads of the Central Statistical Offices of the Member Countries at the SOEC, which discusses the entire work programme, furthermore committees, working groups and the like in the fields of national accounts, classifications, agricultural, industrial and handicraft, trade, transport, power, labour force, wage, price and economic trend statistics, family budget surveys, etc. In Germany, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics has also dealt with the work programme of the SOEC.

The activities of the SOEC may be subdivided into the "harmonization" of the statistics already available in the member countries and the introduction of uniform statistics initiated by the European Communities on the basis of joint deliberations. So far, the "harmonization" work, i. e. the standardization of the statistics in the member countries, which is effected without any binding regulations, constituted the major part of these activities. Pursuant to the recommendations of the competent international organizations, a number of statistics in the six member countries

have already been organized along similar lines. However, the intensive efforts made by the European Communities towards integration in the economic and social field frequently require a revision of national statistics, which extends even further down to the very details, and a better mutual adaptation of methods, concepts and groupings. The harmonization in part also involves a further development of the statistical system.

In various cases where statistical data needed to perform the tasks resulting from the treaties are lacking entirely or in part, or cannot be standardized sufficiently with the statistics available, the European Communities have initiated compulsory statistics. This has been done by ordinances of the Council of Ministers of EEC which have immediate lawful effect in the member countries or by instructions of EEC which are binding on the countries involved with regard to the objective to be achieved, while the countries largely use their own discretion as to the means to be employed to this end, or by decisions of EEC which are binding on those to whom they are addressed, or else by decisions of ECSC and ordinances of EURATOM. The subjects of such binding regulations have been, or still are, for instance the surveys of wage costs and wage structure, and recently in particular the Survey of the Structure of Agriculture, furthermore the viticultural statistics, the annual statistics on investments in production industries, certain statistics connected with the survey of the costs of maintenance accruing with the various modes of transport for the individual traffic networks involved, etc. These regulations in part specify in great detail and with a high degree of precision the concepts, terms, groupings and methods of collection and processing, etc. Apart from various technical, legal and financial problems, some fundamental questions relating to the distribution of work between the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the national central statistical offices as well as other organizational problems have cropped up and been discussed at great length in this and other connections (cf. Section II. B on p. 10).

Of the numerous tasks which in the last few years resulted from the cooperation of the Federal Statistical Office with the SOEC, and of the work performed so far, mention should be made of the following further examples: preparation of a joint system of national accounts and joint financial accounts, classifications of economic activities for industry and trade, commodity classifications for foreign trade, goods transport and industrial production, balances for supply and consumption of specific agricultural products, conducting of a uniform Census of Industry, Foreign Trade Statistics (*inter alia*, considerations with regard to the consequences resulting from the abolition of the customs frontiers within EEC), preparation of a Census of Distribution, Turnover Statistics of Retail Trade, Statistics on Tourism, Sample Survey of Road Transport, Statistics on Building Permits and Completions of Buildings, Price Statistics and indices for agriculture, retail trade, the consumer price index for private households, Family Budget Surveys, Statistics on Social Expenditure and its Financing, Employment Statistics, preparation of a system of short-term statistics for the observation of economic trends, supply of figures in various fields, etc.

2. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and other European Organizations

Of great importance for the development of official statistics in the various regions of the world are the standing conferences of statisticians which the Economic and Social Council—following the European example—has instituted within its regional economic commissions. They are to improve national statistics and their international comparability and to coordinate the statistical work of international organizations within their field of competence. Members of the *Conference of European Statisticians* at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) are the heads of the central statistical offices of all member countries of ECE, i. e. practically all West and East European countries and the United States. The Conference and its various working groups etc. deal with official statistics in all fields, in particular with national accounts, the large censuses, the current statistics, which are particularly well suited for short-term observation of the economic development, and

other methodological or practical problems, such as questions of educational statistics, the problem of the statistical unit in economic statistics, of the training of statisticians and the use of electronic computers for statistical purposes. On the basis of previous recommendations of the United Nations, the Conference has, in the form of European statistical programmes, laid down European standards for statistics on the formation of real capital, on private consumption, for population and housing censuses, industrial statistics and family budget surveys. Since the majority of the countries more advanced in statistical work are members of the Conference, such standards are of considerable importance for statistical work. Sometimes they are even more significant than those developed by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations which are to be applicable on a world-wide basis and therefore have to be conceived along more general lines. However, the standardization of statistics is not the only objective pursued by the Conference. The exchange of views and experience on various and often new and complicated problems is highly valuable even if it does not, or not yet, yield any definite results. In this connection the Conference of European Statisticians also plays an important part as a forum for all-European talks, for discussions among representatives of differing economic and statistical systems from East and West. The efforts made to standardize the two different systems of national accounts may here be quoted as an example.

In addition to the Conference of European Statisticians, there are at the ECE expert committees for agriculture, wood, coal, steel, gas, electricity, housing and inland transport which are dealing with technical questions related to the European economy. In many cases these committees have formed statistical working groups which have to provide in a comparable form for all European countries and the United States the statistical material required for the investigations. Among the statistical activities of major importance should be mentioned the preparation of the new and uniform European commodity classification for the whole of transport statistics, the elaboration of programmes for traffic censuses and the standardization of current statistics based on the large censuses, e. g. the standardization of current agricultural statistics or of statistics on housing and construction.

Because of its importance for statistical work, mention must also be made of the *Organization for European Economic Cooperation* (OEEC) which, after having been transformed into the *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development* (OECD), also includes as full members the United States and Canada. This organization has done valuable work, particularly by the development of national accounts. Of great value are also its suggestions with regard to extending the labour force statistics and the projection of labour supply and demand, the fundamental work accomplished with regard to international productivity statistics as well as the thorough investigations in respect of new and comparable educational statistics and of international statistics on research expenditure; mention has also to be made of the statistics on tourism.

Finally, reference should be made in this connection to one of the oldest European organizations, i. e. the *Central Commission for Navigation of the Rhine* (CCR) which is concerned with statistics on navigation on the river Rhine. In addition, this organization has rendered valuable services in the preparation of the new classification of goods for transport statistics.

3. World Organizations

Promotion and standardization of statistics covering larger regions are part of the tasks to be dealt with by the world organizations, and first of all by the largest and most comprehensive of them, the United Nations (UN). At the suggestion of the *Statistical Commission of the United Nations*, the *Statistical Office of the United Nations* has established close contacts with the central statistical offices of all countries and with the statistical departments of international organizations. These provide the Statistical Office under specific regulations with the data required for current and world-wide statistical publications and participate in

discussions of questions relating to statistical methods for the purpose of obtaining uniform statistics on an international basis, in so far as this can be achieved in view of the differing situation prevailing in the individual countries. The recommendations prepared in this way by the United Nations provide the frame for the shaping of international statistics and serve at the same time — in particular for the developing countries — as guide lines for the organization and development of statistical work in the various countries. The recommendations of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations with regard to statistics, which are, in part, revised recommendations of the former League of Nations, relate, among others, to the population, occupation and housing censuses of 1960, to industrial statistics and in particular to the world-wide surveys of industry held in 1963, to statistics on vital events and international migration, to Foreign Trade Statistics and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) on which they are based, to the Census of Distribution and current Statistics on Internal Trade, to National Accounts and the Statistics on the Formation of Capital.

The autonomous *specialized agencies of the United Nations* are also important links in the world-wide statistical cooperation. The Organization of the United Nations leaves it to their care to compile, evaluate, publish and improve the statistics of their specific sector. Particularly great activity in the field of statistics is displayed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They regularly submit to the Statistical Commission of the United Nations reports about their statistical work. The Federal Republic is a member of both these and the other specialized agencies of the United Nations. For this reason the Federal Statistical Office also maintains contacts with these organizations and participates in their statistical work. This includes not only the provision of numerical data for the statistical publi-

cations of the specialized agencies, but also the participation in discussions on statistical methods aiming at the standardization and improvement of statistics. They have already resulted in the standardization of a number of statistics. Only by way of example, mention may be made here of the work performed by ILO (International Standard Classification of Occupations, Family Budget Surveys, statistics of employment and social security), by FAO (world programme for agricultural censuses, development of fishery statistics), by WHO (International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death; improvement of health statistics and their use for analyses regarding topical questions pertaining to genetics and health hazards caused by radiation), by UNESCO (standardization of educational statistics), by IMF (balances of payments) or by the International Civil Aviation Organization — ICAO (standardization of aviation statistics).

Apart from the *official organizations*, scientific and professional associations etc. also have their share in the international cooperation in the field of statistics. Of particular importance among them is the *International Statistical Institute (ISI)* which is the oldest international agency for the cooperation among statisticians. The original tasks of this institute have in part been assumed by the government organizations, first by the League of Nations and later by the United Nations. As a scientific agency, this institute has still maintained its function of promoting discussions among statisticians of all specialties.

Of other world organizations dealing with statistics to a larger or smaller extent, the following may also be mentioned here: the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW), as well as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Three publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office provide information on the tasks and objectives of the world organizations as well as of the regional international organizations and on the activities of the Conference of European Statisticians (see Schedule of Publications, p. 65).

V. Tasks of Foreign Statistics

Apart from its main task of preparing statistics for federal purposes, a special function has been assigned to the Federal Statistical Office by the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953, Art. 2, No. 4, namely "to assemble and record statistics of foreign countries and international organizations".

Special sections dealing with foreign statistics have therefore been set up at the Federal Statistical Office with due regard to corresponding activities of some federal departments. There are also publications issued on this subject.

"Foreign statistics" as defined by law are in this connection only the activities dealing with major results of foreign statistics which are of interest for German users. The general purpose is to issue publications containing figures of foreign statistics and to provide interested quarters with relevant information. Though all Sections of the Federal Statistical Office have to deal with the development of methodology in foreign statistics and, on an international level, with the further technical and methodological problems, they will not be discussed here despite the fact that in many cases these two fields of activity tend to overlap to some extent.

1. Terms of Reference and Activities

The activities of foreign statistics comprise

- a) Collection and analysis of the numerical material published by other countries and international organizations;
 - publication of those parts of the statistical results which are of major importance for the federal departments and other interested parties (in a form suitable for the German user);
 - supply of information from the material compiled.
- b) Study of techniques and methodology of foreign statistics as far as this is required for understanding the foreign data and commenting them in the publications.

The main emphasis of the work is placed on the observation of the figures published in foreign statistics and the publication of major parts of this material for German users. This led to the creation of a great many special publications issued by the Office. The publications dealing with *different countries and fields of statistics* comprise "Internationale Monatszahlen" (Monthly International Figures), which provide on a monthly basis short-term indicators for various countries, and the international part of "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook). There are, moreover, publications on *individual fields of statistics*, such as industry, foreign trade, wholesale and retail prices as well as on earnings, wages and hours of work in foreign countries. A third group is constituted by the "Laenderberichte" (Reports on Foreign Countries) which present in detail the demographic, economic and social conditions of *individual countries*. As of 1967, they are to be supplemented and rendered more topical by so-called "Laenderkurzberichte" (Summary Reports on Foreign Countries), see Schedule of Publications on p. 66.

It is not easy to define exactly for which *specific tasks* and for which *interested parties* foreign statistics have been compiled according to the system used so far. Basically, it was no doubt the primary purpose to provide the federal departments and a great number of interested quarters (organizations, firms, associations, etc.) with the statistical material needed for all spheres of activities dealing with foreign countries, and to publish such data. To cite a few concrete examples, mention should be made of the compilation of figures on foreign trade with specific countries providing the basis for negotiations on trade agreements, the preparation of a report investigating the structure of a developing country or determining the parity of consumer prices for negotiations with other countries aimed at calculating payments and transfers.

2. Recent Development

The last few years brought *new tasks* — or extended those handled so far — and some of them will briefly be described below.

Development Aid

It is due to the extent and significance of the development aid Germany provides to many countries that it proved necessary to supply up-to-date statistical material more quickly and on a more comprehensive basis than had so far been the case. The relevant data are needed as a basis for considerations and decisions concerning the appropriation of the development aid to specific countries. This fact was accounted for by a substantial increase in the number of the detailed reports on major developing countries published in the last few years. Moreover, the most recent figures available for more than 80 developing countries are in future to be presented in "Laenderkurzberichte" (Summary Reports on Foreign Countries). The evaluation of the material is complicated by the fact that the few publications of these developing countries provide hardly any *methodological indications*. Complete presentations, along with the necessary critical notes, can therefore be obtained only with great difficulties unless the country in question can be visited. In a number of cases where it was intended to grant development aid, particularly detailed records were needed so that field studies were made on the spot by staff members of the Federal Statistical Office. The available statistical figures were checked immediately at the competent agencies for reliability and usefulness. The principal concern was to obtain sufficient insight into the collection procedures and the processing of the basic statistical material.

Another statistical task is to obtain as *complete a picture* as possible of the development aid, i.e. of the assistance provided both by Germany and other countries. In substance, it is the main objective to determine the aid supplied by foreign countries according to the most recent position and to incorporate it, together with the German contributions, into the general statistical material available for the relevant country.

Figures from Individual Branches of Foreign Statistics

Due to the ever-increasing international cooperation and the growing economic interdependence, the demand for up-to-date statistical material rose from year to year. Some examples of recent times will be set forth below:

Extensive studies on *population development* in various countries, *inter alia* on general population projection and estimates were prepared for several agencies. Major projects also dealt with Eastern Bloc countries.

Furthermore, *figures on production and employment* were compiled for a great number of industries and countries. This applies in particular to the chemical sector where there is, among others, a lively interest in data on plastics due to the dynamic development of these products on an international level. Detailed statistical data on the industries of EEC countries have frequently also to be supplied.

The growing interest in figures on the *foreign trade* of other countries has recently given rise to increasing demands made by public authorities, trade associations and firms. Among the firms, the most frequent requests were made by those which, owing to their manifold economic interrelationships with other countries are interested in detailed foreign trade figures broken down by goods and countries.

As regards the comparisons of the *development of prices and wages* in European and non-European countries, special mention should be made of the purchasing power computations for purposes of compensation law, of the investigations made in order to provide the basis for compensating the differences in the purchasing power of the currencies for salaries paid to Germans abroad and of the computation of the parity of consumer prices. The extensive and difficult investigations are based on price data for German and foreign goods and services which are of relevance to consumption. They are composed according to the structure of expenditure for domestic and foreign private households and compared according to the individual exchange rates. To supplement this geographical comparison at a given

date, the results have to be currently adjusted in the light of the consumer price indices of the relevant countries and the changes of the relations to be observed (comparison in point of time). Statistical data on wages are regularly compiled for this purpose. The problems relating to the normal hours worked in public service abroad have also been investigated. Compilations were made for various agencies on wage and incidental wage expenses.

Apart from the above activities in individual fields, it has been necessary in connection with visits the Federal President paid to developing countries as well as for the needs of various federal departments to compile also *general numerical material* on developing countries in South America, Africa and Asia as well as on communist countries.

The list of these examples, which could easily be extended, illustrates that the intensification of international cooperation and interrelationships is also reflected in the development of the statistical work programme and its current significance.

3. Delimitation from Other Agencies

As foreign statistics assume new and topical tasks, greater attention must be paid to a significant delimitation from the activities of other agencies in order to clarify the distribution of tasks and to avoid duplication.

For instance the *international organizations* have also proceeded in developing, along with the extension of their entire activities, the compilation and publication of numerical data for their individual regional spheres. This applies particularly to the United Nations and the European Communities. However, the compilations made by the international organizations can for various reasons not always be used for German purposes, or only to a limited extent. They are in part issued with a considerable time lag as this depends on the supply of the data by all countries involved. Moreover, their systematical and regional breakdown corresponds only in part to German requirements. Finally, there are also certain linguistic limitations for their utilization. In many cases separate investigations in the field of foreign statistics therefore still continue to be necessary where specific projects are involved.

Very intensive and voluminous investigations relating to foreign countries have for many years also been made by the *economic research institutions* and other agencies. For instance the Ifo Institute for Economic Research has established an African research branch of its own which, for investigating specific problems, has a number of collaborators in African countries. The Institute for World Economy in Kiel has for a long time issued valuable articles on the economic situation in foreign countries. It furthermore possesses one of the most comprehensive libraries on this subject.

As regards these activities, official foreign statistics can rather clearly be delimited. Official foreign statistics have to compile the figures available from various sources in the form of reports on foreign countries or in statistical reports on specific partial fields and to publish them for the purposes of general information and, where possible, provide methodological explanations. The institutes, on the other hand, deal in the first place with special investigations relating to specific problems involving very detailed analyses; they use the material offered by statistics on foreign countries and also draw upon other sources and records. Given their intensification and topicality, the relevant activities should anyhow be reconciled with each other to the greatest possible extent. This is already being done in various ways. These efforts will in future have to be increased in order to avoid any duplication and to adapt the programmes to each other.

Several courses are followed to *coordinate the work programme* of statistics on foreign countries, particularly with the interested federal departments and the scientific institutes which also report on foreign countries. In order to concentrate the numerous individual contacts, the Advisory Committee established in 1965 a working group comprising, in addition to staff members of the Federal Statistical Office, representatives of the interested quarters referred to above.

VI. Classifications

In federal statistics various classifications¹⁾ are employed which differ considerably as to their degree of itemization. The following groups may be distinguished:

- A. Classifications of enterprises and establishments
- B. Classifications of public finance and private households
- C. Classifications of commodities
- D. Classifications of persons
- E. Regional classifications
- F. Other classifications.

The use of the same or coordinated classifications in the various statistics is an essential prerequisite for the comparability of the results. Care has also to be taken that in all statistics the same statistical unit is really allocated to the same systematic item. This raises difficulties particularly in those cases where there are combinations, while the respective unit is to be classified according to the main emphasis (enterprises with several types of economic activity, commodities of multiple use, etc.). Apart from the fact that it is not always easy to find the criterion for determining the main activity, it may also be impossible to determine it for all surveys in the same way and with equal accuracy.

A. Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

The following major classifications relating to enterprises or establishments are at present used in official statistics:

1. Industrial Classification of Economic Activities and derived therefrom:
 - a) Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961
 - b) Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for the Occupational Census, 1961
 - c) Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for Turnover Tax Statistics
 - d) Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for the Statistics of Motor Vehicle Owners
2. Classification for the Monthly Industry Report
3. Index of Handicraft Activities
4. Index of Land Utilization Systems
5. Classification of Industries for National Product Computations
6. International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Revised Edition — ISIC Rev. (Classification Internationale Type, par Industrie, de toutes les branches d'activité économique — CITI rév.)
7. Nomenclature of Industries in the European Communities (Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes — NICE)
8. Nomenclature of Trade in the European Economic Community (Nomenclature du Commerce dans la Communauté Economique Européenne — NCE)
9. Index of Industries for Labour Statistics.

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities

The German Industrial Classification of Economic Activities is used for grouping all economic institutions according to the type of their economic activity. It has replaced the 1950 edition of the Classification of Establishments drawn up for this purpose and was used for the first time for processing the censuses of 1960/62. As of 1 January 1962, it has provided the basis for all statistics relating to economic branches.

¹⁾ For part of these classifications structure and degree of itemization are briefly outlined in a special schedule (p. 58/59).

At the first level — Divisions 0 to 9 — this classification also uses, as the main principle of analysis, the large sectors of economy which are characterized by varying economic functions (production, final consumption, redistribution of income, etc.) and varying combinations of these functions, as well as by a differing position as concerns the market, and — in this connection — differing means of financing (sales against remuneration covering the costs, taxes, etc.)²⁾. The sectors in question are the following:

Enterprises and liberal professions (Divisions 0 to 7),

Private non-profit institutions and private households (Division 8),

Central and local government, social insurance (Division 9).

Divisions 0 to 7, i.e. those of the sector "Enterprises and liberal professions", are used to classify enterprises (and the corresponding institutions of liberal professions) and/or the geographically or technically distinct parts of such enterprises. The breakdown of this sector by divisions distinguishes between production of commodities, their distribution (trade and transport) and services. The production of commodities comprises, to a certain extent, the various stages of the production process; among the services, credit institutions and the insurance business together form a separate division.

As the breakdown by (1-digit) divisions may still be too rough for many purposes, the additional level of (2-digit) subdivisions has been introduced. The next levels of the classification, the groups, the (4-digit) subgroups and the (5-digit) classes further refine the breakdown. They were adapted, as far as possible, to the positions in specialized classifications already existing or planned for future enumerations. Aspects of the interrelationships according to the production process were given priority, i.e. institutions were combined which, as a rule, have a similar programme of production, range of products, etc. primarily as far as the production procedure is concerned, but also as to the purpose for which the products are intended or in respect of the production material used. When establishing the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, the associational structure of the economy has also been accounted for as far as it generally corresponds to the characteristics considered. By and large, it could be assumed that the formation of associations also reflects a relationship in production, so that the organization of economy by associations could to a large extent be used for the classification. There were neither considered groupings according to the legal organization or the entry in specific registers, such as in the Official Register of Handicrafts, nor according to contractual interrelations and sociological viewpoints, e.g. for recording the liberal professions. Aspects applying only to individual economic sectors, or which could be covered but in very detailed inquiries, were neglected, such as the recording of department stores and the differentiation of wholesale trade according to foreign trade and domestic wholesale trade. The task of including such characteristics, which often may be very important, will have to be reserved to supplementary codes.

The distinction between enterprises and liberal professions, on the one hand, and private non-profit institutions, private households, central and local government as well as social insurance, on the other, involved the necessity of distinguishing in the same manner between the institutions and establishments operated by the various sectors. For this purpose a special key was attached to the classification which makes it possible to record these institutions and establishments in such a way that they can be grouped, as the case may be, either according to the type of their activity or by the type of the authority responsible for them.

Combined economic institutions, i.e. those the economic activity of which covers several positions of the classification are, as a general principle, allocated to that position to which they belong according to their main activity. Only in

²⁾ See H. Bartels and H. Spilker, "Die Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige", "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 11th Year, New Series, No. 2, February 1959, p. 58.

few cases combined positions are provided for, viz., where different activities are usually performed, none of which being obviously the main activity, so that an allocation according to one of these activities is *a priori* impossible or at least seems to be rather meaningless.

The Industrial Classification of Economic Activities has been condensed to some extent for application in the 1961 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and even more so for the 1961 Occupational Census. For other statistics, too, for instance tax statistics, derived versions are available or in preparation. However, in all cases for which the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities is applied in an abridged form, the same numbering of corresponding positions links up with the basic classification.

In addition to this general classification, other classifications of economic activities are employed for special purposes. Industrial statistics are based on the "Classification for the Monthly Industry Report" which is adjusted in its arrangement to the "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics" the positions of which are, however, also comparable with the corresponding positions of the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. It is used not only in current industry reports, but also for other inquiries in industrial statistics. Handicraft establishments are in many presentations primarily grouped according to the "Index of Handicraft Activities" which is adapted to the specific situation of handicrafts but does not consider, for instance, that the main economic activity of a handicraft establishment may be outside the field of processing and manufacturing or of services. This index is, therefore, not entirely comparable with the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. Agricultural holdings may, in addition, be subdivided according to land utilization systems, i.e. by the way the various crops and types of cultivation are combined in the individual holding.

An overall comparison with the "International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)" can also be made for the revised version of this classification which is now available. The same applies to the "Nomenclature of Industries in the European Communities (NICE)" and the "Nomenclature of Trade in the European Economic Community (NCE)". This is of special importance for the "Classification of Industries for National Product Computations" which refers both to the German Industrial Classification of Economic Activities and to the international classifications.

B. Classifications of Public Finance and Private Households

For public finance and private households, which differ considerably as to their economic characteristics from enterprises and liberal professions, special classifications have been compiled in particular for the presentation of financial events. Within the scope of official statistics, the following classifications may be mentioned here:

1. Categorization and Functions Scheme for Statistics on Government Finance
2. Code Index for Statistics on Communal Finance
3. Processing Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance (combination of Nos. 1 and 2)
4. Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households.

Classifications of Public Finance

The Federal Government, the Laender and communities use for their finances various classifications which to an appreciable extent have been further developed and standardized under aspects of financial statistics. Therefore, they provide both the basis and the instrument for standardizing the entire system of reporting in financial statistics: Coverage of budget estimates (budget statistics), compilation of annual financial statements (statistics of annual accounts), surveys of the monthly and quarterly budget and cash position (monthly and quarterly statistics), recording of the indebtedness and the relevant changes (debt statistics), and the ascertainment of the number of the personnel and its changes (personnel statistics).

In the governmental sector (federal and Laender governments), there is a *categorization scheme* which — according to the provisions of the budget regulations for the former German Reich which, in a modified form, still are in effect on the federal and Laender levels — fixes the system of the budgets, the quarterly financial statements and the annual accounts. In addition to the breakdown by individual funds and object classes, the categorization scheme also determines the individual budget items. By means of a conversion key the various budget items are directly transferred to the groupings according to *types of revenue and expenditure* used in statistics on government finance. As the individual funds and object classes are arranged in accordance with the departmental breakdown (which differs in the governmental sector), this part of the categorization scheme is for financial statistics replaced by the *functions scheme*. This scheme classifies authorities, institutions and certain measures of federal and Laender governments by uniformly delimited *functions*.

There exists in all federal Laender a uniform *system for the classification and grouping of the budgets of communities* and local authorities. It is based on the "Code Index for Financial Statistics" which prescribes the "scope" of the minimum degree of itemization for the analysis and grouping of the budgets. The analysis of the budget, which in the communal sphere is identical with the breakdown by functions (*branches of administration* in statistics on communal finance), means in this connection the classification by individual funds, chapters and subchapters of the budget. The grouping scheme provides for the classification of communal *revenue and expenditure by types* (corresponding to the individual items of the governmental budget).

A special processing key which, as to its content, is consistent with the above analyses and groupings, is used for *coordinating* the statistics on government and communal finance.

The functions scheme for the federal and Laender governments and the classification scheme (functional classification) for communities and local authorities constitute at the same time the uniform classification for covering public finance except for revenue and expenditure, namely public debt and its changes, as well as for the number of the personnel. Property assessments and property statistics executed in partial fields are also analysed according to these functional classification principles.

For various reasons, which mostly are of a merely practical nature (habituation to a specific accounting system etc.), a uniform *numeration system* has not yet been introduced for the classifications of public finance. Only as far as local government is concerned, i.e. for all 25,000 communities and local authorities, the Code Index for Financial Statistics mentioned above is obligatory also with uniform numbers according to the decimal system (and consequently the system for the classification and grouping of the budgets).

In connection with the budgetary reform now under discussion, a reorganization of the financial classifications is also being considered. The intention is to give more weight, apart from aspects of the budgets, accounting and cash accounting, to general statistical concerns, i.e. to enable figures from federal, Laender and communal finance to be compiled and presented by financial statistics much more from an economic point of view.

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 both private households and individual persons, the "Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households" has been developed. This classification largely corresponds, as far as its structure and the delimitation of the individual items are concerned, to the classification criteria used in national accounts. *Receipts* are classified by sources and types; for income from employment it is further intended to record the income receivers (head of household, wife, children and other members of the household).

Expenditure is analysed by object and type. In this connection an analysis of the purchases for private consump-

tion can be dispensed with since there exists a special Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure.

An additional item has been introduced both on the receipts and the expenditure side which permits to show the differences between the receipts and the expenditure covered.

C. Classifications of Commodities

For official statistics, the following major classifications of commodities may be mentioned:

1. Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics from which has been derived:
Classification for the Quick Report on Production
2. Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics
3. German Customs Tariff
4. Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics
5. General Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries
6. Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure
7. Classification of Buildings
8. Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Trade Statistics of the European Communities (Nomenclature harmonisée pour les Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur des pays de la CEE — NIMEXE)
9. Standard International Trade Classification, Revised Edition — SITC Rev. (Classification Type pour le Commerce International, édition révisée — CTCI rév.) and in accordance with it:
10. Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade — CST (Classification Statistique et Tarifaire pour le Commerce International — CST)
11. Brussels Tariff Nomenclature — BTN (Nomenclature Douanière de Bruxelles — NDB)
12. Customs Tariff of the European Communities
13. Uniform Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics of the European Communities (Nomenclature uniforme de Marchandises pour les Statistiques de Transport — NST)
14. Commodity Classification for European Traffic Statistics (Classification de Marchandises pour les Statistiques de Transport en Europe — CSTE).

As can be seen from this list, there are, instead of a general commodity classification, only various classifications for special purposes. Among these classifications, the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics and the Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics are of particular importance.

Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

The *Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics* which is now in effect was newly edited in January 1967. The continuous adaptation to the technological and economic development necessitates corrections which mostly appear annually and, in turn, require new editions to be published at several years' intervals.

The classification covers industrial processing and manufacturing, as well as some services such as assembling and repairs. The grouping at the highest level by so-called "groups of commodities" complies with the interrelations of production and is, therefore, closely connected with the institutional subdivision.

The adaptation to the institutional subdivision gives rise to some difficulties if a commodity belongs to the products of different industries, as — according to the principles of this classification — the same commodity should be listed only once. Such goods are allocated, if possible, to the commodity group which corresponds to the industrial group in which the commodity is mainly produced. For instance, all electric ranges are recorded under electrical goods, even if

they are to some extent products of the iron, steel, sheet and metal industry.

For the more detailed breakdown by categories, classes and types of commodities, the interrelations in production are given priority; it could, however, not be carried through only under this single aspect. A differing degree of itemization in the individual groups of commodities could not be avoided.

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics

As to its structure, the *Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics* follows closely the German Customs Tariff from which sections, chapters and tariff numbers have been taken over completely as a frame, so that it corresponds in this form to the system of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, 1955 (BTN). Since 1 January 1966, the items of the harmonized Nomenclature for Foreign Trade Statistics of the European Communities have also been accounted for in the breakdown of the commodity classification.

This close relation to the Customs Tariff affects the comparability with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics; however, efforts are currently being made in order to further adapt the two classifications to each other.

The item numbers as smallest component parts of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics enable a combination to be made of the data into commodity groups and subgroups 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. However, the structure has hardly been changed since 1936 and does, therefore, no longer meet entirely the present requirements.

The grouping of data derived from foreign trade statistics into the items of the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade (CST and SITC Rev.) is chiefly designed to facilitate international comparison and the reporting to international organizations.

Data of foreign trade statistics in the analysis by commodity groups and subgroups of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics permit, with some reservations, a comparison with relevant data of production statistics.

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics

The *Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics*, which has been in effect since 1962, is established in such a way that it can be used for all modes of transport. It is also brought into line with the Uniform Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics of the European Communities (NST) and thus also with the Commodity Classification for European Traffic Statistics (CSTE) as well as with the other international commodity classifications mentioned above (SITC and CST). The comparability with the former German Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics is reduced, but the new Classification of Goods is comparable with the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics and also with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics. These manifold uses and the adaptation to international classifications already available hardly permitted to consider specific technical aspects of transport.

Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure

The *Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure* analyses goods and services as far as they are purchases made by private households. The Classification has been established under two aspects, viz. according to intended use as well as group-specific characteristics, on the one hand, and by durability and value, on the other. The breakdown according to intended use presented special 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. The system as such follows the traditional groupings. The combined general use "Housekeeping" is followed by "Transport and Communications", as well as by "Health and Personal Care", "Education and Entertainment", and lastly by "Personal Effects, Others". Some groups of

goods such as "Food and Beverages, Tobacco", "Clothing and Footwear", "Fuel and Power", as well as "Rent" have been segregated from "Housekeeping" and recorded as individual major groups. They are further subdivided according to specific characteristics.

Goods and services are further analysed according to their durability and value. The following distinctions have been made:

- Consumer goods and repairs,
- Goods of medium durability and/or limited value,
- Durable goods of high value and
- Services.

Apart from its application for recording private consumption expenditure in national accounting, this breakdown also provided the basis for processing the data of the Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962/63. Moreover, the consumer price index on the new basis of 1962 as well as the continuous family budget surveys have been analysed in the light of this Commodity Classification since 1965.

D. 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 being used in official statistics:

1. Classification of Occupations
 - a) Systematic and Alphanumeric List of Occupational Titles, 1961 Edition and 1964 Supplement
 - b) Occupational Activities in the Federal Republic of Germany, combined according to units of occupational classification, 1966 Edition
2. Classification of Occupations (Occupational Census, 1950)
3. Classification of Occupations (Index of Occupations for Labour Statistics, 1949 Edition)
4. Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death
5. Classification of Religious Denominations
6. International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO, 1958 Edition).

Systematic List of Occupational Titles

The *Classification of Occupations* is the result of a joint project in which participated the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order, the Federal Statistical Office and the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. This classification replaces as a uniform system for statistics and the labour administration the formerly separate classifications of occupations of 1949 and 1950.

Like these former classifications, the new Classification of Occupations considers as "occupation" the work performed as a gainful activity and requiring specific knowledge, skill and experience in a typical combination. For the definition it is no longer necessary — as in the classifications of occupations of 1949 and 1950 — that the occupation provides the livelihood for the economically active person and his non-active dependents.

The first stage of classification comprises 8 occupational divisions. Corresponding to the general system used for economic classifications, it begins with the occupations of crop and livestock farming which are followed by occupations in industry and handicrafts as well as by technical occupations. These are succeeded by occupations in trade and transport, as well as by those of the hotel and restaurant industry and of private services. The occupations of administration, justice and social welfare as well as of public health, intellectual and art life are classed next. A special division comprises labour with no specified occupations.

The occupational divisions are subdivided first into occupational groups, these, in turn, into unit groups and lastly into occupational classes. This most detailed level of classification combines occupations which correspond as to the task and the work performed.

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 index consists of the "Systematic and Alphanumeric List of Occupational Titles", on the one hand, and "Occupational Activities in the Federal Republic of Germany", combined according to units of occupational classification, on the other. The 1961 edition of the index volume has been supplemented in 1964. The descriptive volume was published in 1966 and takes account of the contents of the index volume including the supplement.

The German Classification of Occupations has been brought into line with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), 1958. The comparison can to a large extent be made on the level of unit groups of the ISCO — i.e. on the last level of classification intended for statistical purposes. The ISCO is now being revised at the International Labour Office. The new edition is expected to be published in 1968.

Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death

The causes of death are analysed according to the *Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death*. The German List, which is derived from the international classification, can to a limited extent also be used for morbidity statistics and is in a modified but statistically comparable form applied in statistics on types of diseases compiled by the social insurance institutions.

In conformity with international agreements, the Classification of Causes of Death is used in all member countries of the World Health Organization (WHO). It was published in the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Revisions are made at about 10 years' intervals; a revised version is in preparation and will presumably be published in 1968. For the system of analysis as well as directions for the application of the Classification, reference should be made to the introduction to the List. The allocation of the cause of death is always determined by the underlying cause. If there is no connection between two fatal diseases, that illness is recorded statistically which more quickly leads to death. As a general principle, only one cause of death is at present covered statistically for each individual death.

Of the more important classifications of persons, the *Classification of Religious Denominations* may also be mentioned which is used in the population censuses for analysing the population according to religious affiliations.

E. Regional Classifications

In official statistics a number of classifications are used for the presentation of data in a regional breakdown.

A regional classification of particular importance is the *Official Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany* with the statistical index numbers of communities and administrative districts (also published separately). Its latest edition was published according to the position of 6 June 1961. All communities of the Federal Republic with their population and area are analysed according to administrative units. In this index the communities are recorded not only by districts of general administration, but also in accordance with regional subdivisions of labour administration, finance administration, etc.

The *Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics* and the *Index of Foreign Ports*, classified by coastal sections, traffic districts and continents, may be mentioned as examples of lists comprising territorial subdivisions outside the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany.

F. Other Classifications

In addition to the classifications mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, other classifications and lists are used in official statistics. They mostly serve a special purpose and, therefore, contain only very limited topics. As an example might be mentioned the *Index of Schools of Secondary Education, Intermediate Schools and Special Schools* which indicates the body responsible for the school and its type.

VII. The Use of Sampling Procedures

1. Partial Enumerations

While in a total enumeration all units of the universe to be analysed must be covered and processed, the corresponding partial enumeration permits 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, these procedures 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.

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. 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. The selection of "typical" cases is of particular importance for the price index which is computed from prices recorded for "typical" commodities. However, this example also shows that "typical" units may change and that they do not always remain "typical".

The so-called *cut-off method* is rather frequently used in official statistics. This procedure 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 "small" units are excluded. The industry reports, for instance, include in the monthly collection and processing of data only industrial units 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 the case of *quota sampling* the composition of the sample is controlled by prescribing quotas, i. e. percentage values, for specific groups of characteristics which have to be considered in sampling. This procedure, which after all to a large extent comprises subjective elements, is hardly ever used in official statistics.

Only the partial enumerations based on a random selection and referred to as "sample surveys" will be dealt with below. They are not subject to any reservations as far as the generalization of their results is concerned, as is the case with the other partial enumerations.

2. Advantages and Limits of the Sampling Procedure

To an ever-increasing extent and with good success the sampling procedure is applied for collecting and compiling data in official statistics. There is 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: less interviews, reduced expenditure for data collection and processing as well as an earlier availability of the results. So the application of the sampling procedure involves 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 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.

Of course, there are certain *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 technical and regional breakdown of the universe, as for instance with many characteristics in population censuses. Moreover, complete enumerations are in many cases needed as a frame for drawing the samples and as a basis for an estimation with auxiliary information. The disadvantages of a sample survey, 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, the "margin of error" will, therefore, always have to be taken into account.

For samples drawn by random selection, the range of this 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.

3. Uses of the Sampling Procedure

In the light of the experience acquired so far and according to the projects for the next few years, the sampling procedure will primarily be employed in the following instances:

I. Use of the sampling procedure in data collection

a) Limitation of the survey for practical reasons

Examples of the sample surveys held so far are the Special Yield Inquiries, the Microcensus (Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity) and the 1% 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.

b) Limitation of the survey for technical and methodological reasons

Insertion of sample surveys between total enumerations

These 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. The sample surveys held between these total enumerations are confined to a reduced programme of tabulations, but supply the most recent results much more quickly and at lower expense. Examples are the Land Utilization Survey and the Reports on Handicrafts.

Grafting of sample surveys on total enumerations

The general tendency in censuses is to relieve the main surveys of those survey characteristics which can be covered separately by sample surveys. This procedure of a "multi-storeyed" structure of the survey has been used, for instance, in the 1963 Census of Handicrafts and will also be employed, among others, in the Population Census to be taken around 1970.

Change from partial surveys to sample surveys for the whole universe

Efforts are being made to replace partial surveys by sample surveys susceptible of supplying information

¹) See "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik", issued by the Federal Statistical Office, publishers W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart and Mainz, 1960, and extracts therefrom in the English language, published in the series Studies on Statistics, Sample Surveys in German Federal Statistics, No. 13, Parts 1 to 4.

²) Practically the most important selection technique is the so-called "systematic sampling" by which units are drawn at regular intervals from an arranged population; the first unit has to be determined by random selection.

for the entire universe. One example is provided by the Family Budget Surveys which so far could be carried out on a current basis only for certain categories of households of wage and salary earners, but have now been extended to the aggregate population by means of the 1962/63 Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure.

II. Use of the sampling procedure for processing

a) Preliminary processing by sampling

The most important results of a total enumeration may be compiled in advance by first processing a sample drawn from the material of these statistics. The representative preliminary processing of the 1950 Population Census may be quoted as an example.

b) Representative processing of some tabulation groups in total enumerations

In large-scale censuses, specific parts of the tabulation programme may sometimes be compiled from a sample drawn from the aggregate material. Thus, for example, in the 1961 Population Census the tables for household and family statistics, as well as those concerning the distance to the place of work, have been produced by sample compilation.

c) 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 processing. This applies, for instance, to the Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport. Moreover, the sampling procedure is also usefully employed where the results of the statistics anyhow contain substantial systematic errors due to the incompleteness of the material. An example are the Wage Tax Statistics.

III. Use of the sampling procedure for checking

a) Verification of the survey by sampling

In agricultural statistics, the representative checking of complete enumerations has been taken up for the Land Utilization Surveys and the Livestock Censuses. In the first example the results of the checks are used operatively for eliminating errors, in the second they are employed descriptively for evaluating the results of the Livestock Censuses.

b) 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 punch cards, may in more voluminous statistics be checked by sampling procedures. The method of statistical quality control was for the first time tested in connection with the manual sorting work for the 1955 Wage Tax Statistics. A checking procedure for the transfer of data from vouchers to punch cards has now been successfully employed for some time.

The *synoptic schedule* on page 60/61 provides a general outline of the major sample surveys held in the last few years as well as of those envisaged for the near future. A detailed description of 38 important sample surveys is contained in the volume "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik" (Sample Surveys in Official Statistics). The first part provides, after a popular introduction into the sampling procedure, detailed information on the method and the practical experience acquired in planning and executing sample surveys.

4. Structure of a Sample Design

A sample survey always calls for very careful planning. The individual operations from the selection of the sample units to the computation of the results must be coordinated and adapted to the objectives of the statistics. It is a

general principle for the entire planning 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 *factors*:

- 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 and expectations,
- the reasonable costs of the statistics,
- the time available.

Generally, these factors are prescribed as planning data. Part of them may, however, be modified 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.

The *sample* is designed to provide a miniature 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 may be 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 employed as sampling units prior to the survey of October 1962, while households were the statistical units and persons the tabulating units. Statistical units frequently are at the same time sampling units. Often 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 the survey of October 1962 all persons in selected enumeration districts have been covered. The opposite case is a rare exception.

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 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 since has 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 into 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 accuracy¹⁾ than the "sampling fraction", that is, the proportion of sampling units covered.

The picture of the universe studied, which had been reduced in sampling, has generally 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 either the sampling fraction or 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 relative figures is mostly made instead of expansion.

An 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. "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, considerations of prestige, errors in processing.

However, in any statistics the *total error* is decisive for evaluating the accuracy of the results. Random errors and systematic errors *per se* do not provide sufficient information on the reliability of the statistical results, as they are only the components of the total error which alone is of relevance. If in a statistics relatively high systematic errors have to be expected, which practically cannot be substantially reduced by controls or a more intensive handling of the survey material, it would, for instance, be without any appreciable value with regard to the total error to reduce the random 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 are needed (to verify the systematic errors in the Livestock Census, for example, special follow-up checks are made), the magnitude of the random sampling errors may 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. Therefore, 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. For instance, the calculation of standard errors for the 1959 Sample Survey on Tree Nurseries has shown that for these statistics the sampling

procedure does not offer any advantages as the great majority of tree nursery establishments are relatively small and very heterogeneous.

5. Future Development of the Sampling Procedure

The extensive experience acquired by the use of the sampling procedure in the course of the last ten years is being used for the further improvement of planning. Three principles²⁾ should, above all, gain particular importance for the future development of the sampling procedure: the systematic exchange of sample units, the quantification of the systematic errors and the improvement of planning and processing of sample statistics by the use of electronic computers.

For current sample surveys a *systematic exchange* of sample units ("rotation of the sample") should be provided for. If the same respondents are continually included in the survey, this could be considered as unequal treatment from a legal point of view, unless there is a technical reason for it. The nature and extent of such an exchange depend on technical considerations with regard to survey and processing work as well as on methodological problems of sampling. Generally, the units possessing the highest values for the characteristic under study must be covered on a current basis, as otherwise the reliability of the results would be highly endangered. This group should, however, be kept as small as possible. As early as at the stage of planning, the necessary arrangements should be made for all the other groups in order to permit the respondents to be exchanged after an appropriate time. Generally, it is advisable to exchange only part of the sample for new units. In practice, such a procedure of "partial rotation" has, for instance, been used for the Microcensus since 1960.

A substantial improvement of the utility of statistical results in providing information may be achieved by a *quantification of systematic errors* if they cannot either be avoided by appropriate measures or eliminated by operative controls. Wage tax statistics, for example, do not provide information on all duly issued wage-tax cards as only part of this universe is available at the statistical offices. To the present time the systematic errors caused by the incompleteness of the material are still unknown as to their magnitude and direction. For future wage tax statistics a representative control of returned cards is, therefore, envisaged which is designed to provide material for the estimation of the systematic errors.

The *use of electronic computers* permits the planning of sample surveys to be improved and also sped up. Thus it is possible, among other things, to calculate several sample designs at the same time in order to determine which is the most advantageous of them. These possibilities have increasingly been made use of in recent times. For the determination of optimum sampling fractions in stratified sample surveys a programme has been developed. It permits, after the input of certain basic data for the individual strata — cell frequency, variance and the like — different approaches for the graduation of the accuracy of the samples within the strata to be compared with each other and the most favourable among them to be selected for practical use.

This programme has for instance been used to prepare the sampling plans for the Statistics on Labour in Agricultural and Forestry Holdings, 1966/67, the new Reports on Handicrafts, the Statistics on the Performance of Motor Vehicles, 1966, the Survey of Earnings in Handicrafts and the Survey of Salary and Wage Structure. By means of a computer it is now also possible to apply processing techniques of particular efficiency which hitherto could not be made use of because of the amount of computing work involved, e.g. regression estimations. Finally, the calculations of standard errors needed for evaluating the reliability of sample results can now be sped up and effected on a larger scale than before. Thus, a detailed calculation of standard errors involving 350 characteristics of the 1964 Microcensus has been executed both for the Laender and the Federal Republic.

¹⁾ See K. Szameitat and S. Koller, "Über die Genauigkeit und den Umfang von Stichproben", "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 10th Year, New Series, No. 1, January 1958, p. 10 ff.

²⁾ See also K.-A. Schäffer, "Stand der Anwendung des Stichprobenverfahrens in der amtlichen Statistik", "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 12th Year, New Series, No. 11, November 1960, p. 635 ff.

VIII. Machine Tabulation Procedures

In the course of the last few years, the advances in technology have created a range of new possibilities for the processing of statistical data. But they have not rendered useless the means applied so far. In the light of the experience gained, attempts have to be made in order to find the best possible solution for each task. The combined application of different procedures may also prove to be an expedient solution. The decision which processing technique is to be used depends of course also on the workload to be expected for the individual machines and on the personnel available.

1. Processing Techniques

For simple and less voluminous tabulations the *manual procedure* continues to be applied. *Adding machines* as well as *four-species calculating machines* can be used as auxiliary equipment. There are now devices on the market where the calculating process operates on an electronic basis. These machines permit in statistical evaluations of more reduced size the calculation of sums and relative numbers without using machine tabulation procedures.

For some types of statistical work it is expedient to use *automatic accounting machines* equipped with a great number of storage units, particularly so where it would be too expensive to use punch cards. However, the operating speed of the automatic accounting machines cannot exceed a certain limit because of the predominantly manual input. In the last few years, accounting machines with electronic calculating units, much internal storage space, as well as internal sequence control have been developed. Built-in control units make it possible to perform comprehensive and automatically-controlled operations. These devices can perform all calculating operations by means of sequence

control. So it will be possible to compute for some of the tables in one run both relative and index numbers as well as absolute figures. In these cases magnetic cards, paper tape and punch cards are available as input/output and control media.

Mass-type work was formerly performed by conventional *punch-card machines* and they are still used for some specific work. The sequence of operation may be roughly described as follows: First the punch cards are produced by means of punches and verifiers. Sorters then classify the individual punch cards according to the various tabulation characteristics. The evaluation (production of tables) is made on tabulating machines. Frequently the punch cards have to be further handled by ancillary machines. The tabulated evaluations are prepared by calculating punches which anticipate individual computation processes. In certain cases collators can be used to supplement the sorters by adding or segregating specific quantities of cards. This simplifies the complicated sorting processes which otherwise would be necessary. Card interpreters print the corresponding clear text on the punch cards, thus permitting them to be used also for a manual filing system. In order to facilitate the actual punching work, invariable characteristics can be punched into larger stacks of cards by means of card punches. Summary punches are connected to the tabulating machine so that summary cards can be punched which have been condensed either in connection with the compilation of tables or in the course of a preparatory run. When preparing the summary cards, the characteristics of different tables are often combined, so that it is possible to prepare the individual tables much more efficiently with the considerably condensed summary cards than with the mostly rather large number of individual cards.



Punching room of the Federal Statistical Office

However, due to the increasing use of electronic data processing machines, the conventional *punch-card procedure* is now applied only for jobs of more reduced size where it would not be profitable to prepare programmes for electronic data processing. Moreover, it is often expedient to employ the relatively fast and economical punch-card sorters to a certain extent for a preliminary sorting of the punch-card material in view of the subsequent use of magnetic tape.

2. Electronic Data Processing

The *electronic data processing machines*, part of which have already been employed for practical work at the statistical offices since 1961, have substantially changed the entire system of processing. With the conventional procedure, the whole — and often very complex — sequence of work was broken up into individual steps. Each step was handled on special machines, such as collators, reproducers, calculating punches, etc. The modern electronic equipment enables the various steps to be included in largely comprehensive runs. In contrast to the former situation where the processing work was broken up into individual operations performed by special devices, a "data processing system" is now available which can be employed either for complex operations or for differentiated stages of work.

Installations and Tasks Performed at the Federal Statistical Office

At present, three small electronic devices and a large-scale computer are being operated at the Federal Statistical Office. One of the three *small computers* is equipped only for card work. Among other purposes, it is employed for index computations. The two other machines have tape units and serve as "satellite machines" of the large-scale computer (off-line operation). They perform the card-to-tape operations and print the results supplied for this purpose on tape by the large-scale computer.

In mid-July 1962, a *large-scale computer* was installed at the Federal Statistical Office. It has replaced a considerable

part of the large punch-card machines used so far¹⁾. The electronic data processing machine has a large core memory (100,000 numerical or 50,000 alphanumeric digits); its working speed is considerable. As an example may be mentioned that about one second is required for approximately 14,000 additions of ten-digit figures. The computer is equipped with 11 tape units which can be used alternatively as an input or output device. They read and write at a speed of 64,130 characters per second. The machine executes simultaneous operations, i. e. it is possible to read and/or write, while at the same time computations are made. Data are fed into the computer only by means of magnetic tape. The same applies to the output of the results. Therefore, it is necessary to employ in addition to the large-scale computer also two small devices for the card-to-tape operations, the printing of the results or the occasional punching of cards. This means that all operations performed on the large-scale computer necessitate the cooperation with these two small devices which are electronic computers, too. Each of these small computers has a high-speed card reader (48,000 cards per hour) and a high-speed printer with a performance of 36,000 lines per hour (printing width 132 characters per line). Moreover, 15,000 cards can be punched per hour. The storage capacity amounts to 4,000 characters. The computers are equipped with one or two magnetic tape units.

Typical for the large-scale computer is not only its high speed exceeding many times that of the punch-card machines, but also the almost complete reliability of its performance due to a system of internal automatic controls. Errors caused by technical defects are at once indicated by the machine.

The installation works automatically and according to the programme fed into it. Accuracy and reliability of the computation work is of particular importance as this is a me-

¹⁾ See also K. Szameitat and H.-J. Zindler, "Zum Beginn des Einsatzes einer Grobrechenanlage im Statistischen Bundesamt", published in "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 1962, No. 7, p. 377 ff. and, in the English language, in No. 15 of Studies on Statistics.



Electronic large-scale computer at the Federal Statistical Office



Small electronic computer at the Federal Statistical Office

chanical process executed for a large sphere of work in one comprehensive run and without any manual interference. Thus it is possible to prevent human errors which otherwise would be unavoidable.

Owing to the large storage capacity, the high calculating speed, the great number of input and output facilities and the sequence control, a remarkable flexibility is attained in the use of the installation. Therefore, it is possible and normally advisable to combine the operations which hitherto had to be performed successively on different punch-card machines.

Naturally, the most voluminous and complicated processing work is shifted to the large-scale computer. Thus, the installation is used for compiling the foreign trade statistics, which are the largest among the various tasks of the Office, as well as transport statistics (aviation, inland waterways transport, sea-borne shipping, railways, road transport of goods), the Microcensus, the federal concentration of results for the Population and Occupation Census, 1961, including household and family statistics, family budget surveys, the sample survey on income and expenditure, scientific investigations and the like. The tables can now be obtained much more quickly than by means of conventional punch-card machines. At the same time, additional tables are supplied in a more detailed breakdown or providing further information. Moreover, the capacity of the machines enables jobs to be tackled which as yet were impossible with conventional procedures. For instance, it was possible to make use of improved methods for expansion, computations of dispersion in sampling as well as the seasonal adjustment of time-series and complicated population projections under differing assumptions. The credibility checks which can be performed on the large-scale computer are very comprehensive and lead to a substantial improvement of the statistical results. The work is further simplified by means of automatic corrections. The production of printed charts to supplement the tables is another interesting and new field of application.

The following table shows the machine hours performed by the conventional and the electronic data processing machines at the Federal Statistical Office.

Machine	Machine hours performed			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Large-scale computer ...	2,422	3,431	3,715	3,290
Small electronic computers	8,802	9,274	9,621	9,676
Tabulating machines (incl. statistical machine) ...	12,609	8,974	10,060	7,815
Sorters and ancillary machines	49,710	30,652	39,050	36,103

Due to the increasing number of machine hours required, a second work shift had to be introduced for the large-scale computer as of September 1964.

During the last few years, the compilation of *machine tables of printing standard* has particularly been advanced. These technical improvements have a considerable effect on the costs of the relevant statistics, as no time-consuming writing, reading and correction work is required. By the use of capital and small letters it will in future be possible to further improve the type-face.

The *Branch Office Berlin* of the Federal Statistical Office has a special section for *machine tabulation*. Specific current work is performed there, such as the Berlin and interzonal trade statistics, the statistics on fisheries, etc. Moreover, voluminous non-recurrent tasks of a special nature which may be performed centrally are shifted to Berlin where they are handled by temporary staff and on machines rented for short periods. For instance the punching work for the Housing Sample Survey, 1965, the Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962/63, the Sample Survey on Short-Distance Road Haulage, 1965, etc., was performed

there. For the next few years it is also intended to have various special tasks again performed at the Branch Office Berlin. There the conditions on the labour market still permit to engage younger personnel on a short-term basis, particularly for punching and verifying. Thus it has in recent times also been possible to assist the Land statistical offices if there were bottlenecks in their work. For some Land statistical offices, for instance, part of the punching and verifying work for the 1960/62 censuses was performed at the Branch Office Berlin.

The Change-Over at the Land Statistical Offices

The Land statistical offices also changed over to electronic computers for the performance of their work. From the end of 1961 to autumn 1962, such installations (mostly small computers with input/output devices for cards and 4,000 storage positions) were installed at all Land statistical offices. They have first been used for processing the 1960/62 censuses and the voluminous programmes of the tax statistics (as of 1962). Moreover, some of the Land statistical offices began already very soon to shift tabulating work of the current work programme to the electronic computers, as the tabulating machines did no longer meet the constantly growing requirements. In particular for tax statistics it has been possible to develop a checking system which improved the quality of the results. Though credibility checks had already been developed for the electronic statistical machines used so far and tabulating machines were employed for checking computations, these solutions were not quite satisfactory as the small storage capacity of the machines permitted such checks only to a limited extent and, above all, because the machine times involved were considerable. Following the completion of the special tasks in the second half of 1963, further current work has successively been shifted from the conventional tabulating machines to the electronic computers.

Uniform Programming

The uniformity of the machine equipment, which has been furthered particularly, permits the joint programming of corresponding work at all Land statistical offices. Deviations from such programmes for individual Länder are possible because of changes made in the standard computer programmes. This procedure has already been applied for programming the tabulation work of the 1960/62 censuses. The entire programming work was prepared by the Working Party for Machine Tabulation together with the Land statistical offices and then adopted by the working groups of the various statistical offices. Upon the completion of this work, all programmes were checked centrally in order to ensure their uniformity. The computer programmes for special tasks which had jointly been prepared, and in part also those for current statistics, were then elaborated in the same way. This requires much preparatory work as the programmes for a statistics are mostly distributed among several Land statistical offices and because it is not possible to achieve uniformity of the computer programmes if no guide lines have been laid down in advance. It is also necessary to carefully analyse the tables which have to be compiled in order to rationalize the processing procedure. For technical reasons it is sometimes expedient to make formal changes in order to save machine time. This may also lead to an extension of the tables, for instance by adding relative and index numbers.

3. Switch-Over to More Efficient Installations

From a technical point of view, the electronic installations used so far have meanwhile become obsolete and no longer meet the higher standards as to storage and computation capacity as well as input and output speed. Preparations are therefore being made for the use of better equipped electronic computers with magnetic tape units. The larger capacity of these machines allows a better integration of the sequence of operations which so far had in part been broken up into various individual phases. The use of magnetic tape units involves a substantial reduction of input time and also facilitates a better concentration of the various operations. It is also possible to effect by machine at a much larger scale than before coding, credibility and computation checks. It is intended to proceed along these lines by introducing automatic corrections of the material which will relieve the various departments of correction work, reduce processing time and thus also save costs.

The uniformity in the equipment of the electronic installations existing so far will be maintained also with the new installations by a minimum storage capacity of 32,000 core memory digits. An even larger storage capacity is envisaged by one or two offices especially for other than statistical purposes. Differing decisions have also been taken with regard to input devices for punch cards and as far as number and types of the magnetic tape units are concerned. This will, however, hardly affect the exchange of experience, which so far has been very extensive. There also arise some problems with regard to joint programming. On the other hand, the exchange of material will be facilitated substantially, as it will then be possible to supply magnetic tapes with summary data etc. instead of the normally rather large quantities of punch-card material.

The change-over to the new electronic machines is to be completed by January 1968. The differences in the time schedule are due to the necessity of transferring at an earlier date specific work which in part is not connected with statistics. In view of the cooperation with the Land statistical offices, the Federal Statistical Office has also, in exchange for the punch-card equipment which is now being used, set up such an installation in February 1967.

4. New Forms of Data Acquisition

When processing statistical material, much time and personnel is required for the coding of data and the preparation of punch cards. These phases of work cause a bottleneck which is one of the reasons for the long period which often elapses between a survey and the publication of its results. For this reason, efforts are constantly being made to find out whether new technological developments could provide the means of saving both labour and time. Recent developments seem to be quite promising¹⁾:

- a) An apparently minor but nevertheless very remarkable development are devices permitting the *direct transfer* of data from the original documents to *magnetic tape* (without the preparation of punch cards or paper tape). These devices are at present being tested.
- b) While the above machinery simplifies work in connection with the transfer of data to an adequate medium for use with the computers, thus substituting a more flexible and material-saving procedure for the former phase of punching work, a much higher rationalization effect can be expected from the use of *optical readers*. For this end, investigations have been made for some time which already yielded the first practical results. In this field it has to be distinguished between
 - mark-sensing devices,
 - reading devices for characters written by machine,
 - reading devices for handwritten characters.

Mark-sensing devices can for instance read on an optical basis the strokes made with a pencil on a document and convert them into characters on the appropriate media. This technique of entries on statistical documents was tested several times and is now partly being used for the Microcensus and vital statistics. Such a device which transfers the markings from punch cards has been used at the Federal Statistical Office since the end of 1965. Tests are now in progress which are to determine whether this technique can also be used for other statistics. Special pilot surveys are conducted in order to find out whether this method can also be made use of for the next population census. In these cases where the respondent or the interviewer will make the entries, a considerable part of the coding work and all punching can be dispensed with. These are operations which formerly required a staff of several thousand people.

Position marking is little suited for centralized mass-type work. Therefore, it can hardly be used where large quantities of data have to be coded centrally. However, with the use of reading devices for characters written by machine and of the corresponding writing devices, it is at least possible to save the punching work. Very satisfactory results could already be

¹⁾ See also R. Deininger, "Neue Formen der Datenerfassung — Anwendungsmöglichkeiten in der amtlichen Statistik" in "Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv", Vol. 49, 1965, No. 2, pp. 164 to 189.

achieved by tests made also in this field. Investigations concerning reading devices for handwritten characters, on the other hand, are still at their initial stage.

- c) Particular attention is also paid to the field of *teleprocessing* or the remote input of data. In the near future, this technique should also offer possibilities for a more economical organization of work, thus permitting a reduction of both the personnel and the time required for the processing of the statistical data. Some first

experience with the remote transfer of data could be acquired when the results of the 1965 elections to the "Bundestag" were successfully processed.

The investigations in these fields will be continued. The final aim is an integrated sequence of the various processing operations including all phases of work — from data acquisition to the publication of the results — and constituting a complete system which guarantees the speedy, reliable and inexpensive supply of statistical information.

IX. Publications

In order to make the most important results of its activities known to the general public, the Federal Statistical Office issues annually more than 300 periodical or other publications with a total circulation of about 750,000 copies.

A. Purpose, Volume and Content of the Publications

Pursuant to Art. 2, No. 1, of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953, the Federal Statistical Office is bound to present the results of federal statistics "for general purposes". This provision, which is not explained in detail in the motivation of the Law, has been interpreted in practice as denoting that publications are neither prepared for the special purposes of certain agencies (authorities, associations, firms or individual organizations) nor in view of specific problems or scheduled measures, but rather in order to serve as a basis for as large a number as possible of individual users who may convert the results to meet their specific needs and interests.

The mere question of the expenses involved imposes certain restrictions as to the volume of data to be published. In general, only the most important results can be published. This necessitates a condensation of the material, so that some particulars of interest cannot be included. The practical value of a publication needs, however, not be reduced by a restriction to the essentials if the material is suitably selected. Users who are interested in more detailed figures have the possibility of obtaining them from the Federal Statistical Office, if this does not run counter to the secrecy provisions of the "Statistical Law" with regard to individual data.

Another restriction in the volume of the publications results from an agreement with the Land statistical offices on the degree of the regional breakdown to be used for the publications. The guide lines laid down in regard to the practical work provide that the Federal Statistical Office publishes the results of federal statistics in the greatest possible material and systematic detail, but only in a limited regional differentiation. The Land statistical offices, on the other hand, record the figures in a far-reaching regional breakdown. Generally, the Federal Statistical Office therefore presents the results only in an analysis by *Laender*, in certain cases however also by "Regierungsbezirke" and other corresponding regional units. An exception are the large censuses and structural surveys in which selected data for "Kreise" or similar units at the same level are also recorded by the Federal Statistical Office. The publication of figures at the community level is restricted to the index of communities and to local maps.

In order to eliminate any formal and technical differences still existing with regard to the presentation which render the access to comparable figures difficult for the consumers, and also with a view to utilizing the technical progress made with regard to the electronic data-processing machines as far as the publication of the results is concerned, the Land statistical offices agreed on guide lines for a publication programme which assures both uniformity and comparability. A joint minimum publication programme for the tables is to be prepared for each individual statistics presenting the frames of the tables (title, uniform arrangement of captions and stubs) and to be coordinated as to the systematic and regional breakdown with the corresponding programmes of the Federal Statistical Office.

Many publications of the Federal Statistical Office merely consist of *tables* preceded only by a concise explanation of the methods employed for the collection and presentation of

the relevant data. Apart from statistical yearbooks and handbooks, these are in particular publications containing short-term results of current statistics and preliminary or quick reports preceding detailed publications to be issued at a later date. One of the reasons why textual commentaries have been dispensed with is, *inter alia*, that the Federal Statistical Office intends to place all completed statistics as quickly as possible at the disposal of the users. Descriptions are given regularly in the monthly publication "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics). Most annual, census and special publications also contain a textual part. In order to save expenses, textual presentations for annual publications are, however, in general given only every two to three years. Methodological, technical and organizational questions which do not relate to only one particular statistics, but have general significance are dealt with both in "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics) and in special publications (e.g. the volume on sampling procedures).

For the *textual presentation* of its results, the Federal Statistical Office confines itself to a description of the most important data by means of comparative material as well as of proportional figures (percentages and relation figures, relatives, index numbers) adding the methodological explanations needed to understand the statistical findings. To a certain extent this is supplemented by a *material analysis* of the causes reflected by structural and trend figures. In general, however, the Federal Statistical Office does not regard it as its duty to proceed as far as to make comprehensive economic analyses or to prepare reports on the economic situation, as such analyses cannot be based alone on quantitative statistical material. This task is rather attended to by the competent ministries, the Federal Bank, by institutes, associations and other agencies.

In principle, there are two possibilities for *delimitating* the individual publications with regard to their content.

There may be presented either
results from *individual statistics*
or figures on specific *topics* from *various statistics*.

It may be presumed that the users will be interested in both types of publications. As a compilation of the material according to both criteria would, however, amount to doubling the publication programme, it is necessary to choose one principle to be applied to the mass of publications.

For practical reasons, preference has to be given to the classification by *statistics* as the results of a statistics available at a certain date are to be published as quickly as possible. Moreover, some difficulties will arise for a compilation of data from different statistics because of material differences (delimitation of concepts, methods of data collection, groupings) and those in point of time (periods under review, key-dates), inherent in the nature and purpose of the individual statistics. Even the successful efforts made by the Federal Statistical Office towards a material coordination of the aggregate of statistical resources cannot completely overcome all these difficulties.

As the individual statistics have a differing delimitation, the publications of the Federal Statistical Office also contain in part results on certain facts from *individual sectors* (e.g. persons engaged in industry, agricultural labour, turnover in retail or wholesale trade) and in part also material on certain facts for *different or all sectors* to be taken into consideration (e.g. prices or wages in the various sectors of economic activity, turnover in all branches covered by turnover tax statistics, cost structure in all sectors).

Both in the summary publications, e.g. "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook), "Statistisches Taschenbuch" (Handbook of Statistics) or "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics) and in the specialized publications, the results of the individual statistics are compiled according to large sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fisheries — industry and handicrafts — foreign trade — transport and communications). In some cases related subjects are included in one chapter to facilitate the cross-reference (e.g. construction, building activity, dwellings). In addition to the publications classified according to statistics, the Federal Statistical Office also issues some special publications containing the results for particular groups of persons (e.g. women, juveniles, expellees) from *different statistics*. This sort of special publications will, however, have to be restricted to relatively few cases, as narrow limits are set both by the working capacity and the funds available.

To facilitate the search for figures on specific *facts* in different statistics, "reference pages" have been included into "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook) which, at the end of each chapter, refer to results for the same or similar topics in other chapters. Moreover, the volume entitled "Statistische Erfassung der Produktionsgrundlagen, -vorgänge und -ergebnisse in den Bereichen der Wirtschaft" (Statistical Ascertainment of Bases, Processes and Results of Production in the Various Sectors of Economy) informs by means of a detailed catalogue about the statistical data available on certain topics for the various sectors of economy. Information relating to all major *statistics* provides the present volume as well as the original German version entitled "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" which, appearing at several years' intervals, is classified according to the same large subject fields as the Statistical Yearbook. It is supplemented by the "Quellennachweis regionalstatistischer Ergebnisse" (Bibliography of Sources for Results of Regional Statistics) prepared in cooperation with the Land statistical offices and intended to facilitate access to the material of regional statistics available from a great variety of sources. This bibliography of sources lists the type and periodicity of the regional data published by the Federation and the Laender and indicates where they may be found.

B. System of Publications

The publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office may be analysed into three large groups:

- Summary publications,
- Specialized publications (subject-matter series),
- Classifications.

Summary publications contain results from several or all fields of work in which the Federal Statistical Office engages. Since they differ considerably as regards their volume and format, the various publications are not issued under a collective title and with a uniform get-up. The summary publications comprise above all the following standard publications furnishing information of a general nature:

- Statistisches Jahrbuch (Statistical Yearbook),
- Handbook of Statistics,
- Wirtschaft und Statistik (Economics and Statistics),
- Statistischer Wochendienst (Information on Statistics, Weekly).

Furthermore, this group consists of publications on organizational, methodological and technical questions, studies on economic structure and economic observation as well as reports on general foreign statistics.

Specialized publications containing results from the individual fields of statistics are issued in the uniform format of DIN A 4¹⁾ within the scope of "subject-matter series" which differ from each other by certain distinctive letters, the titles and the colour of the margin on the cardboard cover as follows:

Distinctive letter	Title of series	Colour of margin
A	Population and Culture	violet
B	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	light-green
C	Enterprises and Local Units	medium-brown
D	Industry and Handicrafts	dark-blue
E	Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings	light-brown
F	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism	pink
G	Foreign Trade	dark-green
H	Transport and Communications ...	grey
I	Money and Credit	yellow
K	Social Security Schemes	orange
L	Finance and Taxes	blue
M	Prices, Wages, Family Budget Surveys	dark-red

Each subject-matter series is subdivided into a certain number of *publication series* containing results released currently or at irregular intervals. Results of large-scale censuses taken but once or at longer intervals are issued as *one-time publications* within the scope of a subject-matter series. All publications issued in the respective subject-matter series have, according to a uniform system, a reference or an order number (key number) which facilitate incorporation into libraries, ordering from the publishers and also quoting.

The *classifications* are issued in a special group of publications and constitute subsidiary material needed for the compilation of specific statistics. According to the type of the facts classified, a distinction is made between classifications of enterprises and establishments, commodities, persons, as well as regional and other classifications (see also the Section "Classifications" on page 17 ff).

A general outline of the publications issued in the various report series is given in the schedule on page 65 ff. of the Appendix.

In addition to these publications, the Federal Statistical Office issues every year about 400 press releases publicizing the most important results from all fields of statistics.

¹⁾ DIN = German Industrial Standards.

Survey of Statistics

Explanatory Note

The following survey gives in a condensed form an outline of the federal and the coordinated Laender statistics compiled at the Federal Statistical Office and by the supreme federal authorities (incl. their subordinate agencies), provided that their results are published completely or in part. Statistics which are being prepared have been included wherever possible.

The survey comprises for the individual statistics brief indications concerning their periodicity, the major topics and characteristics published and in part — in particular for sample statistics — also on the respondents. For the statistics compiled by federal ministries, the competent supreme federal authorities or subordinate agencies have been indicated.

Additional information on the statistics covered is contained in the schedules of classifications (p. 58/59), sample surveys (p. 60/61), indices and index numbers (p. 62 ff.) as well as publications (p. 65 ff.) included in the Appendix.

As has already been indicated in the Preface, the reader interested in further details will find such information in the unabridged German edition of this volume with its detailed "Catalogue of Statistics". It contains for each individual statistics information on legal foundations, periodicity, respondents, course of reporting, topics recorded and publications as well as additional notes on particular features of the collection procedure, the use of sampling procedures and the breakdown of the results.

I. Population, Employment, Culture

1. Population and Occupation Census

At about 10 years' intervals, latest census on 6 June 1961, "stock-taking" of the population (population census) within the scope of a world census; in Germany traditionally connected with an occupational census. Imparts a rather complete picture of the population and its demographic and social structure as well as of its economic activity and provides at the same time the frame for the current statistical observation of the population and in particular the basis for the so-called updating of the total number of the population (see under 3). Processing of the entire material in a detailed material and regional analysis. Connection of the 1961 Census with an enumeration of non-agricultural local units and enterprises (p. 36) as well as a census of buildings (p. 37).

Population census with a standard programme covering the resident population by sex, age, religious denomination, etc. as well as information on private and institutional households. Further, according to circumstances (needs of science, special requests of legislative bodies, recommendations of international organizations, etc.), recording of additional information — in the 1961 census, *inter alia* on pupils, students, expellees, Germans from the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany and aliens.

Within the scope of the population census, compilation of "household and family statistics" by special representative processing of household questionnaires. Collection of data on the composition of households and families (type of household, household members, number of children as well as numerous characteristics of employment statistics, etc.; in addition, special recording of the completed education of the spouses at institutions of higher education or advanced full-time vocational schools).

Occupational census also recording the participation in economic life and the principal means of subsistence of the population; active population by various characteristics, such as sex, age, marital status, groups of economy, occupational classes, social status, employment status, etc.; further separate records of the institutional population, the out-going and in-coming commuters, graduates of institutions of higher education and of advanced full-time vocational schools, pupils and students, expellees and Germans from the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany as well as of aliens.

Next census scheduled for 1970. For the first time in a population census, part of the data to be collected on a representative basis in inquiries covering about 10% of the population. Further rationalization by employing optical reading devices and new electronic data processing systems with magnetic tape units, larger storage capacity and higher operating speed.

2. Microcensus

Sample survey on **population and economic activity** performed by means of interviewers. Annual 1% inquiry (April) covering about 200,000 households in selected enumeration districts; furthermore, three times a year, inquiries with a sampling fraction of 0.1%.

In a basic programme coverage of characteristics of the person (sex, age, marital status, legal status of expellee, etc.), of the household and family as well as of information on social security and employment of the population (economically active persons by various characteristics, such as sex, employment status, hours worked, occupational groups, selected occupations, etc.; dependently employed persons; active population; economically active women and mothers; in addition, recording of changes in the participation in economic life and in the employment status).

Moreover, collection of topical information by a variable supplementary programme. 1962: care for children of economically active mothers; 1964: areas of origin of expellees and vocational training of the population; 1965: amount of work performed by dependently employed persons on Sundays and in night shifts; 1966: religious denomination of the population and employment of the 40 to 65-year-old women during the period from their 15th to their 65th year of life. Recording of further facts in the fields of public health (see p. 34), tourism (p. 38), transport and communications (p. 38/39) and income (p. 43).

3. Statistics of the Population and Population Movement

Determination of the total number of the **population** by population censuses (see under 1.) at about 10 years' intervals. **Updating** of the figures on a monthly to annual basis (down to the communities according to sex, for Laender also according to age) by means of vital statistics and migration statistics (see below). Moreover: **Projections** of the population (latest projection up to the year 2000 by sex, age and marital status) as well as determination of the **area** (changes of area, names and borders).

In **vital statistics** current recording of marriages contracted, births and deaths from reports made by the registrars' offices. Processing according to various characteristics, e.g. marriages contracted by age, former marital status, religious denomination; births by sex, sequence of births as well as by age and religious denomination of parents; deaths by sex, age, marital status. Further, computing of nuptiality, fertility and life tables.

Current recording of persons arriving and departing, by means of official registration (**migration statistics**). Processing of migrations within the Federal Republic (internal migration) as well as migrations across the borders of the Federal Republic (external migration) in a regional analysis according to various characteristics, such as areas of origin and of intended permanent residence, sex, age, marital status, nationality.

Specific annual recording of dissolutions of marriages etc. in statistics on **decrees absolute in matrimonial cases** as well as separate coverage of the officially registered war deaths and the legal declarations of death in statistics on **war deaths**. Information on **expellees, refugees and Germans from the Soviet-occupied zone** of Germany in a number of statistics (see the register of the original German edition of this volume). Every year also separate **nationality** statistics dealing with the acquisition and loss of the German nationality.

4. Employment Statistics

Comprehensive picture of the economic activity of the population provided by the **occupational census** (see under 1.) conducted at about 10 years' intervals.

At short intervals recording of major changes in data of employment statistics by the **microcensus** (see under 2.) which provides a deep insight into the labour force situation and the structure of the economically active population.

By means of the results of the occupational census, the microcensus and the educational statistics (see p. 34) computations and projections in the field of employment on a demographic basis, particularly in statistics on **occupational trainees**.

At monthly to annual intervals also various **labour market** statistics are compiled by the Federal Institu-

tion for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance on placement, vocational guidance, foreign labour, frontier labour, short-time work and homeworkers as well as statistics on **strikes** and **lockouts**.

5. Statistics of Public Health

Statistics on **notifiable diseases** compiled from the reports of public health offices on new cases of, and deaths from, notifiable diseases (incl. suspected cases) according to the Federal Law on Epidemics (weekly to annually). Quarterly and annual reporting of new cases and total number of persons suffering from active **tuberculosis** (statistics on tuberculosis).

Causes of death statistics recording on a quarterly and annual basis the deaths by causes, sex and age groups, as well as infant and maternal mortality, from the medical certificates of causes of death or the death certificates respectively.

Annual statistics on **public health occupations** (medical and ancillary personnel) and annual **hospital** statistics with data on types of hospitals, beds, personnel, patients hospitalized and dismissed, etc.

Special annual statistics of the Federal Health Office on the causes of **anthrax** of man as well as on **smallpox vaccinations**.

Recording of a number of other topics in the scope of the supplementary programmes of the **microcensus** (see also p. 33), viz., 1964 on first-aid training; 1965 on accidents involving children and juveniles under 15 years; 1966 on type, cause and extent of physical and mental disablement incl. disablement before retirement age as well as school and vocational education or re-training of the disabled and on diseases and accidents of the population.

6. Educational Statistics

Annual survey of schools providing **general education** (primary, special, intermediate and grammar schools, "new system schools"), evening intermediate schools, evening grammar schools, other institutions granting the university maturity (full-time courses) and of schools providing **vocational education** (part-time vocational schools, vocational extension schools, full-time vocational schools and advanced full-time vocational schools) on number and types of schools, bodies responsible, classes, pupils and teachers by various characteristics. For the individual categories of schools coverage of additional topics. Further, at three years' intervals, individual inquiries involving the teachers at all schools.

Annual survey of **engineering** schools and schools for **technicians** (incl. courses for technicians) on schools, students or attendants, and teaching staff according to various characteristics.

Annual survey of **teacher training** colleges and institutions and annual statistics of **seminars** training teachers

for grammar schools, intermediate schools and schools providing vocational education on number and types of institutions, students or attendants of seminars, and on the teaching staff.

Surveys held in the summer and winter terms at institutions of higher education within the scope of the **major university statistics** (students answer questions about various characteristics concerning the person, the basic subject of studies, semesters in the field of studies chosen and university semesters, financing of studies, etc.), as well as of the **minor university statistics** (institutions of higher education report the attendance by some characteristics of the students). At several years' intervals (latest survey in 1966) statistics on **teaching staff** and **scientific personnel** at academic institutions of higher education. In addition: semi-annual statistics on habilitations and annual statistics on **examinations** at institutions of higher education.

Late in 1965, an inquiry on **athletics** and **sports establishments** (club members, sports fields, gymnasiums, open-air swimming pools, etc.) was held in all communities.

7. Legal Statistics

Reporting on organization, personnel and cases pending at courts, viz., by annual **judicial statistics** (courts and public prosecutors' offices) as well as at differing intervals by statistics on **administrative, labour and social jurisdiction**.

Crime statistics of the police compiled by the Federal Criminal Police Office with monthly reports of local (criminal) police authorities on offences known and cleared up as well as on offenders located. Annual **prosecution** statistics involving the current ascertainment of persons brought to trial and sentenced by the courts. Analysis according to various characteristics and topics, such as sex, offences committed, findings (verdicts), sentence passed, etc., recording separately juveniles and adolescents. Annual statistics on the **execution** of sentences, inquiries involving the prison administrations and relating to prisoners and persons in preventive detention as well as to changes in the number of prisoners. In addition: annual statistics on **aid for convicted persons** on probation and statistics on **extraditions**.

(In part prepared by the Federal Ministries of the Interior, of Justice as well as of Labour and Social Order.)

8. Statistics on Elections to the "Bundestag"

Conducted every four years, latest survey covering the 1965 "Bundestag" elections. Determination of persons entitled to vote, voters, poll, votes cast and distribution of votes, candidates and elected persons by various characteristics. Representative election statistics on 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.

II. Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

1. Census of Agriculture

At about 10 years' intervals, latest census in the years 1960 to 1962 as a main survey with four follow-up surveys. Provides a general view of the structure of holdings and the bases of production in agriculture and forestry.

Main survey in 1960 at agricultural and forestry holdings with total areas of 0.5 and more hectares. Recording main types and size of holdings, land tenure as well as data on land utilization (main types of cultures, kinds of crops on the arable land, etc.), personnel, subsidiary establishments, commercial establishments, residential and farm buildings, livestock farming and use of machinery. Presentations by land utilization systems as

well as degree of mechanization, labour force and other data of farm management.

For cultivated **small plots** under 0.5 hectares recording of some data (e. g. utilization of areas) within the scope of the 1961 Population Census (see p. 33).

Four **follow-up surveys** in the years 1961/62, viz.:

Census of **Horticulture**, 1961, at horticultural holdings producing for the market. Provides figures on structure and cultivation conditions of holdings growing fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products for sale. Census of **Forestry**, 1961/62, covering forestry holdings and wood areas of 0.5 hectares and above. Investigations on holdings (size, type of culture, land tenure), trees (types, age classes, etc.) and labour force.

Census of **Inland Fisheries**, 1962, at establishments of river and lake fisheries, pond-pisciculture and fish-farming. Data on labour force, fishing area and size of ponds, catches or production, fishing craft, etc.
Labour Survey, 1960/61, see below under No. 4.

2. Surveys of Viticultural Holdings

Survey of **Viticultural Holdings**, 1958, involving all holdings with a vine-growing area of 20 and more ares (commercial viticultural holdings also with less than 20 ares, wine growers' cooperatives) and recording the situation of the holdings and their equipment. Data on holdings, areas, yield of must and its use, labour force, technical equipment.

Viticultural Cadastre, 1964, followed (in 1965/66) by the statistical processing of data on holdings, areas, land tenure and location of vine-growing areas, vineyards, varieties of vines, etc. Presumably from 1967 onwards annual supplementation of the cadastre by sample surveys, further investigations planned at 10 years' intervals.

3. Survey (EEC) of the Structure of Agriculture

Survey conducted in the EEC member countries in order to investigate the structural situation of agricultural holdings in the entire Community.

Representative basic survey in winter 1966/67 recording data on land tenure, land utilization, livestock farming, labour force, use of machinery, membership in cooperatives, contractual relations with regard to production, sales, etc. During the period 1967 to 1969 representative follow-up surveys investigating various specific questions.

4. Labour Survey

Labour Survey, 1960/61, follow-up survey to the Census of Agriculture, 1960, involving selected agricultural and forestry holdings and covering data on family and hired labour (sex, age, work performance, position in the holding).

Continued as statistics on **labour in agriculture and forestry** (incl. horticulture); as of 1964/65 every second, as of 1970/71 every third agricultural year; in forestry always the year before. For selected holdings data on the holders and the members of their families as well as the work performed inside and outside the holding, on hired labour, by work performed, position in the holding and other characteristics.

5. Land Utilization Surveys

Annual **preliminary survey** of land utilization survey (new recording every 6 years, otherwise — in large cities only every 3rd year — reports on changes) to determine the acreage by main types of utilization (agricultural area, wood area, etc.), the agricultural area by types of culture (arable land, permanent grassland, etc.).

Annual **main survey** of land utilization; every 3 years — in large cities every 6 years — as a full inquiry, otherwise as a sample survey. Utilization of arable land by kind of crop (grain, root crops, etc.).

Annual **main survey** of land utilization; every 3 years **survey** to land utilization survey to determine the cultivated acreage of summer and winter intercropping as well as of fodder crops for seed production.

Every 3 years also special sample **checking** of the preliminary and the main survey.

Annual preliminary and main sample survey of **vegetables** covering the intended and actual commercial cultivation of vegetables and strawberries (the latter every 3 years as a full inquiry in connection with a survey of the cultivation of ornamental plants). Annual survey of **tree nurseries** and, at larger intervals, (latest survey in 1965) enumerations of **fruit trees** to determine the total number of fruit trees by types of fruit, fruit-bearing capacity, location, etc.

6. Crop Reports

From March to November monthly reports on the **growth** and **yields** of agricultural field crops (rye, wheat, potatoes, etc.) of vegetables and strawberries, fruit, vines or must by means of estimations made by honorary enumerators. To secure the yield estimates, also annual representative **yield inquiries** for some selected kinds of field crops, vegetables and fruit.

For certain kinds of grain and potatoes (stages of ripeness) **special yield inquiries** by means of sample cuts and complete threshings or by sample liftings and repeated uprootings on selected fields. Results are also used for checking and possibly correcting the yield estimates for the other kinds of grain and potatoes.

7. Statistics on Food Production

Monthly surveys by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry on **grain** (stocks held at second hand, sales, processing; making up of grain and flour balances), on **sugar** (processing of sugar-beets; production, sales and stocks of sugar), as well as on **fats** (stocks, processing, production and sales of oils and fats). Annual statistics on **production** and **stocks** of wine.

8. Statistics on Livestock Farming, Fisheries and Timber Trade

General **livestock censuses** (annually in December, in larger cities only every second year) recording livestock keepers and the total number of livestock by major types of animals. Every second year additional determination of the ratio of total number of livestock to agricultural area. Three times a year (except in larger cities) representative **intercensal livestock surveys** recording both the pig keepers and the total number of pigs, once a year also the keepers and the total number of cattle and sheep. Every second year sample checking of the results of the general livestock census and of the intercensal survey held in June. **Poultry** statistics with monthly and annual surveys of hatcheries and poultry slaughteries.

Slaughtering statistics involving the current recording of inspected commercial slaughterings as well as of slaughtering weights and the qualification of meat for consumption.

Monthly statistics on **milk production and utilization** with data on the production of cow's milk, its utilization by the keeper of the cow as well as on the yield of milk per cow.

Short-term reports of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry on **cattle** and **meat** (supplies of live animals and meat, prices for live animals, deliveries of meat, etc.), on **dairies** (deliveries, processing, production and sales of milk, producers' prices, etc.), on notifiable **epizootic diseases** as well as on **cutting** and **sales** of wood (raw wood) at producing establishments.

Monthly statistics on **fisheries** covering sea and inshore fisheries (catches by types of fish and various other characteristics, fishing craft, etc.) as well as Lake of Constance fisheries (catches).

9. Special Statistics

Annual surveys of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry based on the **bookkeeping results** of agricultural, viticultural and horticultural holdings (receipts, expenditure, profit and loss position, income situation, indebtedness), on **rural settlement** (procurement and distribution of land, integration of expellees and refugees, etc.), on the **re-distribution** of land (cases pending, areas, etc.) as well as on agricultural **training** and **advisory service**. **Farm management** and **marketing** reports with monthly to annual data on producers' prices of major agricultural products, stocks of grain and potatoes, autumn sowings, cultivation of summer crops, consumption of feeding stuffs, etc. Annual reports on areas for **seed production**.

III. Enterprises and Local Units (excluding Agriculture)

1. Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units

Performed as a "skeleton survey" at several years' intervals, latest census on 6 June 1961, in connection with the Population and Occupation Census, 1961. Imparts a general picture of the local units in all sectors of economy (incl. liberal professions, public authorities and institutions as well as private non-profit institutions, but excl. agriculture). In 1961 were recorded, *inter alia*, number and type of local units and enterprises, legal organization of enterprises, enterprises of expellees and refugees from the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany, persons engaged by sex and position in the establishment, part-timers, structural and regional interrelationships between the enterprises and their branches. Processing of data in a detailed material and regional analysis. Next census scheduled for 1970—again in connection with the Population and Occupation Census.

2. Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises

Sample surveys held every four years on a voluntary basis and consecutively in most sectors of economy (industry, handicrafts, transport, trade, hotel and restaurant industry, liberal professions). Covering, *inter alia*, data on taxable and industrial turnover, changes in stocks of self-produced goods, value of self-produced fixed assets and internal services, net value of produc-

tion (industry and handicrafts) and gross proceeds (trade), materials and goods received (trade, hotel and restaurant industry) as well as costs subdivided by types (consumption of material and value at cost of commercial goods sold, consumption of motor and other fuels, electricity and gas, wages, salaries, social expenditure, taxes, rents, depreciation, interest for borrowed funds, etc.).

3. Other Statistics on Enterprises of Various Sectors of Economy

Statistics on **incorporated enterprises** recording the total number and the nominal capital of incorporated enterprises as well as the relevant changes; **balance-sheet statistics** of joint-stock companies covering major balance-sheet items as well as items of the profit and loss accounts, balance structure, financing sources, dividends, etc. (annually); ownership in the capital of joint-stock companies (at irregular intervals).

Annual statistics on the financial situation of **public enterprises** based on the annual statements of accounts and largely following the publication scheme of joint-stock companies.

Trade inspection statistics compiled annually by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order, particularly on violations of the regulations concerning industrial safety.

IV. Industry and Handicrafts

1. Census of Production Industries

Coordinated surveys held at several years' intervals—for the first time in 1963 in conformity with international recommendations (UN) and requests (EEC)—covering enterprises and local units of production industries in the sectors of industry (excl. construction industry), producing handicrafts (excl. building trade), construction, public power, gas and water supply. Recording, *inter alia*, number of enterprises and local units, persons engaged by sex and position in the local unit, gross totals of wages and salaries, gross increase in fixed assets by types and sales proceeds from fixed assets, materials and goods received (or materials consumed) and relevant stocks, turnover, value of gross and net production (for industry; some deviations in the other sectors).

2. Statistics on Investments in Production Industries

Annual surveys, which are coordinated within the EEC, on investments of enterprises and local units of production industries, viz. in the sectors of industry (excl. building industry), producing handicrafts (excl. construction), building industry proper, public power, gas and water supply. Covering, *inter alia*, gross increase in fixed assets by types as well as sales proceeds from fixed assets, value of stocks of materials and goods at the beginning and the end of the reference year (for industry; some deviations in the other sectors).

3. Industry Reports

Monthly **industry report** of local units which in general have 10 and more persons engaged. Recording the number of local units, persons engaged, man-hours worked, total wages and salaries, turnover and consumption of electricity and gas. Once a year figures on local units, persons engaged and turnover for the industry as a whole (incl. small-sized local units, see below).

At intervals of one to two years further facts and characteristics, such as water supply of industry (every two years) are covered by a **supplementary survey**.

Annual surveys of industrial local units which are not covered monthly (industry report for **small-sized industrial units**) determining number of industrial local units, persons engaged and turnover.

Monthly statistics on **orders received** by industrial local units, which in general have 25 and more persons engaged, in about 70 selected branches of industry for computing an **index** of orders received in industry.

4. Production Statistics

Quarterly **production survey** covering industrial units which in general have 10 and more persons engaged. Recording the production (quantity and value) intended for sale of about 2,300 commodities.

Monthly **quick report** on production determining the production (only quantity) for about 500 selected commodities or groups of commodities. Provides, *inter alia*, the basis for computing the production indices.

Computation of **indices** of industrial net production, of industrial gross production of investment goods and consumer goods, as well as of output indices per person engaged, per hour worked by the persons engaged, per wage earner and per man-hour worked in industry.

Special statistics for individual **branches of industry** with—for the most part monthly—surveys held, in part by the Federal Office of Trade and Industry, in the sectors of iron and steel, non-ferrous and precious metals, mineral oil, textiles, leather, timber and fertilizers. Recording additional information on raw materials and production.

5. Survey of Enterprises in Industry

Annual survey covering the industrial enterprises (excl. building industry) which have 10 and more persons engaged; recording enterprises, persons engaged and turnover.

6. Handicraft Statistics

Census of handicrafts taken at several years' intervals, latest census in 1963, as a general survey and a supplementary sample survey covering the enterprises recorded in the Official Register of Handicrafts. Including, *inter alia*, information on enterprises, persons engaged by sex and position in the establishment, gross total of wages and salaries, gross increase in fixed assets, materials and goods received as well as the relevant stocks, turnover, value of gross and net production. (Information on producing handicrafts also for the Census of Production Industries.)

Reports on handicrafts with sample surveys covering enterprises of independent craftsmen in selected branches and recording persons engaged, turnover (quarterly), materials and goods received as well as stocks of goods (at several years' intervals, latest survey in 1965).

7. Statistics on Building Industry Proper

Because of the mutual interrelationships presented in Section V "Building Industry Proper, Building Activity, Dwellings" (see below).

8. Statistics on Electricity, Gas and Water

Monthly and annual surveys of public **electricity** and **gas utilities** (in part prepared by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs) as well as at irregular intervals (latest survey for 1963) of public **water supply** and **sewerage** (*inter alia*, supply of electricity and gas, raising, collection, purchasing and supply of water, sewerage conditions, purification of sewage water).

Annual surveys of **power generating plants** and of plants for generating and transforming combustible gases in industry.

V. Building Industry Proper, Building Activity, Dwellings

1. Building Reports

Monthly reports of establishments of building industry proper with 20 and more persons engaged designed to determine the number of establishments, persons engaged, total wages and salaries, turnover and hours worked.

Additional analysis of the same topics as well as of machinery and equipment in the light of the results of the annual full inquiry covering all establishments of building industry proper.

2. Survey of Enterprises in Building Industry Proper

Annual survey covering the enterprises, and combines of such enterprises, in building industry proper which have 20 and more persons engaged, recording information on persons engaged and turnover.

3. Statistics on Building Activity

Statistics of building activity recording on a current basis the **building permits** granted by the surveyors' offices and the **completions** of buildings. Monthly and extended annual coverage of buildings and dwellings, enclosed volume, living or useful space and the estimated construction costs proper. Additional recording of construction work not completed at end of year (work under construction). Current recording of **underground construction** work with an order value exceeding 25,000 DM. Quarterly data on **grants** made in **social residential construction** promoted by public authorities. Monthly reports on the financing of residential construction by **institutional investors** as well as on the **public housing scheme** (Federal Ministry for Housing and Town Planning).

4. Enumerations of Buildings and Dwellings

Statistical investigations on occupied buildings (**Census of Buildings**, 1961), conducted in connection with the Population and Occupation Census, 1961. Covering information on type, age of structure, equipment and kind of ownership for the occupied buildings as well as number and type of dwellings, occupancy by dwelling parties and persons.

Statistics on housing conditions, tenancy, housing requirements and demand (**Housing Statistics**, 1956/57) with a general and a (10%/-) sample survey in 1956 recording information on size and inhabitability of dwellings, dwelling parties, main sources of income of the household and rents paid. Recording also new population figures.

A new **housing census** with a restricted inquiry programme is scheduled for 1968.

5. 10%-Housing Surveys

Performed by means of interviewers in the years 1957 and 1960 as **supplementary sample surveys** for the Housing Statistics, 1956/57 (see under 4), and in 1965 as a **housing sample survey** covering households of selected dwellings/buildings and provisional dwellings. In 1965 were covered, *inter alia*:

buildings and dwellings by type, age of structure, kind of ownership, occupancy and equipment of dwellings; residential buildings by heating system, water supply and sewerage; promotion from public funds, alterations and dissolutions of contracts, households by size, social status of head of household, housing conditions, type of present and of desired accommodation, type of household, income, rental burden.

6. Statistics on Housing Stock (Current Adjustment) and Computations of the Housing Shortage

Annual updating of the stocks recorded in the Census of Buildings, 1961, (see under 4) for residential buildings as well as dwellings in residential and non-residential buildings in the light of the results of the statistics on building activity (see under 3) and other records.

Determination of the calculated **housing shortage** in the "Kreise" on the basis of the stocks of dwellings recorded at the end of year in connection with the updating of the population figures (see p. 33).

7. Statistics on Housing Allowances

Semi-annual recording of applications for housing allowances, applications granted and refused, housing allowances paid, structure of the household as well as housing and income conditions.

VI. Trade

1. Census of Distribution

At several years' intervals, first census in 1960/61 as a basic survey (1960) and a supplementary sample survey (1961). Provides an overall picture of the structural situation in trade (wholesale trade, commercial agency, retail trade) and in the hotel and restaurant industry.

Basic survey comprising figures of enterprises on persons engaged on a full-time or part-time basis, turnover, goods received, stocks, gross proceeds, wages and salaries, accounts receivable. Some figures also for branches and for shops owned by producing firms (*inter alia*, turnover, persons engaged on a full-time or part-time basis).

Supplementary sample survey recording figures of enterprises on the structure of turnover (categories of customers, areas of sale), on goods received (types of goods, supply channels, areas of purchase), assets and liabilities, acquisition and sales of fixed assets.

2. Statistics of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

Representative **wholesale trade** statistics, incl. the computation of index numbers for turnover and persons engaged (monthly) as well as of goods received and stocks of goods (annually). Also annual recording of the proportion of gross proceeds in economic turnover.

Representative **retail trade** statistics incl. the computation of index numbers for turnover (monthly) as well as for persons engaged, goods received and stocks of goods (annually). Also annual recording of the proportion of gross proceeds in economic turnover.

Representative statistics on the **hotel and restaurant industry**, incl. the monthly computation of index numbers for turnover and persons engaged.

Tourist statistics for establishments of the hotel industry incl. monthly surveys of registered guests and overnights and an annual survey of the accommodation capacity.

In 1962 and 1966, supplementary sample surveys to the Microcensus (see p. 33) on **holiday and recreation trips** (travellers, travel areas, type, season, duration of travels, travel expenditure, etc.).

3. Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics

Current recording of the trade in goods between Berlin (West) and the rest of the Federal Republic as well as between the currency areas of DM-West and DM-East. Monthly and annual figures on consignments by type of goods, value and (for Berlin trade) weight.

4. Foreign Trade Statistics

Current recording of the frontier crossing goods traffic between the Federal Republic and foreign countries. Compilation of data (in part on a representative basis) to monthly, monthly cumulative and annual results.

For imports and exports recording of quantities and values in a detailed analysis by countries of production and of consumption as well as by countries of sale and of purchase indicating the mode of imports and exports (free circulation, improvement and customs storage trade) presented according to **special trade** and **general trade**. For special trade also monthly computation of total foreign trade turnover and **foreign trade indices**, recording of **nominal customs revenue**.

For **transit trade** information on quantities by groups of commodities, countries of consignment as well as by frontier districts where goods enter or leave.

Special monthly coverage of deliveries and stocks of imported **solid fuels** by the Federal Office of Trade and Industry.

VII. Transport and Communications

1. Census of the Transport Industry

At about 10 years' intervals, latest census in 1962. Provides above all a picture of the capacity available in the enterprises of the various branches of transport industry and the other sectors of economy (sample survey) to meet the entire traffic demand. Covering establishments and enterprises by type of economic activity, persons engaged, means and facilities of transport; for enterprises of commercial transport also data on the structure of turnover.

2. Other Summary Statistics on Transport

One-time **cost and performance** statistics for **goods transport** by motor vehicles, inland waterways craft and railways in 1959. Survey of enterprises (in 1960), covering, *inter alia*, information on turnover and total performance, costs in per cent of total performance by types of costs, persons engaged, items of the annual financial statement. Survey of means of transport providing data on their number, type and capacity, the mode of transport, goods carried, etc.

Statistics on frontier crossing and interzonal **travel**. Current recording of persons arriving from foreign countries (in part also those departing to foreign countries) as well as of those crossing the demarcation line from and to the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany.

In 1964, as a supplementary survey to the Microcensus (p. 33), a one-time sample survey of means of transport used by **weekend commuters**.

Also various summary reports on the entire **transport industry** and on goods transport in the individual branches of transport industry.

Computation of **index numbers** of passenger and goods transport.

3. Railway Statistics

Surveys covering both the German Federal Railways and railways not owned by the Federation, i. e. annual statistics of **stocks** containing information on length of lines and tracks, rolling stock, stations, personnel, etc.;

monthly **operating statistics** on, *inter alia*, tractive stock, train and ton-kilometres performed, wagons and containers supplied, consumption of fuel and energy; monthly **transport** statistics covering passengers and quantities of luggage carried, as well as goods transport by various characteristics; annual statistics on **operating accidents**, persons killed or injured.

4. Statistics on Road Transport

Statistics on **classified roads** compiled by the Federal Ministry of Transport and comprising a count of roads at five years' intervals (latest enumeration in 1966), annual statistics on length of roads and usually also at five years' intervals (latest survey in 1965) a traffic census (volume of average traffic per day).

At about five years' intervals (latest survey in 1966) statistics on **communal roads** with data on roads, parking facilities, etc., bridges.

Statistics on the total number of **motor vehicles** and **trailers**, on **driving licences** and **permits for driving instructors** as well as on activities of **testing stations** compiled by the Federal Office for Motor Transport. Annual compilation by counts or by updating figures of registrations, cancellations and transfers of ownership. Semi-annual or annual reports on driving licences and permits for driving instructors granted, on denials and suspensions of driving licences and technical inspections made by the testing stations.

Within the scope of the Microcensus (p. 33) one-time sample survey of the **holders of driving licences** and the utilization of driving licences.

Statistics on road passenger transport by **public means of transport** compiled by the Federal Office for Motor Transport. Monthly and annual surveys of transport by tramways and trolley-buses, the scheduled and non-scheduled transport by motor-buses (enterprises, persons carried, receipts, etc.).

Statistics on **goods transport by motor vehicles** compiled by various agencies (Federal Institute for Long-Distance Goods Transport, Federal Office for Motor Transport, Federal Statistical Office). At irregular inter-

vals (latest survey in 1958/59) statistics on **vehicles** (vehicles used in commercial long-distance goods transport and furniture removal as well as in long-distance transport on own account, analysed according to various characteristics). Monthly statistics on **commercial long-distance road haulage** recording the quantities of goods carried, ton-kilometres performed and freight receipts in commercial long-distance goods transport and furniture removal by German motor vehicles as well as in frontier crossing long-distance goods transport by foreign motor vehicles. Monthly statistics on long-distance **motor transport on own account** recording quantities of goods carried and ton-kilometres performed. At several years' intervals (latest survey in 1965) sample survey on **goods transport by motor vehicles** presenting data on vehicles as well as on transport performance and accounting in short-distance transport.

Statistics on **frontier crossing transport by motor vehicles** prepared by the Federal Office for Motor Transport involving the current recording of passenger transport (motor vehicles, passengers) and goods transport (motor vehicles entering, leaving or passing through the Federal Republic, goods carried) as well as on **interzonal road transport** to and from Berlin and the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany (vehicles, passengers).

Representative statistics on the **performance of motor vehicles** compiled at several years' intervals (latest survey in 1966/67) comprising a basic survey determining the average and total performance of vehicles by various characteristics and a supplementary survey with further data on transport performance of motor vehicles. (Basic survey and its processing effected by the Federal Office for Motor Transport.)

Statistics on **road traffic accidents** compiled from police records. Condensed monthly and detailed annual recording of accidents by types of damage, persons killed or injured, road users involved, causes of accidents, etc.

5. Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport and Sea-Borne Shipping

Statistics on inland waterways transport involving the annual updating of the number of **inland waterways craft** (counted in 1950) and current recording of **shipping and goods transport** with German and foreign craft

on inland waterways of the Federal Republic. Monthly and more detailed annual recording, particularly of goods transport by traffic districts (freight traffic statistics). Also annual statistics of **accidents** on inland waterways.

Statistics of sea-borne shipping involving the current adjustment of the number of **ocean-going craft** (counted in 1948) and semi-annual **sailor statistics** (crews of ocean-going craft). Statistics of **ocean transport** with monthly and more detailed annual recording of sea-borne shipping and goods transport (*inter alia*, freight traffic statistics) as well as of shipping and goods transport on the Kiel Canal and of sea-borne passenger transport to and from foreign countries. Also annual statistics of **accidents at sea** investigated by the maritime courts.

(Statistics of inland waterways and ocean-going craft, accident and sailor statistics as well as statistics on the Kiel Canal compiled by the Federal Ministry of Transport.)

6. Aviation Statistics

Monthly presentation of the entire civilian air traffic (domestic and international) at airports of the Federal Republic. Flights (take-offs and landings), passenger, freight and mail traffic at airports and transport performance in commercial air traffic as well as flights (take-offs and landings) in non-commercial air traffic incl. owners' business flights. Also annual recording of the total number of **aircraft** and annual statistics of **air traffic accidents**.

7. Statistics of the Federal Postal Administration

Statistics compiled by the Federal Postal Administration on facilities (postal service and telecommunications), postal performance (postal service, postal travel service, postal cheque service, postal savings service, telegraph service, telephone service), personnel and finance (operating account, profit and loss account, capital account, balance sheets, etc.).

8. Statistics of the German Meteorological Service

Recording the observation of atmospheric phenomena (air, wind, precipitation, etc.).

VIII. Money and Credit

1. Overall Monetary Survey

Consolidated **condition statement** for the **credit institutions** including the German Federal Bank. Monthly summarization of the results of the inquiries held on balance-sheet statistics at the credit institutions and of central bank statistics to an overall survey of the domestic monetary development.

Monthly statistics on **note and coin circulation** and on **bank deposits** (volume of money). Note and coin circulation and sight deposits as well as other bank deposits by groups of depositors.

Statistical data on **money supply**. Domestic money supply and relevant items of the consolidated condition statement for the credit institutions including the German Federal Bank (quarterly to annually).

Statistical data on **bank liquidity**. Bank liquidity and its determining factors as well as liquidity arrangements of credit institutions (monthly to annually).

2. Central Bank Statistics

Return of the German Federal Bank, note and coin circulation (by bank-return weeks), Central Bank lendings, Central Bank deposits, monetary reserves of the German Federal Bank (monthly). **Minimum reserve** statistics (monthly) on reserves of credit institutions at the German Federal Bank by banking groups and reserve classes. Reserve ratios.

3. Statistics of Credit Institutions

Monthly statistics on **interim statements** of the credit institutions, analysed by banking groups.

Credit statistics with monthly and quarterly collection of data on short, medium and long-term bank lendings to business and private customers, public authorities and credit institutions, analysed by types of lendings and banking groups and by purposes/borrower groups; use of instalment credits granted by instalment credit institutions; short and medium-term consumer credits.

Monthly statistics on **security holdings** at credit institutions as well as monthly and quarterly statistics on **deposits** (sight, time and savings deposits, etc. by various characteristics), annual statistics on **safe custody accounts** for securities and monthly statistics on the credit institutions' **assets and liabilities** in relation to foreign countries.

Statistics on **mortgage banks** and **communal credit institutions** presenting monthly data on credit and debit transactions (post-currency reform transactions) of the institutions (circulation, initial placing and redemption of bonds, liabilities from long-term loans taken, gross and total lendings); quarterly recording of circulation and coverage of bonds from total transactions.

4. Statistics of Private Building and Loan Associations

Quarterly and annual collection of data by the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Build-

ing and Loan Associations on business activities (savings amounts paid in and out-payments, amortization payments, building loans, interest, etc.), on position and development of capital investments, total and individual figures as provided by the statement of accounts.

5. Statistics of Security Markets

Monthly statistics on **securities issued** recording the issue, placing and circulation of securities; for fixed-interest-bearing securities also redemption, net placing and terms of issue.

Monthly **investment** statistics (*inter alia*, net asset value of investment funds, units issued, issue prices, capital accruing).

Statistics on **security prices**, weekly and monthly compilations (*inter alia*, average prices, dividends and yields of shares) on the basis of quotations on stock exchanges of the Federal Republic. Computation of an **index** of share prices.

Statistics on **yields** of fixed-interest-bearing securities, monthly compilations of average yields of fully-taxed securities.

Monthly statistics of **turnover on stock exchanges** (index number of nominal values and average prices of securities sold).

6. Other Statistics of the Monetary System and of Insolvencies

Quarterly compilations on world **currencies** (*inter alia*, foreign exchange quotations, buying and selling rates for the U.S. dollar, computed parities, currency parities). Also compilation by trading days of official **foreign exchange quotations** on the Frankfurt Bourse.

Statistics on **money and interest rates**, daily, weekly and medium-term compilations on the discount rate and the rate for advances on securities, rates of the German Federal Bank for the sale of money market securities in the open market, etc.

Monthly statistics on **equalization claims** for the German Federal Bank, credit institutions, insurance companies, building and loan associations.

Statistics on **bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings** covering the number (quarterly) and the probable financial results (annually) of bankruptcies and insolvencies. Also quarterly compilations of number and amount of protests of bills of exchange and cheques as well as annual coverage of compulsory sales and official receiverships.

The statistics mentioned in **Section VIII**, with the exception of the statistics of private building and loan associations, the statistics on security prices and the statistics on bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings, are compiled by the German Federal Bank.

IX. Insurance

1. Statistics on Capital Investments of Insurance Enterprises

Quarterly and annual surveys covering larger enterprises and recording holdings of real estate, mortgage loans and land charges in annuity and other forms, loans against borrower's note, securities, participations and Debt Register claims. For smaller enterprises annual recording of existing assets by types.

Every three years also statistics on smaller insurance associations subject to Land supervision comprising data on number of members, premiums, payments for insurance cases, assets, capital earnings, etc.

2. Statistics on Life Assurances, Pension and Burial Funds

Life assurance statistics with quarterly data on dealings of the companies (premiums, payments, total number of and increases and decreases in assurances, etc.) and annual survey of the trend of total number of life assurances in the various lines. For larger enterprises also on an annual basis individual results from the annual statement (balance sheet items, capital investments, premiums, payments for insurance cases, etc.).

Annual statistics on **pension and burial funds** covering data on number of members, premiums received, payments for insurance cases, assets, etc.

3. Statistics on Private Health Insurance

Quarterly and annual surveys on the dealings of health insurance companies (premiums, payments, persons insured, etc.). For larger enterprises also on an annual basis individual results from the annual statement (balance sheet items, capital investments, premiums, claims paid).

4. Statistics on Indemnity and Accident Insurance

Annual surveys covering larger enterprises as to insurance cases handled (premiums, claims, loss ratios) as well as on the number of annual insurances. Also individual results from the annual statement (balance sheet items, capital investments, premiums, claims paid).

For smaller insurance associations annual recording of capital investments, premiums, payments and sums reserved as well as of number of animal insurances.

5. Statistics on Reinsurance Business

Annual surveys on premiums, claims paid, insurance and loss reserves. For larger enterprises also individual results from the annual statement (balance sheet items, capital investments, premiums, claims paid, etc.).

The statistics listed in **Section IX** are compiled by the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations.

X. Social Security Schemes

1. Statistics on Legal Pension Insurance

Quarterly to annual reporting by the insurance institutions on workers' and employees' old age insurance funds, miners' pension insurance funds and farmers' old age pension funds. Recording, *inter alia*, applications for pensions and their settlement, number of pensions paid, receipts and expenditure; amount of and increase in investments; personnel, assets.

2. Statistics on Legal Health Insurance

Monthly to annual reporting on accounting and business results (members, sick persons, number of hospi-

talized persons, receipts and expenditure, capital, personnel, cases for which benefits are drawn). Also annual recording of cases of incapacity for work, analysed by types of diseases.

3. Statistics on Legal Accident Insurance

Semi-annual and annual reporting on persons insured, industrial injuries, occupational diseases, recipients of pensions, personnel; enterprises, full-time wage earners, remunerations; recipients of benefits, expenditure and receipts, assets.

The statistics listed under Nos. 1 to 3 are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order.

4. Statistics on Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Relief

Statistics compiled by the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance with monthly to annual reporting on number of recipients of the full amount, applications for unemployment pay and relief; workers on unemployment relief projects and relief measures; expenditure for unemployment pay, loss of working hours in building industry due to weather conditions, applications for inclement-weather allowances, contributors to unemployment insurance, persons exempt from contributions.

5. Statistics on the Assistance Scheme for War Victims and Equalization of Burdens

Statistics on the **assistance scheme** for war victims compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order and covering on a quarterly and annual basis data on applications for payments and their settlement, persons qualifying for pensions, expenditure, type and amount of payments as well as on orthopedic assistance (applications, applications granted, persons assisted).

The Federal Equalization Office prepares statistics on **loans and allowances** for former prisoners of war and former political prisoners as well as statistics on the **equalization of burdens** and other **compensation payments** incl. data on the assessment of damages and basic compensation, war damage pensions and current allowances, compensation for household equipment and allowances for the acquisition of such equipment, rehabilitation loans, training grants, currency conversion compensation, activities of the offices providing infor-

mation on the condition of expellees in their former home areas, compensation pursuant to the "Old Savings Law", appeals and appeal committees as well as on payments made to persons who suffered reparation losses, to those with claims for restitution, etc.

6. Statistics on Public Assistance, Aid to War Victims and Youth Welfare

Statistics on **public assistance** based on annual surveys covering the recipients of public assistance, expenditure as well as revenue of the bodies responsible for public assistance. Once a year, at the most, **supplementary sample survey** on special problems of public assistance.

Statistics on **aid to war victims** recording annually the recipients, expenditure and revenue. Once every two years, at the most, **supplementary sample survey** on special problems of aid to war victims.

Statistics on **public youth welfare** recording annually the persons covered by individual educational measures, expenditure, institutions of public youth welfare, revenue. Once every four years, at the most, **supplementary sample survey** on special problems of public youth welfare.

7. Statistics on Children's Allowances and Educational Grants

Statistics compiled by the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. Monthly reporting on children's allowances and educational grants (applications, recipients, number of children).

Statistics on **Housing Allowances** see p. 37.

XI. Finance and Taxes

1. Statistics of the Finances of the Federal Government, the Laender and Communities

Annual statistics on **budget estimates** based on the budgets of the Federal Government, the Laender, communities (10,000 and more inhabitants) and the local authorities. Recording net expenditure, building expenditure and loans granted to third parties, analysis by functions; payment transactions among central and local government agencies, taxes and other revenue as well as expenditure by types.

Statistics of **annual accounts** compiled from inquiries made after closing of accounts. For the finances of the Federal Government and the Laender data analysed by functions, i.e. total expenditure and revenue, net expenditure, expenditure for administrative and related purposes, expenditure on capital transactions, payments to central and local government, administrative and similar revenue, revenue from capital transactions, payments of central and local government, taxes. For the finances of communities and local authorities, data analysed by administrative branches and size classes; expenditure and revenue by types, subsidy requirements, payment transactions with central and local government, general cover funds, final balance. Also summary presentation of the finances of the Federal Government, the Laender and communities with data as indicated for the statistics on government finance (Federal Government and the Laender).

Quarterly financial statistics recording the finances of the Federal Government, the Laender, communities (10,000 and more inhabitants) and the local authorities. Covering revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government, the Equalization of Burdens Fund and the Laender with a special breakdown of direct revenue and expenditure as well as payments among central and local government agencies. For communities with 10,000 and more inhabitants and local authorities: construction investments, position and development of post-currency reform indebtedness.

Monthly financial statistics, prepared by the Federal Ministry of Finance, reporting on total revenue and expenditure, cash position of the Federal Government and the Laender as well as on budget revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government, analysed by subjects.

Statistics on the **financial equalization** scheme comprising annual reports on the revenue of communities and local authorities from general financial grants, on revenue of district authorities, Landkreise and administrations from general levies as well as on communal expenditure for Land levies.

In the fiscal year 1966 also for EEC non-recurring statistics on **expenditure for primary and secondary roads**.

2. Statistics on the Tax Budgets of the Federal Government, the Laender and Communities (cash tax revenue)

Monthly reporting on cash tax revenue of the Federal Government and the Laender (compiled by the Federal Ministry of Finance) as well as, on a quarterly basis, for cash tax revenue of communities and local authorities.

3. Statistics on the Indebtedness

Annual debt statistics recording funded and floating debts of the Federal Government, the Laender, communities and local authorities as well as of the special fund of the Federal Government (internal pre-currency and post-currency-reform debts, foreign debts, guarantees).

Quarterly debt statistics recording the funded and floating debts of the Federal Government and the Laender (compiled by the Federal Ministry of Finance) as well as post-currency-reform debts of the communities with 10,000 and more inhabitants and of local authorities.

4. Statistics on Personnel of the Federal Government, the Laender and Communities (Local Authorities)

Annual **personnel** statistics presenting data on the personnel of the governmental and communal administrations, public enterprises without a legal personality of their own, the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration (every third year in a more detailed analysis).

At greater intervals (latest survey in 1950) surveys of the **structure of personnel** with a particularly detailed inquiry programme.

5. Statistics of Income Taxation

Income tax statistics, so far at irregular intervals, as of reference year 1965 every three years on the basis of copies of income-tax assessments (possibly magnetic tape) and data from tax files. Recording of earnings, income, tax liability, etc. of income-tax payers subject to tax at the full rate. Special recording for assessed wage-tax payers subject to tax at the full rate, for companies (associations) as well as taxpayers subject to tax at a limited rate.

For the same reference years **corporation tax** statistics on the basis of corporation-tax assessments and data from the tax files. Recording of earnings, income and tax liability as well as of data on the development of the taxable income from profit as shown in the balance etc. for corporation-tax payers subject to tax at the full rate. Special recording for affiliated companies and for corporation-tax payers subject to tax at a limited rate.

For the same reference years **wage tax** statistics on the basis of wage-tax vouchers (wage-tax cards and wage-tax transfer sheets), partly processed on a sampling basis. Covering wage-tax payers, gross wages, wage tax, etc.—Special analysis of wage-tax payers by earnings from employment.

6. Property Tax Statistics

Compiled in connection with every basic assessment (at three years' intervals), latest survey as of 1 January 1966, on the basis of copies of property-tax assessments. Recording types of property, gross property, total property, taxable property, tax liability, etc. of natural persons subject to property tax at the full rate. Also presenting data on legal persons, as well as on natural and legal persons subject to corporation tax at a limited rate.

7. Statistics on Standard Values

Statistics on standard values of working assets of **commercial local units** in connection with every basic assessment (at three years' intervals), latest survey as of 1 January 1966, on the basis of copies of the assessments of standard values. Recording capital assets, working assets and gross assets, debts and other deductions as well as the standard values of working assets for commercial local units owned by natural and legal persons.

Statistics of standard values of **real estate** in connection with every basic assessment, first survey as of 1 January 1964, based on copies of the assessments of standard values or magnetic tape. Covering size and values of output for the production part, residential value and standard value of agricultural and forestry holdings, size and standard values of non-built-up property as well as standard values of built-up property.

8. Inheritance Tax Statistics

Latest survey in 1962; in future (beginning with 1972) every six years and also for the preceding five years on the basis of inheritance-tax records. Covering, *inter alia*, net acquisition, taxable acquisition and assessed tax, estates of inheritance and devises as well as tax liability of inheritance-tax payers subject to tax at the full rate, of taxable acquisition and of assessed tax of taxpayers subject to tax at a limited rate.

9. Turnover Tax Statistics

At two years' intervals on the basis of data from the control sheets for turnover tax. Covering, *inter alia*, taxpayers, total turnover as well as advance payments of turnover tax in the reference year and, in a detailed economic analysis, changes in turnover of taxpayers, indicating the turnover of the preceding year; further turnover subject to a tax rate of 1% (wholesale deliveries) as well as number, total turnover and tax of affiliated companies.

10. Excise Duty Statistics

At monthly to annual intervals statistics on excise duties for tobacco, beer, mineral oil, brandy, sparkling wine, sugar, salt, illuminants, matches, playing cards and acetic acid. Presenting generally the producing establishments, the quantities taxed and nominal tax receipts as well as some further data.

11. Comparison of Taxation on Real Estate and Working Assets

Annual surveys in the communities recording data on actual receipts from taxation on real estate and working assets, basic amounts and weighted average rates of tax levied as well as variance of the effective rates according to Laender and size classes of communities.

12. Trade Tax Statistics

Latest survey for reference year 1958. Further surveys for the calendar years 1966 and 1970.

Main statistics on **trade tax** on the basis of the trade-tax assessments recording the taxpayers, their bases of taxation and the tax rates.

Statistics on **trade-tax rates** on the basis of fiscal reallocation assessments, recording enterprises liable to pay trade tax, standard tax rate, reallocation shares, collection rate and nominal taxes.

Statistics on **payroll tax** on the basis of payroll-tax records, presenting cases of taxation, payroll totals, tax rates, collection rate and payroll tax.

XII. Prices, Wages, Family Budget Surveys

1. Price Statistics

Statistics of **producers' and wholesale prices** with monthly surveys (in part at shorter intervals) covering producers' sales prices and wholesale purchase prices for 107 agricultural and forestry products as well as for about 2,000 industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products; also of selling prices in wholesale trade for about 1,000 products.

Computation of **indices** of producers' prices for industrial products, agricultural products, for cut flowers and pot-plants, forestry products as well as of a price index of selected basic materials and of an index of selling prices in wholesale trade.

Statistics on **purchase prices in agriculture** with monthly surveys for 102 items of farm supplies. Computation of an **index** of purchase prices for farm supplies.

Statistics on **import and export prices** with monthly surveys of import and export prices for a total of 2,900 products (foodstuffs and industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products).
Computation of **indices** of purchase prices for foreign goods and of selling prices for export goods.

Statistics on **prices of building land** with a quarterly presentation of average prices as well as statistics on **building prices** recording on a quarterly basis the prices for 320 building services (incl. 31 types of maintenance work).
Computation of **indices** of building prices (residential buildings, non-residential buildings, roads, farm-roads, bridges and dams).

Statistics on **consumer prices** with monthly, in part weekly, surveys covering about 750 goods and services. Computation of an **index** of retail prices as well as of cost-of-living indices.

Statistics on prices for **services in the hotel and restaurant industry** with monthly and annual surveys for 18 and 20 services respectively (overnights, meals, beverages).

Statistics on **transport prices** with quarterly compilations of railway rates, freight rates in inland waterways transport and sea-borne shipping, air transport prices as well as postal charges and fees for telephone and telegraph services.
Computation of **indices** of ocean freight rates (Federal Ministry of Transport) and of indices of postal charges.

2. Current Statistics of Earnings

Annual sample survey of earnings in **agriculture** covering the gross cash earnings of hired labour living in the farmer's household and receiving monthly wages as well as of hired male labour not living in the farmer's household and receiving hourly wages.

Quarterly sample survey of earnings in **industry and trade** recording average gross weekly and hourly earnings, average weekly hours paid and average weekly hours of work for wage earners in industry as well as average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees in industry and trade, of credit institutions and insurance business.

Computation of an **index** of average weekly hours paid and of average gross hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in industry as well as of an index of average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees in industry and trade, of credit institutions and the insurance business.

Semi-annual sample survey of earnings in **handicrafts** recording average gross hourly and weekly earnings of journeymen and the other male wage earners as well as average weekly hours paid and average weekly hours of work.

3. Surveys of Expenditure of Employers for Wages and Incidental Wage Expenses

Pursuant to an EEC Ordinance conducted at three years' intervals and covering enterprises — with 50 and more persons engaged — in selected industries (latest survey in a cycle for the years 1962 to 1964). Recording wage earners and salaried employees, personnel expenses and incidental wage expenses, hours worked by wage earners.

Continued in 1966 by the **EEC-survey of personnel expenses** covering enterprises with at least 50 persons engaged and relating to all branches of industry. For 1967 EEC-survey of personnel expenses involving enterprises of commercial goods and passenger transport with at least 5 persons engaged.

Also for 1963 (in part for 1961 and 1962) one-time representative statistics on the **formation of wealth** by employees designed to determine the supply as well as type and amount of payments affecting property.

4. Surveys of Salary and Wage Structure

Survey of salary and wage structure in **agriculture** conducted at irregular intervals (latest survey for 1962) with regard to selected holdings. Covering for hired labour working on a full-time basis the composition of total gross earnings as well as (for wage earners paid on an hourly basis) the hours paid and the allocation to the various classes of earnings and of working hours.

Survey of wage structure in **forestry** conducted at irregular intervals (latest survey for the forestry year 1962) at state and communal forestry holdings. Covering for a selected number of permanently employed wage earners the hours paid for the year as well as the composition of gross earnings and their allocation to the various classes of earnings and of working hours.

For the first time for May 1962 at selected horticultural holdings a survey of wage structure in **commercial gardening**. Recording for hired labour working on a full-time basis the composition of the total gross earnings, as well as (for wage earners paid on an hourly basis) the hours paid and the allocation to the various classes of earnings and (for wage earners paid on an hourly basis) of working hours.

Survey of salary and wage structure in **industries and in the service sector** conducted at about three to five years' intervals, latest survey for October 1966, at selected local units (establishments). Recording average gross monthly, hourly and weekly earnings (monthly and hourly earnings by classes of earnings), deductions from gross earnings. For wage earners also average weekly hours of work as well as monthly hours of work, analysed by classes of working hours.

5. Statistics of Agreed Wages and Salaries

Current recording of agreed salary and wage rates on the basis of collective agreements. Covering for selected collective agreements the agreed wage rates, starting and final salaries as well as major provisions (working hours, vacation, etc.).

Computation of an **index** of agreed hourly and weekly wages, monthly salaries and weekly hours of work in industries, central and local government as well as of an index of agreed wages in agriculture. The German Federal Bank further computes the level of agreed wages and salaries for the economy as a whole.

6. Continuous Family Budget Surveys in Selected Households

Monthly survey covering three different types of households: 150 two-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with little income (1), 400 urban four-person households of wage and salary earners with medium income (2) and 450 urban four-person households of officials and salaried employees in the upper range of incomes (3). Presentation of the monthly budgets. Recording the incomes and earnings by sources and private consumption expenditure by object and types of goods, the quantities of selected commodities purchased per household and the average amount spent per quantity unit. Also information on housing conditions, equipment with durable goods, etc.

7. Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure

Scheduled to be held at three to five years' intervals, first surveys from mid-1962 to mid-1963 in about 50,000 households. Recording the income and expenditure of households by sources and object, etc., equipment of households with durable goods, selected forms of capital, use of educational and training facilities by household members and purchasing habits of the households. Presentation of the results according to the size of the households, type of family, level of income and social status of the head of household.

In October 1961, as a supplementary sample survey to the Microcensus (p. 33), statistics on the **income situation** of the **resident population** recording the net income of households by groups of income, size of the household and social status of the head of household.

XIII. National Accounts

1. National Accounts

I. System of Accounts

Presentation of economic events for a past period in a comprehensive accounting system (with double entry of all transactions covered). Under the present accounting system, the economic institutions are combined into three sectors: enterprises, general government (including social security) as well as private households and private non-profit institutions. There are seven accounts for each sector:

- Account 1: Production and utilization of goods and services
- Account 2: Formation of earned income and income from property
- Account 3: Distribution of earned income and income from property
- Account 4: Redistribution of income
- Account 5: Final consumption and saving
- Account 6: Capital transactions
- Account 7: Changes in financial assets and liabilities

There is further a consolidated account for the economic relations between the domestic sectors and the rest of the world.

The items shown in accounts 1 to 6 for the government sector are also presented separately by Federal Government, Laender, communities and social security.

II. Tables on the National Product and Other Standard Tables of National Accounts

Origin of the national product and of incomes (at current prices: values of production, intermediate goods and services, contributions to the gross domestic product, depreciation, indirect taxes, subsidies, income from employment, income from entrepreneurship and property, by industries; at constant prices: contributions to the gross domestic product, by industries).

Distribution of national income (by sources of income and sectors).

Appropriation of national product (private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, fixed asset formation, changes in stocks, exports and imports of goods and services at current and constant prices).

Income of private households and its use (total income by types, direct taxes and other transfers effected, private consumption expenditure, saving).

General government as part of national economy (general government as a producer, consumer and investor; redistribution of income and property via the general government; overall picture of the economic relations of general government with the other sectors and the rest of the world).

Also computation of **indices** in national accounts.

2. Financial Accounting

Annual and semi-annual compilations by the German Federal Bank on changes in financial assets and liabilities of the domestic sectors by major types of monetary wealth formation or borrowing; also changes in relation to the rest of the world.

3. Statistics on the Balance of Payments

Statistics on the **balance of payments** recording on a current basis all statistically ascertainable economic transactions between the Federal Republic and foreign countries (commodity trade, services, transfers, capital transactions, movement of foreign exchange). Monthly compilation of major items for months, quarters and years; presentation of imports on a "c.i.f." basis. Annual compilation of the balance of payments in a detailed material and regional analysis; presentation of imports on a "f.o.b." basis.

Statistics of **merchandise trade, services and transfers** relating to **foreign countries** comprising monthly and annual compilations of payments effected or received for sales and purchases in merchandise trade, receipts and expenditure for services in relation to foreign countries; transfers (in-flow and out-flow) in relation to foreign countries.

Statistics on **long-term capital transactions with foreign countries** comprising monthly and annual compilations of German long-term capital investments abroad and foreign long-term capital investments in the Federal Republic.

Statistics of **short-term capital transactions with foreign countries** involving surveys covering credit institutions inside the country as well as economic enterprises inside the country (excl. credit institutions) with regard to claims and liabilities related to foreigners or non-residents; further recording German short-term capital investments abroad and foreign short-term capital investments in the Federal Republic.

(All statistics under 3. compiled by the German Federal Bank.)

XIV. Statistics of Foreign Countries

Figures originating from statistics of foreign countries are compiled at the Federal Statistical Office and published in part at regular and in part at irregular intervals. The sources drawn upon are in general documents, notes and publications of official agencies in the countries concerned, of German missions abroad and international organizations, in some few cases also foreign reviews, etc. Wherever possible, the relevant figures are supplemented in the light of data gleaned from the available original sources of the countries covered.

1. General Foreign Statistics

Summary presentation of foreign statistics on a large number of — mostly economic — topics which are of relevance for the foreign relations of the Federal Republic.

Monthly and annual **international surveys**, primarily in the form of "Internationale Monatszahlen" (Monthly International Figures) and in the international part of the Statistical Yearbook.

Reports on foreign countries containing comprehensive statistical figures for individual countries and groups of countries; they comprise very detailed explanatory texts, maps and diagrams. As of 1967 also Summary Reports on Foreign Countries with condensed topical figures on the economic and social structure and development of individual countries.

2. Specialized Subjects of Foreign Statistics

For a great number of countries selected figures on individual specialized subjects, at present population, agriculture, industry, foreign trade, road traffic accidents, prices (among others, international comparison of cost-of-living prices), wages, national accounts, balances of payments.

Appendix

General Legal Provisions for Federal Statistics

The specific legal foundations for federal statistics are provided by the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Statistical Law)¹⁾ — which contains the basic regulations — and by the laws and ordinances prescribing the compilation of the individual statistics.

In order to better acquaint the reader with the constitutional bases and supranational legislation, reference is made hereafter to some regulations of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and of European Law which are of particular importance for official statistics.

A. Provisions of the Basic Law²⁾

1. The principle according to which the executive is subject to the law, and which also applies to the statistical service, has been laid down in Art. 20, Par. 3 of the Basic Law:

Article 20, Par. 3

"(3) Legislation shall be subject to the constitutional order; the executive and the judiciary shall be bound by the law."

2. The legislative power for federal statistics has been conferred upon the Federation. This is provided for in Art. 73, No. 11 of the Basic Law:

Article 73

"The Federation shall have the exclusive power to legislate on:

11. statistics for federal purposes."

As to the question of whether "federal purposes" may be pursued in a specific field, the entire list of the Federation's legislative powers has to be considered, viz. Art. 73 ff. and, for public finance, Art. 105 ff. These provisions dealing with the exclusive and concurrent legislative powers also delimitate the competences of the Federation and the Laender (Art. 70, Par. 2 of the Basic Law).

3. The authorization to issue ordinances having the force of law and the prerequisite for their issuance³⁾ are stated in Art. 80, Par. 1 of the Basic Law:

Article 80, Par. 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 powers conferred must be set forth in the law. The legal basis must be stated in the ordinance. If a law provides that a power may be further delegated, an ordinance having the force of law shall be necessary in order to delegate the power."

4. The execution of the federal laws is, as a general principle, the concern of the Laender. This follows from Art. 83 which provides in conformity with Art. 30 of the Basic Law:

Article 83

"The Laender shall execute the federal laws as matters of their own concern in so far as this Basic Law does not otherwise provide or permit."

As federal statistics do not belong to those administrative matters which, according to Art. 87, Par. 1, are conducted as matters of direct federal administration, they are compiled by the Laender — provided that no special arrangements have been made — i. e. the Laender exercise the function of collecting and processing federal statistics.

An exception to this rule, which is of importance for federal statistics, contains Art. 87, Par. 3, Sentence 1. This provision reads as follows:

Article 87, Par. 3, Sentence 1

"(3) In addition, independent federal higher authorities as well as federal bodies-corporate and institutions under public law may be established by federal law for matters on which the Federation has the power to legislate. . . ."

The Federal Statistical Office has been established pursuant to this provision by the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953. Its functions are listed in Art. 2 (see p. 49 of the present volume). Further details concerning the execution of federal laws by the Laender are contained in Art. 84 of the Basic Law:

Article 84

"(1) If the Laender execute the federal laws as matters of their own concern, they shall provide for the establishment of 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 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 this 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, whether the Land has acted unlawfully. The decision of the Bundesrat may be challenged in the Federal Constitutional Court.

(5) For the execution of federal laws, the Federal Government may, by a federal law requiring the consent of the Bundesrat, be authorized to issue individual instructions for particular cases. They must be addressed to the highest Land authorities unless the Federal Government considers the matter urgent."

B. Provisions of the Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community

1. The aims of the Community are defined in Art. 2 of the Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community of 25 March 1957⁴⁾:

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."

¹⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314 (see p. 49 ff. of the present volume). —
²⁾ Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany of 23 May 1949 (Bundesgesetzblatt, p. 1). — ³⁾ For the authorization of the Federal Government to initiate, by means of ordinances, the collection of statistical data see Art. 6, Par. 2 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes.

⁴⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt II, 1957, p. 766.

2. The *institutions* of the Community are listed in Art. 4, Par. 1 of the Treaty:

Article 4, Par. 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. The *secrecy provisions* are contained in Art. 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."

4. 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. For this end they also require statistical material. Therefore, Art. 213 states the Commission's *general right of collecting information*:

Article 213¹⁾

"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."

5. The right to demand information may be derived from *legislative acts* of the Community. Details on the types of such acts are provided by Art. 189 of the 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.

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."

¹⁾ Its wording conforms to Art. 187 of the Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) of 25 March 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, p. 753, 1018), and is similar to Art. 47, Par. 1 of the Treaty Establishing the European Coal and Steel Community of 18 April 1951 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, p. 447).

Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law)

of 3 September 1953¹⁾

In agreement with the "Bundesrat", the "Bundestag" has adopted the following Law:

SECTION I

The Federal Statistical Office

Article 1

(1) The Federal Statistical Office is an independent federal central authority (selbstaendige Bundesoberbehoerde) 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.

Article 2

The Federal Statistical Office shall have the following duties:

1. It shall prepare statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics) technically and methodologically, see to it that they are uniform and comparable, assemble and summarize their results for the Federation and record them for general purposes.
2. It shall collect and process federal statistics in so far as this is provided by federal law or as the Laender concerned agree.
3. It shall deal with "administrative statistics" (Geschaeftsstatistiken) in accordance with Article 9, 2nd Sentence.
4. It shall assemble and record statistics of foreign countries and international organizations.
5. It shall establish national accounts.
6. It shall assist in the preparation of federal laws, ordinances and general administrative regulations within the scope of federal statistics.
7. It shall perform other statistical and similar duties and render opinions on statistical questions when requested by the supreme federal authorities.

Article 3

The Federal Statistical Office shall carry out its duties in accordance with the requirements of the competent federal minister and within the limits of the means provided by the budget.

SECTION II

The Advisory Committee

Article 4

(1) An advisory committee shall be attached to the Federal Statistical Office.

(2) The Advisory Committee shall consist of:

1. the President of the Federal Statistical Office or his official deputy as chairman;
2. one representative each of the federal ministries, the Federal Audit Office, the Bank of German Laender and the German Federal Railways;
3. the heads of the Land statistical offices or their official deputies;
4. one representative each of the principal communal associations;
5. seven representatives of commerce and industry and one representative of employers' associations;
6. three representatives of trade unions;
7. two representatives of agriculture;
8. two representatives of the institutes for economic science.

The representatives enumerated under Nos. 1 to 3 shall render assistance in an advisory capacity only; they shall not be included in the quorum.

(3) The Laender governments shall be invited to the meetings of the Committee. Their representatives must be heard at any time.

(4) The representatives listed in Paragraph 2, Nos. 4 to 8, 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 ministers.

(5) The Committee shall have the right to establish permanent expert committees for dealing with special subjects and working parties for dealing with individual questions. Experts can be called to the meetings of the Advisory Committee, the expert committees and the working parties. The federal ministries must be invited to the meetings of the expert committees and working parties and heard at any time.

(6) All members of the Advisory Committee, the expert committees and the working parties shall serve on an honorary basis.

Article 5

(1) In the course of its work on methodological and technical questions the Federal Statistical Office shall consult the Advisory Committee or its expert committees and working parties. In urgent or simple cases they may express their views in writing.

(2) The Federal Statistical Office shall examine the recommendations and suggestions of the Advisory Committee and use them within the limits of the administrative needs and financial possibilities.

SECTION III

Ordering of Federal Statistics

Article 6

(1) Federal statistics shall be ordered by law, unless exceptions are permitted in Paragraph 2 or in other legal regulations.

(2) The Federal Government shall be authorized to order statistical surveys by ordinances with a period of validity not exceeding three years, provided that:

1. the results of the survey are required for certain federal purposes already laid down at the date of the survey,
2. the survey does not cover an unlimited number of respondents,
3. at federal and Laender levels together, the estimated costs for the survey — excluding those for the publications — do not exceed 500,000 Deutsche Marks per year.

Article 7

(1) The order shall determine the facts and respondents to be covered. It shall be announced in the survey papers.

(2) Federal statistics executed on a voluntary basis shall require that the respondents obtain relevant notice.

Article 8

The costs for federal statistics shall be defrayed by the federal and by the Laender governments in accordance with the tasks falling to them, unless otherwise provided by law or ordinance²⁾.

¹⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I of 11 September 1953, p. 1314.

²⁾ On 4 May 1955, a new wording of Article 8 came into force (see p. 51).

SECTION IV Special Rules of Procedure

Article 9

(1) The federal ministers shall perform the duties mentioned in Paragraph 2 where statistics are concerned the records of which are exclusively obtained in the course of the operations of the federal authorities or which cannot be dealt with separately from such operations (administrative statistics). The ministries may delegate these duties wholly or in part to the Federal Statistical Office.

(2) In special cases and for special statistics — even if they are not administrative statistics — the Federal Government may authorize a federal minister or an agency to be determined by him to perform the duties mentioned in Paragraph 2 wholly or in part.

SECTION V Obligation to Provide Information

Article 10

(1) All natural and legal persons, authorities and institutions shall be liable to reply to duly ordered questions. Special legal provisions on professional and official secrecy remain unaffected.

(2) The replies must be given truthfully, completely, within the given time, and, unless otherwise provided, free of charge.

(3) If official questionnaires are to be completed by the respondents, the replies shall be entered in such questionnaires. It shall be certified by signature that the data are correct, if this is indicated in the questionnaire.

Article 11

The obligation of the respondents to provide information exists towards the agencies and persons officially charged with the execution of federal statistics.

SECTION VI Obligation of Secrecy

Article 12

(1) Individual data on the personal or material situation given for federal statistics shall not be disclosed by anyone entitled to obtain such data, unless by the rules of a law (Art. 6) it is provided otherwise. The provisions of Articles 175, 179, 188, Paragraph 1, and 189 of "Reichsabgabenordnung" of 22 May 1931 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 187) relating to the obligation of rendering assistance and information to the tax and revenue offices are in so far not valid for those entitled to obtain such information.

(2) If requested, the Federal Statistical Office, the Land statistical offices and the other authorities and agencies collecting statistical information shall be entitled and liable to pass on through official channels individual data to the competent supreme federal and Land authorities or the agencies determined by them when and in so far as this is permitted in the ordinance ordering the statistics and if the survey papers contain such an indication.

(3) A summarization of data obtained from several respondents liable to render information shall not be regarded as individual data within the meaning of this Law.

(4) Publications must not contain individual data within the meaning of this Law.

SECTION VII¹⁾ Penalties and Fines

Article 13

(1) Whoever discloses or uses without authority a business secret which has been entrusted to him in the course of his duties under this Law or in another way, or whoever discloses without authority a fact to be kept secret in ac-

¹⁾ A Section VII a has been included after this Section in 1966 (see p. 51).

cordance with the provisions of this Law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months and incur a fine, or one of these penalties shall be imposed.

(2) If the offender acts for reward or with the intention to deceive assets for himself or a third party or to discriminate against somebody, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment of up to two years. A fine may be imposed additionally.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 are applicable only in so far as no graver penalties are laid down in other regulations.

(4) Proceedings shall take place only on complaint of the injured party.

(5) The disclosure of secret facts to the competent administrative authority for the purpose of prosecuting an irregularity — such as the rendering of misleading or incomplete information — pursuant to Article 14 shall not be regarded as unauthorized.

Article 14

(1) It will be considered an irregularity if a person or agency wilfully or negligently refuses to render information wholly or in part for which he is liable pursuant to Article 10, or does not give such information in due time, or provides misleading or incomplete data.

(2) The irregularity may be punished by imposing a fine not exceeding ten thousand Deutsche Marks.

Article 15

If an irregularity within the meaning of Article 14 is committed by a firm, a fine of up to ten thousand Deutsche Marks may be imposed on the owner or responsible manager, and, if the owner of that firm is a legal person or a partnership under commercial law, the fine may be imposed on the latter, provided the owner or responsible manager or the party entitled to act as legal representative have wilfully or negligently infringed their supervisory obligations and the offence results therefrom.

SECTION VIII Transitional and Concluding Provisions

Article 16

(1) Current statistics of the Federation and the administrative departments of the Bizonal Area, for which the prerequisites of Section III are not fulfilled on the effective date of this Law, can after the expiry of a two years' period²⁾ following the effective date of this law no longer be continued as federal statistics, unless such prerequisites have meanwhile been established. Until the enactment of these regulations, such statistics shall be continued as statistics for federal purposes within their present scope.

(2) For the statistics mentioned in Paragraph 1, the regulations so far applied to the obligation of secrecy shall continue to be valid until the new regulations are enacted.

(3) In respect of statistics where a federal minister deals with the duties of Article 2 when this Law comes into force, the special authorization of the Federal Government pursuant to Article 9, Paragraph 2, shall be valid.

Article 17

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 1, of "Drittes Ueberleitungsgesetz" (Law on the Position of Land Berlin in the Financial System of the Federation) of 4 January 1952 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1), this Law shall be applicable also to Land Berlin. Ordinances which are issued under the authorization included in this Law are valid in Land Berlin pursuant to Article 14 of "Drittes Ueberleitungsgesetz".

Article 18

This Law shall become effective on the fourteenth day after its promulgation. The Law on the Establishment of a Statistical Office for the Bizonal Area of 21 January 1948

²⁾ This period has later been extended to four further years, namely to 24 September 1959 inclusive (see the laws amending the Statistical Law).

(Gesetzblatt der Verwaltung des Vereinigten Wirtschaftsgebietes, p. 19) — as amended by Article 4 of the Law of 19 January 1949 (Gesetzblatt der Verwaltung des Vereinigten Wirtschaftsgebietes, p. 9) — and the Ordinance of 31 March 1950 extending the statistical rights of the Bizonal administrations to the Laender Baden, Rhineland-Palatinate, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and the Bavarian Kreis Lindau (Bundesgesetzblatt, p. 81) shall be invalidated at the same date.

The above Law is promulgated herewith.

Bonn, 3 September 1953.

The Federal President
Theodor Heuss

The Federal Chancellor
Adenauer

The Federal Minister of the Interior
Dr. Lehr

Amendments of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law)

I. Pursuant to Article 4 of the **Law Regulating the Financial Relations between the Federal and the Laender Governments ("Viertes Ueberleitungsgesetz") of 27 April 1955** (Bundesgesetzblatt I of 3 May 1955, p. 189), Article 8 of the Statistical Law shall be amended as follows:

"Article 8

The costs for federal statistics shall be defrayed by the Federal Government in so far as they accrue at the federal authorities; in all other cases they shall be defrayed by the governments of the Laender."

According to Article 11 of the above Law, this amendment became effective on 4 May 1955.

II. The period which pursuant to Article 16, Paragraph 1, of the Statistical Law expired on 24 September 1955 was extended for two further years by the **Law Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 8 August 1955** (Bundesgesetzblatt I of 15 August 1955, p. 507).

In agreement with the "Bundesrat", the "Bundestag" has adopted the following Law:

Article 1

In Article 16, Paragraph 1, 1st Sentence of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314) the words "two years" will be replaced by the words "four years".

Article 2

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 1, of "Drittes Ueberleitungsgesetz" (Law on the Position of Land Berlin in the Financial System of the Federation) of 4 January 1952 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1) this Law shall be applicable also to Land Berlin.

Article 3

This Law shall become effective on 25 September 1955.

The above Law is promulgated herewith.

Bonn, 8 August 1955.

The Federal President
Theodor Heuss

The Deputy of the Federal Chancellor
Blücher

The Federal Minister of the Interior
Dr. Schröder

III. The period fixed in Article 16, Paragraph 1, of the Statistical Law, which by the Law of 8 August 1955 Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes was prolonged by two years, has once more been extended for two further years — namely to 24 September 1959 inclusive — by the **Second Law Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 15 July 1957** (Bundesgesetzblatt I of 18 July 1957, p. 721).

In agreement with the "Bundesrat", the "Bundestag" has adopted the following Law:

Article 1

In Article 16, Paragraph 1, 1st Sentence of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314) as modified by the Law of 8 August 1955 Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 507) the words "four years" shall be replaced by the words "six years".

Article 2

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 1, of "Drittes Ueberleitungsgesetz" (Law on the Position of Land Berlin in the Financial System of the Federation) of 4 January 1952 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1) this Law shall be applicable also to Land Berlin.

Article 3

This Law shall not be applicable to the Saar.

Article 4

This Law shall become effective on 25 September 1957.

The above Law is promulgated herewith.

Bonn, 15 July 1957.

The Federal President
Theodor Heuss

The Deputy of the Federal Chancellor
Blücher

The Federal Minister of the Interior
Dr. Schröder

IV. Pursuant to Article 8 of the **Law for the Implementation of Ordinance No. 70/66/EEC (Law on the Survey of the Structure of Agriculture) of 23 December 1966** (Bundesgesetzblatt I of 28 December 1966, p. 682) Section VIIa has been included following Article 15 of the Statistical Law:

"SECTION VIIa

Special Provisions for Statistics of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community

Article 15a

The provisions of Articles 10 to 15 extend also to statistical surveys initiated by an ordinance of the European Eco-

nomic Community or the European Atomic Energy Community. This applies to Articles 13 to 15 even if the obligation to provide information or the obligation of secrecy has been laid down in an ordinance of the European Economic Community or of the European Atomic Energy Community or in a Law passed for the implementation of such ordinances."

The Law became effective on 29 December 1966.

Legal Foundations for the Individual Statistics¹⁾

Population, Employment, Culture

Law on a Census of the Population and of Non-Agricultural Local Units and Enterprises in 1961 as well as on a Census of the Transport Industry in 1962 (Population Census Law, 1961)

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) — 1957 —

Law Amending the Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus)

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) — 1962 —

First Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus

Second Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Law on a Census of Agricultural and Forestry Holdings (Census of Agriculture, 1960)

Ordinance on the Forestry Survey of the Census of Agriculture, 1960

Ordinance on Operational and Market Reports in Agriculture

Ordinance on a Survey of Viticultural Holdings in 1958 (EEC) Ordinance No. 70/66 on the Execution of a Basic Survey within a Survey Programme for an Investigation of the Structure of Agricultural Holdings

Legal Provisions on the Viticultural Cadastre and Statistics on Production and Stocks of Wine

Law on Statistics on Labour in Agricultural and Forestry Holdings

Law on a Survey of Land Utilization and Yields

Livestock Census Law

Law Amending the Livestock Census Law

Ordinance on Statistics on Poultry

Law on Statistics on Slaughtering Weights

Ordinance on Statistics on Milk Production

Law on Statistics on Fisheries

Ordinance on Timber Statistics

Enterprises and Local Units (excl. Agriculture)

Law on the Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises

Industry and Handicrafts

Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper

Law Amending the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper

Second Law Amending the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper

Law on General Electricity and Gas Statistics and the Execution of the European Census of Industry in Public Utilities

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on General Electricity and Gas Statistics and the Execution of the European Census of Industry in Public Utilities

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Investments in Industry and Mining

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Investments in Building Industry Proper und Producing Handicrafts

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Orders Received in Industry

Law on Statistics of Raw Materials and Production in Selected Branches of Economic Activity

Notification Concerning the Law on Statistics of Raw Materials and Production in Selected Branches of Economic Activity

Ordinance on Fertilizer Statistics

Law on the Census of Handicrafts, 1963 (Handicraft Census Law, 1963)

Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Handicrafts and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry

Ordinance on Statistics on Public Water Supply and Sewerage

Building Industry Proper, Building Activity, Dwellings

Law on the Execution of Statistics on Building Activity

Law on Statistics on Housing Conditions, Tenancy and Housing Requirements (Housing Statistics, 1956/57)

Ordinance on a Supplementary Survey to the Housing Statistics, 1956/57

Law on the Execution of Sample Statistics in the Housing Sector (Housing Sample Survey Law, 1965)

Law Extending the Periods Set by the Law on Housing Decontrol and a Social Housing and Tenancy Law (Extracts)

Law on Housing Allowances as Amended 1 April 1965 (Extracts)

Trade

Law on a Census in Trade and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Census of Distribution Law, 1960)

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on a Census in Trade and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Census of Distribution Law) in the Saar

Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Trade as well as on Tourist Statistics for Establishments of the Hotel Industry

Ordinance on the Statistical Ascertainment of Solid Fuels Introduced into the Territory Covered by this Ordinance

Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport (Foreign Trade Statistics Law)

Transport

Law on Cost and Performance Statistics for Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, Inland Waterways Craft and Railways in 1959

Ordinance on Railway Statistics

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Communal Roads According to the Position as on 1 January 1961

Law on the Statistics on Roads in the Communities in 1966

¹⁾ The full texts of the laws and ordinances as well as their motivations are reproduced in the unabridged German edition (position mid-1966), pp. 155 to 286

Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Land Passenger Transport

Ordinance on Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles

Ordinance on Statistics on the Performance of Motor Vehicles in 1959

Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents

Law Amending the Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents

Law on Statistics on Shipping and Goods Transport on Inland Waterways and the Current Adjustment of the Number of Inland Waterways Craft

Law on Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping

Ordinance on the Execution of Aviation Statistics

Money and Credit

Mortgage Bank Law (Extracts)

Law on Mortgage Bonds and Similar Bonds Issued by Public Credit Institutions (Extracts)

Law on Ship Mortgage Banks (Extracts)

Social Security Schemes

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance, Aid to War Victims and Youth Welfare

Ordinance on the Execution of Supplementary Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance on the Aid Provided for the Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons

Correction of the Ordinance on the Execution of Supplementary Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance on the Aid Provided for the Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons

Finance and Taxes

Law on Finance Statistics

Ordinance on Statistics on the Expenditure for Primary and Secondary Roads in 1966

Law Amending the Valuation Law of 10 August 1963 (Extracts)

Law Amending the Valuation Law of 13 August 1965

Law on Turnover Tax Statistics for the Calendar Year 1964

Law on Trade Tax Statistics for the Calendar Year 1958

Prices, Wages, Family Budget Surveys

Law on Price Statistics

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics

Ordinance Amending the Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics

Fourth Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics

Law on Wage Statistics

Second Ordinance on the Execution of a Special Survey for Wage Statistics

Third Ordinance on the Execution of a Special Survey for Wage Statistics

(EEC) Ordinance No. 151 on the Execution of Three Wage Surveys in Manufacturing

(EEC) Ordinance No. 188/64 on the Execution of a Survey of the Structure and Distribution of Wages in Industry and Handicrafts

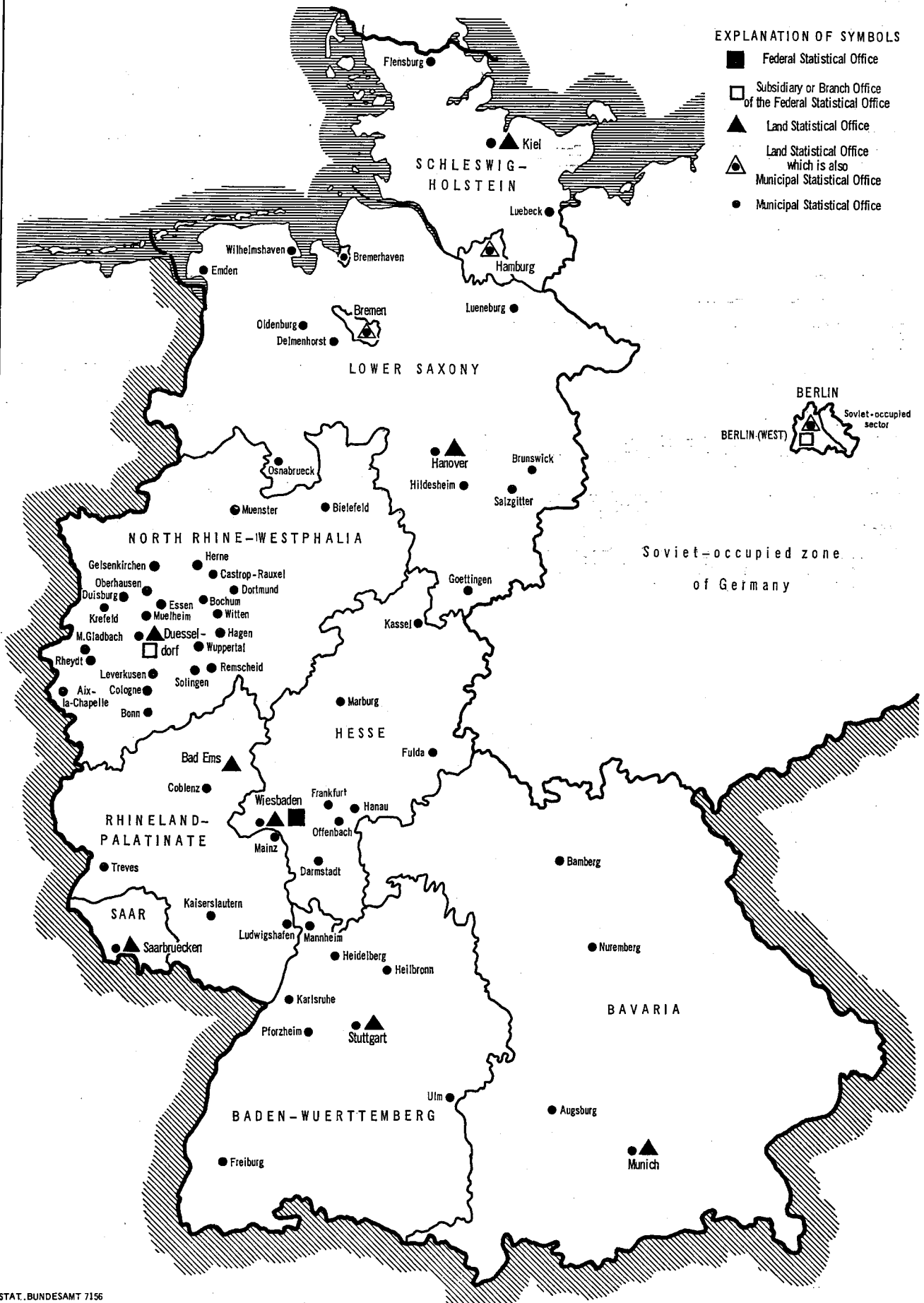
Ordinance on the Execution of a Survey on the Implementation of the Law Promoting the Formation of Wealth by Employees

Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys

STATISTICAL OFFICES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- Federal Statistical Office
- Subsidiary or Branch Office of the Federal Statistical Office
- ▲ Land Statistical Office
- △ Land Statistical Office which is also Municipal Statistical Office
- Municipal Statistical Office

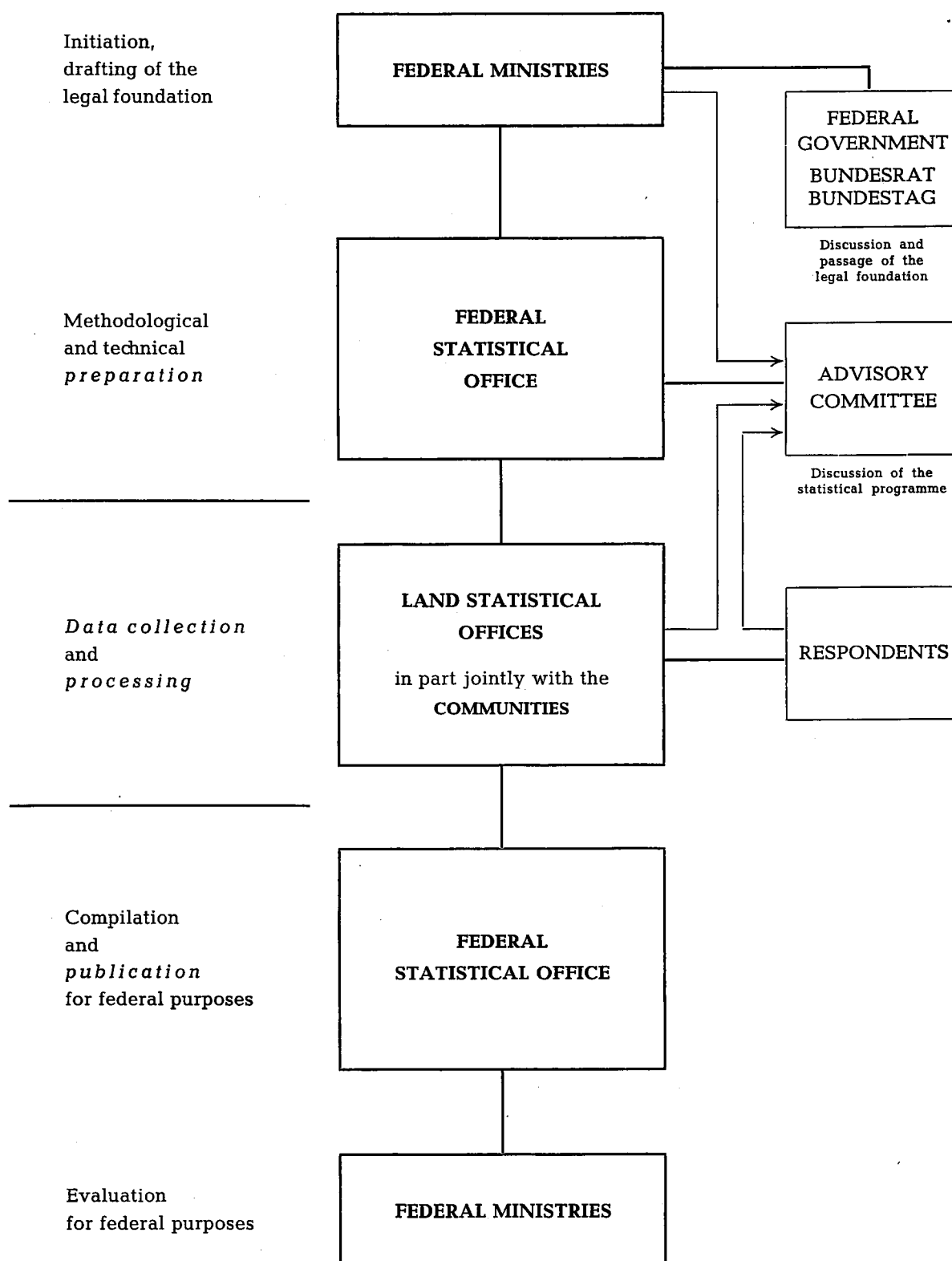


Addresses of the Statistical Offices

Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office)	6200 Wiesbaden	Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 P. O. B. 828	Tel. 70 51
Zweigstelle Berlin (Branch Office Berlin)	1000 Berlin 30	Kurfuerstenstrasse 87	Tel. 13 14 31
Aussenstelle Duesseldorf — Eisen- und Stahlstatistik — (Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf — Iron and Steel Statistics —)	4000 Duesseldorf	Jahnstrasse 1	Tel. 8 06 41
Statistisches Landesamt Schleswig- Holstein (Land Statistical Office Schleswig- Holstein)	2300 Kiel	Muehlenweg 166	Tel. 4 36 02
Statistisches Landesamt Hamburg (Land Statistical Office Hamburg)	2000 Hamburg 11	Steckelhoern 12	Tel. 36 11 21
Niedersaechsisches Landesverwal- tungsamt — Statistik — (Lower Saxon Land Office of Administration — Statistics —)	3000 Hannover	Auestrasse 14	Tel. 44 45 61
Statistisches Landesamt Bremen (Land Statistical Office Bremen)	2800 Bremen	An der Weide 14-16	Tel. 3 61
Statistisches Landesamt Nordrhein- Westfalen (Land Statistical Office North Rhine- Westphalia)	4000 Duesseldorf	Ludwig-Beck-Strasse 23	Tel. 62 62 21
Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt (Hessian Land Statistical Office)	6200 Wiesbaden	Rheinstrasse 35-37	Tel. 38 81
Statistisches Landesamt Rheinland- Pfalz (Land Statistical Office Rhineland- Palatinate)	5427 Bad Ems	Mainzer Strasse 15-16	Tel. 28 01
Statistisches Landesamt Baden- Wuerttemberg (Land Statistical Office Baden- Wuerttemberg)	7000 Stuttgart	Kienestrasse 41	Tel. 29 90 71
Bayerisches Statistisches Landes- amt (Bavarian Land Statistical Office)	8000 Muenchen 2	Neuhauser Strasse 51	Tel. 22 86 71
Statistisches Amt des Saarlandes (Land Statistical Office of the Saar)	6600 Saarbruecken	Hardenbergstrasse 3 — NB —	Tel. 6 49 11
Statistisches Landesamt Berlin (Land Statistical Office Berlin)	1000 Berlin 62	Salzburger Strasse 21-25	Tel. 7 80 11

The municipal statistical offices may be contacted as follows:
 "Statistisches Amt der Stadt " (Statistical Office of the City of).

Schematic Diagram on the Execution of Federal Statistics



Note:

The diagram relates to the "normal case" where the preparation of federal statistics and the final compilation and publication of the results for federal purposes are functions performed by the Federal Statistical Office, while the Land statistical offices take charge of data collection and processing. To provide for greater clarity, neither all the agencies involved nor all interrelations have for the individual phases been included in the highly simplified schematic diagram (for details see the texts on p. 7 ff.). The cooperation of the Federal Statistical Office with international and supranational organizations has not been taken into account either.

Schedule of Major

(other than international)

Title	Edition/ version	Number of items in the ... stage of classification					Fields of application	Notes
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments								
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (Basic Classification) ¹⁾ ²⁾	1961	10 divisions	29 subdivisions	206 groups	669 subgroups	1,397 classes	Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises ³⁾ ⁴⁾ Statistics on Incorporated Enterprises Balance-Sheet Statistics of Joint-Stock Companies Census of Handicrafts, 1963 ⁵⁾ Census of Industry, 1963 Building Reports (total enumeration) Annual Survey of Investments in Industry Annual Survey of Investments in Building Industry Proper Survey of Enterprises in Industry Survey of Enterprises in Building Industry Proper Census of Distribution, 1960 ⁶⁾ Wholesale Trade Statistics ⁷⁾ Retail Trade Statistics ⁸⁾ Census of the Transport Industry, 1962 ⁹⁾ Statistics on Bankruptcy and Insolvency Proceedings Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport on Own Account Survey of Earnings in Agriculture ¹⁰⁾ Survey of Earnings in Industry and Trade ¹¹⁾ Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries and in the Service Sector, 1962 ¹²⁾ Statistics on the Formation of Wealth by Employees National Accounts ¹³⁾	¹⁾ Basic Classification listing institutions according to the type of their economic activities, unless the "Classification for the Monthly Industry Report" is used. Three particular versions of the basic classification are listed below. ²⁾ An "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities" is also available as a separate publication. ³⁾ Only the corresponding parts of the classification. ⁴⁾ As from the third survey year. ⁵⁾ Only for internal purposes.
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961 ¹⁴⁾	1961	10 divisions	25 subdivisions	165 groups	436 subgroups	594 classes	Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961	¹⁴⁾ The "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities" is also used here.
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for the Occupational Census, 1961 ¹⁵⁾	1961	10 divisions	38 subdivisions	118 groups			Occupational Census, 1961 Microcensus ¹⁶⁾	¹⁵⁾ By 4 economic branches.
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for Turnover Tax Statistics ¹⁷⁾	1962	10 divisions	25 subdivisions	166 groups	435 subgroups	635 classes	Income Tax Statistics ¹⁸⁾ Corporation Tax Statistics ¹⁹⁾ Statistics on Standard Values of Working Assets of Commercial Local Units ²⁰⁾ Turnover Tax Statistics	¹⁷⁾ Used for tax statistics processed as from 1962 and presumably as of 1967 for statistics on security prices instead of the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)". The number of groups, subgroups and classes increases if, instead of the production industries, industry, producing handicrafts and the other production industries are presented. ¹⁸⁾ With varying degree of detail.
Classification for the Monthly Industry Report Processed as mainly involved Processed as involved	1966	32 ²¹⁾ industry groups 32 ²²⁾ industry groups	103 ²³⁾ industry branches 140 ²⁴⁾ industry branches				Monthly Industry Report Industry Report for Small-Sized Industrial Units Supplementary Survey to Industry Report Survey of Power Generating Plants in Industry	²¹⁾ At present still with a further item for the separate recording of the industries producing coal derivatives.
Index of Handicraft Activities	1958	7 groups	140 branches	184 activities			Census of Handicrafts, 1963 Annual Survey of Investments in Producing Handicrafts	
Index of Handicraft Branches	1958	7 groups	140 branches				Report on Handicrafts ²⁵⁾ Survey of Earnings in Handicrafts ²⁶⁾	

Classifications

classifications)

Title	Edition/ version	Number of items in the stage of classification					Fields of application	Notes
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Classifications of Public Finance and Private Households								
Processing Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance							All records of public finance, including indebtedness and personnel	
by functions	1966	22 main functions	13 functions					
by types of revenue and expenditure	1966							
Revenue		3 types of revenue	14 types of revenue					
Expenditure		3 types of expenditure	15 types of expenditure					
Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households	1963						Cont. Family Budget Surveys Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962/63	¹¹⁾ Excluding expenditure for private consumption; the relevant items are listed in the "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure" under Classifications of Commodities.
Receipts		6 two-digit positions	16 three-digit positions	34 four-digit positions	51 five-digit positions			
Expenditure ¹¹⁾		5 two-digit positions	12 three-digit positions	26 four-digit positions	39 five-digit positions			
Classifications of Commodities								
Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics ¹²⁾	1967 ¹²⁾	32 groups of commodities	195 categories of commodities	872 classes of commodities	5,305 types of commodities		Quarterly Production Survey Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics Foreign Trade Statistics	¹²⁾ Number of items in classification stages according to the 1966 version of the 1963 Edition. ¹³⁾ An "Alphabetic Index of Commodities for Industry Statistics" is also available as a separate publication.
Classification for the Quick Report on Production	1966	26 groups of commodities	529 numbers of the Report				Quick Report on Production	
Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics ¹⁴⁾	1966	21 sections	99 chapters	1,152 tariff numbers	8,017 types of commodities		Foreign Trade Statistics	¹⁴⁾ Contains an alphabetic index.
Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics ¹⁵⁾ ¹⁶⁾	1962	10 divisions	43 major groups	175 ¹⁷⁾ groups			Railway Statistics (gds. transp.) Statistics on Commercial Long-Distance Road Haulage Statistics on Long-Dist. Motor Transport on Own Account Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping Aviation Statistics	¹⁵⁾ Used as from the report year 1962 instead of the former "Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics". ¹⁶⁾ An "Alphabetic Index of Goods for Transport Statistics" is also available as a separate publication. ¹⁷⁾ In addition 6 items for goods of the ECSC.
Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure ¹⁴⁾	1963	9 major groups	46 groups	88 subgroups			Recording of private consumption expenditure in National Accounts Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962/63 Indices of Consumer Prices Cont. Family Budget Surveys	
Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries	1959	6 groups	11 subgroups	66 classes	927 types of products		Textile Statistics*) Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics	
Classifications of Persons								
Classification of Occupations ¹⁸⁾	1961 ¹⁸⁾	8 occupational divisions	41 occupational groups	150 unit groups	437 occupational classes		Occupational Census, 1961 Labour market statistics	¹⁸⁾ Contains an "Alphabetic List of Occupational Titles".
International and German Classification of Diseases (Volume I: Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death) ²⁰⁾	1958	10 major groups	96 groups	380 subgroups			Causes of Death Statistics	¹⁹⁾ Supplemented in 1964. ²⁰⁾ An "Alphabetical List" has been published as Volume II.
Classification of Religious Denominations	1961	11 one-digit positions	42 two-digit positions				Population and Occupation Census, 1961	
Regional Classifications								
Official Index of Communities ²¹⁾	1961	11 Laender	33 govt. and adm. districts	139 ²²⁾ towns not attached to a Land- kreis	425 Landkreise	24,503 communities		²¹⁾ Contains an "Alphabetic Index of Communities". ²²⁾ Excl. Hamburg and Berlin.
Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics	1966	6 continents	152 countries				Foreign Trade Statistics	

Schedule of Sample Surveys¹⁾

Subject Statistics	Bases of the statistics		Sampling procedure				Raising procedure
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit(s)	number of sampling units	sample size	average sampling fraction in %	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Population, Employment, Culture							
Population Census, 1961	household	household or family	enumeration district	592,000	59,200	10	Simple expansion or direct evaluation
Representative Statistics on Households and Families							
Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus)							
a) 1%-sample surveys	household	mostly: person	enumeration district	592,000	5,920	1	Simple expansion after adaptation to the current adjustment of the population
b) 0.1%-sample surveys	household	person	enumeration district	592,000	592	0.1	Adaptation to structural figures of the preceding 1%-sample survey
Representative Statistics on the 1965 Bundestag Elections	person entitled to vote or voter	person entitled to vote or ballot paper	polling district	53,000	1,163	about 2	Ratio estimation
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries							
Survey (EEC) of the Structure of Agriculture, 1966	agr. holding	agr. holding, person, animal, machine	agr. holding	1,400,000	300,000	20	Simple expansion
Survey on Labour in Agricultural and Forestry Holdings, 1960/61	agr. holding	person	agr. holding	1,760,000	50,000	3	Simple expansion or ratio estimation
— Follow-up Survey to the Census of Agriculture, 1960 —							
Statistics on Labour in Agriculture and Forestry, 1966/67	agr. holding	person	agr. holding	1,150,000	65,000	5.5	Simple expansion
Land Utilization Surveys, 1966 and 1967	agr. holding	agr. holding	agr. holding	1,500,000	about 120,000	about 8	Simple expansion
Preliminary Survey of Vegetables	agr. holding	agr. holding	community	24,500	3,300	13	Ratio estimation or simple expansion
Main Survey of Vegetables	agr. holding	agr. holding	community	24,500	3,300	13	Ratio estimation or simple expansion
Survey for the Sample Checking of the Land Utilization Surveys	agr. holding	agr. holding	community agr. holding	24,000 1,500,000	960 2,600	4 0.2	Combined ratio estimation
Special Yield Inquiry							
a) Sample cuts and sample liftings	sample plot	field	community agr. holding field sample plot	up to 24,000 1,100,000	900 to 1,200 1,800 to 2,400 1,800 to 2,400 9,000 to 12,000	0.0001 of area	Computation of average yields
b) Complete threshings and repeated uprootings	field or sample plot	field	field or sample plot	1,800 to 2,400	300 to 400 or 1,700	0.03 or 0.00002 of area	Computation of correctives
Interannual Livestock Surveys	livestock farm or keeper	animal, animal keeper	enumeration area	90,000	13,000	15	Simple expansion or ratio estimation
Sample Checking of the Livestock Censuses							
a) in December	livestock farm or keeper	animal	enumeration area	90,000	400	0.4	Combined ratio estimation
b) in June	livestock farm or keeper	animal	enumeration area	13,000	400	0.4	Combined ratio estimation
Industry and Handicrafts							
Census of Handicrafts, 1963 — Sample Survey —	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise	692,000	142,000	about 20	Simple expansion and ratio estimation
Report on Handicrafts	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise	542,000	33,500	about 6	Ratio values: simple expansion of numerator and denominator; total values: mostly combined ratio estimation
Building Industry Proper, Building Activity, Dwellings							
Housing Statistics, 1956/57; (10%-) Sample Survey, 1956	dwelling party	mostly: dwelling party	dwelling	14,000,000	1,400,000	10	Formation of expansion groups, adjustment to the total enumeration
1%-Housing Surveys							
a) Supplementary Sample Survey, 1957	dwelling party	mostly: dwelling party	community dwelling	24,000 1,400,000	2,700 140,000	11 1	Direct evaluation
b) Supplementary Sample Survey, 1960	dwelling party	dwelling party, household	community dwelling	24,000 16,000,000	2,700 160,000	11 1	Direct evaluation
c) Housing Sample Survey, 1965	dwelling party	dwelling party, household	community building	24,500 9,000,000	3,500 about 90,000	14 1	Simple expansion

Schedule of Sample Surveys¹⁾ (continued)

Subject Statistics	Bases of the statistics		Sampling procedure				Raising procedure
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit(s)	number of sampling units	sample size	average sampling fraction in %	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Trade							
Census of Distribution, 1960 (Supplementary Sample Survey)	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise	850,000	105,000	12.5	Simple expansion
Wholesale Trade Statistics	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise	61,500	9,000	15	Simple expansion
Retail Trade Statistics	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise	482,000	40,000	8	Simple expansion
Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	establishment	establishment	enterprise	170,000	15,000	9	Simple expansion of numer- ator and denominator
Foreign Trade Statistics							
a) Exports	—	foreign trade case	export decla- ration	about 13,000,000	7,300,000	about 64	} Multiplication procedure
b) Imports	—	foreign trade case	import decla- ration	about 6,000,000	4,800,000	about 80	
Transport							
Census of the Transport Industry (Transport on Own Account)	enterprise	enterprise	establishments	1,200,000	145,000	about 12	Simple expansion
Statistics on Commercial Long-Distance Road Haul- age	case of trans- portation	case of trans- portation	waybill	about 11,500,000	3,500,000	33	Simple expansion
Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport on Own Account	case of trans- portation	case of trans- portation	case of trans- portation	about 10,000,000	2,000,000	20	Simple expansion
Statistics on Goods Trans- port by Motor Vehicles, 1965	motor vehicle	motor vehicle	motor vehicle	638,400	about 60,000	7.1	Simple expansion
Statistics on the Performance of Motor Vehicles							
a) Survey of 1959	vehicle	vehicle	vehicle	9,600,000	225,000	2.1	Simple expansion
b) Surveys of 1966/67							
1. Basic survey	vehicle	vehicle	vehicle	12,500,000	about 100,000	0.8	Simple expansion
2. Supplementary sur- vey	motor vehicle	motor vehicle	motor vehicle	603,000	38,000	6.3	Simple expansion
Social Security Schemes							
Statistics on Public Assist- ance (Supplementary Sample Survey, 1966, in the field of public assistance on the aid provided for the rehabilitation of hand- icapped persons)	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance	75,000	37,500	50	Simple expansion after ad- justment to the total enu- meration
Finance and Taxes							
Wage Tax Statistics, 1965	wage-tax payer	wage-tax payer	wage-tax card	about 22,000,000	about 400,000	about 2	Simple expansion
Statistics on Standard Values of Real Estate	built-up estate	built-up estate	enumeration dis- trict	592,000	59,200	10	
Prices, Wages, Family Budget Surveys							
Current surveys of earnings							
a) in agriculture	agr. holding	holding	agr. holding	138,000	8,100	6	Simple expansion
b) in industry and trade	establishment or local unit	establishment	establishment or local unit	252,000	27,200	11	Simple expansion
c) in handicrafts	establishment	establishment	establishment	174,000	23,800	13.5	Simple expansion
Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Agriculture, Forestry and Commercial Gardening, 1962	agr. holding	employed person (case of activity)	holding employed person	85,000 —	25,000 49,000	15 or 30*) 25*), 50*)	Direct evaluation
Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries and in the Service Sector*)							
a) 1962	industrial local unit or service establishment	employed person (case of activity)	local unit employed person	— ⁷⁾ about 20,000,000	— 1,700,000	— about 15	Conversion to 15% of the universe, direct evaluation
b) 1966	industrial local unit or service establishment	employed person (case of activity)	local unit employed person	about 450,000 about 14,000,000	about 1,700,000	max. 15	Simple expansion
Statistics on the Formation of Wealth by Employees	enterprise	enterprise, em- ployed person	enterprise	450,000	about 72,500	16	Simple expansion
Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962/63	household	household	community dwelling household	24,000 16,000,000 170,000	2,700 160,000 50,000	11 1 about 0.3	} Weighted summarization of results

¹⁾ Abridged version of the schedule on "Principal Methodological Features of Sample Surveys" in the original German edition of this publication. — *) In agriculture. — *) In forestry. — *) Master-fellers on a total basis. — *) In commercial gardening. — *) Excl. public service. — ⁷⁾ Cf. the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961.

Schedule of the Indices and Index Numbers Computed by the Federal Statistical Office

Ser. No.	Title	Periodicity	Basis year	Analysis	Series	Weighting	Computation method see	Notes
INDUSTRY								
1	Index of Industrial Net Production	monthly	1958 = 100	major groups and 61 groups or branches of industries	476	net production values of 1958	Wirtschaft und Statistik 65/3	New computation on base 1962 = 100 is planned.
2	Index of Industrial Gross Production of Investment Goods and Consumer Goods	monthly	1958 = 100	5 groups of commodities for investment goods and 6 groups of commodities for consumer goods	111 for investment goods, 108 for consumer goods	gross production values of 1958	Wirtschaft und Statistik 65/4	New computation on base 1962 = 100 is planned.
3	Output Index per Person Engaged, per Hour Worked by the Persons Engaged, per Wage Earner and per Man-Hour Worked in Industry	annually	1958 = 100	major groups and 45 groups or branches of industries	Comparison of the output (according to the Index of Industrial Net Production) with the various elements of labour expenditure		Wirtschaft und Statistik 65/5	For total industry on a quarterly basis. New computation on base 1962 = 100 is planned.
4	Index of Orders Received in Industry	monthly	1954 = 100	major groups and 33 groups or branches of industries	70	turnover of 1954	Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv 52/4	New computation on base 1962 = 100 is planned.

TRADE

5	Index Numbers of Turn-over, Persons Engaged, Goods Received and Stocks in Wholesale Trade	monthly and annually	1962 = 100	5 sectors and 48 branches of wholesale trade	about 10,000 enterprises	—	Wirtschaft und Statistik 66/4	Goods received and stocks only annually
6	Index Numbers of Turn-over, Persons Engaged, Goods Received and Stocks in Retail Trade	monthly and annually	1962 = 100	4 sectors, 10 groups, 56 branches as well as types of business organization etc. of retail trade	about 40,000 enterprises	—	—	Goods received and stocks only annually
7	Index Numbers of Turn-over and Persons Engaged in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	monthly	1962 = 100	7 classes of economic activity in hotel and restaurant industry	about 15,000 enterprises	—	Wirtschaft und Statistik 66/6	
8	Indices of Imports and Exports a) Index of Current Values b) Volume Index c) Unit Value Index	monthly	1962 = 100	8 groups of commodities and 214 subgroups of foreign trade statistics published only partially, 10 parts of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), 40 groups and branches of commodities of production statistics, 10 groups for investment goods and 6 groups for consumer goods	about 8,000 commodities	unit values for 1962, quantities of the reference months or years	Wirtschaft und Statistik 66/10	

TRANSPORT

9	Index Numbers of Passenger and Goods Transport	monthly	1962 = 100	passenger transport: railways, tramways, motor-buses, air transport; goods transport: railways, long-distance road haulage, inland waterways transport, sea-borne shipping, air transport, pipelines	34	—	Wirtschaft und Statistik 51/4	
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MONEY AND CREDIT

10	Index of Share Prices	weekly	31 December 1953 = 100	4 major groups and 33 groups of economic activity	430 selected ordinary shares	nominal capital of all joint-stock companies the shares of which are quoted on stock exchanges, end of 1953	Wirtschaft und Statistik 56/4	New computation on base 31 December 1965 is planned; to include also computation per trading day by 4 divisions of economic activity.
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Schedule of the Indices and Index Numbers Computed by the Federal Statistical Office (continued)

Ser. No.	Title	Periodicity	Basis year	Analysis	Series	Weighting	Computation method see	Notes
PRICES								
11	Index of Producers' Prices for Industrial Products	monthly	1962 = 100	31 groups of commodities, further subdivided by categories and classes of commodities	8,656 price series for 1,977 products	turnover values of industry in 1962	Wirtschaft und Statistik 65/2	
12	Index of Producers' Prices for Agricultural Products	monthly	agricultural years 1961/62 to 1962/63 = 100	14 groups of commodities for vegetable and animal products	1,120 price series for 73 products	average sales proceeds of agriculture, agricultural years 1961/62 and 1962/63	Wirtschaft und Statistik 65/5	
13	Index of Producers' Prices for Cut Flowers and Pot-Plants	monthly	agricultural years 1961/62 to 1962/63 = 100	6 types of cut flowers and 4 types of pot-plants	228 price series for 10 products	average turnover values of the agricultural years 1961/62 and 1962/63	Wirtschaft und Statistik 66/2	
14	Index of Producers' Prices for Forestry Products	monthly	forestry year 1962 = 100	4 kinds of raw wood from national and private forests	1,497 price series for 34 products	sales proceeds of forestry, forestry year 1962	Wirtschaft und Statistik 66/5	
15	Price Index of Selected Basic Materials	monthly	1958 = 100	agricultural, forestry and industrial products, separately by domestic and foreign origin	2,289 price series for 102 products	sales proceeds of agriculture, gross production of industry, import values of 1958	Wirtschaft und Statistik 62/12	
16	Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade	monthly	1962 = 100	15 groups and 71 branches of wholesale trade, separately by non-cooperative and cooperative wholesale trade	6,700 price series for 900 products	turnover values of wholesale trade in 1962	—	Planned (so far only index numbers)
17	Index of Purchase Prices for Farm Supplies	monthly	agricultural year 1962/63 = 100	10 consumption groups	10,777 price series for 104 products	operating expenses of agriculture, agricultural year 1962/63	Wirtschaft und Statistik 65/5	
18	Index of Purchase Prices for Foreign Goods	monthly	1958 = 100	35 groups of commodities according to the relationship in production technique as well as 11 groups of commodities of foreign trade statistics in a further subdivision	1,673 price series for 1,105 products	import values of 1958	Wirtschaft und Statistik 62/10	Conversion to basis year 1962 = 100 is planned.
19	Index of Selling Prices for Export Goods	monthly	1958 = 100		1,656 price series for 1,088 products	export values of 1958	Wirtschaft und Statistik 62/10	
20	Index Numbers of Prices for Services in Construction	quarterly	1962 = 100	for new construction: 40 types of construction activities; for maintenance: 16 types of construction activities	30,000 price series for 300 services in construction	—	Wirtschaft und Statistik 66/9	
21	Indices of Building Prices	quarterly	1962 = 100	new construction of residential and non-residential buildings, roads, bridges and hydraulic structures; maintenance of residential buildings	30,000 price series	share of production costs	Wirtschaft und Statistik 66/9	
22	Index of Retail Prices	monthly	1950 = 100	10 major lines and lines of retail trade as well as 37 groups of commodities	about 99,000 price series for 444 products	turnover values of retail trade in 1950	Wirtschaft und Statistik 52/9	Conversion to basis year 1962 = 100 is planned.
23	Consumer Price Indices							
	a) Households of Wage and Salary Earners with Medium Income in which the Head of Household is the Only Breadwinner (4-person households)	monthly	1962 = 100	9 major groups as well as groups and subgroups of use as well as by durability and value of the commodities	about 140,000 price series for 431 goods and services	consumption pattern of 1962	Wirtschaft und Statistik 64/8	
	b) Households of Recipients of Pensions and Welfare Benefits (2-person households)	monthly	1962 = 100	9 consumption groups	about 126,000 price series for 369 goods and services	consumption pattern of 1962	Wirtschaft und Statistik 65/3	
	c) Simple Level of Living of a Child	monthly	1958 = 100	8 consumption groups	about 82,000 price series for 180 goods and services	consumption pattern of 1958	Wirtschaft und Statistik 62/3	The consumption of a seven-year-old child is taken as a basis.
24	Price Indices of Domestic Postal Charges	whenever there are changes	1958 = 100	3 service sectors in a further subdivision by partial sectors and individual services	264 price series for 84 services	receipts of postal charges of the Federal Postal Administration, 1958	—	Conversion to basis year 1962 = 100 is planned.
WAGES								
25	Index of Average Weekly Hours Paid and of Average Gross Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners in Industry	quarterly	1962 = 100	7 sectors of economy, 36 economic groups, separately by men and women; for "all sectors together" further by qualification groups	5,142	numbers of persons engaged	Wirtschaft und Statistik 59/4; 61/12; 66/1	
26	Index of Average Gross Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees in Industry and Trade	quarterly	1962 = 100	9 sectors of economy, 40 economic groups, separately by type of activity and sex; for "all sectors together" further by qualification groups	4,102	numbers of persons engaged	Wirtschaft und Statistik 62/2; 66/1	

Schedule of the Indices and Index Numbers Computed by the Federal Statistical Office (continued)

Ser. No.	Title	Periodicity	Basis year	Analysis	Series	Weighting	Computation method see	Notes
WAGES (cont'd)								
27	Index of Agreed Weekly Hours of Work, Wages and Salaries in Industries, Central and Local Government							
	a) Agreed Weekly Hours of Work of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees	quarterly	1962 = 100	11 sectors of economy, 44 economic groups for male and 32 for female wage earners; 10 sectors of economy, 48 economic groups for male and 45 for female salaried employees	454 wage scales for male and 306 for female wage earners; 236 salary scales for male and 215 for female salaried employees	numbers of persons engaged		Wirtschaft und Statistik 60/8; 66/1
	b) Agreed Hourly and Weekly Wages of Wage Earners	quarterly	1962 = 100	11 sectors of economy, 44 economic groups for male and 32 for female wage earners	1,727 wage series from 454 wage scales for male and 738 wage series from 306 scales for female wage earners	numbers of persons engaged		Wirtschaft und Statistik 60/8; 61/12; 66/1
	c) Agreed Monthly Salaries of Salaried Employees	quarterly	1962 = 100	10 sectors of economy, 48 economic groups for male and 45 for female salaried employees	1,148 salary series from 236 collective agreements for male and 657 salary series from 215 salary scales for female salaried employees	numbers of persons engaged		Wirtschaft und Statistik 62/1; 66/1
28	Index of Agreed Wages in Agriculture	quarterly	1962 = 100	7 groups distinguished by qualification and kind of wages	153 wage series for 11 scales	numbers of persons engaged		Wirtschaft und Statistik 64/12

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

29	Gross National Product at 1954 Prices	annually	1950 and 1960 = 100	including: private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, fixed asset formation, exports and imports	—	according to the price relationships of 1954	Wirtschaft und Statistik 57/11
30	Gross Domestic Product at 1954 Prices	annually	1950 and 1960 = 100	3 sectors as well as 9 enterprise sectors	—		
31	Gross Domestic Product at 1954 Prices per Economically Active Person (Productivity)	annually	1950 and 1960 = 100		—		
32	Price Indices Used for Computing the National Product	annually	1950 and 1960 = 100	gross national product, including 4 types of appropriation as well as imports and exports	—	shopping basket of the relevant reference year	Wirtschaft und Statistik 63/1

Schedule of Publications Issued by the Federal Statistical Office

I. Summary Publications

The summary publications contain results from several or all activities of the Federal Statistical Office. As to their content, they can be classified according to the subgroups mentioned below, of which the first comprises the standard publications with the largest circulation providing information on statistics for all fields of economic and social life.

A. General Summary Publications

"Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland"

Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany

Comprehensive reference book covering all subjects, first post-war edition in 1952. Contains in addition to demographic and economic data for the Federal Republic of Germany a main section "Internationale Uebersichten" (International Tables) and, beginning with the year 1953, chapters dealing with German territories outside the Federal Republic of Germany (Soviet-occupied zone of Germany, Soviet-occupied sector of Berlin and the Eastern Territories of Germany at present under foreign administration).

"Statistisches Taschenbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland"

Handbook of Statistics for the Federal Republic of Germany

Appears at three years' intervals and contains selected data from all fields of official statistics, though in a very condensed form. Latest edition in 1967. English and French versions entitled "Handbook of Statistics" and "Memento des Statistiques" are in preparation.

"Wirtschaft und Statistik" **Economics and Statistics**

Monthly publication containing articles on basic methodological questions and comments on the results of new and important current statistics as well as many charts. In addition, it contains tables providing regularly recurring or one-time surveys and supplements to articles in the textual part.

Selected methodological articles of this periodical appear in English at irregular intervals under the title "Studies on Statistics".

"Statistischer Wochendienst" **Information on Statistics, Weekly**

Selected results of immediate interest from all fields of official statistics in the form of "cumulative" series with short texts on the most important figures.

"Wirtschaftskalender" **Calendar of Economy**

Quarterly and annual publication providing information on events in economic policy which are of importance for the evaluation of statistical figures.

B. Organization of Statistics, General Methodological Questions

"Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" **Survey of German Federal Statistics**

Summary presentation of the organizational, methodological and legal foundations of federal statistics with a

catalogue of the individual statistics. There is further an abridged version, for which the catalogue and the appendix have been strongly condensed, and an English translation under the title "Survey of German Federal Statistics".

"Quellennachweis regionalstatistischer Ergebnisse" **Index of Sources for Regional Statistics**

List indicating the sources for regionally classified data in the publications of the Federation and the Laender. (Position mid-1965, published in 1966.)

"Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes" **The Activities of the Federal Statistical Office**

Annual report for the Advisory Committee which gives a general outline of the entire work performed, particularly stressing problems of methodological importance. It contains, *inter alia*, a condensed presentation concerning the participation of the Office in international statistical work. (Latest edition 1966/67.)

"Die statistische Erfassung der Produktionsgrundlagen, -vorgänge und -ergebnisse in den Bereichen der Wirtschaft" **Statistical Ascertainment of Bases, Processes and Results of Production in the Various Sectors of Economy**

Systematically classified compilation in the form of a catalogue, showing for which facts in the individual sectors of economy statistical data are available and where they can be found. (Published in 1959 as Volume 233 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" — Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany —.)

"Organisation und Technik des Volkszählungswerkes 1950" **Organization and Technique of the Population Census, 1950**

Description of the organizational requirements and the methodological and technical execution of the Population Census, 1950. (Published as Volume 31 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland", out of print. — It is intended to publish a corresponding description of the 1961 Census.)

"Bibliographie zum Volkszählungswerk 1950" **Bibliography for the Population Census, 1950**

Summary outline of publications issued by the Federation and the Laender, analysed according to subjects and regions. (Published as Volume 50 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland". — A bibliography for the 1961 Population Census is being prepared.)

"Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik" **Sample Surveys in Official Statistics**

Comprehensive presentation of the theoretical and practical bases for the sampling procedure. This publication contains an introduction conceived on universally intelligible lines, a detailed description of the most important fields of application in official statistics as well as a collection of mathematical formulas for specialists in sampling procedures. (Published in 1960.) Selected chapters from this publication were published in English in "Studies on Statistics".

"Die Statistik in den internationalen Organisationen" **Statistics in the International Organizations**

Summary presentations of the development of statistics and of the statistical and methodological activities in world-wide and regional organizations.

Statistics in the international organizations:

No. 1: World Organizations (position: mid-1955 — out of print —)

No. 2: Regional Organizations (position: July 1950 — out of print —)

No. 3: The Activities of the Conference of European Statisticians, 1953 to 1959.

"Ein Standardsystem Volkswirtschaftlicher Gesamtrechnungen"

German translation of "Standardised System of National Accounts", published in 1952 by OEEC and intended for the standardisation and development of national accounts. (Out of print.)

C. Structural Analyses, Economic Observation

"Wirtschaftskunde der Bundesrepublik Deutschland"

Institutions and Forms of Economic Life in the Federal Republic of Germany

Summary and popular description of the most important results of official statistics: text, figures and numerous diagrams. (Published in 1955.)

"Die deutschen Vertreibungsverluste"

German Losses Caused by Expulsion

Population balances (1939/50) containing voluminous data on the losses of the German population due to war and expulsion as well as details on the number of expellees in the resettlement areas and on persons who stayed in their native areas or were not permitted to leave. (Published in 1958.)

"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 which are of importance in particular for the public budgets. (Latest edition 1966.)

"Die Frau im wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Leben der Bundesrepublik"

The Position of the Woman in Economic and Social Life of the Federal Republic

Data on the position of the woman in public life with introductory explanations. (Latest edition 1956, "Statistischer Bericht" II/2, No. 3.)

"Die Jugend im wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Leben der Bundesrepublik Deutschland"

The Position of the Young in Economic and Social Life of the Federal Republic of Germany

Compilation of data on juveniles available from the various statistics. Explanatory texts and charts. (Published in 1959 as Volume 220 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland".)

"Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft/Langfristige Reihen 1871 bis 1957 für das Deutsche Reich und die Bundesrepublik Deutschland"

Population and Economy/Long-Term Series 1871 to 1957 for the Former German Reich and the Federal Republic of Germany

Cumulative series from all fields of official statistics containing "historical" data. (Published in 1958 as Volume 199 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland".)

"Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland in Karten" ¹⁾

The Federal Republic of Germany Represented in Maps

Collection of maps — in polychrome printing — on administrative structure, soil conditions, climate, water, population and its structure, economy and its trafficways as well as on regional geography; based in particular on the results of the large-scale censuses of 1960/62.

D. General Foreign Statistics

"Internationale Monatszahlen"

Monthly International Figures

Inter-country comparisons as to selected facts which are of particular importance for the foreign trade relations of the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Länderberichte"

Reports on Foreign Countries

Summary of the most recent statistical material available on major economic and social facts for individual countries or specified groups of countries.

"Länderkurzberichte"

Summary Reports on Foreign Countries

Condensed presentation of selected topical data on the socio-economic structure and development of individual countries.

¹⁾ Edited by: Federal Statistical Office — Institut für Landeskunde — Institut für Raumforschung.

II. Specialized Publications (Subject-Matter Series)

The largest group of publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office are those containing results from the individual fields of statistics. The various "subject-matter series" are marked by distinctive letters, titles and colours of the margin on the cardboard cover. In accordance with the organizational structure of the Federal Statistical Office, the titles of the various subject-matter series indicate the main field dealt with in the publications.

Each subject-matter series is subdivided into a certain number of *publication series* which contain results of specific statistics becoming available periodically as well as special contributions to these statistics issued at irregular intervals. In general, the titles of these series indicate the specific field covered by the statistics. Moreover, various series are subdivided into "individual titles" or "sub-titles". The results of large-scale censuses taken only once or at larger irregular intervals are issued within the respective subject-matter series as *one-time publications*. In these cases the title of the series is replaced by the designation of the census.

The subject-matter series now available are subdivided into the following publication series and one-time publications:

Subject-Matter Series A: Population and Culture

Publication Series:

Series 1: State and Development of the Population

Series 2: Vital Events

Series 3: Migrations

Series 4: Expellees and Refugees

Series 5: Households and Families

Series 6: Employment

Series 7: Public Health

Series 8: Elections to the "Bundestag"

Series 9: Justice

Series 10: Education

Series 11: Population of Foreign Countries (planned)

One-Time Publications:

Population and Occupation Census of 6 June 1961

Subject-Matter Series B: Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Publication Series:

Series 1: Land Utilization and Crops

Series 2: Horticulture and Viticulture

Series 3: Livestock Farming

Series 4: Fisheries

Series 5: Holdings, Labour Force and Technical Equipment

One-Time Publications:

Census of Agriculture of 31 May 1960

Follow-up Surveys of the Census of Agriculture, 1960:

Labour Survey, 1960/61, in Agricultural and Forestry Holdings

Census of Horticulture, 1961

Census of Forestry, 1961

Census of Inland Fisheries, 1962

Survey of Cultivated Small Plots under 0.5 ha. of Total Area (within the scope of the Population and Occupation Census, 1961, and the Microcensus of October 1962)

Subject-Matter Series C: Enterprises and Local Units

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Cost Structure in the Economy
- Series 2: Incorporated Enterprises
- Series 3: Public Enterprises

One-Time Publications:

Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units of 6 June 1961

Subject-Matter Series D: Industry and Handicrafts

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Industrial Local Units and Enterprises
- Series 2: Production of Selected Industrial Commodities, Index of the Industrial Production
- Series 3: Industrial Production
- Series 4: Special Contributions to Industry Statistics
- Series 5: Power and Water Supply
- Series 6: Orders Received in Major Branches of Industry
- Series 7: Handicrafts
- Series 8: Industry of Foreign Countries
- Series 9: Specialized Statistics

One-Time Publications:

Census of Production Industries, 1962
Census of Handicrafts, 1963

Subject-Matter Series E: Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Selected Figures for the Construction Industry
- Series 2: Local Units and Enterprises of Building Industry Proper
- Series 3: Building Activity
- Series 4: Grants Made in Social Residential Construction Promoted by Public Authorities
- Series 5: Computed Shortage of Dwellings in the "Kreise"
- Series 6: Housing Stock
- Series 7: Housing Allowances

One-Time Publications:

Census of Buildings of 6 June 1961
1/4-Housing Statistics, 1965

Subject-Matter Series F: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Wholesale Trade
- Series 2: Purchasing and Selling Associations (Development of Turnover) (discontinued as of the reference month of January 1965)
- Series 3: Retail Trade
- Series 4: Commercial Agency (planned)
- Series 5: Trade in Goods between Berlin (West) and the Rest of the Federal Republic
- Series 6: Trade in Goods between the Currency Areas of DM-West and DM-East
- Series 7: Hotel and Restaurant Industry
- Series 8: Tourism

One-Time Publications:

Census of Distribution, 1960

Subject-Matter Series G: Foreign Trade

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Summary Surveys
- Series 2: Special Trade by Commodities and Countries
- Series 3: Special Trade by Countries and Commodity Groups
- Series 4: General Trade
- Series 5: Special Trade according to the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs (CST)
- Series 6: Transit Trade
- Series 7: Special Contributions
- Series 8: Foreign Trade of Foreign Countries

Subject-Matter Series H: Transport and Communications

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Inland Waterways Transport
- Series 2: Sea-Borne Shipping
- Series 3: Air Transport
- Series 4: Rail Transport
- Series 5: Road Transport
- Series 6: Road Traffic Accidents
- Series 7: Frontier Crossing and Interzonal Travel
- Series 8: Communications
- Series 9: Goods Transport by Branches of Transport

One-Time Publications:

Census of the Transport Industry, 1962

Subject-Matter Series I: Money and Credit

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Mortgage Banks and Communal Credit Institutions
- Series 2: Share Prices
- Series 3: Insolvencies

Subject-Matter Series K: Social Security Schemes

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Public Welfare and Aid to War Victims
- Series 2: Public Youth Welfare

Subject-Matter Series L: Finance and Taxes

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Finances of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 2: Taxes of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 3: Assets and Liabilities of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 4: Personnel of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 5: Special Contributions to Finance Statistics
- Series 6: Income and Property Taxes
- Series 7: Turnover Tax
- Series 8: Excise Duties
- Series 9: Taxation on Real Estate and Working Assets

Subject-Matter Series M: Prices, Wages, Family Budget Surveys

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Prices and Price Indices for Foreign Trade Goods
- Series 2: Prices and Price Index for Selected Basic Materials
- Series 3: Prices and Price Indices for Industrial Products (Producers' Prices)
- Series 4: Prices and Price Indices for Agriculture and Forestry
- Series 5: Prices and Price Indices for Buildings and Building Land
- Series 6: Prices and Cost-of-Living Indices
- Series 7: Transport Prices
- Series 8: Sales Prices of Wholesale Trade
- Series 9: Prices in Foreign Countries
- Series 10: International Comparison of Consumer Prices
- Series 11: Agreed Wages and Salaries
- Series 12: Earnings and Wages in Foreign Countries
- Series 13: Family Budget Surveys
- Series 14: Earnings of Labour in Agriculture
- Series 15: Earnings of Employees in Industry and Commerce
- Series 16: Earnings of Labour in Handicrafts
- Series 17: Surveys of Salary and Wage Structure
- Series 18: Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure

Subject-Matter Series N: National Accounts

In this subject-matter series no publications have been issued so far.

III. Classifications

Under this general title all classifications are issued which are used for the elaboration of statistics. Apart from the "Official Index of Communities" which also contains population figures, the classifications are no publications comprising statistical results, but only subsidiary material needed

for compiling specified statistical data. According to the type of classified facts it is distinguished between classifications of enterprises and establishments, commodities and persons as well as regional and other classifications.

A. Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

"Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige (Ausgabe 1961)"

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (1961 Edition)

Basic classification with explanations

Contains detailed information on the structure of the classification and for all items further indications as to contents and delimitation.

Classification with designations of establishments and similar specifications

Indicates, among others, all designations of establishments, commodities, services and similar specifications at the respective group of the basic classification to which they belong. For all items the numbers of the basic classification and the coding numbers for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupational Census are indicated. The publication provides at the same time the link between the derived classifications for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupational Census, 1961, and the basic classification, as well as between these classifications. (Out of print.)

Alphabetic list of designations of establishments and similar specifications

Arranges all designations alphabetically and indicates for each of them the number of the basic classification, as well as the coding numbers of the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupational Census, 1961.

B. Commodity Classifications

"Erzeugnisgliederung für die Land-, Forst-, Jagdwirtschaft und Fischerei (Ausgabe 1959)"

Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries (1959 Edition)

This classification is used above all for purposes of the Berlin and the interzonal trade. It comprises 6 two-digit groups, 11 three-digit subgroups, 66 four-digit classes and 927 six-digit types of products.

"Warenverzeichnis für die Industriestatistik"

Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

Systematic list

(1967 Edition.) Commodity classification containing 32 two-digit groups of commodities, 195 three-digit categories of commodities, 872 four-digit classes of commodities and 5,305 six-digit types of commodities.

Further: "Kommentar zur Warengruppe 36" (Comments for Commodity Group 36) — electrotechnical products — 1963 Edition and list of the changes effected in the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics from 1952 to 1965.

Alphabetic list

(Amended 1958 Edition.) Designed to facilitate the finding of the individual commodities contained in the classification and their allocation to the corresponding groups, categories and classes of commodities. (1967 Edition in preparation.)

"Warenverzeichnis für die Außenhandelsstatistik"

(Ausgabe 1966)"

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (1966 Edition)

Comprises 21 sections, 99 two-digit chapters, 1,152 four-digit tariff numbers and 8,017 commodity numbers (types of commodities). Sections, chapters and 1,096 tariff numbers are used as in the German Customs Tariff and correspond in this form to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, 1955, and the Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community. Another 56 "tariff numbers" — not included in the Customs Tariff — are intended only for statistical purposes; they are listed at the end of their respective chapters. An alphabetic list of catchwords in the appendix permits to locate the types of commodities looked for.

"Harmonisiertes Warenverzeichnis für die Außenhandelsstatistiken der EWG-Länder"

Harmonized List of Commodities for Foreign Trade Statistics of the EEC Countries

The list is based on the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) the tariff items of which have been further analysed for statistical purposes under technical and economic aspects.

"Gegenüberstellung der Abschnitte, Kapitel und Tarifnummern des Warenverzeichnisses für die Außenhandelsstatistik (WA) und der Meldenummern des Warenverzeichnisses für die Industriestatistik (WI) (Stand 1964)"

Confrontation of the Sections, Chapters and Tariff Numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (WA) with the Code Numbers of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (WI) (Position 1964)

The comparison shows the (six-digit) types of commodities of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics — Position 1964 — which are included in the sections, particularly however in the (two-digit) chapters and (four-digit) tariff numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics — 1964 Edition.

"Internationales Warenverzeichnis für den Außenhandel (rev. SITC, 1961)"

Standard International Trade Classification, SITC-Rev., 1961

German translation of the detailed text of SITC-Revised.

"Gegenüberstellung der Teile, Abschnitte und Gruppen der Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) bzw. der Classification Statistique et Tarifaire pour le Commerce International (CST) und der Meldenummern des Warenverzeichnisses für die Industriestatistik (WI) und der Warennummern des Warenverzeichnisses für die Außenhandelsstatistik (WA) (Stand 1964)"

Confrontation of Sections, Divisions and Groups of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the Classification Statistique et Tarifaire pour le Commerce International (CST) with the code numbers of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (WI) and the commodity numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (Position 1964)

In this comparison the types of commodities of the WI and WA are listed which are included in the (three-digit) groups of SITC-Revised and CST respectively. This enables at the same time an additional comparison to be made of the items of the WI and WA, however in relatively rough condensation.

"Güterverzeichnis für die Verkehrstatistik (Ausgabe 1962)"

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (1962 Edition)

Classification of designations for goods (10 divisions, 43 major groups and 175 groups). It is comparable to the Standard International Trade Classification and the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, 1955.

"Güterverzeichnis für den Privaten Verbrauch (Ausgabe 1963)"

Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (1963 Edition)

Basic list for classifying private consumption expenditure in national accounts, in the sample survey on income and expenditure, the continuous family budget surveys, the consumer price index, etc. The Commodity Classification comprises 9 major groups, 46 groups and 88 subgroups.

C. Classifications of Persons

"Klassifizierung der Berufe (Ausgabe 1961)"

Classification of Occupations (1961 Edition)

Systematic list of occupational titles, subdivided by 8 divisions, 41 groups, 150 unit groups and 437 classes of

occupations. Alphabetic list indicating the respective classes of occupations. Employed for the uniform classification of occupations in all fields of gainful activity.

(See also the "Klassifizierung der Berufe — Berufstätigkeiten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Classification of Occupations — Occupational Activities in the Federal Republic of Germany) issued by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order¹⁾ and which is arranged according to units of occupational classification.)

"Internationale Standardklassifikation der Berufe"

German translation of the "International Standard Classification of Occupations" issued by the International Labour Office in 1958. (Published in 1960.)

"Handbuch der Internationalen Statistischen Klassifikation der Krankheiten, Verletzungen und Todesursachen (Ausgabe 1958)"

German edition of the 7th revision of "International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death". A classification which is mainly used for causes of death statistics. Volume I contains the international and German classifications, Volume II the alphabetical list. (Out of print.)

"Verzeichnis der Krankheiten, Gesundheitsschädigungen und Todesursachen für die Statistik der Sozialversicherungsträger (Ausgabe 1962)"

List of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death for the Statistics of Social Insurance Institutions (1962 Edition)

For the purposes of the statistics of social insurance institutions derived from the "International List of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death".

"Verzeichnis der Religionsbenennungen (Ausgabe 1961)" **Classification of Religious Denominations (1961 Edition)**

Used for statistically classifying the population by religious affiliation.

D. Regional Classifications

"Amtliches Gemeindeverzeichnis für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Ausgabe 1961)"

Official Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany (1961 Edition)

Alphabetic and systematic index of communities with population figures for 1950 and 1961 as well as data on area, occupied buildings, households, population in agriculture and forestry, statistical and postal zip code numbers. Con-

¹⁾ In cooperation with the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance and the Federal Statistical Office.

tains for every community the local class, competent lower, labour, social and administrative courts, labour exchange, tax and revenue office, customs office, Chamber of Handicrafts, Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the Superior Postal Directorate as well as the registrar's office.

"Statistische Kennziffern der Gemeinden und Verwaltungsbezirke in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Ausgabe 1961 mit Ergänzungen)"

Statistical Code Numbers of the Communities and Administrative Districts in the Federal Republic of Germany (1961 Edition with supplements)

Contains a systematic and alphabetic compilation of the administrative districts and communities. Moreover, it provides a classification by natural regions. Contains for every community the statistical code number, that for the natural region and the coordinate codes.

"Alphabetisches Länderverzeichnis für die Außenhandelsstatistik (Ausgabe 1966)"

Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics (1966 Edition)

Contains an alphabetic list comprising all items of the systematic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics including the relevant subdivisions.

"Bezirks- und Hafenverzeichnis für die Binnenschiffahrtstatistik und die Statistik des Schiffs- und Güterverkehrs über See (Ausgabe 1964)"

Index of Districts and Ports for Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport, Sea-Borne Shipping and Goods Transport (1964 Edition)

Alphabetic index of German and foreign ports as well as kilometre tables for inland waterways transport, classified by waterways. (Out of print.)

"Verzeichnis der Häfen des Auslandes für die Verkehrsstatistik (Ausgabe 1961)"

Index of Foreign Ports for Transport Statistics (1961 Edition)

Alphabetic and geographic index of foreign ports with a list of the coastal sections.

E. Other Classifications

"Verzeichnis der Höheren Schulen, Mittelschulen und Sonderschulen (Ausgabe 1960)"

Index of Schools of Secondary Education, Intermediate Schools and Special Schools (1960 Edition)

Classified by federal Laender with indications as to addresses, bodies responsible for the school, type of school, number of pupils, teachers, etc.

This survey is supplemented by the List of Publications of the Federal Statistical Office. (Position as of January 1966.)

See also the index of sources in "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook) which also lists contributions from "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics).

List of Publications Issued by Other Federal Agencies on the Statistics they Compile

Employment

Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance:

- "Amtliche Nachrichten" (Official News);
- Special annual issues as supplements to "Amtliche Nachrichten"

Public Health

Federal Ministry of Health:

- "Das Gesundheitswesen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Band 1 und 2)¹⁾ (Public Health in the Federal Republic of Germany — Vol. 1 and 2);

Federal Health Office:

- "Bundesgesundheitsblatt" (Federal Health Journal)

Justice

Federal Ministry of Justice:

- "Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Advertiser);

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order:

- "Arbeits- und Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen" (Information on Labour and Social Statistics);

Federal Criminal Police Office:

- "Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Criminal Statistics of the Police in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry:

- "Jährlicher Bericht über die Lage der Landwirtschaft (Grüner Bericht) (Annual Report on the State of Agriculture — Green Report);

Special publications: "Landwirtschaftliche Buchführungsergebnisse" (Bookkeeping Results of Agriculture), "Buchführungsergebnisse von Gartenbaubetrieben" (Bookkeeping Results of Horticultural Holdings), "Buchführungsergebnisse von Weinbaubetrieben" (Bookkeeping Results of Viticultural Holdings);

- "Statistischer Monatsbericht" (Monthly Statistical Report);

- "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook);

- "Agrarstrukturbericht" (Report on the Structure of Agriculture);

- "Statistische Berichte über die Milch- und Molkereiwirtschaft im Bundesgebiet" (Statistical Reports on Milk Production and Dairies in the Federal Republic);

- "Tierseuchenbericht" (Report on Epizootic Diseases);

- "Jahresbericht über die Deutsche Fischwirtschaft" (Annual Report on German Fisheries)

Enterprises and Local Units (excl. Agriculture)

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order:

- "Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsicht" (Annual Reports of Trade Inspection);

- "Arbeits- und Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen" (Information on Labour and Social Statistics)

Industry

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs:

- Monthly Report: "Die wirtschaftliche Lage in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (The Economic Situation in the Federal Republic of Germany) — up to July 1964

¹⁾ Prepared at the Federal Statistical Office.

Power and Water Supply

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs:

- "Öffentliche Elektrizitätsversorgung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Public Power Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany);

- "Die Elektrizitätswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany);

- "Die Elektrizitätsversorgung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Power Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany);

- "Bericht über die öffentliche Gaswirtschaft" (Report on Public Gas Utilities)

Building Activity

Federal Ministry for Housing and Town Planning:

- "Bundes-Baublatt" (Federal Building Journal)

Road Traffic

Federal Ministry of Transport:

- "Verkehrsmengenkarten" (Maps of Traffic Density);

- Reports: "Straße und Autobahn" (Road and Autobahn), "Straßenbau und Straßenverkehrstechnik" (Road Construction and Road Traffic Techniques);

Federal Office for Motor Transport:

- "Statistische Mitteilungen" (Statistical Information);

- "Der Bestand an Kraftfahrzeugen und Kraftfahrzeuganhängern" (Total Number of Motor Vehicles and Trailers);

- "Neuzulassungen — Besitzumschreibungen — Löschungen von Kraftfahrzeugen und Kraftfahrzeuganhängern" (New Registrations — Transfers of Ownership — Cancellations of Motor Vehicles and Trailers);

Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport:

- "Die Verwendung von Lastkraftwagen, Zugmaschinen und Anhängern im gewerblichen Güterfernverkehr und Möbelfernverkehr" (The Use of Trucks, Road Tractors and Trailers in Commercial Long-Distance Goods Transport and Furniture Removal);

Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport/Federal Office for Motor Transport:

- "Statistische Mitteilungen des Kraftfahrt-Bundesamtes und der Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr" (Statistical Information of the Federal Office for Motor Transport and the Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport);

- "Gemeinsame Statistische Berichte der Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr und des Kraftfahrt-Bundesamtes" (Joint Statistical Reports of the Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport and the Federal Office for Motor Transport)

Postal Service and Telecommunications

Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications:

- "Monatliche Pressemitteilungen" (Monthly Press Releases);

- "Vierteljahresbericht" (Quarterly Report);

- "Geschäftsbericht" (Operating Report)

Weather Service

German Meteorological Service:

- "Täglicher Wetterbericht, Klima-Schnellmeldedienst, Medizin-Meteorologischer Bericht, Klimatologische Werte, Monatlicher Witterungsbericht, Großwetterlagen Mitteleuropas, Die Witterung in Übersee, Meteorologisches

Jahrbuch — Bundesrepublik, Jahresbericht" (Daily Weather Report, Quick Reports of Climate Values, Meteorological Report for Medical Purposes, Climate Values, Monthly Weather Report, General Weather Situation in Central Europe, The Weather Overseas, Meteorological Yearbook — Federal Republic, Annual Report)

Money and Credit

(excl. Building and Loan Associations)

German Federal Bank:

"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports);

"Die Währungen der Welt" (World Currencies)

Building and Loan Associations

Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations:

"Geschäftsbericht" (Operating Report);

"Veröffentlichungen" (Publications)

Insurance

Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations:

"Geschäftsbericht" (Operating Report);

"Veröffentlichungen" (Publications);

German Federal Bank:

"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports)

Social Security Schemes

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order:

"Arbeits- und Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen" (Information on Labour and Social Statistics);

"Jahresberichte" (Annual Reports) as special issues;

"Bundesversorgungsblatt" (Federal Journal of Social Services);

Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance:

"Amtliche Nachrichten" (Official News);

"Jahreszahlen zur Arbeitsstatistik" (Annual Figures of Labour Statistics) — annual supplement of the Official News;

Federal Equalization Office:

"Statistische Informationen" (Statistical Information);

"Amtliches Mitteilungsblatt" (Official Gazette)

Public Finance

Federal Ministry of Finance:

"Ministerialblatt" (Ministerial Gazette);

Federal Ministry of Justice:

"Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Advertiser);

Federal Government:

Bulletin

Wages and Salaries

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order:

"Bundesarbeitsblatt" (Federal Labour Journal);

German Federal Bank:

"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports) — Section

"General Economic Conditions"

Financial Accounting and Balances of Payments

German Federal Bank:

"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports);

"Geschäftsberichte" (Operating Reports)

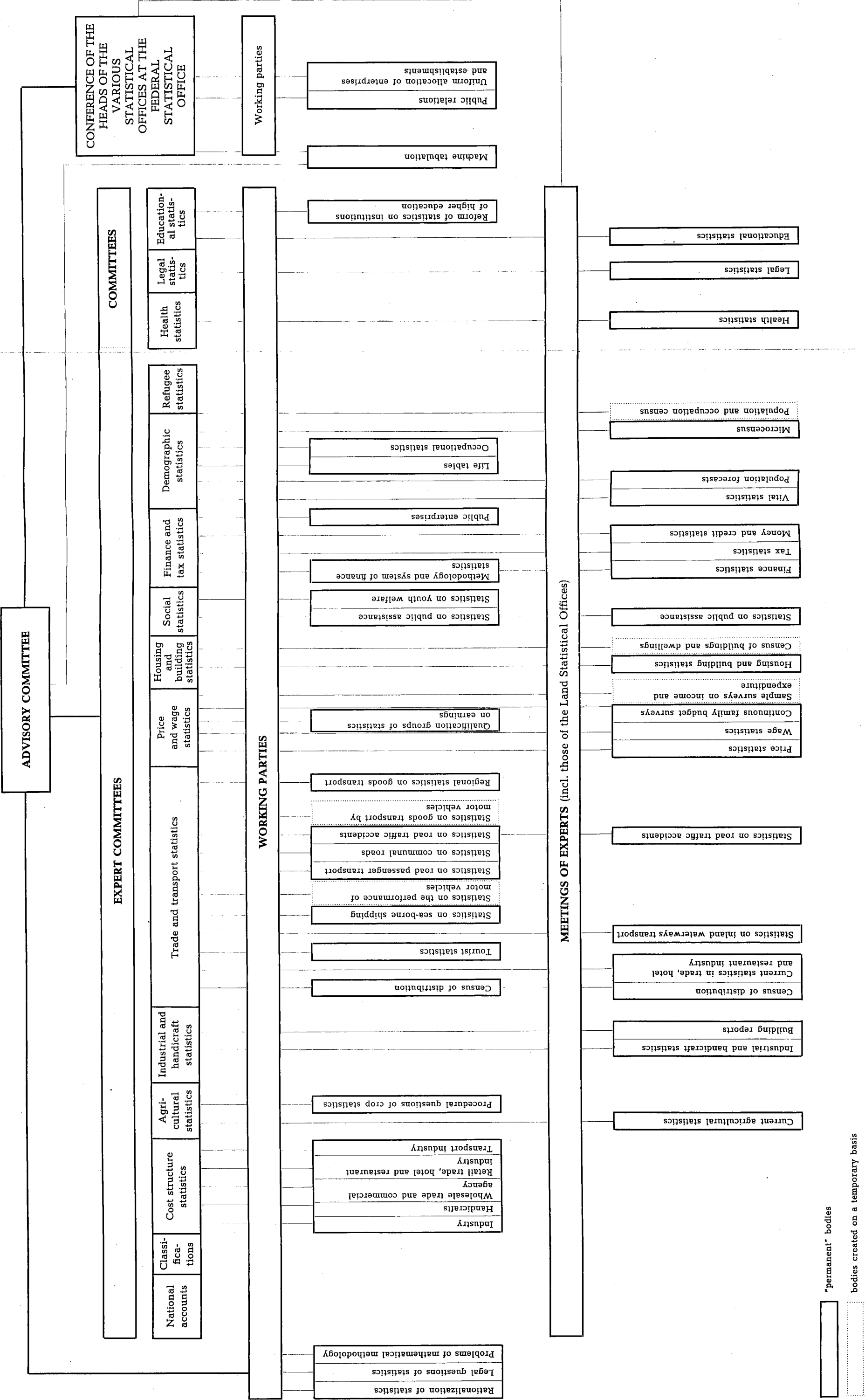
Photos:

Pages VI, 6, 24, 25, 26 by Herbert Bicking, Wiesbaden

Page 5 by Hans Gottschalk, Berlin

Schematic Diagram of the Bodies of the Advisory Committee

Position: 1 January 1967



"permanent" bodies

bodies created on a temporary basis

Federal Statistical Office
62 Wiesbaden

Gustav-Strieborn-Ring 11 – Postfach 828 – Telephone: 04 186 511
Telephone: 0 (61 21) 70 51 – Exchange – or 0 (61 21) 705 111 – Direct Distance Dialing
for direct dialing: 705 followed by relevant extension No.
Branch Office Berlin, 87, Kurfürstenstrasse, 1 Berlin 30 Telephone: 13 14 31
Subsidiary Office Düsseldorf, 1, Johannisstrasse, 4 Düsseldorf Telephone: 8 06 41

General liaison with Council of Experts on Economic Development
Dr. Barfels

President
Diplom-Kaufmann P. Schmidt

Federal Supreme Returning Officer: President P. Schmidt

Organization Chart
(1 February 1967)

Permanent deputy for administrative matters

Meisner

Permanent deputy for general technical questions of statistics

Dr. Barfels

Permanent deputy for general organizational questions of statistics

Dr. Stammen

Division Z

Administration
Manager

Division I

General Organization of Statistics,
General Foreign Statistics
Dr. Stammen

Division II

General Technical Questions of
Statistics, National Accounts
Dr. Barfels

Division III

Food and Agricultural Statistics
Dr. Dornackel

Division IV

Industrial and Handicraft Statistics
Schmidt

Division V

Trade and Transport Statistics
Dr. Henrich

Division VI

Statistics on Prices and Wages,
Family Budget Surveys, Housing
and Social Statistics
Kurz

Division VII

Finance and Tax Statistics
Hansen

Division VIII

Demographic and Cultural Statistics
Dr. Schulze

Main Section A
Organization, Budget, Printing
Administrative Organization, Accommodation of Staff Members
Budget, Payments and Accounting
Printing, Reproduction

Main Section B
Personnel
General Matters of Personnel Administration, Personnel Administration – Official –
Personal Administration – Employees and Wage Earners –
Wages and Salaries, Moving Expenses, Grants and Other Social Benefits
Internal Service
Legal Questions of Administration
Library, Archives
Pay-Office (also for federal agencies in the Wiesbaden area)
Preliminary Auditing (also for other federal agencies in the Wiesbaden, Frankfurt and Nürnberg areas)

Main Section A
Organizational and Legal Questions of Statistics, Editorial Work on Publications
Organization of Federal Statistics, Advisory Committee
Legal Questions of Statistics
Editorial Work on Publications, Public Relations, Graphic Office
Translation Service

Main Section B
Mathematical Methods in Statistics
Mathematical Methods in Statistics, Divisions V and VI
Mathematical Methods in Statistics, Divisions II and IV
Mathematical Methods in Statistics, Division III
Mathematical Methods in Statistics, Divisions VI and VIII

Main Section C
General Foreign Statistics
European Countries
American and African Countries, International Surveys
Asian Countries and Australia
Eastern Europe, USSR, China

Main Section D
General Questions of Collection and Processing Techniques, Coordination of Decentralized Machine Work
General Questions of Statistical Collection and Processing Techniques, Organization of Census
Time Schedules, Questions of Costs, Coordination of Decentralized Machine Work

Main Section E
Machine Tabulation
Programming and Execution of Tabulation Work
General Planning and Coordination of Tabulation Work, Programming Courses
Investigations on Possibilities of Rationalizing Machine Work and Special Methodological Questions

Branch Office Berlin
Liaison with Statistical Work in Berlin, Special Tasks (technical supervision by competent Division)
Trades with Berlin and Interzonal Trade, Completion (technical supervision by Division VI)

Main Section A
Adjustment of Statistics to the Economic Requirements
General Questions of Further Developing the Overall Statistical Picture, Enterprises Sector
General Questions of Further Developing the Overall Statistical Picture, Income, Consumption and Property
General Liaison with International Organizations

Main Section B
Classifications and Investigation of the Economic Structure
General Questions of Classification, Commodity Classifications
Classification of Enterprises and Local Units
Investigation of the Economic Structure and General Information Services
General Section National Accounts
General Methodological Presentation, Special Investigations
General Government
Industrial Origin of National Product, Enterprises
Distribution of Income and Formation of Wealth, External Economic Relations
National Income, Private Households, Formation of Wealth
Income Size Distribution
Banking and Insurance, External Economic Relations, Foreign National Accounts and Balances of Payments
Main Section D National Accounts: Consumption, Capital Formation, Interventions of Markets
Private Consumption
Capital Formation
Interventions of Markets

Main Section A
Land Utilization and Yields
Land Utilization
State of Growth and Yield of Agricultural Field Crops and Grassland
Main Section B Horticulture and Viticulture
Fruit Growing, Tree Nurseries, Cereals of Horticulture
Vegetable Growing, Ornamental Plants
Viticulture
Main Section C Livestock Farming, Fisheries and Forestry
Livestock Farming, Meat Production and By-Products
Livestock Farming, Meat Production and By-Products
Fisheries and Forestry

Main Section A
Industry and Building Reports, Handicrafts, Non-Agricultural Local Units
Industry Reports
Handicraft Reports, Causes of Handicrafts
Building Reports, Surveys at Enterprises of Building Industry Proper
General Statistics of Establishments, Causes of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961
Main Section B Industrial Production
Basic Industries
Iron and Metal-Using Industries
Chemical and Related Industries, Mineral Oil Industry
Consumer Goods Industries (text, foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco industries)
Main Section C Iron and Steel Statistics (Subsidiary Office Düsseldorf)
Indices of Production and Orders Received, Surveys at Industrial Enterprises
Indices of Production and Orders Received, Productivity Calculations
Annual Surveys at Industrial Enterprises
Structure of Production Industries, Causes of Industry
Industries of Other Countries

Main Section A
Foreign Trade
Method and Organization of Data Collection
Compilation and Publication
Foreign Trade of Other Countries
Trade with Berlin and Interzonal Trade (see also Section VII)
Main Section B Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism
Structure of Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Causes of Distribution
Main Section C Transport and Communications
Inland Waterway Transport, Ocean Transport
Road Transport
Airline, Railway and Communications
Traffic Accidents
Structure of the Transport Industry, Summary Transport Statistics
Main Section D Family Budget Surveys
Continuous Family Budget Surveys, Special Surveys
Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure
Social Security Schemes, Youth Welfare

Main Section A
Prices
Domestic Producers' and Wholesale Prices, Purchase Prices of Farm Supplies
Wholesale Prices in Other Countries, Prices of Import and Export Goods, Transport Prices
Consumer Prices
Consumer Prices in Other Countries, Purchasing Power of Currencies
Building Prices, Real Estate Prices
Main Section B Wages and Salaries
Salary and Wage Structure, Personnel Expenses in Trade and Industries
Current Survey of Earnings in Trade and Industries, Wages and Salaries in Other Countries
Wages and Salaries in Agriculture and Public Service, Agreed Wages
Main Section C Buildings, Dwellings, Housing Conditions
Building Permits, Completion
Housing Stock, Census of Buildings and Dwellings, Housing Allowances
1% Housing Surveys
Main Section D Family Budget Surveys
Continuous Family Budget Surveys, Special Surveys
Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure
Social Security Schemes, Youth Welfare

Main Section A
Public Finance
General Finance
Government Finance
Commercial Finance
Debt and Property
Personnel

Main Section B
Taxes
General Tax Economy, Rates
Income Tax
Property Tax, Standard Values
Turnover Tax
Excise Duties

Main Section C
Money and Credit, Balance Sheets of Enterprises
Capital Market
Incorporated Enterprises
Public Enterprises

Main Section D
Schools Providing General Education, Vocational Schools
Institutions of Higher Education, Other Cultural Statistics (theatre, drama, sports)

Main Section E
Public Health
Diseases and Causes of Death
Public Health Occupations, Hospitals, Special Tests

Main Section A
Population and Population Movement, Justice, Elections
Population and Area, Population Forecasts
Vital Events, Migration
Expatriates, Refugees, Aliens
Elections, Justice