

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**survey**

**of german**

**federal  
statistics**



PUBLISHERS: W. KOHLHAMMER







# survey of german federal statistics



Statist. Bundesamt - Bibliothek



09-00904

(09.895)

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FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, WIESBADEN  
PUBLISHERS: W. KOHLHAMMER, STUTTGART AND MAINZ



Title of the Original:  
"Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik"  
— Kurzausgabe 1971 —

French version:  
"Aperçu de la statistique fédérale allemande"

Published in November 1971  
Reproduction of the contents of this publication is subject to acknowledgement  
of the source  
Price: 10 DM  
Order Number: 110 130—710 000



## **Preface**

As with previous editions, the Federal Statistical Office has again decided to publish English and French versions of the abridged German publication entitled "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" which was issued earlier this year. They are to provide international organizations, statistical agencies and other institutions as well as the interested reader abroad with information on the organizational, legal and methodological bases of official statistics and on the relevant surveys.

The present volume comprises the complete textual part and the schedules needed in order to better understand the tasks and objectives of official German statistics as well as the practical operation of statistical work. The "Catalogue of Statistics" of the unabridged German version has however been condensed considerably to a survey comprising in summary form information on the statistics, their periodicity and the major results available. The data provided will be sufficient for a first general orientation concerning the kind, volume and breakdown of the material available from official statistical surveys. Readers interested in further details should refer to the unabridged German volume.

The present publication was compiled within the Division "Finance and Taxes, General Public Relations" of Abteilungspräsident Hansen by Regierungsdirektor Gerhardt. The translation into the English language was made by the translation service of the Federal Statistical Office under the direction of Oberregierungsrat Bartel.

Wiesbaden, November 1971

**The President of the Federal Statistical Office**

Diplom-Kaufmann Patrick Schmidt



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## A. Textual Part





*Bicking, Wiesbaden*

Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden

## 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 the general observation of the social and economic situation. However, not only the Federal Government, but also Laender and communities, international organizations, large sectors of economy and science, as well as the general public, evince interest in a consistent representation of the economic and social conditions 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 some 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*.

The increasing automation of public administration has for *technical* reasons in part entailed a *decentralization* of the statistical work or involves the risk of a growing dispersal. This gives rise to new problems in organizing the statistical service and coordinating the statistical programme.

In the last few years there has been a marked trend to have the statistical offices participate more actively in the further processing and *evaluation* of statistics. Most significant in this

respect are the national accounts, the participation in projections and the mission to establish statistical data banks.

A 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.

### A. Institutions and their Functions

#### 1. Federal Ministries

The competent federal ministries 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 Communities which are especially dependent on comparable statistics for all member countries (see Chapter V).

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.

The increasing use of automatic data processing equipment in dealing with administrative matters entails some new problems of organization and competences for the statistics 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 which coordinated their work in the Statistical Committee of the Laender Council of the US Zone. In 1948, after the two zones had been merged, the Statistical Office for the Bizonal Area was established in Wiesbaden. After

the foundation of the Federal Republic 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. Though, according to the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (Constitution), the competence of the Federation in the field of federal statistics involves the whole range of legislative functions (Art. 73, No. 11), its administrative attributions are limited (Art. 87, Para. 3). These and the administrative competence of the Laender (Art. 83) determine the individual fields of activity of the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices. The Federal Statistical Office as an independent central federal authority 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, the promotion of the comparability of the statistics and the compilation of the federal results. However the collection and processing of federal statistics are in general tasks to be performed by the Land statistical offices.

For part of the federal statistics, the Land statistical offices avail themselves of the cooperation of municipal statistical offices and local administrations. In recent times, computing and data centres of a number of Laender have taken charge of the machine processing of federal statistics.

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.

### a) Federal Statistical Office

The Federal Statistical Office is an independent central federal authority within the department of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. It performs its work according to the requirements of the various competent federal ministers. The structure of the Federal Statistical Office may be seen from the attached Organization Chart (see Annex). The functions of the Office have been laid down in Art. 2 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law) of 3 Septem-

ber 1953, dealt with below in connection with the legal foundations<sup>1)</sup>). 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

As a new task not yet specifically laid down in the Statistical Law, mention should be made of the establishment of the statistical data bank as part of the overall automated information system of the Federation.

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 and socio-political requirements and for which the general frame is provided by national accounts and the overall system of population and social statistics currently under preparation.

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 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. Survey of the Personnel Structure in Public Service, Statistics of Slaughter Animals and Meat Inspection, Fishery Statistics, Iron and Steel Statistics, Wholesale Trade Statistics, Statistics on Berlin Trade and Trade in Goods with the GDR, various transport statistics, Statistics on the Cost Structure, Price Statistics, Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure). So there is no rigid delimitation, but room for special arrangements aiming at an appropriate distribution of work<sup>2)</sup>.

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.

A permanent task of the BRANCH OFFICE BERLIN is the processing of the Statistics on Berlin Trade and Trade in Goods with the GDR — 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.

The SUBSIDIARY OFFICE DUESSELDORF is concerned with the particularly detailed statistics on industrial production in the iron and steel sector.

Including the Branch Office Berlin and the Subsidiary Office in Duesseldorf, the Federal Statistical Office employed at the beginning of 1971

<sup>1)</sup> See also p. 82 ff.

<sup>2)</sup> Deviations from the general rule are mentioned in the Catalogue of the unabridged German edition.

a total of 2,602 persons (including about 208 temporary employees, of whom 136 were working at the Branch Office Berlin). This number was distributed among the individual divisions as follows:

Division	Per- sonnel
Z Administration (excl. Berlin) ....	376
including: Typing pool .....	120
Branch Office Berlin .....	487
M Data Processing, Mathematics ..	197
I General Technical Questions of Statistics, Legal Questions, National Accounts .....	135
II Finance and Taxes, General Public Relations .....	144
III Food and Agriculture, General Foreign Statistics .....	98
IV Industry and Handicrafts .....	215
including: Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf .....	47
V Trade and Transport .....	579
VI Prices, Wages, Enterprise Ac- counts, Family Budget Surveys ..	188
VII Population Movement, Education, Public Health, Social Benefits ...	94
VIII Population, Occupation and Hous- ing Censuses; General Demo- graphic Analyses .....	89
Total <sup>3)</sup> ....	2,602

Pursuant to Art. 9 of the Law on the Appointment of a Council of Experts on Economic Development of 14 August 1963<sup>4)</sup>, 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 "Bundes-tag", 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 "*Bundes-wahlleiter*" (Federal Supreme Returning Officer).

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

b) 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, in part in cooperation with Land computing centres. Thus the bulk of the technical work is performed by the Land statistical offices. From an organizational point of view, they are independent Land authorities<sup>5)</sup> 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, public health and justice), the Federal Statistical Office operates as a coordinating agency, since both the Federation and the Laender are interested in obtaining comparable results.

As a rule, the Land statistical offices have also been entrusted with the establishment of statistical data banks of the Laender or take part in this work.

The addresses of the individual Land statistical offices may be seen from the list on p. 116.

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.

c) Municipal Statistical Offices

For many 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, Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units), but also to current surveys, particularly in the field of demographic and agricultural statistics.

<sup>5)</sup> In Lower Saxony the statistical work is performed by the "Landesverwaltungsamt — Statistik".



Large cities and the larger medium-sized towns have their own statistical offices, 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, execution and evaluation of federal statistics were the reason for the establishment of several committees, each of which has been assigned a certain number of tasks. As part of these committees comprise the same institutions and persons, it is possible to attain a high degree of integration and coordination in the work performed by the various bodies.

#### a) 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 respondents<sup>4)</sup>. This 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 by the Advisory Committee for the following fields:

- Statistical data bank,
- National accounts,
- Classifications,
- Cost structure and balance-sheet statistics,
- Agricultural statistics,
- Industrial and handicraft statistics,
- Trade and transport statistics,
- Price and wage statistics,
- Building and housing statistics,
- Social statistics,
- Finance and tax statistics,
- Demographic statistics.

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

- General technical questions of statistics,
- Regional statistics,
- Legal questions of statistics,
- Public relations,
- Problems of mathematical methodology,
- Machine tabulation,
- Rationalization of statistics,
- Foreign statistics

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 implemen-

<sup>4)</sup> For the composition of the Advisory Committee see Art. 4 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (p. 84 ff.).

tation – the Heads of these offices meet from time to time at special conferences. Some working parties have also been appointed by the Conference of the Heads of these offices<sup>7)</sup>.

*b) Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics*

The functions of this Committee are to discuss in great detail the necessity and urgency of the individual federal statistics, to coordinate the requests of the ministries and to ensure to the best possible extent the economical operation of the 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 of new projects.

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 pre-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 which beforehand have had the necessity and expediency of the individual projects studied by their own coordinating committees. The projects are finally dealt with by the representatives of the Laender in the committees of the "Bundesrat". Some of the federal ministries have established special statistical committees where 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**

Within the organizational frame set forth above, the following phases in the sequence of work have to be distinguished for federal statistics<sup>8)</sup>:

### **1. Preparation**

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, the *methodological and technical preparations* begin 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 etc. The considerations with regard to the solution of this task are based on national accounts, details of which are given separately in the Survey of Statistics<sup>9)</sup>, and on the rough outlines of an overall system of population statistics. They permit to locate any gaps and overlaps which might still exist in the overall picture and to eliminate or prevent them.

More specifically, the following problems have to be solved:

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 quality, quantity and region (classifications, size groupings, regional units of presentation, etc.)<sup>10)</sup>;

Layout of the questionnaire;

Definition of the respondents to be covered (exhaustive or partial enumeration, in particular use of the sampling procedure)<sup>11)</sup>;

Collection techniques (mail inquiry, use of enumerators or interviewers);

Reporting period and periodicity;

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

Programme of tabulations;

Publication programme;

Calendar of key-dates;

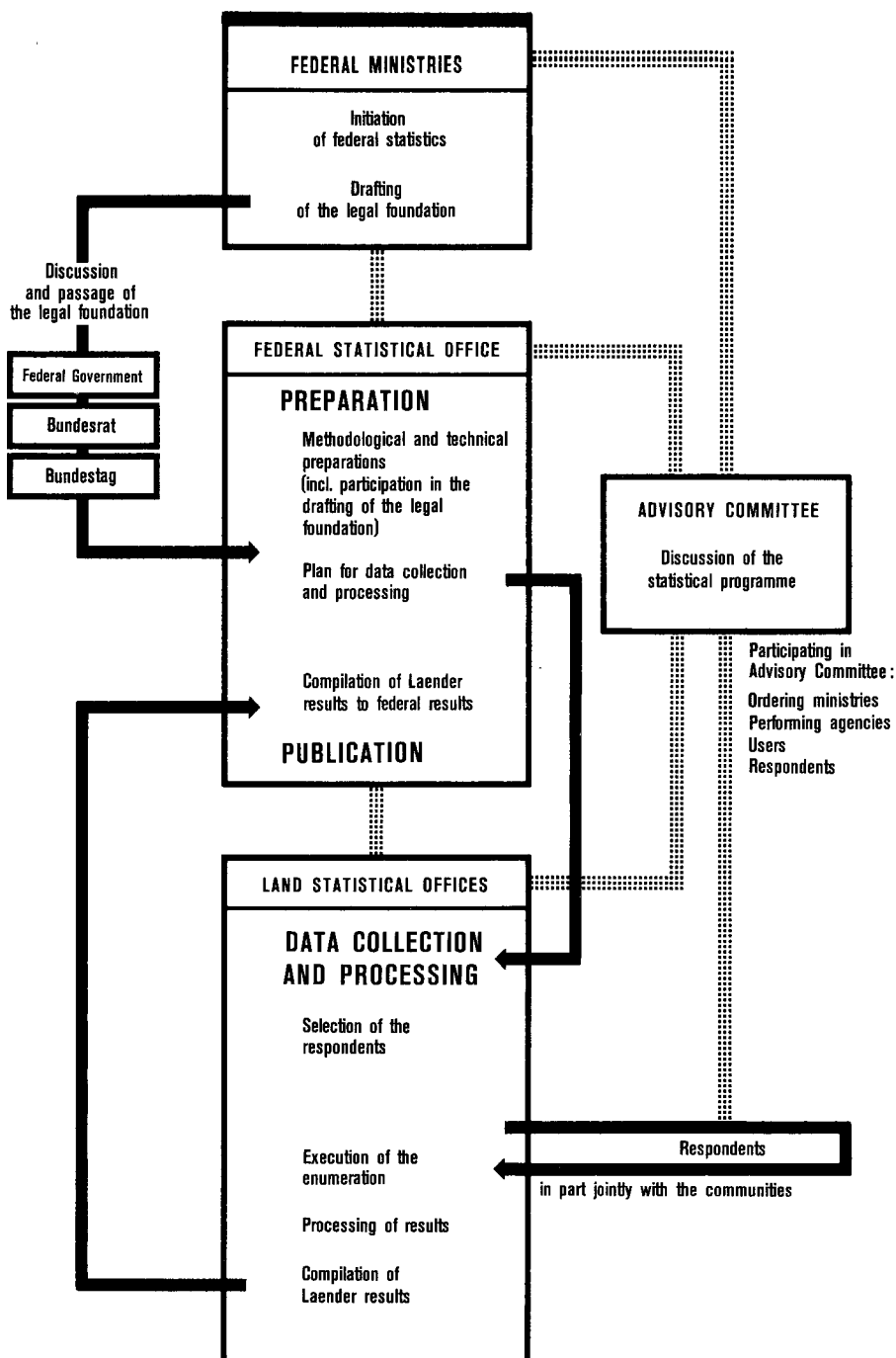
Costs.

<sup>7)</sup> For a schematic diagram of the various bodies of the Advisory Committee see Annex.

<sup>8)</sup> See the highly simplified schematic diagram on p. 15. —

<sup>9)</sup> See also p. 78. — <sup>10)</sup> See also p. 40. — <sup>11)</sup> See also p. 47.

# OPERATION OF FEDERAL STATISTICS



Note:

This simplified diagram relates to the "normal case"

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



The individual 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. It is considered 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 suggestions made to extend the programme in order to increase the significance of the survey are carefully examined. Account is also taken of the possibilities existing for the respondents to answer the various questions. 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 has to be accounted for when determining the budget funds needed by the statistical offices.

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 the costs involved. This is the responsibility of the competent ministry.

In a departmental discussion, which is at the same time regarded as a meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, a final decision is made prior to the submission of the draft to the Federal Government by the competent ministry as to whether there is a need for a new survey. 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.

As a rule, the *funds* are allocated by the ministries of finance 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.

## 2. Data Collection and Processing

The final plan for data collection and processing, which comprises the specimen questionnaires, the respondents, the course of collecting information, the reporting period and periodicity, the type and extent of the processing work as well as the methodological instructions and the time schedule, is distributed to all participating statistical agencies and ensures uniformity in the execution of the statistics. The subsequent functions are in most cases assumed by the Land statistical offices, in part jointly with the computing centres of the Land:

- Selection of the respondents;
- Printing of the enumeration documents;
- Training of the 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, of completeness and correctness of replies;
- Reminding of tardy respondents;
- Preparation and execution of the processing work and 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. With 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

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 a 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. The evaluation work is to be promoted by the statistical data banks which are presently being established.

## 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 (Statistical Law) of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314).

The Statistical Law has been amended several times. The provision concerning the allocation of costs to the Federation and the Laender (Art. 8) was revised in 1955. 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. A new Art. 15 provides that Arts. 10 to 14 shall also be applicable to statistical surveys prescribed by an ordinance of the European Economic Community or the European Atomic Energy Community. The old version of Art. 15 was abolished by the Introductory Law to the Law on Irregularities of 24 May 1968. There are plans to amend the Statistical Law. The supplementations and changes under discussion will briefly be dealt with under C.

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 participation of all the Laender and the appropriation of the necessary funds by the federal or Laender ministries of finance.

When determining 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 given. 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 statistics<sup>1)</sup>. A similar summarization is made where the same facts are recorded<sup>2)</sup> for various spheres (e.g. industry and building industry proper, trade and tourism, handicrafts

<sup>1)</sup> 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 Statistics of 18 May 1956. —

<sup>2)</sup> 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.

and hotel and restaurant industry) or if large-scale censuses are combined for organizational reasons<sup>3)</sup>.

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 according to Art. 6, Par. 2 of the Statistical Law.

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.

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 possible voluntariness of response, the restriction of the survey to a representative selection of respondents and to exceptions from the principle of secrecy (e.g. use of individual data for other than statistical purposes, admissibility of the supply of individual data to supreme federal and Laender authorities, etc.). As a rule, individual provisions regarding the execution of the statistics are not necessary since the Laender perform the collection and compilation of federal statistics 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 (see 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 also goes for the pilot surveys of large-scale censuses. The only exception to this rule are the investigations of limited scope 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. Besides, this principle of secrecy with regard to individual data also applies to statistics not involving the obligation to respond.

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 courts<sup>4)</sup> that the agencies in charge of official statistics may fix reasonable time-limits for providing the information required.

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

<sup>3)</sup> See Law on a Population and Occupation Census and on a Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law, 1970) of 14 April 1969.

<sup>4)</sup> Oberlandesgericht Celle, NJW 61, 185

the competent authorities or the agencies acting on their behalf. The results of the population censuses, which were compiled at great expense, are also of particular interest for agencies outside official statistics. According to Art. 8 of the Population Census Law of 14 April 1969, the survey lists could be compared with the relevant records of the communities and individual data could be passed on for administrative purposes, for regional and town planning as well as for scientific purposes, though frequently only in anonymized form.

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 (see for instance Art. 7 of 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 is only an irregularity (Art. 14) which may be punishable according to the provisions of the Law on Irregularities of 24 May 1968. The prosecution and punishment of violations of the obligation to provide information in the case of centrally compiled federal statistics, which so far had come within the competence of the Land authorities, has by the Ordinance on the Prosecution and Punishment of Irregularities in the Field of Federal Statistics of 20 December 1968 become the responsibility of the Federal Statistical Office.

The imposition of fines could in many cases be avoided after the competent agency 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 take<sup>9)</sup>. This involves also the compilation of

<sup>9)</sup> 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).



statistical material by the Statistical Office of the European Communities which acts as a common agency for the Communities.

The European Communities and consequently their Statistical Office largely have to depend on the supply of statistical material by the member countries. The relevant data 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 Communities. 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 Treaty concerning the establishment of a joint Council and a joint Commission of the European Communities of 8 April 1965 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, p. 1453), which has become effective on 1 July 1967, provides that a joint Council and a joint Commission shall deal with the tasks of all three Communities. Pursuant to the EEC Treaty and the Euratom Treaty, which remain in force, the Council and the Commission may, among others, pass ordinances, instructions and decisions. Under the ECSC Treaty the Commission passes with the same legal force "decisions" instead of ordinances and "recommendations" instead of instructions.

*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 the 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 programme<sup>6</sup>).

*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 was held. As far as special statistical surveys had to be carried out for this

purpose, the corresponding national legal foundation was needed in the Federal Republic<sup>7</sup>).

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. The possibility of passing ordinances has already frequently been used, for instance in the field of wage statistics, agricultural and viticultural statistics.

Ordinances of the European Communities initiating statistics have so far been limited to the contents and operation of these statistics and to specifying whether and in how far there exists an obligation to provide information and to keep it secret. It is however up to the member countries to decide about the prosecution and punishment of violations of these obligations. Such an arrangement has been made in the Federal Republic. Art. 15 of the Statistical Law in its version effective since 1 October 1968 stipulates that Arts. 10 to 14 of the Statistical Law (provisions concerning the obligation to provide information and the obligation of secrecy as well as penalties and fines) are also to be applied to statistical surveys which have been provided for in an ordinance of the European Economic Community or the European Atomic Energy Community.

### C. Amendment of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes

There are several reasons for a supplementation or revision of the Statistical Law. On the one hand, the experience acquired in the national sphere in more than 16 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. These facts have been accounted for in concrete proposals for an amendment of the Statistical Law. The main features 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.

Further reasons for revision of the Statistical Law have suggested themselves recently, but so far they have not yet been reduced to the form

<sup>6</sup>) 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 August 1969 (Bundesanzeiger No. 148).

<sup>7</sup>) Decision of the EEC Council of 22 June 1964 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 1598/64), Decision of the Council of 13 May 1965 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 1473/65).

of practical proposals. So it is only in passing that reference can be made to these reasons in the following explanations.

### **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 Land 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 adapted 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 in exhaustive or representative form 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 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.

New problems the consequences of which for the Statistical Law cannot be sufficiently specified at the present time arise for instance from the inclusion of the common tasks of the Federation and the Laender (Art. 91 a and b of the Basic Law), the task of establishing the statistical data bank and the effects of the increasing automation in administration on the statistical work.

### **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 supra-national provision of immediate lawful effect in the national sphere (ordinance), 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.

## **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.

### **A. 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 various new statistical surveys, but also to decisive changes in the objectives of statistical work.

In post-war years statistics have increasingly tended to consider the overall relationships, as is also the case in economic and social research as well as in politics. Nowadays, statistics are therefore 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 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 and from national accounts, for the compilation of which the results of nearly all statistics have to be drawn upon and also verified and converted to suit the appropriate economic definitions and delimitations. National accounts and their presentation of the interdependency of production, distribution and use of commodities, of the generation, distribution and disposition of incomes as well as financing processes have also

shown with particular clearness the gaps existing in various fields with regard to the information available. In a similar way as national accounts, the demographic accounts which are being developed will influence the coordination and further development of the statistical programme.

Important indications for an improvement and supplementation of the overall statistical picture are further derived from the cooperation with applied economic and social research in public administration and institutes, with science and the various other users of statistics in public life, from the contacts with the 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.

A quite considerable number of statistics are compiled without surveys directly involving the population or the enterprises by drawing upon the records of public administration (residents' registration offices, registrars' offices, public health offices, judicial administration, police authorities, tax and revenue offices, labour administration, etc.). It can be expected that due to the increasing *automation* of public administration, i. e. the handling of administrative matters by means of electronic data processing, further records will become available for statistical processing, for instance from social security funds. This permits to fill gaps in the overall statistical system. There is, on the other hand, the tendency to compile the relevant secondary statistics at the administrations concerned. This involves certain risks as far as the multiple use and mutual coordination of the various statistics are concerned which can better be ensured by the present system of technically centralized statistics.

The growing use of automatic data processing machines increasingly imposes the changeover from verbal designations to numbers. The Federal Statistical Office is therefore participating in the preparation of a personal identification number and of a *numbering system* for enterprises, commodities, etc. The use of uniform and fixed numbers as a means of linkage not only permits the exchange of data by machine between different agencies in administration and economy with all the advantages involved, but also opens up new possibilities for statistics. It enables, *inter alia*, the preparation of flow statistics and a better use of the material

by a combination of individual data from different statistics. Both may contribute to enrich and supplement the statistical resources.

According to what was said above, the creation of such an overall statistical picture depends essentially on how the concerns of the various groups participating and interested in official statistics (administration, economy, employers' representatives and trade unions, science, etc., including the agencies engaging in general economic and social research) 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 only 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 a special group dealing with general questions of technical coordination and development of statistics. Section V of the present volume provides information on the nature of the international cooperation.

## **B. Improvement and Supplementation of the Statistical Programme**

The report on the activities of the Federal Statistical Office submitted every year to the Advisory Committee comprises regularly an account of the further supplementation of the statistical resources. It shows the endeavours made in order to adapt official statistics to the ever-growing and changing demands for clearing up the many-facetted problems in the political, sociological, economic and scientific fields and to construct the statistics accordingly. More than had been the case so far, the emphasis has in recent years been on *consistent sets of problems*. The interplay of planning in the various fields — such as education, science and research, regional planning for the entire Federal Republic, transport planning, long-term financial planning, economic policy and growth, etc. — requires to a growing extent information which has to be derived from various statistical sources and must be combined. The *interlocking* and *comparability* of statistics among each other

thus has to be given increasing weight. Of special importance in this connexion is also a meaningful linkage of short-term statistics with the annual surveys and the censuses performed at greater intervals, as it is envisaged within the scope of the planned reform of industrial statistics, in the field of internal trade, etc.

New political tasks which come into prominence also entail new demands concerning the statistical programme. The joint tasks in which the Federation participates due to the relevant amendment of the Basic Law (Constitution), the solution of urgent problems of social policy, the increased efforts in the sphere of economic and structural policy, the tax reform, the protection against environmental pollution, the proceeding European integration, etc. have consequences in various fields of statistics, in particular statistics of education and training, regional statistics (incl. non-administrative geographical units), income and property statistics, national accounts, finance and tax statistics, agricultural, industrial, transport and foreign trade statistics, etc.

Some major advances in the process of extending the statistical working programme — mainly relating to the activities of the Federal Statistical Office — will be described below. National accounts will be mentioned only in passing because the special position they hold and their influence on the further development of the statistical resources have already been discussed. The establishment of statistical data banks is dealt with in Section D.

For *population statistics* it was after the war the primary objective to obtain new basic information by means of the population and occupation censuses of 1946 and 1950. Since that time comprehensive censuses have been held at about ten years' intervals — latest census on 27 May 1970 — which provide important structural data on the population. Special emphasis has in this connexion for instance been placed on the extension of household and family statistics, the separation of the subsistence and the employment concept and on the socio-economic analysis. In the field of current population statistics, mention should be made of migration statistics which were introduced in 1950 and have been improved ever since. They not only permit to observe the mobility of the population, but — together with the data of the natural movement of the population — the current updating of the population figures. The microcensus which has been taken since 1957 and which on a quarterly basis covers, among others, major demographic characteristics (resident population by age groups and sex, households by types, number of household members, families, etc.) has substantially helped to create the coherent system of demographic data which is



now in existence. The *table computations* on mortality, nuptiality and fertility, duration of marriages etc. as well as the coordinated population projections for the Federation and the Laender also constitute a major addition to the statistical resources.

In the field of *employment* statistics, important information is obtained from the censuses of population, occupation and non-agricultural local units, on the volume and structure of employment for the whole population as well as on employment in local units and enterprises of the *entire national economy* (except agriculture). The results of these censuses provide, *inter alia*, one of the most important bases for regional research, planning and policies since they can be presented with a highly detailed regional breakdown — and in some cases also for parts of communities. For these and other reasons it has repeatedly been suggested that censuses of non-agricultural local units of reduced volume be held as intermediate censuses between the large censuses taken every ten years and possibly to combine them with housing censuses. The microcensus provides on a sampling basis at yearly or shorter intervals information on the employment of the entire population. The population census and the microcensus also deal with the relationships existing between education and training, on the one hand, and economic activity, on the other hand. Within the scope of the follow-up surveys of the microcensus, information is further obtained for special investigations concerning topical subjects of employment statistics. Microcensus results also provide the basis for long-term projections of the active population in which official statistics have intensively been engaged or participated in the last few years.

Detailed information on the number and structure of the persons engaged in the *individual branches of economic activity* is obtained at greater intervals from the censuses covering the various sectors. For the last few years should be mentioned the EEC Survey of the Structure of Agriculture 1966/67, the 1967 Census of Production Industries, the 1968 Census of Distribution and the 1968 Survey of the Personnel Structure in Public Service. Short-term statistics for partial fields have also been further developed recording figures of persons engaged also from the establishments. In addition to the surveys of this kind which have been held for quite some time already in agriculture, industry, building industry proper, distribution and public service, there are now also annual surveys of enterprises in transport industry.

Despite the improvements achieved in various respects with regard to current employment statistics, there are not yet adequate statistical

resources for the observation of economic trends, for business cycle as well as regional policies. The plans of the Federal Ministry of Labour to introduce current *short-term statistics of persons employed* with a sufficient technical and regional breakdown to be derived from the records of old age insurance funds and labour administration will cover an essential part of the demands made.

In recent years the statistics on the *bases, processes and results of production* have been further advanced systematically. Comprehensive information relating to the *entire national economy*, or large parts of it, is also obtained through the censuses of non-agricultural local units for persons engaged, local units, enterprises and — for the first time in the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units — also on total wages and salaries. The turnover tax statistics conducted every two years supply information on taxpayers, turnover subject to tax, turnover tax and similar data also for the economy as a whole. Detailed information on the proceeds, the production/service expenditure and its composition is obtained every four years from the cost structure statistics compiled for most sectors of economy. The statistics on standard values of working assets of commercial local units conducted at several years' intervals provide information on such assets in the economy — valued for tax purposes. Standard values of real estate were recorded by statistics compiled in 1964. For joint-stock companies and public enterprises, statistical information on production processes, profits of enterprises, investments and their financing as well as on the assets and capital structure is available from the annual balance-sheet statistics. The relevant data for enterprises with another legal organization which are needed in particular for the delimitation of sectors in national accounting according to the European System of Integrated National Accounts (ESA) and for a better analysis of the distribution of property, are not available as yet (except for the material derived by the Deutsche Bundesbank from its own business activities). Due to the recording of investments in the censuses covering the various sectors of economy and the introduction of annual surveys of investments in production industries (for the first time with 1964 as the year of reference), important information is available on fixed asset formation in the economy which until some years ago could only be estimated in national accounting by means of production and foreign trade statistics. This enables the annual recording of fixed asset formation for a large section of the national economy in a breakdown by investing sectors. The further development of statistics on stocks for which so far figures were available annually from the surveys of investments in industry and mining and from the annual surveys

in wholesale and retail trade is, *inter alia*, directed towards supplying at short notice the relevant figures for purposes of economic policy. The form in which foreign trade inside the European Communities will in future be recorded after the abolition of the customs controls is now under consideration.

In the course of time, the statistics on the bases, processes and results of production for *individual spheres* of the economy have also been developed in various respects. In addition to the major censuses of sectors taken at greater intervals (e.g. Census of Agriculture, 1960, EEC Survey of the Structure of Agriculture, 1966, Census of Producing Industries, 1962 and 1967, Census of Distribution, 1960 and 1968, Housing Census 1968 and Census of the Transport Industry, 1962), great importance has always been attached to the provision of *short-term indicators* for the observation of economic trends (reports of industry, building, handicrafts, distribution). In addition to the orders received by industry, the orders in hand are now also recorded and these statistics have been extended to include also the building industry. The short-term surveys are supplemented by annual statistics such as the survey of enterprises in industry, the annual ascertainment of gross proceeds in trade and recently the annual surveys of enterprises in major branches of transport. As the demands made on the reporting system of producing industries have increased substantially in recent years — both in the national and the international sphere — a sweeping *reform of industry statistics* has become imperative. The plans for the reform which have already been under discussion for some time, provide for an extension of reporting to the entire field of production industries (industry and handicrafts), for greater emphasis to be placed on data for enterprises and kind-of-activity-units and for the introduction of comprehensive annual statistics (with greater emphasis on the expenditure side) and their interlocking with the short-term statistics and the censuses of industry taken at greater intervals. What matters above all is to bring the various subject-matter and regional aspects in line with each other and to ensure the speedy supply of the economic indicators. Improvements in the reporting system are also to be made in respect of internal trade. In the field of agriculture a comprehensive census will be held in 1971/72. Moreover, current reports of local units are under consideration following, among others, suggestions of the EEC.

A summary presentation of the interrelationships existing in the national economy with regard to goods and production procedures, which draws upon all the statistical information available for this purpose has been made possible by *input-output tables* the construction of which has been included in the work programme of national accounting some time ago.

In the post-war years, the system of German *price statistics* has been developed in a relatively comprehensive and consistent manner. Price indices are compiled for the commodity flows at nearly all stages of the economic process, though emphasizing the sales side and the commodity sphere. The price indices for the consumption of various groups of households and incomes have recently been supplemented by a cost-of-living index of all private households. The terms of reference of price statistics also comprise the calculation of parities of consumer prices which are available for a great number of countries. It is further intended to prepare international purchasing power comparisons for the economy as a whole for which the initiative had been taken by the United Nations and which were later taken up by the SOEC.

Special efforts have been made in the last few years to improve the statistics in the field of *incomes* where there are still considerable gaps. While relatively voluminous and well-arranged material is available on income from employment, the information on transferred income and income from entrepreneurship and property is more or less incomplete. The most comprehensive though relatively rough presentation of the incomes generated in the various sectors of economy is provided by national accounts. Information on the totals of gross wages and salaries and the personnel expenses in major sectors of economy is obtained in summary form or in greater detail from current statistics or censuses of the various sectors covering enterprises or local units. For the first time the totals of gross wages and salaries were also covered by the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units. Data on the earnings of workers and salaried employees in various sectors of the economy are available, *inter alia*, from the current surveys of earnings and the surveys of salary and wage structure which are held at several years' intervals. Further information on wages and salaries (remuneration subject to obligatory insurance) will presumably become available also from the evaluation of the records of the old age insurance funds contemplated by the Federal Ministry of Labour, which had already been mentioned in connection with the new employment statistics. Tax statistics supply at regular intervals information on the income as delimited by the tax regulations.

Representative enquiries covering households or individuals are increasingly being drawn upon as further sources for data on incomes. In addition to the continuous family budget surveys, the 1%-housing sample surveys and the microcensus, in particular the surveys of income and expenditure permit to determine the

various incomes of individual persons and households. But as regards the recording of the incomes of self-employed persons, this still leaves much to be desired. In national accounting it is intended to calculate the incomes of private households in the breakdown by groups of households and types of income using for this purpose all relevant statistics and the benchmark data available from national accounts. A breakdown by size classes is also contemplated. However, the basic material available for these projects has proved to be still rather fragmentary and imperfect.

The statistics on *final consumption* have been permanently improved. In order to present the demand of private households, mainly two approaches have been followed. The first consisted in determining within national accounts by means of various statistics on turnover of retail trade, handicrafts and other suppliers of private households — supplemented by turnover, cost structure and production statistics, etc. — the volume of private consumption expenditure, and then roughly analysing it according to various aspects. The second approach directly involves the private households. Various surveys (continuous family budget surveys, housing sample surveys, 1968 Census of Buildings and Dwellings, sample surveys of income and expenditure, etc.) permitted to increase considerably the information available — in particular on the structure of private consumption expenditure according to various uses and the connections between income and its disposal.

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*. Since there are still considerable gaps in this field, the improvement of the statistical bases is urgently required. It is true that there are in national accounting (including the financial accounts of the Deutsche Bundesbank) 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 the individual sectors of economy and in individual social groups. The situation is even much worse as regards the recording of the capital assets and their distribution. It is, among other reasons, due to the exemption limits applied that the results of property tax statistics do not provide sufficient information on wealth formation and the capital assets of the groups of employed persons which are of particular interest from the point of view of economic and social policies. In the 1969 Sample Survey of Income and Expenditure which, as compared with the first sample survey of 1962/63, was more orientated towards questions of income and wealth, it has been

tried to secure also information on the capital assets by means of household enquiries. Due to the fact that participation is voluntary, it is not possible to get in this way a complete picture of the situation, not to speak of the difficulties of valuation. Further material, though of limited informative value, is provided by banking and insurance statistics. Similarly to the situation in the field of income statistics, it will be possible to obtain information on capital assets and the distribution of wealth only by bringing together and combining all information available from diverse sources. Of essential importance for the further improvement of the situation are, *inter alia*, comprehensive balance-sheet statistics and suitable material for raising the figures to all enterprises with the relevant legal organizations.

The statistics on *public finance* which offer, among other data, information about the demand of general government, have been considerably influenced by the reform of government budget law and the new budget classification of the Federation and the Laender effective since 1969/70. The data needed for finance statistics and other purposes will in future be obtained within the scope of a uniform programme in close contact with the administration and the rendering of accounts of the public budgets. This will, *inter alia*, enable the inter-relationships of national economy to be considered to a greater extent than had been the case so far. Of special importance are the grouping by types of revenue and expenditure, the subdivision into current account and capital account considering the recording of special financing operations as well as the breakdown according to functions. Major improvements of finance statistics will also be derived from the envisaged extension of the field of coverage to the social insurance institutions, the administrative associations of communities, etc.

Within the European Communities, special efforts are being made to achieve a comprehensive presentation of the whole complex of *social expenditure*, its use and financing. A supplementary system of *social accounts* is under preparation within the scope of the further development of the European System of Integrated National Accounts. It is to provide an insight into the structure of social expenditure in the member countries.

The growing demand for health statistics can only insufficiently be met from the special *morbidity statistics* and the causes of death statistics. Endeavours are therefore being made to establish comprehensive morbidity statistics, drawing for this purpose on the experience of other countries. Special attention is devoted to the improvement of *statistics on education and research*. Another subject being studied is the

further development of reports on the institutions engaging in science and research as well as on their financing. It is further intended to substitute flow statistics for the conventional stock statistics on pupils and teachers which no longer suffice to meet the requirements of educational planning. The principle used already for the flow statistics on institutions of higher education is to be extended to further fields of the school system. The federal law on statistics concerning institutions of higher education, which is presently being prepared and will be based on the new competences of the Federation in this field, will provide the basis for the further development of statistics on higher education by regulating the obligation to render information and by providing for the financial requirements. Some information on the connexions between education and occupation is supplied by the population and occupation census and the microcensus.

### C. Further Processing of Statistical Results

After the war, the field of activities of official statistics has been extended remarkably by the establishment of *national accounts* and their further development. The traditional task of conducting statistical surveys was supplemented by the further processing of the results to form a comprehensive system of numerical data which provides new information on the structure of economy, the economic process and the inter-relationships in the course of economic events. For drawing up national accounts, nearly all statistical data available are used. As they have primarily been recorded for other purposes, they must, as a rule, be rearranged and recalculated. Gaps in the material have to be filled by estimates.

In the course of the years, national accounting has been developed into an articulated system of flows of goods, incomes and financing, which in addition to the traditional accounts also comprises input-output tables and the financial accounts prepared by the Deutsche Bundesbank. The annual calculations have been supplemented by semi-annual calculations, and quarterly official calculations have been prepared. In co-operation with the Federal Statistical Office, the Land statistical offices have calculated major values of the system for Laender and "Kreise". The national systems are increasingly adapted to international standard systems of the United Nations and the European Communities. Presentations of capital assets and the distribution of wealth, more detailed investigations concerning the income size distribution, a breakdown of the household sector by socio-economic groups, etc. are tasks to be solved in the near future.

There have been other approaches to the problem of further processing survey results into new statistical magnitudes before and besides national accounting. Mention should be made, *inter alia*, of the various indices, the computation of parities of purchasing power, the calculations of national income effected by the former Reich Statistical Office, etc. Endeavours have been made recently both in this country and abroad to draw up *demographic accounts*.

In recent times there has increasingly been the trend to entrust *analytical* work, which so far had been performed according to the same or a similar approach and involving a considerable amount of calculation work by various agencies, to the statistical offices. A typical example is the analysis of time series, in particular the computation of seasonally adjusted economic indicators. This is indicative of a certain change in the distribution of work between official statistics and their users. To an ever-increasing extent the statistical offices are also engaging in the evaluation of statistics for the various reports and reform projects of the governments (Family Report, Report on Country and Regional Planning, Social Report, finance and tax reform, etc.). Of increasing importance for statistical work are further *projections*, or the participation in such projections, of the population, the economically active persons, the overall economic development, the taxes, etc. Probably the most decisive extension of the statistical activities is due to the establishment of the statistical *data bank* (or a system of statistical data banks for the Federation and the Laender) which will be discussed below in greater detail.

### D. Statistical Data Bank

Economy and administration increasingly experience the need of systematic information, analysis and planning. This coincides with the technical possibilities offered by electronic data processing for the storage and processing of large quantities of data, and with the development of modern procedures of analysis and projection in the form of mathematical and statistical computations. Statistics are one of the most important sources of information. The growing demand for statistical data in order to investigate and solve problems and tasks in the political, social, economic and scientific fields involves ever new claims concerning the statistical recording of the relevant facts, the processing and presentation of statistical results and the kind of their evaluation for purposes of analysis and projection. Aware of the fact that in the long run these growing demands can be met only within the scope of a comprehensive statistical information system, the Federal Statistical Office

has in 1969, by direction of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, started work on the establishment of a statistical data bank as *part of the automated information system* of the Federation which is being prepared. It was realized that in view of the manifold applications made of nearly all statistical data and the wide range of data needed by nearly all users, only the concentration of statistical information at one place would exclude both overlaps in the supply of the material as well as duplication and at the same time ensure the uniform presentation of the statistical results. Further reasons for the concentration at the Federal Statistical Office are the special character of the statistical data and the tasks connected with their supply, above all the endeavours to render the statistical figures derived from different sources and relating to different periods better comparable and combinable. These tasks can hardly be separated from the production of statistics. Moreover, the union between statistical data bank and statistical office is the best guarantee of statistical secrecy for individual data. What has been said in this connection for the Federation also applies to the federal Laender.

The *main purpose* of a statistical data bank and of a statistical data bank system of the Federation and the Laender is to store over a longer period of time many significant stocks of statistical data of differing size and widely varying kind under aspects of economic efficiency for a greater number of users in order to facilitate and improve the evaluation of statistics, to keep the data derived from various sources and relating to different reporting periods to the best possible extent combinable and comparable, to supply them speedily in any desired combination and to effect quickly computations for purposes

of analysis, projection and planning. Therefore the statistical data bank has not only the purpose of keeping statistical data available in an easily accessible form, but also to constitute the calculating installation for evaluating the available information.

The potential users are the same as so far in official statistics, viz. in addition to administration and Parliament also the general public, though of course subject to the secrecy provisions. For the *selection* of the data to be fed into the data bank it was proceeded from comprehensive sets of problems. Considering the relevant preparatory work of some Laender and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, first of all a joint minimum programme of regional statistics was developed for purposes of country and regional planning, for policies concerning the regional economic and agrarian structure as well as for all other types of regional planning and investigations. A catalogue of data in the field of statistics on economic trends and foreign statistics as well as a programme of long series as a basis for long-term projections are being prepared. As a rule, *statistical results* rather than the original data are to be included in the statistical data bank, though, in the interest of a great variety of uses, in relatively detailed form.

The *establishment* of the statistical data bank involves many and in part rather difficult and extensive operations, such as the cataloguing and description of data, increased coordination and possibly conversion of the results in order to render them comparable, the programming of data compilation and calculation, the development of a user language, the provision of the technical equipment, etc. It will therefore still require some time.

## IV. Public Relations

The work of the statistical offices can be considerably facilitated if the population is currently informed about the tasks of official statistics and the objectives pursued by its surveys. Systematic information about the meaning and purpose of statistical inquiries contributes to removing distrust and prejudices. It is the objective of public relations work to convince the general public that every modern state is dependent on well founded numerical data concerning its society and economy in order to be in a position to make the appropriate decisions and take the necessary measures accordingly. However, it does not suffice to motivate the necessity of statistical surveys. This will have to go hand in hand with a rapid and smooth

supply of the figures obtained so that not only the responsible agencies of government and administration but also economy, science and the general public are provided for their manifold tasks with basic data for "decision making".

At the Federal Statistical Office the main emphasis of publicity was in former years clearly placed on the edition of publications. To supply figures as promptly as possible is also today one of the major concerns of public relations activities. A new task of permanently increasing importance is however the general co-operation with publicity media and public opinion agencies.



## A. General Information of the Public

It has become a widely-held conviction that at the age of mass media the citizen is also entitled to be sufficiently informed about the concerns of public administration. This applies, of course, also to the activities of federal statistics.

Therefore the Federal Statistical Office considers it a permanent undertaking to keep on disseminating *general information* on type, volume and contents of the statistical work programme and the tasks to be accomplished. To this end, it follows various approaches. A prominent place is occupied by publications providing a general view of the entire field of activities, such as the volume "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" (Survey of German Federal Statistics) which with its detailed version is intended for the statistical expert. An abridged version is however also issued for the user not interested in every detail. This latter version is translated into the English and French languages. There are further accounts of the work performed by the Federal Statistical Office as for instance in the report "Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (The Activities of the Federal Statistical Office), which is submitted to the Advisory Committee, or in other publications. As an important supplementation, some popular booklets and accounts are in preparation, intended to attract also the interest of users less familiar with the peculiarities of official statistics to the activities of the Federal Statistical Office.

The results of the work of the Office are made available to the general public in the form of various summary *publications* and numerous subject-matter series (for details see under B).

An increasing number of inquiries from at home and abroad concerning general and specific statistical questions are further answered by a special statistical *information service*.

The supply and evaluation of statistical data is to be facilitated and promoted by the establishment of a *statistical data bank* (or a statistical data bank system of the Federal Government and the Laender) (see Section III, D).

Another aspect of information about the statistical work is to show *visitors* from the various countries round the Office, and the discussion of problems of current activities. *Lectures* given by staff members at the Federal Statistical Office and elsewhere and their participation in the work of other bodies are also part of the current promotion of contacts.

Of special importance is the close cooperation with the *publicity media* press, radio and television which could be considerably enlarged during the last few years. This has contributed a good deal to the improvement of the "climate"

as to the general public. Numerous journalists and reporters are maintaining close contacts with the Federal Statistical Office and can always when the occasion arises be called upon to write contributions on special features of the work programme, technical innovations, problems of international cooperation and similar subjects.

Apart from this information on the work of the Federal Statistical Office in general, there are *specific information and promotional measures* for specific statistical inquiries. Above all, large-scale censuses, such as the population and occupation census, the census of non-agricultural local units, the housing census or the large structural surveys covering the various sectors of economy, have to be thoroughly prepared by publicity measures in order to improve the willingness of the respondents to supply with care complete information in due time. This applies in particular to surveys conducted on a voluntary basis, such as the sample survey on income and expenditure for which volunteers have to be recruited.

As an example of large-scale public relations campaigns conducted in recent years, mention should be made here of the publicity measures in connection with the 1970 Population Census. Within the scope of a publicity concept prepared carefully well in advance, press, radio, television and film acquainted the whole population in a very differentiated and always illustrative form with the objectives of this enumeration and the way in which it would operate. In this way they contributed a good deal to the success of the Census. To a greater extent use was also made of specific "advertising media", such as posters, advertisements, fold-in sheets, etc. Thus, at least in the field of statistics, a new and promising course has been adopted for publicizing official tasks.

It is of course not sufficient for the public means of communications to explain general concerns of federal statistics or to call upon the public for participation in specific surveys. Their main interest is rather to *inform currently* about the major results of new and current statistics which are of particular interest to the general public.

For this purpose the Federal Statistical Office issues up to 400 *press releases* annually which are transmitted to the news agencies, to large newspapers, magazines or individual journalists. These press releases with the introductory passage "The Federal Statistical Office reports that . . ." are published almost every day in a great number of newspapers and thus contribute to keeping the general public alive to the work of the Office. The press releases are issued before — but at the latest together with — the publication of more detailed numerical ma-

terial and are a welcome occasion for many journalists to deal in more extensive contributions of their own with the results of the work of the Federal Statistical Office.

Permanent contacts also exist with radio and television, the competent editorial staff of which transposes the results provided by the Office into words or pictures, either separately or in connection with important topics of the day.

## B. Publications

The rapid issue of attractive publications is good publicity for official statistics. In order to make the major results of its activities known to the general public, the Federal Statistical Office issues at present approximately 1,300 periodical or other publications with a total circulation of about 850,000 copies.

### 1. 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 denotes 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.

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 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 results from an agreement made back in the early days of statistical work with the Land statistical offices on the degree of the regional breakdown to be used for the publications. It provides 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-

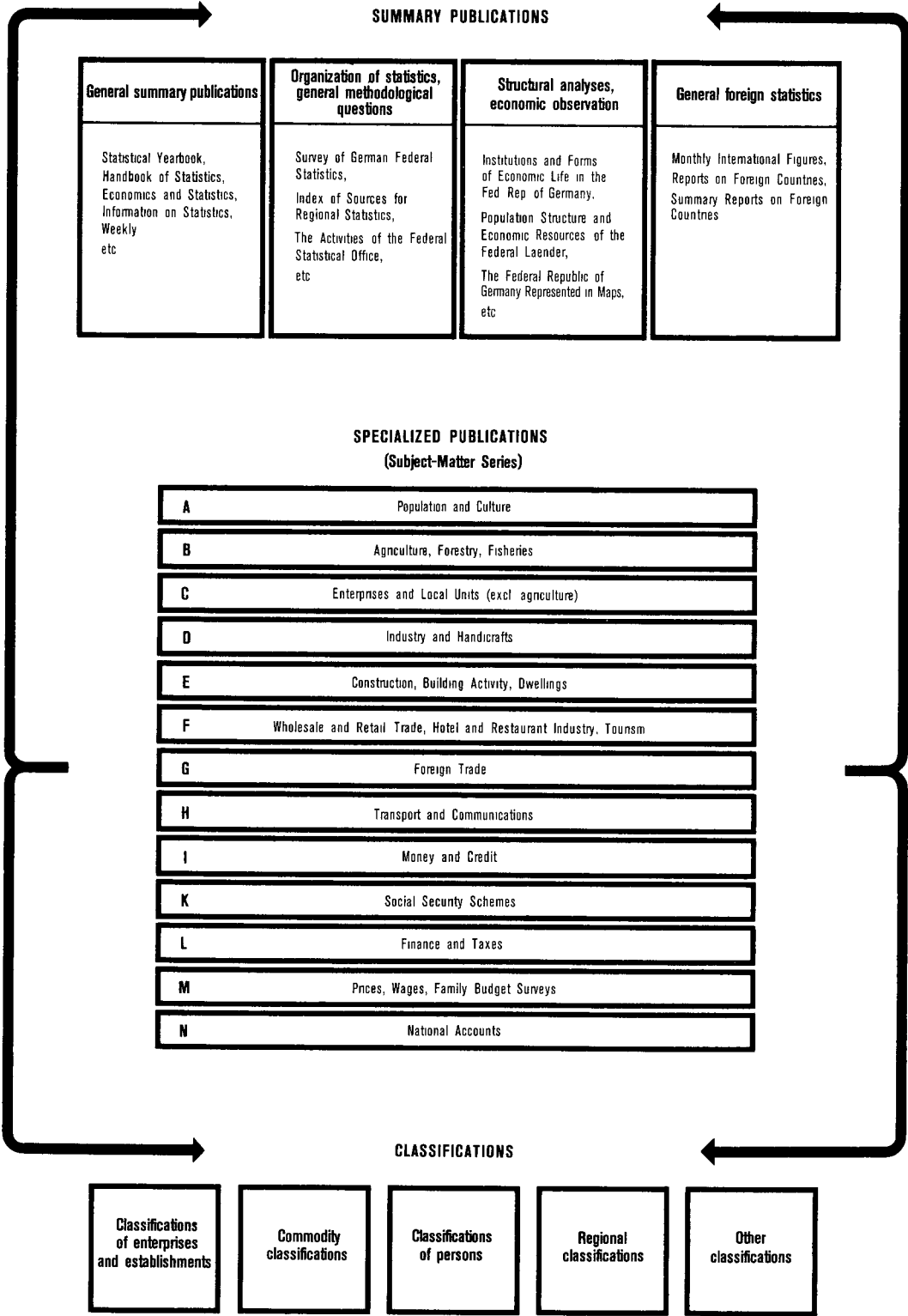
reaching regional breakdown. Generally, the Federal Statistical Office therefore presents the results only in an analysis by Laender, in certain cases however also by "Regierungsbezirke" and other corresponding regional units. An exception are the large censuses and structural surveys in which selected 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.

Supplementary arrangements have to be made for the scheduled publication of figures for non-administrative territorial units.

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 year-books 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).

# PUBLICATION SYSTEM OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



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 Deutsche Bundesbank, by institutes, associations and other agencies. Due to the establishment of the statistical data bank, the Federal Statistical Office will be able to assist to a larger extent than had been the case so far in the evaluation of statistics.

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.

One of the essential tasks of the statistical data bank which is presently being established will be to supply compilations of material relating to specific problems and derived from various sources, and to assure by the conversion of results an even better reconciliation of the figures (see Section III, D).

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, such as "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 section to facilitate the cross-reference (e.g. construction, building activity, dwellings). In addition to the publications classified according to statistics, the Federal Statistical Office has also issued some special publications containing the results for particular groups of persons (e.g. women, juveniles, expellees) from *different statistics*.

To facilitate the search for figures on specific facts in different statistics, "reference pages" have been included into the "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook) which, at the end of each section, refer to results for the same or similar topics in other sections. 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 subdivided 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 Länder and indicates where they may be found. Within the scope of the statistical data

bank, the available statistical material will be catalogued and described in an even greater detail.

## 2. System of Publications

The publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office may be analysed into the following 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. The best-known publications offering a cross section of official statistics comprise "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook), "Statistisches Taschenbuch" (Handbook of Statistics), the monthly review "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics) and "Statistischer Wochendienst" (Information on Statistics, Weekly). To this group has recently been added the "Zahlenkompass" (Statistical Compass) which contains in highly summarized form major data from official statistics. It has meanwhile achieved a rather large circulation. Furthermore, this group consists of larger volumes dealing with organizational, methodological and technical questions, studies on the economic structure as well as report series with general results of foreign statistics. Some of the publications are also issued in English, French and Spanish.

The publications containing results from the individual fields of statistics are issued within the scope of *subject-matter series*. The titles of the various subject-matter series indicate the main field to which the publications relate. There are at the present time the following subject-matter series:

- A: Population and Culture
- B: Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries
- C: Enterprises and Local Units

D: Industry and Handicrafts

E: Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings

F: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

G: Foreign Trade

H: Transport and Communications

I: Money and Credit

K: Social Security Schemes

L: Finance and Taxes

M: Prices, Wages, Family Budget Surveys

N: National Accounts.

Every 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. If within a series results of partial surveys are recorded, the titles of the series are further subdivided. The results of censuses taken only once or at larger intervals as well as of other large-scale surveys are issued within the respective subject-matter series as *one-time publications*.

The *classifications* constitute subsidiary material for the grouping of federal statistics according to specific criteria. A distinction is made, according to the type of facts classified, between classifications of enterprises and establishments, commodities, persons as well as regional and other classifications.

For a schedule of the publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office which comprises details concerning the type and volume of the major publications see p. 108 ff. More detailed information on periodicity and terms of subscription may be seen from "Veröffentlichungsverzeichnis des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (List of Publications of the Federal Statistical Office)<sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup> Cf. schematic diagram on p. 31.

## V. 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 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 of 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 in the statistical work of many international organizations<sup>1)</sup>. 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. But there are also close contacts with various other international organizations.

### A. European Communities

In 1958, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) was established as a joint statistical agency for the three supranational organizations — the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) — which after the merger of their organs (in particular the Councils of Ministers and the Commissions) have since 1 July 1967 formed an organizational unit as the European Communities. Under the powers stipulated in the relevant treaties, the Office (which has its seat in Luxembourg) 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 makes great efforts in view of the standardization and further development of statistics in many fields — is of steadily growing importance and has manifold repercussions on German official statistics.

For cooperation and coordination 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, groups of experts and the like in the fields of national

accounts, classifications, agricultural, industrial and handicraft, internal and external trade, transport, power, labour force, wage, price and economic trend statistics, family budget surveys, population and housing censuses, electronic data processing, etc. In Germany, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics also deals 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. In the first few years, 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 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 is done on the basis of the legal foundations provided for in the treaties. The relevant regulations in part specify in great detail and with a high degree of precision the concepts, terms and groupings as well as the methods of data collection and processing etc.

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 examples: preparation of a European System of Integrated National Accounts (ESA) and its further development (*inter alia*, quarterly national accounts, regional accounts and input-output tables, establishment of a supplementary system for research and development, preparation of additional systems of accounts for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, calculation of parities of consumer prices based on the appropriation of the national product), development of a Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE) as well as of commodity classifications for foreign

<sup>1)</sup> See the schematic diagram on p. 37.

trade, freight transport and industrial production, conducting of a uniform survey of the structure of agriculture, establishment of balances for the supply and consumption of specific agricultural products, conducting of viticultural statistics, conducting of uniform censuses of industry and statistics on investments for the sphere of production industries, plans for the introduction of a system of harmonized annual surveys as well as short-term industrial statistics, monthly production statistics, standardization and improvement of foreign trade statistics (*inter alia*, considerations concerning the consequences resulting from the abolition of the customs barriers inside the EEC), harmonization of the statistics of internal trade, hotel and restaurant industry and tourism, fulfilment of the programme of transport statistics, introduction of regional statistics in freight transport as well as of sample surveys of road transport, harmonization of statistics on building permits and completions of buildings, of price statistics and indices for agriculture, retail trade, of the consumer price index for private households, of family budget surveys, of statistics on social expenditure and its financing, of employment statistics, of statistics on public finance, conducting of surveys of wage costs and wage structure, preparation of a system of statistics for the observation of economic trends, questions of electronic data processing and numbering, supply of figures in various fields, etc.

## **B. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) 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 of the United Nations – 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) in Geneva are the heads of the central statistical offices of all West and East European countries and the United States. The Conference and its various working groups and groups of experts deal with official statistics in all fields, in particular with national accounts, classifications, 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 the problem of the statistical unit in economic statistics, the statistics and indices of prices and quantities, the measurement and comparison of productivity, regional statistics, the training of statisticians, the application of electronic data processing in statistics, etc. Great importance is at the present time attributed to the development of an integrated system of population, social and employment statistics. There should also be mentioned the activities of the Conference in respect of the development of programmes for statistics of science and education. On the basis of previous recommendations of the United Nations, the Conference of European Statisticians has, in the form of European statistical programmes, laid down European standards for statistics on the formation of real capital, on private consumption expenditure, for population, occupation and housing censuses, current housing statistics, statistics of production industries and building activity, for statistics of internal trade, the hotel and restaurant industry and the service trades, for inland transport and transport on own account as well as for family budget surveys. It has further to a large extent participated in shaping the new revised and extended Standard System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations and the second revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Since the majority of the countries more advanced in statistical work are members of the Conference, its 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, which has the status of an expert committee, there are at the ECE expert committees for agriculture, wood, chemical industry, steel, coal, gas, electric power, problems of water supply, development of foreign trade, inland transport as well as housing, construction

and town planning. Another important body at the same level is the group of economic advisers for the governments of the ECE member countries. The committees deal with practical questions of the European economy and, within their terms of reference, also with statistical problems. In the interest of an efficient distribution of work and the best possible coordination of the statistical activities of the ECE, nearly all statistical work programmes of the committees are performed jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians.

Because of its importance for statistical work, mention should also be made of the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development* (OECD) which had formerly been the *Organization for European Economic Co-operation* (OEEC) and since its reorganization also includes the United States and Canada as full members. This organization deserves special credit for its participation in the development of national accounts. Of great value are also its suggestions with regard to the extension of the labour force statistics and the projection of labour supply and demand, the fundamental work concerning the international productivity statistics and the activities in the field of educational planning as well as the development of demographic accounts, which constitute a major contribution towards the establishment of the envisaged international system of population, social and employment statistics. Mention should also be made of the work of the OECD relating to international statistics of research expenditure (Frascati-Handbook) as well as to statistics of tourism.

The *Council of Europe* performs research work of its own in individual fields of statistics. Worthy to be mentioned are in particular investigations in the field of cancer statistics as well as studies concerning the demand for data of population statistics and their use for demographic and social analyses in connection with the preparation of European population conferences.

One of the oldest European organizations is 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 International Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics.

The Federal Statistical Office further maintains contacts with the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the West European Union (WEU), the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and the Danube Commission (CD).

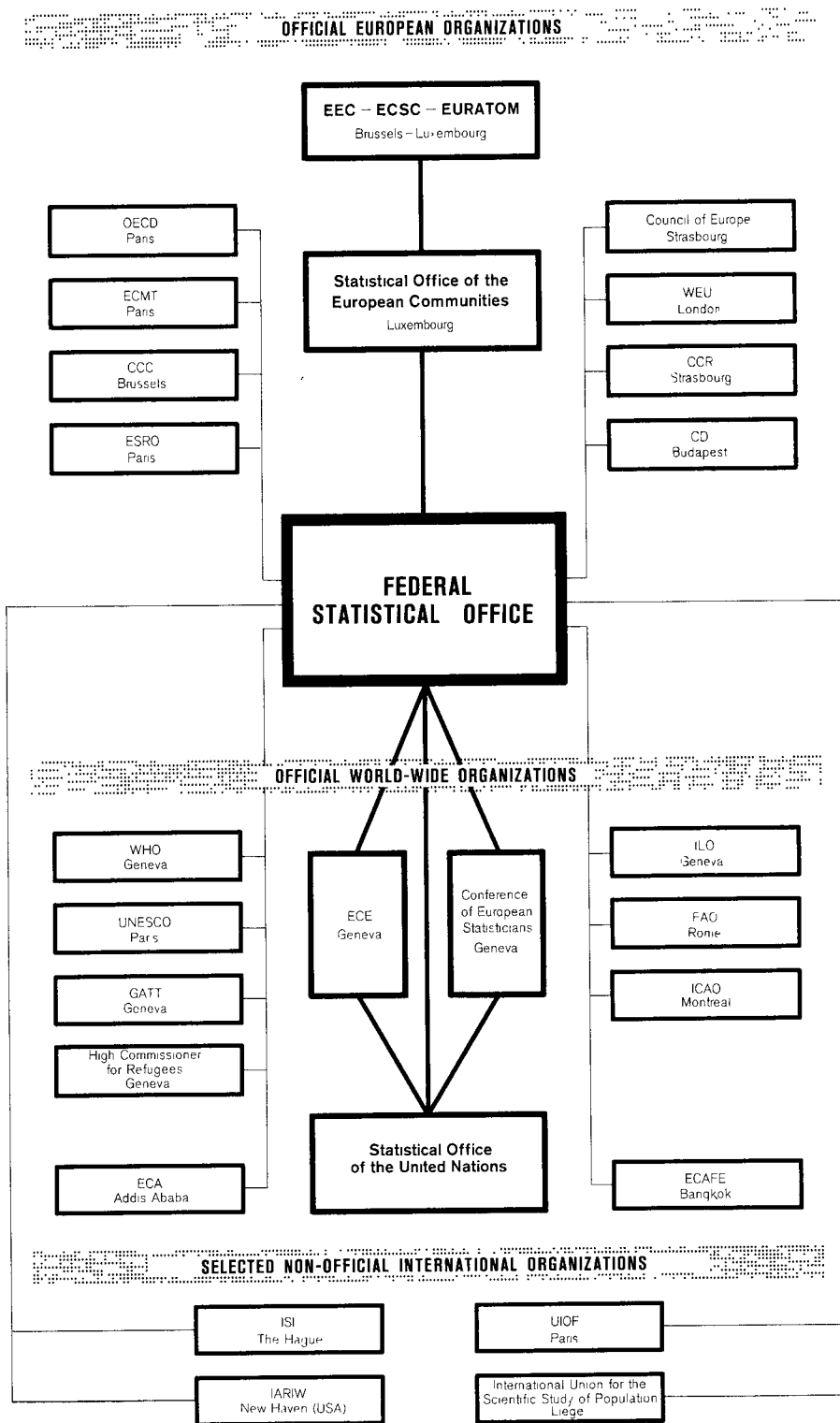
## C. World Organizations

Promotion and standardization of official 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). The Economic and Social Council takes care of the promotion of international statistics. Its most important agent in this field is the *Statistical Commission* for which the *Statistical Office of the United Nations* acts as an executive body. This Office (which has its seat in New York) maintains close contacts with the central statistical offices of all countries and with the statistical departments of other international organizations. These provide the Statistical Office under specific regulations with the data required for current and world-wide statistical publications (e.g. *Statistical Yearbook*, *Demographic Yearbook*, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*) 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 national statistics. The recommendations of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations with regard to statistics, which at the beginning had in part been revised recommendations of the former League of Nations, have to be considered as world-wide minimum programmes. It was already indicated that the world programmes are further developed under the auspices of the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations according to the needs of the member countries in the various regions. The major subject-matter fields of statistics for which world programmes exist have been mentioned in Section B.

The autonomous *specialized agencies of the United Nations* are also important links in the world-wide statistical cooperation. The UN leave 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 Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). They regularly submit to the Statistical Commission of the United Nations reports about their statistical

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

(ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE COOPERATES)



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 wherever this may seem feasible. This includes not only the provision of numerical data for the statistical publications 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 – ISCO –, family budget surveys, statistics of employment and social security, productivity statistics), by FAO (world programme for agricultural censuses, development of agricultural, forestry and fishery statistics), by WHO (International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death – ICD –, improvement of health statistics), by UNESCO (standardization of statistics on education and the cultural sphere) or by ICAO (standardization of aviation statistics). Closer contacts exist also with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Federal Statistical Office exchanges information and experience with the standing conferences of statisticians of the (regional) Economic Commissions of the UN for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and for Africa (ECA). Statisticians from these continents participate in Seminars organized jointly by the Federal Statistical Office and the German Foundation for Developing Countries. Apart from the official organizations, scientific and professional associations etc. also have their share in the international cooperation in the field of statistics. Among these *non-official* organizations, a special position is occupied by 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 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 and the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth (IARIW).

## VI. Tasks of Foreign Statistics

By the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953, Art. 2, No. 4, the Federal Statistical Office has also been directed "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 the activities of the federal departments involved and other agencies. There are also publications issued on this subject.

"Foreign statistics" as defined by law are the activities dealing with major results of foreign statistics covering events and facts of the economic and social life in the broadest sense, 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. All sections of the Federal Statistical Office have to deal with the development of methodology in foreign statistics, which is necessary for the further development of German statistics, and to cooperate on an international level with re-

gard to technical and methodological problems. So these aspects will not be mentioned here despite the fact that large parts of these two fields of activity tend to overlap.

### A. Kind of Activities

The activities of foreign statistics comprise more specifically:

Collection, analysis and evaluation of numerical and similar 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.

Study of techniques, methodology, significance and reliability of foreign statistics as far as this is required and possible for understanding the foreign data and commenting them in the publications.

The main emphasis of the work is placed on the perusal and evaluation of the publications in the field of foreign statistics as well as the publication of major parts of this material for German users. The publications dealing with *different countries and fields of statistics* comprise "Internationale Monatszahlen" (Monthly International Figures), which provide short-term economic indicators for various countries, and the international part of "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook). There are, moreover, publications on *individual fields of statistics*, such as on population, industry, foreign trade, wholesale and retail prices as well as on earnings, wages and hours of work in foreign countries. A special group is constituted by the "Laenderberichte" (Reports on Foreign Countries) which present in greater detail the demographic, economic and social conditions of *individual countries*. They are supplemented and rendered more topical by so-called "Laenderkurzberichte" (Summary Reports on Foreign Countries).

The growing demand for quicker and more comprehensive information, first of all due to the "development aid" Germany provides to many countries, has been accounted for by an increase in the number of detailed reports on major developing countries published in the last few years. For nearly all independent countries (incl. developing countries) the most recent figures of foreign statistics available had moreover to be presented in "Laenderkurzberichte" (Summary Reports on Foreign Countries) at rather short notice. The evaluation of the material obtained from developing countries is complicated by the fact that the often rather few publications of these 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 detailed records were needed for special purposes, staff members of the Federal Statistical Office therefore also made the appropriate field studies on the spot. The available statistical figures were checked immediately at the competent agencies with regard to their origin as well as for reliability and usefulness. The principal concern is to get sufficient insight into the collection procedures and the processing of the basic statistical material.

The purpose of these activities is to compile all the material available in order to derive from it a statistical picture as complete as possible concerning the economic and social structure and the development of the countries investigated.

Due to the ever-increasing international cooperation and the growing economic interdependence, the demand for up-to-date material from individual branches of foreign statistics rose from year to year.

Extensive studies on *population development* in various countries, *inter alia* on general population projection and estimates were prepared for several agencies.

Furthermore, *figures on production and employment* were compiled for a great number of industries and countries. This applies, among others, to the chemical sector where, due to the dynamic international development, there is a lively interest in such data.

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

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 parities 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 also regularly compiled. The problems relating to the 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 paid by government representatives to developing countries as well as for the needs of some federal departments to compile also *general numerical material* on developing countries in South America, Africa and Asia as well as on socialist-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 work programme for foreign statistics and its current significance. The statistical data bank will also facilitate and speed up the supply and evaluation of figures of foreign statistics.

## B. Delimitation from Other Agencies

As foreign statistics assumed new and topical tasks, greater attention had to 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 and supranational organizations* have also proceeded in developing, along with the extension of their entire activities, the compilation and publication of numerical data for their individual spheres. This applies particularly to the United Nations and the European Communities. However, the compilations made by these organizations can for various reasons not 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 material, systematic and regional breakdown as well as the analysis in point of time correspond only in part to German requirements. Finally, there are also linguistic limitations for their utilization. In many cases separate investigations in the field of foreign statistics are therefore necessary, and even increasingly so, for a number of projects and requirements.

Moreover, very intensive and voluminous investigations relating to foreign countries have for many years been made by the Federal Agency for Foreign Trade Information and the *economic research institutes* (in addition to other agencies). The Ifo Institute for Economic Research has for instance established an African research branch of its own which, for investigating specific problems, has a number of correspondents 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.

The task of official foreign statistics, on the other hand, is to compile the figures available from various sources in the form of reports, or summary reports, on foreign countries, as well as in statistical reports on specific partial fields, and to publish them for the purposes of general information and, where possible, provide methodological explanations. In this way basic material is supplied which may be used, among other information, by agencies engaging in special investigations relating to specific problems. Given their intensification and topicality, the relevant activities should also be reconciled with each other to the greatest possible extent. This is done in various ways in order to avoid any duplication with regard to the compilation and evaluation of material and to adapt the programmes to each other.

To coordinate the work programme of statistics on foreign countries, particularly with the interested federal departments and other agencies as well as with the scientific institutes which also report on foreign countries, the Advisory Committee established a working party comprising, in addition to staff members of the Federal Statistical Office, representatives of the interested quarters referred to above.

## VII. 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 the case of combinations where the respective unit is however to be classified according to the main emphasis (enterprises with several types of economic activity, commodities with multiple use, etc.). Apart from the

fact that it is not always easy to find the criterion for determining the main activity etc., it may also be impossible to determine it for all surveys in the same way and with equal accuracy.

In federal statistics various classifications<sup>1)</sup> are used which differ considerably as to their degree of detail.

<sup>1)</sup> For part of these classifications, degree of detail and fields of application are briefly outlined in a special schedule (see p. 92 ff.).

## A. Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

The following major classifications relating to enterprises or establishments are used at the present time:

- Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1961, Supplement 1970

and, derived therefrom:

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

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for the Occupational Census

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for Turnover Tax Statistics

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for the Census of Production Industries

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for the Statistics of Motor Vehicle Owners

Classification of Sectors of Economy for National Product Computations

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

- Classification for the Monthly Industry Report, 1971
- Index of Handicraft Branches, 1956
- Index of Trades which can be Pursued as Handicrafts, 1968
- Industrial Index of Economic Activities for Labour Statistics, 1951
- General Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes — NACE, 1970)

and, derived therefrom:

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

- International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, 2nd Rev. Edition — ISIC (Classification Internationale Type par Industrie de toutes les branches d'activité économique, 2e édition rév. — CITI), United Nations, 1968.

### 1. Industrial Classification of Economic Activities

The German "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities" issued in 1961 is used for grouping all economic institutions according to the type of their economic activity. It provides the basis for all statistics relating to economic branches.

A supplement has been issued for the purposes of the 1970 Censuses for which, in view of a better adaptation to the international classifications, some branches of economic activity have been subdivided in greater detail and in some cases delimited in a different way (the modifications largely correspond to those made already in respect of the 1967 Census of Production

Industries). A comprehensive revision is contemplated. It is to consider the changes emerging in the economic structure and lead to the best possible adaption to the new international classifications (ISIC and NACE).

At the first level — "Divisions" —, the German Industrial Classification of Economic Activities uses as the main principle of analysis the large sectors of the 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 — accordingly — differing means of financing (sales against remuneration covering the costs, taxes, etc.)<sup>3)</sup>. The sectors in question are "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).

The divisions 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 accounts, to a certain extent, for the various stages of the production process; among the services, "Credit institutions and insurance" as well as "Transport and communications" both form a division of their own.

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 (3-digit) "Groups", the (4-digit) "Subgroups" and the (5-digit) "Classes" further refine the breakdown. They have been adapted, as far as possible, to the items in specialized classifications. For the grouping, aspects of the interrelationships according to the production process have been given priority. For the production of commodities, institutions are combined which have a similar programme of production etc. as far as the production material used or the production procedure are concerned, but also as to the purpose for which the products are intended. For the breakdown in trade the range of products and for the service sector the same type of services rendered are decisive. When establishing the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, the associational structure of the economy has also been accounted for as far as it

<sup>3)</sup> See "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 2/1959: "Die Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige". The supplemented version has been published under the title "Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige, Grundschematik ohne Erläuterungen, Stand 1970"

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 to a large extent could also 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, is 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, involves 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 items of the classification are, as a general principle, allocated to that item to which they belong according to their main activity. Only in some few cases combined items 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 with the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and even more so for the 1970 Occupation 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 items links up with the basic classification.

For establishing input-output tables, a Classification of Spheres of Production has been developed from the Industrial Classification of

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

In addition to this general classification and its derived versions, 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 items of which are, however, also comparable with the corresponding items 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 also grouped according to the "Index of Trades which can be Pursued as Handicrafts" ("Positive List") 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, manufacturing or services pursued as handicrafts. This index is, therefore, not entirely comparable with the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities.

The Industrial Classification of Economic Activities can roughly be compared with the "International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)" also after its revision in 1968. The "General Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE)" completed in 1970, which is important for federal statistics, shows on the aggregate level a greater deviation with regard to the sector "Electricity, gas, water" which together with parts of mining (e. g. coal mining) constitutes a one-digit item in the NACE. Otherwise the comparability corresponds at least to that with the ISIC. The two international classifications of economic activities either comprise no breakdown according to the large sectors of national economy or include it only as an additional code.

## **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 pro-

fessions, the following special classifications have been compiled in particular for the presentation of financial events:

- Classification and Grouping Scheme for Statistics on Government Finance
- Code Index for Statistics on Communal Finance
- Processing Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance (combination of Nos. 1 and 2)
- Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households
- International Classification of the Purposes of Government (Part of SNA) — United Nations, 1968.

## 1. Classifications of Public Finance

The above special classifications of public finance provide the basis for the entire system of reporting in the field of financial statistics: Coverage of budget estimates (statistics on budget estimates), 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).

Within the scope of the governmental budgetary reform, uniform principles for budgetary law have been laid down for the federal government and the Laender (Law on Budget Principles<sup>3)</sup>) which are reflected in the budget regulations of the federal government<sup>4)</sup> and the Laender (in preparation). An obligatory grouping and functions scheme was introduced for all governmental budgets which, apart from ordering expenditure and receipts according to types, provides by means of a functional code number for the allocation of the individual financial events to the functions. This classification also provides the basis for the structure of the statistics on government finance.

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 sub-chapters of the budget. The grouping scheme provides for the classification of communal revenue and expenditure by types. For the communal budgets, too, a uniform classification is

being prepared which will be adapted to the economic requirements and analysed by types of revenue and expenditure as well as by functions. After its introduction (probably as from 1972) a special "Code Index for Financial Statistics" can be dispensed with.

A special processing key which, as to its content, is largely 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 performed in partial fields are also analysed according to these functional classification principles.

## 2. 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 consumption has been dispensed with since there exists a special Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure.

## C. Classifications of Goods

As can be seen from the following 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.

<sup>3)</sup> Bundesgesetzblatt I, 1969, p. 1273. — <sup>4)</sup> Bundesgesetzblatt I, 1969, p. 1284.

All efforts to develop — on a national and international level — a uniform commodity classification for the economy as a whole (production, imports and exports, domestic trade, transport and communications, final expenditure of private households, of general government, etc.) have so far been without success. This is primarily due to the fact that specific aspects apply to each of the various stages of the commodity flow. The relevant interrelations prevail for grouping the production. For reasons of expediency the analysis of commodities for foreign trade is orientated towards the customs tariff, the assortment of goods has priority in domestic trade, the transport characteristics of the commodities are of prime importance for transport and the object is considered for final expenditure. A commodity classification accounting for all these aspects simultaneously and satisfactorily could hardly be managed and would therefore have little chance of realization. The endeavours made so far in view of harmonizing the various commodity classifications will however be continued and intensified in the future.

The following major classifications of goods are now in use:

- Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, 1970, and, derived therefrom:  
Index of Products and Groups of Products for the Monthly Quick Report on Production
- Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1971
- Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1969
- General Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries, 1959
- Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, 1963
- Classification of Buildings, 1970
- Nomenclature of Industrial Products of the European Communities (Nomenclature industrielle des produits — NIPRO)<sup>5)</sup>
- International Standard Commodity Classification of all Goods and Services (ISCC)<sup>5)</sup>
- Harmonized Nomenclature for the Foreign Trade Statistics of the EEC Countries (Nomenclature harmonisée pour les Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur des pays de la CEE — NIMEXE), 1969
- Brussels Tariff Nomenclature — BTN (Nomenclature Douanière de Bruxelles — NDB), 1955
- Common Tariff Nomenclature of the EEC-CTN (Tarif douanier commun de la CEE-TDC), 1968
- Standard International Trade Classification, Revised Edition — SITC Rev. (Classification Type pour le Commerce International, édition révisée — CTIC rev.) United Nations, 1961 (2nd revision in preparation), and in accordance with it
- Statistical and Tariff Classification for International Trade of the European Communities — CST (Classification Statistique et Tarifaire pour le Commerce International — CST)
- Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics of the European Communities — NST (Nomenclature uniforme de Marchandises pour les Statistiques de Transport — NST), 1968
- Commodity Classification for European Traffic Statistics of the Economic Commission of the United Nations in Europe (Classification des Marchandises pour les Statistiques de Transport en Europe — CSTE), 1968
- Classification of Household Goods and Services (Part of SNA) — United Nations, 1968
- Classification of Gross Fixed Capital Formation according to Type (Part of SNA) — United Nations, 1968
- Classification of Stocks according to Type (Part of SNA) — United Nations, 1968.

## 1. Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

The "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics" which is now in effect was newly edited in 1970. The continuous adaptation to the technological and economic development as well as to international commodity classifications requires new editions to be published at several years' intervals.

The classification covers the commodities produced, processed or manufactured by industry 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.

This 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 detail in the individual groups of commodities could not be avoided.

## 2. Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics

As to its structure, the "Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics" follows closely the Common Tariff Nomenclature of the EEC (CTN), the basis of which is formed by the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, 1955 (BTN). The sections, chapters and tariff numbers from the Tariff

<sup>5)</sup> In preparation

Nomenclature have been taken over completely as a frame. Since 1 January 1966, the items of the Harmonized Nomenclature for the Foreign Trade Statistics of the EEC Countries (NIMEXE) — at present about 6,000 items — have also been considered. The adaptation to the Tariff Nomenclature and the NIMEXE requires new editions to be published at shorter intervals. The 1971 edition is now available.

This close relation to the Tariff Nomenclature 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. The structure has hardly been changed since 1936 and does, therefore, no longer meet entirely the present requirements.

A combination of the commodity numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics with the items of the Statistical and Tariff Classification for International Trade (CST and SITC Rev.) is designed to facilitate international comparison and the reporting to international organizations.

In a comparison, the numbers of the valid Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics are allocated — where necessary in concentrated form — to the groups or categories of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics. This enables a limited comparison to be made between the results of foreign trade statistics and the corresponding results of production statistics. For the activities of the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg, the numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics are allocated in another comparison to the items of the NIMEXE.

### **3. Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics**

The "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics", which has been in effect since 1969, is established in such a way that it can be used for all branches of transport. It is also brought into line with the 1968 edition of the Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics of the

European Communities (NST) and thus also with the 1968 edition of the Commodity Classification for European Traffic Statistics of the Economic Commission of the United Nations in Europe (CSTE) as well as the other international commodity classifications mentioned above (SITC and CST). The comparability with the former German Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics is fully maintained for the three-digit groups of commodities; the new Classification of Goods is further 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.

### **4. Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure**

The "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure" issued in 1963 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 distinguishing between 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 surveys on income and expenditure. Moreover, the cost-of-living index as well as the continuous family budget surveys are analysed in the light of this Commodity Classification.



The Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure is at present being reviewed in conformity with the Classification of Household Goods and Services within the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations which was revised in 1968. This classification system is also used for the analysis of private consumption expenditure according to the European System of Integrated National Accounts (ESA) developed by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

## 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 of importance:

### — Classification of Occupations, 1970

In addition:

Coding Manual of Occupational Titles for the Occupational Census

Occupational Activities in the Federal Republic of Germany, combined according to units of occupational classification (according to the Systematic and Alphabetic List of Occupational Titles), 1961 (conversion to 1970 in preparation)

List of Titles of Public Officials by Career Groups; Coding List for the Occupational Census

- International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD), 1968
- List of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death for the Statistics of Social Insurance Institutions, 1962
- Classification of Religious Denominations, 1970
- International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition (ISCO), 1968

## 1. Classification of Occupations

The 1970 Edition of 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 of Labour.

The Classification of Occupations considers as "occupation" the work performed as a gainful activity and requiring specific knowledge, skill and experience in a typical combination.

The first stage of classification comprises six occupational sectors. In accordance with the general system used for economic classifications, it begins with the occupations of crop and livestock farming as well as of fishery followed by occupations in mining etc., manufacturing and by technical occupations. These are succeeded by service occupations to which are allocated merchants of goods and services, transport occupations, organizational, adminis-

trative and office occupations, occupations of public safety, occupations producing and ordering written texts etc., occupations of art, of public health, social and educational occupations as well as general service occupations.

A special sector comprises the remaining labour force, including labour not yet having a specific occupation and of unspecified activity.

The occupational sectors (Roman numerals) are first subdivided into 33 occupational sections which have been created above all for observing the labour market and which are not included in the decimal system (letters) either. Their occupancy results from the two-digit occupational groups allocated to them which, in turn, are subdivided into the three-digit unit groups constituting the base units. The unit groups are followed by 1,672 occupational classes (four digits). The various occupational titles are exclusively allocated to the unit groups.

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.

A "Coding Manual of Occupational Titles for the Occupational Census, 1970" has been issued as a working paper for the Censuses. In addition to the grouping of all occupational titles it contains conversion keys to the 1961 Edition and to the International Standard Classification of Occupations — ISCO —, 1968 Edition. A descriptive volume containing the occupational activities in the combination by units of occupational classification was already issued in 1966. Therefore it does not yet consider the 1970 version; a corresponding revision is contemplated.

The German Classification of Occupations has been brought into line with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), 1968. The comparison can to a large extent be made on the level of unit groups of the ISCO — i.e. on the lowest level of classification intended for statistical purposes.

## 2. International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death

Since 1 January 1968, the four-digit "International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD), 8th Revision" has been

applied in official statistics of public health. In conformity with international agreements, this classification is used for morbidity and mortality statistics in all member countries of the World Health Organization (WHO). The German version has the form of a Manual of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD). For the system of analysis as well as directions for the application, reference should be made to the introduction to the Classification. Revisions of the Classification are made at about 10 years' intervals, the next being due in 1975.

For coding the statistics of causes of death, use is made of the rules of classification, definitions and recommendations contained in the Manual of the ICD. As a general principle, only one cause of death is at present recorded statistically for each individual death. Tentative codings for a multi-cause analysis have already been made in which every morbid condition stated is coded. In morbidity statistics (additional questions on diseases and accidents within the scope of the Microcensus), the ICD is used in abridged versions. The Association of German Old Age Insurance Funds already applies the 8th Revision of the ICD, while the legal health insurance funds still use a special version of the German List of Diseases, 7th Revision. The Association of Private Health Insurance Funds and the Federal Union for Rehabilitation are preparing the introduction of the ICD.

The "List of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death for the Statistics of Social Insurance Institutions" is now used only with the statistics of types of diseases conducted by the legal health insurance funds.

## E. Regional Classifications

A regional classification of particular importance is the list "Statistical Code Numbers of Communities and Administrative Districts in the Federal Republic of Germany — 1970 Edition". It comprises all communities and administrative districts of the Federal Republic of Germany in a systematic and alphabetic order with the statistical code number used in official statistics, and also for every community the number (or code number) of the natural region and the coordinate code. Updating to the latest position is assured by means of supplements issued semi-annually. Other non-administrative area units the importance of which is increasing steadily have not been considered so far.

The "Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics" — which in its structure and numbering corresponds to the Standard Country Classification for the Foreign Trade Statistics of the EEC Countries — and the "Index of Traffic Districts and Ports" containing, among others, also traffic districts, ports and coastal sections of foreign countries, may be mentioned as examples of lists comprising geographical 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 examples might be mentioned the "Index of Hospitals" and the "Index of Schools of Secondary Education, Intermediate Schools and Special Schools".

# VIII. 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 study<sup>1)</sup>. 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 sam-

<sup>1)</sup> See "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik", 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.

pling. 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 substitute<sup>2)</sup> 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:

### a) Use of the sampling procedure in data collection

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.

<sup>2)</sup> Practically the most important manual 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.

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 turnover statistics in trade.

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 1968 Census of Handicrafts and the 1970 Population Census.

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 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 Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure.

#### *b) Use of the sampling procedure for processing*

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.

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.

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.

#### *c) Use of the sampling procedure for checking*

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 were used operatively for eliminating errors, in the second they are employed descriptively for evaluating the results of the Livestock Censuses. Another example is the representative checking of the 1968 Census of Buildings and Dwellings.

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 p. 96 ff. provides a general outline of the major sample surveys. 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 accuracy<sup>3)</sup> 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 other 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

<sup>3)</sup> See "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 1/1958, "Über die Genauigkeit und den Umfang von Stichproben".

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, etc.

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 decades is being used for the further improvement of planning. Three principles<sup>4)</sup> 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 1962.

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.

<sup>4)</sup> See also "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 11/1960, "Stand der Anwendung des Stichprobenverfahrens in der amtlichen Statistik".

## IX. Machine Tabulation Procedures

The use of electronic computers permits to improve and also speed up the planning of sample statistics. Thus it is possible, among other things, to calculate several sample designs at the same time in order to determine the most expedient of them. These possibilities have increasingly been made use of in recent times. A programme has been developed for determining optimum sampling fractions in stratified sample surveys. After the input of certain basic data for the individual strata — cell frequency, variance and the like — it permits different approaches for the graduation of precision of the sample in the strata to be compared with each other and the most expedient among them to be selected for practical use.

This programme has been used for instance to prepare the sampling plans for the Statistics on Labour in Agricultural and Forestry Holdings, 1966/67, the 1970 follow-up survey to the Census of Distribution, the Statistics on the Road Performance of Motor Vehicles, 1970, 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 so far could not be used because of the amount of computing work involved, e. g. regression estimates. Finally, the calculations of standard errors needed for evaluating sample results can now be expedited and effected on a larger scale than before. Thus, detailed error calculations involving 350 characteristics of the 1964 Microcensus have been made both for the Laender and the Federal Republic.

### A. Machine Equipment

The most modern technical equipment is employed at the Federal Statistical Office in order to perform the machine processing work efficiently. This includes electronic desk-calculators, programme-controlled automatic accounting machines and, above all, the electronic data processing machines. At present, three small and three large-scale electronic data processing machines are being operated at the Federal Statistical Office.

One of the three small computers (Univac 1004) is equipped only for card work; it is used for the tabulation of small-scale statistics and simple concentration work on the federal level. The two other small machines (IBM 1401) each have one tape unit and serve as "satellite machines" for the large-scale computers (off-line operation). They perform in part for these

large-scale computers the transfer of data from punch cards to magnetic tape or the printing of results from magnetic tape. The major part of the machine capacity is used for the centralized processing of foreign trade statistics, the mechanical keeping of the central register of foreigners with which the Federal Administrative Office in Cologne has temporarily entrusted the Federal Statistical Office, as well as the tabulation of transport statistics.

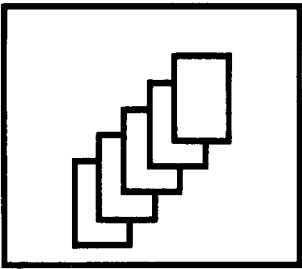
The first large-scale installation (IBM 7070) of the Federal Statistical Office was set up in mid-July 1962 and at that time replaced a considerable part of the conventional punch-card machines (hollerith machines). The installation has a core storage capacity of 100,000 numerical or 50,000 alphanumeric digits. It is equipped with eleven magnetic tape units which can be used alternatively as an input or output device and can read and write at a speed of 59,880 characters per second. Input and output of data is effected only by means of magnetic tape. Therefore, it is necessary to employ the "satellite machines" referred to above in addition to the entirely magnetic tape oriented installation. The main part of the machine capacity is used for work related to the central register of foreigners. This installation further handles the following major statistics: Microcensus, university statistics, index computations, family budget surveys, statistics on transit trade, statistics on sea-borne shipping, statistics on inland waterways transport, etc.

The second large-scale installation (IBM 360/40) was set up in January 1967. It is at present equipped with 11 magnetic tape units, two magnetic-disk units, a card reader, a high-speed printer and an optical multi-function reading device. The magnetic-tape units have a reading/printing speed of 60,000, the magnetic-disk units of 156,000 bytes (storage positions) per second. The performance of the card reader is 60,000 cards per hour and the high-speed printer supplies a maximum of 66,000 lines per hour with a printing width of 132 characters. The core storage capacity is about 131,000 bytes. For a better utilization of the internal calculation times this installation permits the so-called multiprogramming; teleprocessing is also possible. So, for instance, the results for the 1969 Bundestag elections were processed on this installation. For this purpose it was fitted out with teleprocessing equipment. Terminal stations were installed for all Land supreme returning officers and the federal supreme returning officer. The results received in Bonn were immediately reproduced by a high-speed printer. The multi-function reading device connected to

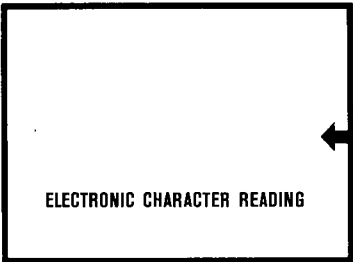


# MACHINE TABULATION

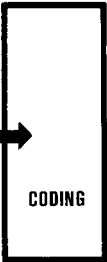
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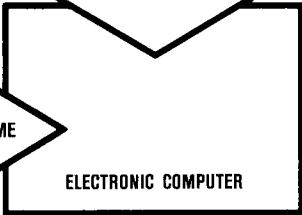
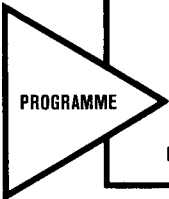
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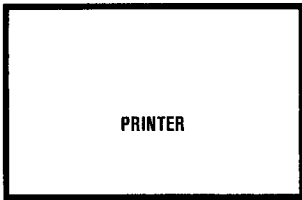
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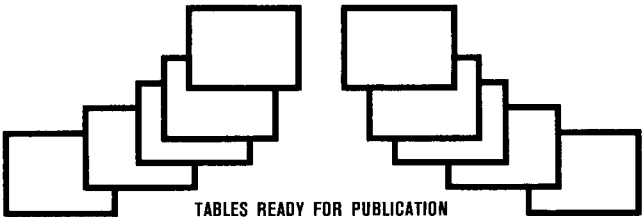
DATA  
PROCESSING



PRESENTATION  
OF RESULTS



PUBLICATION



TABLES READY FOR PUBLICATION

the installation is for the first time being employed on a larger scale for the 1970 Population Census. Extensive machine runs on this installation are made for the following statistics utilizing the multiprogramming capacity: Microcensus, index of share prices, statistics of labour in agriculture and forestry, transport statistics, family budget surveys, wholesale trade statistics, etc.

The third, and at the same time largest, installation — a Siemens 4004/55 — started operating at the end of February 1970. Its core storage capacity amounts to about 262,000 bytes. There are the following peripheral devices: 14 magnetic tape units with a reading/printing speed of 120,000 bytes per second, two card readers with a maximum performance of 60,000 cards per hour, two high-speed printers with a performance of 45,000 and 56,000 lines per hour, one high-capacity disk storage with eight running gears, a total capacity of 233.4 million bytes and a reading/printing speed of 312,000 bytes per second. In connection with the establishment of a statistical data bank, the peripheral equipment is to be supplemented by two magnetic card storages with a capacity of 536.87 million bytes each and a reading/printing speed of 70,000 bytes per second. With this new installation the Federal Statistical Office obtains the additional capacity which is urgently needed for the processing of its statistics, in particular however for the establishment of a statistical data bank. The machine tabulation of foreign trade statistics conducted centrally at the Federal Statistical Office has already been transferred to this installation. It is further intended to use it for concentrating the results of the 1970 Population Census on the federal level.

## **B. New Forms of Data Acquisition by Machine**

For recording large quantities of data the further processing of which can practically be made only by machine, the punch card is still being used. The Federal Statistical Office employs for this purpose a total of 105 punches and 44 verifiers, of which 58 punches and 26 verifiers are located at the Branch Office Berlin.

With the introduction of optical character readers the first steps have been taken to use a shortcut avoiding for suitable statistics the time-consuming punch-card operation and to read directly the original document. The multi-function reader IBM 1288 connected to the IBM 360/40 permits the machine recording of position-marks, hand-written characters as well as of stylized figures and letters written by machine.

For the first time it is being used on a large scale — in particular by the Land statistical offices — for reading the questionnaires of the 1970 Population Census which saves the punching and verifying of about 60 million punch cards. It will be tried to use this technical innovation in future on an even larger scale for other work. The relevant preparations relate to the change-over of data acquisition for the reporting on wholesale trade, the index of share prices, the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics and specific follow-up surveys to the Microcensus.

## **C. Programming**

In view of the ever-growing tasks and the declining number of programming staff due to the drift towards industry, the voluminous programming work can be accomplished only with great difficulties. The Federal Statistical Office endeavours to recruit new programmers by organizing training courses of its own. At the present time a total of 25 staff members are working in the various programming groups. A great part of the programming capacity is occupied with transfer activities and, to a certain extent, with the current changes. Among other things, the following new projects are being prepared: Census of production industries, statistics of government finance, flow statistics for institutions of higher education, Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1969. Moreover, voluminous and difficult programmes have to be compiled for the statistical data bank, for input-output calculations and other future projects.

In view of the cooperation with the Land statistical offices, extensive work is performed in order to coordinate the machine data processing in the Federation and the Laender. Considerable preparatory work in connection with compound programming has been taken over — in cooperation with the competent divisions — which involves the drawing up of instructions for punching and verifying, specifications for credibility checks and tabulation programmes. The sequences of operation have to be drafted for a number of statistics and discussed at the Working Party on Machine Tabulation. For purposes of coordination a close cooperation with the Land statistical offices is essential; this is reflected in a great number of programmers' discussions, in uniform guide lines for compound statistical programming, in joint discussions of the programmers with the statistical experts, etc. Within the scope of compound programming the Federal Statistical Office participates in the drawing up of programmes for the decen-

tralized processing of federal statistics. The reading programmes for the optical character reader IBM 1288 are for instance drawn up by the Federal Statistical Office.

In order to be able to offer for the future better and more flexible possibilities of evaluation, development work is performed in the

field of programming. It includes, among others, activities dealing with standard editing programmes and table generators. All these standardization efforts must also be considered in connection with the data bank problems. In the international field the Federal Statistical Office also participates in the development of programming languages.



## B. Survey of Statistics

## **Explanatory Note**

The following survey gives in a condensed form an outline of the federal statistics compiled by the Federal Statistical Office and the supreme federal authorities (incl. their subordinate agencies), of the statistics of the European Communities and the coordinated Laender statistics, 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 and the major topics published as well as 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 legal foundations (p. 88 ff.), classifications (p. 92 ff.), sample surveys (p. 96 ff.), indices and index numbers (p. 104 ff.) as well as publications (p. 108 ff.).

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 and the results in a material and regional analysis as well as on publications.

## I. Area and Population

At about 10 years' intervals, latest census on 27 May 1970, stock-taking of the population. Imparts a comprehensive picture of the population and its demographic and social structure as well as of its economic activity. The results provide at the same time the frame for the current statistical observation of the population and the basis for the updating of the total number of the population (see under 3). Processing of the material in a detailed material and regional analysis.

The 1970 Population Census recorded *inter alia* the following data of population statistics: Resident population by sex, age, marital status, religious denomination, nationality; institutional population, aliens, type and composition of households and families, married couples, wives and children — in part combined with information on the participation in economic life, on income as well as education and training. (For data in the field of employment statistics see p. 61.)

Quarterly sample survey on population and economic activity covering 1 % of the households in April and 0.1 % of them in July, October and January.

With an invariable *basic programme* recording of data from population statistics, i. e. sex, age, income brackets, health insurance of the population, households, household members, number of children as well as women and mothers with children. Further separate records within the scope of a variable supplementary programme; formerly on areas of origin of expellees (1964) and religious denomination of the population (1966). (For data in the field of employment statistics see p. 62.)

Annual determination of the *area* by means of data supplied by the land surveying offices. Monthly updating of the *total number of the population* on the basis of the results of the population census by means of data derived from vital statistics and migration statistics (see below). Moreover, *projections of the population* (latest projection up to the year 2000).

Annual *nationality statistics* recording acquisition, retention and loss of the German nationality. Further, information on expellees, refugees and Germans from the G.D.R. in various statistics.

### 1. Population census

### 2. Microcensus

### 3. Other statistics

## II. Population Movement

Monthly to annual 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. Separate coverage of the officially registered war deaths and the legal declarations of death.

Annual recording of *decrees absolute in matrimonial cases*, in particular of dissolutions of marriages in varying analysis.

Monthly to annual recording of persons arriving and departing, by means of data supplied by registration offices. Processing of migrations within the Federal Republic (internal migration) as well as of 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.

### 1. Vital statistics

### 2. Migration statistics



### III. Public Health

- 1. Statistics on diseases** 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*) and of persons suffering from *venereal diseases* by age, sex, type of disease.  
  
Supplementary inquiries within the scope of the *microcensus*, *inter alia* on accidents and poisonings involving children and juveniles under 15 years (1965), on physical and mental disablement (1966), on diseases and accidents (1966).  
  
*Statistics on types of diseases* conducted by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order with data on cases of incapacity for work of members of the legal health insurance.  
  
Further, annual statistics of the Federal Health Office on the causes of *anthrax* of man as well as on *smallpox* vaccinations.
- 2. Causes of death statistics** Recording on a quarterly and annual basis of deaths by causes, sex and age groups, as well as infant and maternal mortality, from medical certificates of death.
- 3. Statistics on public health occupations** Annual recording of practising public health personnel; physicians, medical assistants, dentists and pharmacists in various analyses; personnel of public health offices.
- 4. Hospital statistics** Annual data on number and types of hospitals and scheduled beds; physicians, nursing staff, patients hospitalized and dismissed, etc.

### IV. Education and Culture

- 1. School statistics** Annual survey of *schools providing general education* (primary, special, intermediate and grammar schools, "new system schools", institutions of the "second path" to higher education) and of *schools providing vocational education* (part-time vocational, vocational extension, full-time vocational, advanced full-time vocational schools and public health 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, individual inquiries involving teachers, *inter alia* on subjects taught and weekly hours of school.  
  
Statistics on *engineering schools*, *schools and courses for technicians* with annual data on schools, students or attendants, and teaching staff according to various characteristics. Moreover, individual inquiries involving students and teachers.
- 2. University statistics** 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. Further semi-annual statistics on *habilitations* and annual statistics on *examinations at institutions of higher education*.

Further, semi-annual survey of *teacher training colleges* and institutions not connected with or attached to academic institutions of higher education (students, aim of studies and examinations), as well as annual surveys of *seminars* training teachers for grammar schools, intermediate schools and schools providing vocational education (number of seminars, duration of studies, participants, examinations, teaching staff).

At about 10 years' intervals (latest survey in 1965), an inquiry on members of athletics and sports clubs, sports fields, gymnasiums, open-air swimming pools, etc. is held in all communities.

### **3. Statistics on athletics and sports establishments**

## **V. Justice**

Quarterly and annual *judicial statistics* with data on number and personnel of courts and public prosecutors' offices as well as on cases pending and settled at ordinary courts.

### **1. Statistics on organization, personnel and cases pending at courts**

Annual statistics on the activities of *courts of general administrative jurisdiction* recording judges as well as cases pending (prepared by the Federal Ministry of Justice) and on *labour jurisdiction* recording the number of proceedings settled and the type of settlement (prepared by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order).

Statistics on *social jurisdiction*, reporting on preliminary proceedings (annually) and cases pending (semi-annually), prepared by the Federal Ministry of Labour and the Federal Social Court.

Monthly reporting of the Federal Criminal Police Office on cases known and cleared up as well as on offenders located.

### **2. Crime statistics of the police**

Annual results on persons brought to trial and sentenced by the courts. Analysis according to various characteristics, such as sex, age, offences committed, type and measures of punishment, etc.

### **3. Prosecution statistics**

Annual *statistics on the execution of sentences* with data on prisoners and persons in preventive detention by sex, age, offences committed, type and duration of punishment, etc. as well as changes in the number of prisoners. Further, annual *statistics on aid for convicted persons on probation* (total number, increases, decreases, type of control, etc.) as well as *statistics on extraditions* (prepared by the Federal Ministry of Justice).

### **4. Other legal statistics**

## **VI. Elections**

Conducted every four years, latest survey covering the 1969 "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.

### **1. Statistics on elections to the "Bundestag"**

## **VII. Employment**

Comprehensive picture of the economic activity of the population provided by the population censuses conducted at about 10 years' intervals, latest census on 27 May 1970.

### **1. Population census**

The following data in the field of *employment statistics* were, *inter alia*, recorded in the 1970 Population Census: Participation in economic life and the principal means of subsistence of the population; active population by various characteristics, such as sex, age, marital status, unit groups of occupations, employment status, socio-economic groups, kind of activity, income, working time, time needed for the way to the place of work, school education and vocational training, etc. Further, recording of the population in households and institutions, of women, aliens, commuters as well as persons undergoing training by various characteristics of economic activity, school education and vocational training, etc. (For information in the field of population statistics recorded by the Census see p. 59.)

## **2. Microcensus**

In quarterly sample surveys (see p. 59) recording of major data of *employment statistics*, viz. in a *standard programme*, *inter alia*, information on the active population and on economically active persons by sex, employment status, occupational groups, cases of activity, working time, membership in legal pension and health insurance, economically active women and mothers. Within the scope of the variable *supplementary programme* so far surveys on vocational training (1964), Sunday and night work (1965), employment of the women (1966), characteristics of activities performed (1969), care for the children (1969), annual vacation (1969), training and further vocational education (1970).

## **3. Labour market statistics**

At monthly to annual intervals various *labour market statistics* are compiled by the Federal Institution for Labour (placement, vocational guidance, foreign labour, frontier labour, short-time work, homework, further vocational education and training).

In addition: Quarterly statistics on strikes and lockouts.

# **VIII. Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries**

## **1. Census of agriculture**

Exhaustive survey on the structure of holdings and the bases of production in agriculture and forestry held at about 10 years' intervals.

The Census of Agriculture, 1971, includes all agricultural and forestry holdings with an agriculturally used area of at least 1 ha or an annual production for the market of at least 4,000 DM. The *main survey* records data on land tenure, labour situation and working conditions, sources of income and subsistence, livestock farming, use of machinery, membership in producers' organizations and — on a representative basis — on technical education, buildings, machinery and sales conditions. Further, in minor *special surveys* recording of forms of integration and cooperation in agriculture.

Moreover, three follow-up surveys, viz.: *Census of Inland Fisheries*, 1972, at establishments of river and lake fisheries, pond-pisciculture and fish-farming with data on the structure and working conditions of establishments, catches and production. *Census of Horticulture*, 1972/73, at holdings producing for the market, with data on the structure and working conditions of holdings, utilization of areas, machinery as well as growing of fruit. *Viticultural Survey*, 1972/73, involving holdings with a vine-growing area of at least 10 ares and cooperatives with data on the structure and working conditions of holdings, utilization of areas, machinery and channels of distribution.

## **2. Survey (EEC) of the structure of agriculture**

Sample survey conducted in winter 1966/67 in the EEC member countries involving agricultural holdings with an agriculturally used area of at least 1 ha in order to investigate the structural situation of agricultural

holdings in the entire Community. Data recorded relate to the structure of holdings and land tenure, land utilization, livestock farming, machinery as well as labour force.

Compilation of the Viticultural Cadastre in 1964, followed by the statistical processing of data on holdings, land tenure and location of vine-growing areas, vineyards, varieties of vines, etc. Annual updating of data on vine-growing areas and varieties of vines.

### **3. Viticultural cadastre**

Conducted for the last time in 1961/62 and covering forestry holdings with wood areas of 0.5 hectares and over. Data on the structure of holdings and on land tenure, trees and labour force.

### **4. Census of forestry**

Sample surveys covering agricultural holdings (incl. horticulture) every second and forestry holdings every third year. Recording data on the holders and the members of their families as well as the work they perform inside and outside the holding, on hired labour by work performed, position in the holding and other characteristics.

### **5. Labour statistics**

At irregular intervals annual counts of tractors and harvester-threshers by form of ownership and size classes of agricultural area. Tractors also by HP classes.

### **6. Statistics on the number of tractors and harvester-threshers**

Annual *preliminary survey* of land utilization (new recording every 6 years, otherwise — in large cities only every 3<sup>rd</sup> year — reports on changes) to determine the acreage by main types of utilization (agriculturally used area, wood area, etc.), the agriculturally used area by types of culture (arable land, permanent grassland, etc.) as well as holdings and used area by size classes.

### **7. Land utilization surveys**

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

Annual *follow-up survey* of land utilization to determine the cultivated acreage of summer and winter intercropping as well as of fodder crops for seed production.

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

Annual *preliminary and main sample survey of vegetables* (the latter every 3 years as a full inquiry in connection with a survey of the cultivation of ornamental plants) covering the intended and actual commercial cultivation of vegetables and strawberries. 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.

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.

### **8. Crop reports**

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.

## 9. 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*.

## 10. 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 slaughtereries.

*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).

## 11. 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*.

# IX. Enterprises and Local Units

(excluding Agriculture)

## 1. Census of non-agricultural local units

Survey performed at about ten years' intervals, latest census on 27 May 1970, in connection with the population census and covering the local units in all sectors of economy excl. agriculture (i. e. including also liberal professions, public authorities and institutions as well as private non-profit institutions).

In 1970 were recorded, *inter alia*, number and type of local units and enterprises, legal organization of enterprises, active persons by sex and position in the establishment, part-timers, aliens, homeworkers, total wages

and salaries, interrelationships between the enterprises and their branches according to the Industrial Classification and regional aspects. Processing of data in a detailed material and regional analysis.

Sample surveys held every four years on a voluntary basis and consecutively in the various sectors of economy, viz. industry, handicrafts, transport, wholesale trade, commercial agency, retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry, liberal professions, etc. Covering, *inter alia*, data on total performance, turnover, changes in stocks of self-produced goods, value of self-produced fixed assets and internal services, net value of production (industry and handicrafts), 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.).

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.

## **2. Survey of the cost structure of non-agricultural enterprises**

## **3. Other statistics**

# **X. Industry and Handicrafts**

Surveys held every three to five years, latest census in 1967, covering enterprises of production industries in the sectors industry (excl. building 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.

Annual surveys on investments of enterprises of production industries, viz. in the sectors industry (excl. building industry), producing handicrafts (excl. building trade), 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.

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 industrial units, see below).

At two years' intervals a *supplementary survey* covers the number of persons engaged by position in the local unit as well as data on the water supply.

## **1. Census of production industries**

## **2. Survey of investments in production industries**

## **3. Industry reports**

Annual surveys of industrial local units which are not covered every month (industry report for *small-sized industrial units*) determining number of 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 selected branches of industry for computing an *index* of orders received in industry. Monthly statistics on *unfilled orders* of selected enterprises and branches of industry for computing an *index* of unfilled orders in industry.

At irregular intervals statistics on *materials and goods received* in selected industrial enterprises classified by groups of commodities. Latest statistics for 1967.

- 4. Statistics on industrial production** Quarterly *production survey* covering industrial local units which in general have 10 and more persons engaged. Recording the production (quantity and value) intended for sale of 5,500 commodities.

Monthly *quick report on production* determining the production (only quantity) for about 600 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 the productivity of labour.

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, tobacco, 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 1968, 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), goods received as well as stocks of goods (at several years' intervals, latest survey in 1968).

- 7. Statistics on building industry proper** Because of the mutual interrelationships presented in Section XI (see below).

- 8. Statistics on electricity, gas and water** Statistics on *electricity and gas supply* covering public enterprises (in part prepared by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs) and recording information on production, imports and exports, capacity of plants (monthly) as well as sales and supplies, persons engaged, wages and salaries, proceeds, value of investments (annually).

Further, annual surveys of *power generating plants* and plants for generating gas in industry.

At irregular intervals (latest year 1970) survey of *water supply* and *sewerage* (*inter alia* raising, collection and supply of water, sewerage conditions, purification of sewage water).

## **XI. Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings**

For the census and the survey of investments in building industry see Section X (page 65).

Monthly *building 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.

Annual *complete enumeration* covering all establishments with a more detailed analysis of data on the same topics as well as on machinery and equipment.

Monthly statistics on *orders received* and quarterly statistics on *unfilled orders* of establishments of building industry proper with 20 and more persons engaged for computing *indices* of orders received and unfilled orders in building industry proper.

Computation of *production indices* of building industry (quarterly), of building industry proper (monthly) and of the finishing trade (quarterly).

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

Monthly statistics on the *building permits* granted by the surveyors' offices as well as monthly statistics on the *completions of buildings* recording information on buildings, dwellings, enclosed volume, useful space, estimated construction costs proper, types of buildings (annually extended presentation). 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).

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

The *Census of Buildings and Dwellings*, 1968, provided *inter alia* figures on residential buildings by type, number of dwellings, water supply system as well as on dwellings by location, equipment, heating system, kind of ownership and occupancy. Moreover, detailed analysis of data on dwelling parties and rents.

Annual updating of the *stocks* of residential buildings and dwellings in residential and other buildings recorded in the 1968 Census of Buildings and Dwellings (see under 5).

Sample surveys covering about 1% of households in dwellings and living quarters. The surveys are performed between the complete enumerations of buildings and dwellings (see under 5) — latest survey in 1965 — and

### **1. Building reports**

### **2. Statistics on building output**

### **3. Survey of enterprises in building industry proper**

### **4. Statistics on building activity**

### **5. Enumerations of buildings and dwellings**

### **6. Current adjustment of housing stock**

### **7. Housing sample survey**



provide *inter alia* information on buildings and dwellings by type, age of structure, kind of ownership, number, occupancy and equipment of dwellings; residential buildings by heating system, water supply and sewerage disposal; 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.

**8. Statistics on housing allowances**

Statistical recording of housing allowances granted, i. e. applications and decisions as well as amounts paid (quarterly); moreover, recipients of housing allowances in various analyses (annually).

## **XII. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism**

- 1. Census of distribution** At irregular intervals, latest survey in 1968. Provides an overall picture of the structural situation in wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry and commercial agency.

*Basic survey in 1968 comprising information on enterprises, local units, persons engaged, turnover, goods received, stocks, gross proceeds, wages and salaries, type of service and the like.*

*Supplementary Sample Survey, 1970, recording figures of enterprises, inter alia on the structure of turnover, assets and liabilities, the goods received (types of goods, sources of supply, areas of purchase) and fixed assets.*

- 2. Statistics of wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry** 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.

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

*Supplementary sample surveys to the Microcensus, latest survey in 1970, on holiday and recreation travel (travellers, travel areas, type, season, duration of travels, travel expenditure).*

- 4. Statistics on Berlin trade** Current recording of the trade in goods between Berlin (West) and the rest of the Federal Republic, incl. monthly and annual data on consignments by type, weight and value as well as by channels and branches of transport.

- 5. Statistics of the trade with the G. D. R.** Current recording of the trade with the G.D.R. and Berlin (East), incl. monthly and annual figures on consignments by type, weight and value as well as motives for the supplies.

### XIII. Foreign Trade

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.

#### 1. Foreign trade statistics

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.

### XIV. Transport and Communications

Information on *transport industry* as a whole is recorded in summary reports.

#### 1. Summary statistics on transport

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

The 1962 *Census of the Transport Industry* recorded on a one-time basis all establishments and enterprises of commercial transport by type of economic activity, persons engaged, means and facilities of transport as well as structure of turnover. (This information is now recorded within the scope of current statistics for the individual branches of transport.)

Statistics on frontier crossing *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 G.D.R.

As a supplementary survey to the Microcensus (latest survey in 1969), a sample survey of means of transport used in business and other transport in large cities.

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.

#### 2. Railway statistics

Statistics on *roads outside built-up areas* 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).

#### 3. Statistics on road transport

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* compiled by the Federal Office for Motor Transport. Semi-annual or annual counts of the total number of motor vehicles and trailers. Also information on new registrations, cancellations and transfers of ownership. Semi-annual or annual reporting on the granting and cancellation of driving licences and permits for driving instructors, "multiple offenders" entered in the central transport register, administrative fines and technical inspections made by the testing stations. Within the scope of the Microcensus one-time sample survey of the *holders of driving licences and the utilization of driving licences* (1965).

Statistics on *road passenger transport* comprising annual data on kind of activities of the enterprises, persons engaged, vehicles, lines, etc. and monthly data on enterprises, persons carried, transport performance, 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 intervals (latest survey in 1966) statistics on vehicles comprising data on vehicles used in commercial long-distance goods transport and furniture removal as well as in long-distance transport on own account, monthly statistics on commercial long-distance road haulage and on long-distance transport on own account recording quantities of goods carried by German and foreign vehicles, ton-kilometres performed and freight receipts. Also at several years' intervals (latest survey in 1970) sample survey on goods transport by motor vehicles comprising data on kind and activities of the enterprises, persons engaged, vehicles, loading capacity and transport performance.

Statistics on *frontier crossing transport* by motor vehicles prepared by the Federal Office for Motor Transport involving the monthly recording of passenger transport (motor vehicles and passengers) and goods transport (motor lorries and goods carried). The same applies to the road transport to and from Berlin and the G.D.R.

Representative statistics on the *road 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 lorries. (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.

#### **4. 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), annual *statistics on enterprises* comprising data on kind of activities of the enterprises, persons engaged, as well as types and capacity of inland waterways craft available, 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.)

Annual recording of kind and activity of enterprises, of persons engaged as well as types of aircraft available. Monthly presentation of commercial air traffic at selected airports comprising data on the movement of aircraft, passenger and freight traffic. Annual recording of the movement of aircraft in other air traffic. Also annual statistics of air traffic accidents.

Monthly recording of the quantity of petroleum conveyed as well as of the mineral oil products imported and exported through pipelines.

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.).

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

**5. Aviation statistics**

**6. Pipeline statistics**

**7. Statistics of the Federal Postal Administration**

**8. Statistics of the German meteorological service**

## **XV. Money and Credit**

(Except for the statistics of private building and loan associations, the statistics on security prices and the statistics on bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings, the following statistics are compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank.)

Overall survey of the domestic monetary development by means of *consolidated accounts for the banking system*. (Summarization of the inquiries for bank statistics held at credit institutions including the return of the Deutsche Bundesbank.)

Monthly data on the development of the domestic *volume of money* as well as of *bank liquidity* and its determining factors.

Presentation by bank-return weeks of data on assets and liabilities of the Deutsche Bundesbank as well as on divisional coin circulation. Monthly recording of the gold and foreign exchange holdings and assets and liabilities in relation to foreign countries.

Survey on minimum reserves of credit institutions at the Deutsche Bundesbank and reserve ratios (monthly).

Monthly *statistics on interim statements* comprising data on assets and liabilities of the credit institutions and the individual banking groups (further data on building and loan associations).

*Credit statistics* involving the monthly collection of data on lendings by credit institutions and individual banking groups to enterprises, private persons, public authorities as well as credit institutions, analysed by types and limitation as well as quarterly surveys of private borrowers.

Monthly statistics on *security holdings* as well as on *deposits and borrowing* (incl. savings deposits) at credit institutions. Annual statistics on *safe custody accounts for securities* and monthly statistics on the credit institutions' *assets and liabilities* in relation to foreign countries.

**1. Overall monetary survey**

**2. Statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank**

**3. Statistics of credit institutions**

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 building and loan associations** Quarterly and annual collection of data by the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building 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 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* (quoted values of securities sold through exchange brokers and unlicensed brokers).

**6. Other statistics of the monetary system** 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 Deutsche Bundesbank for the sale of money market securities in the open market, etc.

Semi-annual statistics on *equalization claims* for the Deutsche Bundesbank, credit institutions, insurance companies, building and loan associations.

**7. Statistics of insolvencies** 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.

## XVI. Insurance

(The statistics listed below are compiled by the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations.)

**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* comprising data on number of members, premiums, payments for insurance cases, assets, capital earnings, etc.

*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.

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).

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.

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.).

**2. Statistics on life assurances, pension and burial funds**

**3. Statistics on private health insurance**

**4. Statistics on indemnity and accident insurance**

**5. Statistics on reinsurance business**

## **XVII. Social Security Schemes**

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. (The statistics are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order.)

Monthly to annual reporting on members, sick persons, rates of premiums, receipts and expenditure, capital, personnel and cases for which benefits are drawn. (The statistics are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order.)

Semi-annual and annual reporting on industrial injuries, occupational diseases and recipients of pensions; personnel, enterprises, persons insured, remunerations, cases for which benefits are drawn, expenditure and receipts, assets. (The statistics are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order.)

Statistics compiled by the Federal Institution for Labour with monthly to annual data on recipients of and applications for unemployment pay, unemployment relief and subsistence pay, persons engaged in relief measures, expenditure for unemployment pay, loss of working hours and inclement-weather allowances in building industry, persons liable to and persons exempt from contributions.

**1. Statistics on legal pension insurance**

**2. Statistics on legal health insurance**

**3. Statistics on legal accident insurance**

**4. Statistics on unemployment insurance and unemployment relief**

**5. Statistics on the assistance scheme for war victims**

Statistics compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order and covering on a quarterly to annual basis data on persons qualifying for pensions, applications for payments, occupancy of institutions, receipts and expenditure, orthopedic assistance, etc.

**6. Statistics on equalization of burdens**

Statistics compiled by the Federal Equalization Office recording on a quarterly to annual basis data on payments to expellees, refugees and persons who suffered war damages (with reporting on the assessment of damages, basic compensation, currency conversion compensation and compensation for holders of old savings for hardships in connection with the Currency Reform, war damage pensions, compensation and allowances for household equipment, rehabilitation loans, training grants, etc.) as well as on payments made to persons who suffered reparation losses, to those with claims for restitution, etc. Also statistics on loans and allowances for former prisoners of war and political prisoners.

**7. Statistics on public assistance, additional 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 statistics* on special problems of public assistance.

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

**8. Statistics on children's allowances**

Statistics compiled by the Federal Institution for Labour. Monthly reporting on applications for and recipients of children's allowances, number of children.

## **XVIII. 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 revenue and expenditure as well as taxes by types, net expenditure, building expenditure, loans granted, analysed by functions.

*Statistics of annual accounts* compiled from inquiries made after closing of accounts. Recording revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government, the Equalization of Burdens Fund, the E.R.P. Special Fund, the Laender, communities and local authorities, analysed by functions and types.

*Quarterly financial statistics* with data on revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government, the Equalization of Burdens Fund and the Laender by types as well as on construction investments and debts of the communities with 10,000 and more inhabitants.

Summary presented by the Deutsche Bundesbank of the cash position of the *federal budget*.

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.

Monthly reporting on cash tax revenue of the Federal Government and the Laender as well as, on a quarterly basis, for cash tax revenue of communities and local authorities.

**2. Statistics on the tax budgets of the Federal Government, the Laender and communities**

Annual debt statistics recording debts of the Federal Government, the Equalization of Burdens Fund, the E.R.P. Special Fund, the Laender, communities and local authorities (internal pre-currency and post-currency-reform debts, foreign debts, guarantees).

**3. Statistics on the indebtedness**

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.

Annual *personnel statistics* presenting data on the personnel of central and local government, their 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).

**4. Statistics on personnel of the Federal Government, the Laender and communities**

One-time *statistics on the personnel structure*, conducted in October 1968 comprising data on sex, age, educational background and training, employment, salary and wage groups; also changes in the number of personnel, pensioners.

*Income tax statistics* compiled at three years' intervals (latest survey for 1968) on the basis of copies of income-tax assessments and data from tax files.

**5. Statistics of income taxation**

Recording of earnings, income and tax liability, etc. of income-tax payers subject to tax at the full rate. Special recording for assessed wage-tax payers and for companies (associations).

For the same reference years *corporation tax statistics* on the basis of copies 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 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.

Compiled at three years' intervals (latest survey for 1969) 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.

**6. Property tax statistics**

Statistics on standard values of working assets of *commercial local units* compiled at three years' intervals (latest survey for 1969) 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.

**7. Statistics on standard values**

Statistics of standard values of *real estate*, first survey for 1964, based on copies of the assessments of standard values. Covering results on size and values of outplot 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.



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|---|---|
| <b>8. Inheritance tax statistics</b>                                | 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, <i>inter alia</i> , 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.   |
| <b>9. Turnover tax statistics</b>                                   | At two years' intervals (latest survey for 1970) on the basis of control sheets for turnover tax. Covering, <i>inter alia</i> , taxable turnover as well as turnover subject to and exempt from taxation and the turnover tax in a detailed economic analysis. Also number, turnover and tax of small enterprises and affiliated companies.   |
| <b>10. Excise duty statistics</b>                                   | 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.   |
| <b>11. Comparison of taxation on real estate and working assets</b> | 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.  |
| <b>12. Trade tax statistics</b>                                     | Quarterly <i>main statistics on trade tax</i> , latest survey for 1966, on the basis of the trade-tax assessments recording the taxpayers, their bases of taxation and the tax rates. <i>Statistics on trade-tax rates</i> on the basis of fiscal reallocation assessments, recording enterprises liable to pay trade tax, standard tax rate, reallocation shares, collection rate and nominal taxes. <i>Statistics on payroll tax</i> on the basis of payroll-tax records, presenting cases of taxation, payroll totals, tax rates, collection rate und payroll tax. |

## XIX. Prices

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|--|---|
| <b>1. Statistics of producers' and wholesale prices</b>                | <p>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.</p> <p>Computation of <i>indices</i> of producers' prices (industrial products, agricultural products, cut flowers and pot-plants and forestry products) as well as of prices of basic materials and selling prices in wholesale trade.</p> |
| <b>2. Statistics on purchase prices in agriculture</b>                 | <p>Monthly surveys for 104 items of farm supplies and services.</p> <p>Computation of an <i>index</i> of purchase prices for farm supplies.</p>   |
| <b>3. Statistics on import and export prices</b>                       | <p>Monthly surveys covering about 1,400 import and about 1,500 export goods (foodstuffs and industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products).</p> <p>Computation of <i>indices</i> of purchase prices for foreign goods and of selling prices for export goods.</p>   |
| <b>4. Statistics on prices of building land and on building prices</b> | Statistics on <i>prices of building land</i> with a quarterly presentation of average prices as well as statistics on <i>building prices</i> recording on a quarterly basis the prices for building services.   |

Computation of *index numbers* for 300 building services (incl. 31 types of maintenance work) and of *indices* of building prices (residential buildings, non-residential buildings, other types of buildings as well as prefabricated houses).

Monthly surveys (in part at shorter intervals) covering about 900 goods and services. **5. Statistics on consumer prices**

Computation of an *index* of retail prices as well as of *cost-of-living indices* (for all private households, for households of salaried employees and officials within the upper income group, for households of wage earners and salaried employees with medium income in which the head of household is the only breadwinner, for households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits and for the minimum standard of living necessary for a child).

There are further monthly and annual surveys for 17 and 19 services respectively (overnights, meals, beverages) in the *hotel and restaurant industry*.

Compilation of railway rates, freight rates in long-distance goods transport by motor vehicles, 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. **6. Statistics on transport prices**

Computation of *indices* of ocean freight rates (Federal Ministry of Transport) and of postal charges.

## **XX. Wages and Salaries**

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. **1. Current statistics on earnings**

Quarterly sample survey of earnings in *industry and trade* recording average gross hourly and weekly 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 *indices* of average weekly hours paid and of average gross hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in industry as well as 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.

Pursuant to EEC Ordinances sample surveys conducted at three years' intervals in *production industries* comprising data on wage earners, salaried employees and apprentices, earnings, incidental wage expenses, hours worked (latest survey for 1969). Also sample surveys so far on a one-time basis conducted in *road transport* (1967), in *trade* and in the *service sector* (1970) covering the same facts. **2. Surveys on personnel expenses of employers**

**3. Surveys of salary and wage structure**

Sample surveys in *agriculture* and *forestry* as well as in *commercial gardening*, conducted at irregular intervals (latest survey for 1962), comprising data on hired labour working on a full-time basis and permanent wage earners respectively (*forestry*), kind of remuneration, composition and classification of earnings, working hours, etc.

Sample survey in *industries* and in the *service sector* conducted at about three to five years' intervals (latest survey for 1966). Recording average gross monthly, hourly and weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage earners respectively in various analyses. Further data on legal deductions, working hours of wage earners as well as special allowances and data on labour working on a part-time basis, etc.

One-time sample survey conducted in *public service* in 1968 with data on average gross monthly earnings of officials, judges and salaried employees and on average gross hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in various analyses.

**4. 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 *indices* of agreed weekly hours of work and agreed wages and salaries in industries as well as central and local government (agreed weekly hours of work of wage earners and salaried employees, agreed hourly and weekly wages of wage earners, agreed monthly salaries of salaried employees) and of agreed wages in agriculture. The Deutsche Bundesbank further computes the level of agreed wages and salaries for industry and economy as a whole.

**5. Statistics on the formation of wealth by employees**

One-time sample survey for 1963 with data on enterprises, persons engaged as well as kind, type and amount of payments affecting property.

## **XXI. Family Budget Surveys**

**1. Family budget surveys in selected private households**

Monthly surveys covering 150 two-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with little income, 400 urban four-person households of wage earners and salaried employees with medium income and 450 urban four-person households of officials and salaried employees within the upper income group. Recording of the monthly budgets (incomes and earnings) by sources, 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 consumer durables, etc.

**2. Sample survey on income and expenditure**

Sample survey in about 50,000 households at three to five years' intervals, latest survey conducted for 1969. Recording the income of households by sources, accumulation of savings by forms of saving, expenditure of households by object, durability and value. Also equipment with consumer durables, capital and property, motives and propensity to save.

## **XXII. National Accounts**

**1. National accounts**

Presentation of economic events in a comprehensive accounting system and in a series of tables supplementing the accounting system. In the accounts and standard tables, the economic units are combined to the

sectors: enterprises, general government, private households and private non-profit institutions. The following accounts have been established for each sector:

- Account 0: Consolidated commodity account of the national economy
- Account group 1: Production accounts of the sectors
- Account group 2: Value added accounts of the sectors
- Account group 3: Distribution of income accounts of the sectors
- Account group 4: Redistribution of income accounts of the sectors
- Account group 5: Final consumption expenditure accounts of the sectors
- Account group 6: Capital formation accounts of the sectors
- Account group 7: Capital finance accounts of the sectors
- Account 8: Consolidated account for the rest of the world.

In the tables on the national product and other standard tables, the following data are recorded, in part in a detailed analysis:

Origin of the national product, appropriation of national product, distribution of national income, income of private households (incl. private non-profit institutions) and its disposal, general government as part of national economy, formation of wealth and its financing, economic transactions with the rest of the world.

There is further a presentation of the interrelationships as regards the goods and the production in national economy by input-output tables. The 1965 input-output table shows, *inter alia*, goods originating from domestic production and imports, use of the goods, contributions to the domestic product (net value added) and their composition. Supplementary tables on private consumption expenditure, fixed asset formation as well as selected flows of quantities.

Also computation of *indices* and *index numbers* in national accounts.

Annual and semi-annual compilations by the Deutsche Bundesbank 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.

The Deutsche Bundesbank compiles the following statistics:

*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 in a material breakdown and annual compilation in a detailed material and regional analysis.

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 on *short-term capital transactions* with *foreign countries* involving surveys covering credit institutions inside the country as well as economic enterprises (excl. credit institutions), private and public agencies with regard to the totals of and changes in short-term claims and liabilities.

Statistics on *currency reserves* comprising monthly, quarterly and annual compilations of the totals of and changes in currency reserves.

## **2. Financial accounting**

## **3. Statistics on the balance of payments**

## XXIII. Statistics of Foreign Countries

Figures originating from statistics of foreign countries are compiled at the Federal Statistical Office. The sources drawn upon are publications, documents and information provided by official agencies of foreign countries, international organizations and German diplomatic missions abroad, in some few cases also reviews and similar material. Wherever possible, the relevant figures are supplemented in the light of information gleaned from sources available at this Office.

### 1. General foreign statistics

Summary presentation of statistical figures on foreign countries.

*International surveys* comprising comparisons of countries for selected facts which are of particular importance for the foreign trade relations of the Federal Republic in the report series "Internationale Monatszahlen" (Monthly International Figures) as well as in the international part of the Statistical Yearbook.

*Reports on foreign countries* published at irregular intervals and containing summary texts and statistical figures for individual countries and groups of countries from all fields of economic and social statistics.

*Summary reports on foreign countries* published at one to two years' and irregular intervals respectively comprising condensed texts and 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 specialized subjects: Industry statistics, foreign trade statistics, statistics of road traffic accidents, price statistics (*inter alia*, international comparison of cost-of-living prices), wage statistics, national accounts and balances of payments. Special compilations comprising figures from population and agricultural statistics are planned.

## C. Surveys and Schedules

# I. Legal Foundations

## A. General Provisions

The specific legal foundations for federal statistics are provided by the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law) of 3 September 1953<sup>1)</sup> — 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.

### I. Provisions of the Basic Law<sup>2)</sup>

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 issuance<sup>3)</sup> 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.

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."*

<sup>1)</sup> Reprint see p. 84 ff. — <sup>2)</sup> Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany of 23 May 1949 (Bundesgesetzblatt, p. 1). —

<sup>3)</sup> 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.

(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."

## II. 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 1957<sup>4)</sup>:

### Article 2

*"It shall be the aim of the Community, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its Member States."*

2. The 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 213<sup>5)</sup>

*"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."*

<sup>4)</sup> Bundesgesetzblatt II, 1957, p. 766. — <sup>5)</sup> Its wording conforms to Art. 187 of the Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) of 25 March 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt II, pp. 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).



## **B. Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes\*)**

### **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.

\*) Wording according to the position at the end of 1970. In order to facilitate its use, the amendments of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law) of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314) have been included in this text. This applies to the amendment of Art. 8 pursuant to Art. 4 of the Law Regulating the Financial Relations between the Federal and the Laender Governments ("Viertes Ueberleitungsgesetz") of 27 April 1955 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 189), to the two extensions of the period prescribed in Art. 16 under the Laws Amending the Statistical Law of 8 August 1955 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 507) and of 15 July 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 721) as well as to the introduction of a new Section VII a pursuant to 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) and of a new Art. 15 pursuant to Art. 35 of the Introductory Law to the Law on Irregularities of 24 May 1968 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 503).

(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 stated 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 Government in so far as they accrue to the federal authorities; in all other cases they shall be paid by the governments of the Laender.

### SECTION IV

#### Special Rules of Procedure

##### Article 9

(1) The federal ministers shall perform the duties mentioned in Article 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 ministers 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 Article 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 entrusted 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 Laender 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 VII 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 accordance 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.

### SECTION VII a Special Provisions for Statistics of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community

#### Article 15

The provisions of Articles 10 to 14 extend also to statistical surveys initiated by an ordinance of the European Economic Community or the European Atomic Energy Community. This applies to Articles 13 and 14 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.

## 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 six years' period following the effective date of this Law no longer be continued as federal statistics, unless such prerequisites have meanwhile been satisfied. 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 considered as granted.

#### 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 (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 legislation of the Bizonal administrations in the field of statistics to the Laender Baden, Rhineland-Palatinate, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and the Bavarian Kreis Lindau (Bundesgesetzblatt, p. 81) shall be invalidated at the same date.

## **C. Statistical Laws and Ordinances**

The following list comprises the legal foundations of federal statistics and of statistics for purposes of the European Communities produced by the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices, position early in 1971. The list is arranged by subject fields.

The legal foundations marked with \*) apply to more than one statistical survey. They are therefore listed under all relevant subject fields.

### **AREA AND POPULATION**

Law on a Population and Occupation Census and on a Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law, 1970), of 14 April 1969 \*)

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) of 21 December 1962 \*)

Law Amending the Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) of 28 December 1968 \*)

First Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 16 December 1963 \*)

Second Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 19 April 1966 \*)

Third Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 24 June 1969 \*)

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation of 4 July 1957 \*)

### **POPULATION MOVEMENT**

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation of 4 July 1957 \*)

### **PUBLIC HEALTH**

Law Amending the Law on the Control of Venereal Diseases of 25 August 1969

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation of 4 July 1957 \*)

First Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 16 December 1963 \*)

Second Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 19 April 1966 \*)

Third Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 24 June 1969 \*)

### **EMPLOYMENT**

Law on a Population and Occupation Census and on a Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law, 1970), of 14 April 1969 \*)

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) of 21 December 1962 \*)

Law Amending the Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) of 28 December 1968 \*)

First Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 16 December 1963 \*)

Second Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 19 April 1966 \*)

Third Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 24 June 1969 \*)

### **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES**

Law on a Census in Agriculture and Forestry (Census of Agriculture, 1971) of 23 December 1970

Law on a Census of Agricultural and Forestry Holdings (Census of Agriculture, 1960) of 13 April 1960

Ordinance on the Forestry Survey of the Census of Agriculture, 1960, of 3 March 1961

Ordinance on a Survey of Viticultural Holdings in 1958 of 12 March 1958

(EEC) Ordinance 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

Law for the Implementation of the (EEC) Ordinance No. 70/66 (Law on the Survey of the Structure of Agriculture) of 23 December 1966

(EEC) Ordinance No.24 on the Gradual Establishment of a Common Market Organization for Wine of 4 April 1962<sup>1)</sup>)

Law on Statistics on Labour in Agriculture and Forestry of 24 June 1964

Ordinance on the Execution of Surveys of Labour in Agriculture in the Agricultural Year 1970/71 of 12 November 1969

Law on a Survey of Land Utilization and Yields of 23 June 1964

Law Amending the Law on a Survey of Land Utilization and Yields of 23 December 1970

Ordinance on the Fixing of New Dates for the Execution of the Preliminary Survey of Land Utilization in 1970 and 1971 of 11 June 1969

Third Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 24 June 1969\*)

Law on Farm Management and Marketing Reports of 23 December 1966

Livestock Census Law of 18 June 1956

Law Amending the Livestock Census Law of 3 December 1958

Law on Statistics on Poultry of 29 March 1967

Law on Statistics on Slaughtering Weights of 21 July 1960

Law Amending the Law on Slaughtering Weights of 30 August 1966

Second Law Amending the Law on Slaughtering Weights of 15 June 1970

Law Amending the Law on Meat Inspection of 15 September 1969, Arts. 1, 5

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Meat Inspection of 30 April 1970

Law on Statistics on Milk Production of 25 July 1968

Law on Statistics on Fisheries of 21 July 1960

Law on Timber Statistics of 30 April 1968\*)

## ENTERPRISES AND LOCAL UNITS

(excl. Agriculture)

Law on a Population and Occupation Census and on a Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law, 1970) of 14 April 1969\*)

Law on the Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises of 12 May 1959

Law on Finance Statistics of 8 June 1960\*)

## INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS

Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 15 July 1957\*)

Law Amending the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 26 April 1961\*)

Second Law Amending the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 24 April 1963\*)

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 27 July 1967\*)

Law on General Electricity and Gas Statistics and the Execution of the European Census of Industry in Public Utilities of 24 April 1963

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 of 30 April 1964

Second 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 of 27 July 1967

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Investments in Industry and Mining of 11 August 1969\*)

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Investments in Building Industry Proper and Producing Handicrafts of 11 August 1969\*)

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Orders Received in Industry of 23 December 1969

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Unfilled Orders in Industry of 23 December 1969

Ordinance on the Statistical Recording of Materials and Goods Received in Industry of 27 July 1967

Law on Statistics of Raw Materials and Production in Selected Branches of Economic Activity of 11 November 1960

Law on Timber Statistics of 30 April 1968\*)

Ordinance on Fertilizer Statistics of 21 April 1970

<sup>1)</sup> Basic EEC-Ordinance for the Viticultural Cadastre and Statistics on Production and Stocks of Wine.

Law on the Census of Handicrafts, 1968 (Handicraft Census Law, 1968) of 1 April 1968\*)  
Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Handicrafts and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry of 12 August 1960\*)  
Ordinance on Statistics on Public Water Supply and Sewerage of 22 August 1969

## BUILDING INDUSTRY PROPER, BUILDING ACTIVITY, DWELLINGS

Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 15 July 1957\*)  
Law Amending the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 26 April 1961\*)  
Second Law Amending the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 24 April 1963\*)  
Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 27 July 1967\*)  
Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Orders Received in Building Industry Proper of 18 December 1970  
Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Unfilled Orders in Building Industry Proper of 18 December 1970  
Law on the Census of Handicrafts, 1968 (Handicraft Census Law, 1968) of 1 April 1968\*)  
Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Handicrafts and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry of 12 August 1960\*)  
Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Investments in Building Industry Proper and Producing Handicrafts of 11 August 1969\*)  
Law on the Execution of Statistics on Building Activity of 20 August 1960  
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) of 13 April 1961\*)  
Law on the Census of Buildings and Dwellings, 1968 (Housing Census Law, 1968) of 18 March 1968  
Law on the Execution of Sample Statistics in the Housing Sector (Housing Sample Survey Law, 1965) of 18 August 1965  
Second Law on Housing Allowances of 14 December 1970, Art. 35

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT INDUSTRY, TOURISM

Law on a Census in Trade and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Census of Distribution Law, 1968) of 1 April 1968  
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  
Third Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 24 June 1969\*)

## FOREIGN TRADE

Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport (Foreign Trade Statistics Law) of 1 May 1957\*)  
Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport (Foreign Trade Statistics Law), Version of 8 January 1970  
Ordinance on the Statistical Recording of Solid Fuels Delivered into the Territory Covered by this Ordinance of 18 July 1968

## TRANSPORT

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) of 13 April 1961\*)  
Ordinance on Railway Statistics of 8 August 1965  
Law on the Statistics on Roads in the Communities in 1966 of 24 August 1965  
First Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus of 16 December 1963\*)  
Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Passenger Transport of 28 December 1968  
Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Transport Performance in Long-Distance Road Haulage of 20 April 1956  
Law on Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles and Inland Waterways Transport of 10 July 1969  
Law on Statistics on Road Performance of Motor Vehicles 1966/67 of 12 August 1966  
Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents of 18 May 1961

Law Amending the Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents of 20 September 1965  
Law on Statistics on Shipping and Goods Transport on Inland Waterways and the Current Adjustment of the Number of Inland Waterways Craft of 26 July 1957  
Law on Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping of 26 July 1957  
Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967  
Ordinance to the Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967  
Second Ordinance to the Law on Aviation Statistics of 24 July 1968

## MONEY AND CREDIT

Mortgage Bank Law, Version of 5 February 1963, Art. 23  
Law on Mortgage Bonds and Similar Bonds Issued by Public Credit Institutions, Version of 8 May 1963, Art. 7  
Law on Ship Mortgage Banks, Version of 3 May 1963, Art. 21

## SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Law on the Execution of Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance, Additional Aid to War Victims and Youth Welfare of 15 January 1963  
Ordinance on the Execution of Supplementary Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance on Aid to Tuberculars of 8 November 1967  
Ordinance on the Execution of Supplementary Statistics in the Field of Additional Aid to War Victims Concerning Benefits Pursuant to Art. 27b of the Federal Law on Pensions to War Victims of 28 November 1968

## FINANCE AND TAXES

Law on Finance Statistics of 8 June 1960 \*)  
Law on Statistics on the Personnel, Salaries and Wages in Public Service of 15 May 1968 \*)  
Law on Tax Statistics of 6 December 1966 as Amended on 8 September 1969 and 17 December 1970

## PRICES

Law on Price Statistics of 9 August 1958  
Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics of 29 May 1959  
Ordinance Amending the Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics of 19 August 1960  
Fourth Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics of 9 March 1964  
Fifth Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics of 5 June 1967

## WAGES AND SALARIES

Law on Wage Statistics of 18 May 1956  
Second Ordinance on the Execution of a Special Survey for Wage Statistics of 8 August 1961  
Third Ordinance on the Execution of a Special Survey for Wage Statistics of 20 May 1966  
(EEC) Ordinance No. 1899/68 of 26 November 1968 on the Execution of a Wage Survey in Industry incl. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply  
(EEC) Ordinance No. 100/66 of 14 July 1966 on the Execution of a Wage Survey in Road Transport  
(EEC) Ordinance No. 2053/69 of 17 October 1969 on the Execution of a Wage Survey in Retail Trade, Banking and Insurance  
Law on Statistics on the Personnel, Salaries and Wages in Public Service of 15 May 1968 \*)  
Ordinance on the Execution of a Survey on the Implementation of the Law Promoting the Formation of Wealth by Employees of 22 April 1964

## FAMILY BUDGET SURVEYS

Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 11 January 1961  
Law Amending the Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 19 January 1968



## II. Classifications

### Degree of Detail and Fields of Application of Major German Classifications

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<b>CLASSIFICATIONS OF ENTERPRISES AND ESTABLISHMENTS</b>  Industrial Classification of Economic Activities <sup>1)</sup>  <i>Basic Classification (1961 Edition)</i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 29 subdivisions (2-digit), 206 groups (3-digit), 669 sub-groups (4-digit), 1,397 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Statistics on Strikes and Lockouts, Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises, Statistics on Incorporated Enterprises, Balance-Sheet Statistics of Joint-Stock Companies, Production Indices of Building Industry, Building Reports (total enumeration), Survey of Investments in Building Industry Proper, Survey of Enterprises in Building Industry Proper, Censuses of Distribution, Wholesale Trade Statistics, Retail Trade Statistics, Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Census of the Transport Industry, 1962, Statistics on Road Passenger Transport, Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, Statistics on Road Performance of Motor Vehicles, Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport, Aviation Statistics, Statistics on Bankruptcy and Insolvency Proceedings, selected price statistics, Statistics of Earnings in Agriculture, Statistics of Earnings in Industry and Trade, Surveys of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries and in the Service Sector, Statistics on Agreed Wages and Salaries, Statistics on the Formation of Wealth by Employees, National Accounts.</p>
<i>Version for Turnover Tax Statistics<sup>2)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 25 subdivisions (2-digit), 166 groups (3-digit), 435 sub-groups (4-digit), 635 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Income Tax Statistics, Corporation Tax Statistics, Trade Tax Statistics, 1966, Statistics on Standard Values of Working Assets, Turnover Tax Statistics, Statistics on Security Prices.</p>
<i>Version for the Census of Production Industries, 1967<sup>3)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 8 divisions (1-digit), 21 subdivisions (2-digit), 78 groups (3-digit), 166 sub-groups (4-digit), 223 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Census of Production Industries, 1967, Statistics on Materials and Goods Received in Industry, 1967, Census of Handicrafts, 1968, Survey of Investments in Industry and Handicrafts, Survey of Enterprises in Industry and Handicrafts</p>
<i>Version for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1970<sup>3)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 30 subdivisions (2-digit), 164 groups (3-digit), 436 sub-groups (4-digit), 586 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1970.</p>
<i>Version for the Occupational Census, 1970<sup>3)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 4 sectors, 10 divisions (1-digit), 36 subdivisions (2-digit), 100 groups (3-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Population Census, 1970 (employment data), Microcensus (since 1972).</p>

<sup>1)</sup> For all statistics analysed by institutions, except industry reports (see below). — Here also "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications". — <sup>2)</sup> Is also used for the other tax statistics (with a varying degree of detail) and for Statistics on Security Prices. — <sup>3)</sup> Incorporating the Supplement 1970.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<p><b>Classification for the Monthly Industry Report, 1971</b></p> <p><i>Processed as mainly involved</i> <i>Processed as involved</i></p> <p>Index of Handicraft Branches, 1956</p> <p>Index of Trades which can be Pursued as Handicrafts, 1968</p> <p><b>CLASSIFICATIONS OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS</b></p> <p>Processing Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance, since 1970</p> <p><i>List for economy as a whole</i> <i>by functions</i> <i>by types of expenditure</i> <i>by types of revenue</i></p> <p><i>List for public finance</i> <i>by functions</i> <i>by types of expenditure</i> <i>by types of revenue</i></p> <p>Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households (1963 Edition)</p> <p><i>Receipts</i></p> <p><i>Expenditure</i></p> <p><b>CLASSIFICATIONS OF GOODS</b></p> <p>Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (1970 Edition) <sup>4)</sup></p>	<p><b>Fields of application:</b> Monthly Industry Report, Industry Report for Small-Sized Industrial Units, Supplementary Survey to Industry Report, Index of Orders Received, Index of Industrial Net Production, Index of Labour Productivity, Survey of Power Generating Plants in Industry.</p> <p><b>Number of items:</b> 34 industry groups (2-digit), 106 industry branches (4-digit). 34 industry groups (2-digit), 143 industry branches (4-digit).</p> <p><b>Number of items:</b> 7 groups (1-digit), 140 branches (3-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Report on Handicrafts, Survey of Earnings in Handicrafts.</p> <p><b>Number of items:</b> 7 groups (1-digit), 125 branches (3-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Census of Handicrafts, 1968.</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> All records of public finance, including indebtedness and personnel.</p> <p><b>Number of items:</b> 18 sectors of functions. 2 main types and 20 individual types of expenditure. 2 main types and 15 individual types of revenue.</p> <p>10 main functions, 63 chief functions, 221 individual functions. 3 main types and 21 individual types of expenditure. 2 main types and 9 individual types of revenue</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Continuous Family Budget Surveys, Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure.</p> <p><b>Number of items:</b> 6 two-digit positions, 16 three-digit positions, 34 four-digit positions, 51 five-digit positions. 5 two-digit positions, 12 three-digit positions, 26 four-digit positions, 39 five-digit positions.</p> <p><b>Number of items:</b> 33 groups of commodities (2-digit), 200 categories of commodities (3-digit), 873 classes of commodities (4-digit), 5,445 types of commodities (6-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Quarterly Production Survey, Textile Statistics, Berlin Trade Statistics, Statistics of Trade with the GDR, Foreign Trade Statistics, selected price statistics.</p>

<sup>4)</sup> Here also "Alphabetic List for Industry Statistics" and "Confrontation of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics".

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<i>Index of Products and Groups of Products for the Monthly Quick Report on Production</i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 29 groups of commodities, 649 numbers of the Report.</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Quick Report on Production, indices of production.</p>
Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (1971 Edition) <sup>5)</sup>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 21 sections (I to XXI), 99 chapters (1 to 99), 1,163 tariff numbers (4-digit), about 8,200 types of commodities (6-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Foreign Trade Statistics, selected price statistics.</p>
Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (1969 Edition) <sup>5)</sup>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 52 major groups (2-digit), 175 groups (3-digit), in addition 6 items for goods of the ECSC.</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Railway Statistics, Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport, Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping, Aviation Statistics.</p>
Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (1963 Edition) <sup>5)</sup>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 9 major groups (1-digit), 46 groups (2-digit), 88 subgroups (3-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Recording of private consumption expenditure in National Accounts, Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure, Cost-of-Living Indices, Continuous Family Budget Surveys</p>
Classification of Buildings	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 2 groups of buildings, 12 subgroups of buildings, 4 of which also as classes, 28 classes of buildings, 22 of which also as types of buildings, 55 types of buildings, 22 of which also as classes.</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Statistics on Building Activity, Statistics on Building Prices.</p>
Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries (1959 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 6 groups (2-digit), 11 subgroups (3-digit), 66 classes (4-digit), 927 products (6-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Textile Statistics, Berlin Trade Statistics, Statistics of Trade with the GDR.</p>
<b>CLASSIFICATIONS OF PERSONS</b>	
Classification of Occupations (1970 Edition) <sup>6)</sup>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 6 occupational sectors (Roman numerals), 33 occupational sections (small letters), 86 occupational groups (2-digit), 328 unit groups (3-digit), 1,672 occupational classes (4-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Population Census, 1970 (employment data), Labour Market Statistics.</p>
Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD), 1968, 8th Revision	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 18 chapters (Roman numerals), 1,042 three-digit positions, 2,988 four-digit positions</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Causes of Death Statistics and records of diseases.</p>
Volume I: Systematic List	

<sup>5)</sup> Contains an alphabetic index — <sup>6)</sup> Contains an alphabetic list of occupational titles.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Classification of Religious Denominations (1970 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 one-digit positions, 42 two-digit positions.</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Population Census, 1970, Vital Statistics.</p>
<b>REGIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS</b>	
Official Index of Communities (1961 Edition) <sup>7)</sup>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 11 Laender (2-digit), 33 governmental and administrative districts (3-digit), 139 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 425 Landkreise (5-digit), 24,503 communities (8-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Determination of area and total number of population.</p>
Statistical Code Numbers of the Communities and Administrative Districts (1970 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 11 Laender (2-digit), 30 governmental and administrative districts (3-digit), 135 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 413 Landkreise (5-digit), 23,040 communities (8-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Determination of area.</p>
Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics (1971 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 6 continents (1-digit), 158 country positions (3-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Foreign trade statistics.</p>
Index of Traffic Districts and Ports (1969 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 77 traffic areas (2-digit), incl. 22 in the Federal Republic; 307 traffic districts (3-digit), incl. 76 in the Federal Republic.</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Transport statistics</p>

<sup>7)</sup> Contains an alphabetic index of communities

### III. Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Catalogue	Bases of the statistics		
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit *)
		1	2	3
<b>POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT</b>				
Population Census, 1970	59, 61	household	person, household	enumeration list <sup>1)</sup>
Microcensus				
a) 1%-sample surveys	59, 60, 62, 69, 70	household	mostly: person	enumeration district <sup>2)</sup> <sup>3)</sup>
b) 0.1%-sample surveys	60, 62, 68	household	person	enumeration district <sup>5)</sup>
Statistics on the 1969 Bundestag Elections	61	person entitled to vote or voter	person entitled to vote or ballot paper	polling district
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES</b>				
Survey (EEC) of the Structure of Agri- culture, 1966/67	62	holding	holding, person, animal, machine	holding
Labour Statistics <sup>7)</sup>	63	holding	person	holding
Land Utilization Surveys (Main and Follow-up Surveys) <sup>8)</sup>	63	holding	holding	holding
Preliminary and Main Surveys of Vegetables	63	holding	holding	community <sup>9)</sup>
Survey for the Sample Checking of the Land Utilization Surveys (Preliminary and Main Surveys)	63	holding	holding	community  holding
Special Yield Inquiry <sup>10)</sup>				
a) Sample cuts and sample liftings	63	sample plot	field	community, holding, field of type of crop, sample plot
b) Complete threshings	63	field	field	field of type of crop <sup>12)</sup>
Intercensal Livestock Surveys	64	livestock keeper	animal, animal keeper	enumeration area
Sample Checking of the Livestock Censuses				
a) in December	64	livestock keeper	animal	enumeration area
b) in June	64	livestock keeper	animal	enumeration area <sup>15)</sup>

Footnotes see p. 102/103.

# Features of Sample Surveys

Sampling procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
4	5	6	7
800,000	federal Land (11), number of households (6)	10 % <sup>1)</sup>	Simple expansion with adaptation to the structure of persons and households per Kreis
59,200 <sup>2)</sup>	federal Land (11), community size classes (10), number of enumeration districts per community (22)	1 % <sup>4)</sup>	Simple expansion after adaptation to structure of persons. Adaptation to 1 %-sample survey
1,970 <sup>3)</sup>	federal Land (11), community size classes (10)	0.1 % <sup>4)</sup>	
55,000	federal Land (10), community size classes (7), shares of SPD (7), FDP (3), share of Protestants (3)	2.4 % <sup>6)</sup>	Ratio estimation related to the number of persons entitled to vote or voters
1,246,000	administrative district (36), group of holdings (3), agricultural area (8 or 3)	21.7 %	Simple expansion
1,100,000	federal Land (8), main types of holdings (2), agricultural area (8)	6 %	Simple expansion
1,380,000	federal Land (11), arable area (4)	8 %	Simple expansion
9,200	federal Land (8), cultivated areas with vegetables, strawberries and areas under glass (3 or 4)	15 % <sup>4)</sup>	Ratio estimation or simple expansion
24,000	federal Land (7), Landkreise (20 to 140)	4 %	Combined ratio estimation (area ascertained to area reported of the respective type of utilization)
1,400,000	—	0.2 % <sup>4)</sup>	
up to 24,000	federal Land (7)	about 0.0001 % of area <sup>4)</sup> <sup>11)</sup>	Average yield per hectare as un-weighted mean value of yields ascertained on sample plots
1,100,000	—		
—	—		
1,500 to 1,900 <sup>12)</sup>	federal Land (7)	0.03 % of area <sup>4)</sup> <sup>11)</sup>	Computation of "correctives" <sup>13)</sup>
65,000	federal Land (7), number of breeding sows (3 or 4), number of cows (4 or 5) <sup>14)</sup>	16 %	Simple expansion or separate ratio estimation
65,000	federal Land (8), number of breeding sows (1 or 3)	0.8 %	Combined ratio estimation
10,500 <sup>15)</sup>	federal Land (8), number of breeding sows (1 or 3)	0.8 % <sup>4)</sup>	

### III. Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Catalogue	Bases of the statistics		
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit*)
		1	2	3
<b>INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS</b>				
Census of Handicrafts, 1968 (Sample Survey)	66	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Reports on Handicrafts	66	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
<b>DWELLINGS</b>				
Housing Sample Survey, 1965	67	dwelling party	dwelling party	community <sup>14)</sup> building
<b>TRADE</b>				
Census of Distribution, 1968/70 Supplementary Sample Survey				
a) in wholesale trade	68	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
b) in retail trade	68	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
c) in the hotel and restaurant industry	68	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Wholesale Trade Statistics	68	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Retail Trade Statistics	68	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	68	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Foreign Trade Statistics				
a) Exports	69	—	foreign trade case	export declaration
b) Imports	69	—	foreign trade case	import declaration

Footnotes see p. 102/103.

# Features of Sample Surveys

Sampling procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
4	5	6	
621,000	federal Land (11), economic classes (223), number of persons engaged (4)	24 %	Simple expansion and ratio estimation
500,000	federal Land (11), handicraft branches (36), number of persons engaged (up to 7), establishments newly created (1)	about 6 %	Simple expansion (numerator and denominator of ratio values), combined ratio estimation (total values)
24,500 9,000,000	federal Land (11), community size classes (2), type of building (up to 15) <sup>17)</sup> , communities by number of enumeration districts of Population Census (up to 50) <sup>18)</sup>	1 % <sup>4)</sup>	Simple expansion (random substitution for cases of non-response)
110,000	federal Land (11), economic classes (73), size classes of turnover (6), type of enterprise (2), size classes of persons engaged (2)	33 %	
421,600	federal Land (11), economic classes (66), size classes of turnover (5), type of enterprise (2), size classes of persons engaged (2)	10 %	Simple expansion
107,800	federal Land (11), economic classes (11), size classes of turnover (5), of persons engaged (2)	8 %	Simple expansion
110,000	economic classes (73), size classes of turnover (6), type of enterprise (2), size classes of persons engaged (2), enterprises newly created	12 %	Simple expansion
421,600	federal Land (11), economic classes (66), size classes of turnover (5), type of enterprise (2), size classes of persons engaged (2), enterprises newly created	10 %	Simple expansion
107,800	federal Land (11), economic classes (11), size classes of turnover (5), of persons engaged (2), enterprises newly created (4)	12 %	Simple expansion
about 14,000,000	export value (3)	about 54 % <sup>19)</sup>	Cases under 300 DM are not considered, cases of between 300 DM and 499 DM are instead included repeatedly
about 7,000,000	import value (3)	about 80 % <sup>19)</sup>	



### III. Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Catalogue	Bases of the statistics		
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit*)
		1	2	3
<b>TRANSPORT</b>				
Census of the Transport Industry, 1962 (Transport on Own Account)	69	enterprise	enterprise	local unit
Statistics on Commercial Long-Distance Road Haulage	70	case of transportation	case of transportation	waybill
Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport on Own Account	70	case of transportation	case of transportation	case of transportation
Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, 1970 <sup>20)</sup>	70	motor vehicle	motor vehicle	motor vehicle
Statistics on the Road Performance of Motor Vehicles				
a) Basic survey 1966	70	vehicle	vehicle	vehicle
b) Supplementary survey 1966/67 <sup>21)</sup>	70	motor vehicle	motor vehicle	motor vehicle
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES</b>				
Statistics on Public Assistance (Supplementary Statistics on Aid to Tuberculars, 1968)	74	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance
Statistics on Additional Aid to War Victims (Supplementary Statistics, 1969)	74	person	person	person
<b>TAXES</b>				
Wage Tax Statistics, 1968	75	wage-tax case <sup>22)</sup>	wage-tax payer	wage-tax card
Statistics on Standard Values of Real Estate <sup>24)</sup>	75	built-up estate	built-up estate	enumeration district <sup>25)</sup>
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>				
Current Statistics on Earnings				
a) in Agriculture	77	holding	holding	holding
b) in Industry and Trade	77	establishment (or local unit)	establishment	establishment (or local unit)
c) in Handicrafts	77	establishment	establishment	establishment

Footnotes see p. 102/103.

# Features of Sample Surveys

Sampling procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
4	5	6	7
1,200,000	federal Land (11), economic division or subdivision (21), number of vehicles (3)	about 12 %	Simple expansion
about 10,000,000	freight control offices	33 %	Simple expansion
about 11,780,000	—	11 %	Simple expansion
737,000	groups of owners (6), type of body construction (4), payload classes (3)	11 %	Simple expansion (random duplication to equalize non-responses)
12,500,000	groups of vehicles (28), occupation or trade of owner of vehicle (9)	0.8 %	Simple expansion (random duplication to equalize non-responses)
603,000	groups of vehicles (17), occupation or trade of owner of vehicle (6)	6.3 %	
100,000	—	33 1/3 %	Adaptation to current annual statistics on public assistance
about 100,000	federal Land (11)	50 %	Ratio estimation
about 6,120,000 <sup>23)</sup>	federal Land (9), groups of gross wages (9), tax brackets (23)	about 1 % <sup>23)</sup>	Simple expansion to the total number of sampling units
592,000	federal Land (11)	10 %	No expansion; recording of ratio values
138,000	federal Land (7), size classes of holdings (3)	6 %	Simple expansion of numerator and denominator of ratio values
252,000	federal Land (11), branches of economic activity (60), size classes of persons engaged (6)	11 %	
174,000	federal Land (11), handicraft branches (10), size classes of persons engaged (5)	13.5 %	

### III. Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Catalogue	Bases of the statistics		
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit *)
		1	2	3
Surveys on Personnel Expenses of Employers				
a) in Production Industries, 1969	77	enterprise	enterprise and local unit	enterprise
b) in Road Transport, 1967	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
c) in Trade and in the Service Sector, 1970 <sup>24)</sup>	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Surveys of Salary and Wage Structure				
a) in Agriculture, Forestry and Commercial Gardening, 1962	78	holding	employed person (case of activity)	holding, employed person
b) in Industries and in the Service Sector, 1966 <sup>21)</sup>	78	local unit	employed person (case of activity)	local unit
c) in Public Service, 1968	78	office or reporting agency	employee	employed person employee
Statistics on the Formation of Wealth by Employees	78	enterprise	enterprise, employed person	enterprise
<b>FAMILY BUDGET SURVEYS</b>				
Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1969	78	household	household	enumeration district <sup>23)</sup> , household

\*) In the case of the multi-stage sampling procedure, the sampling units to be considered are listed downwards in the  
<sup>1)</sup> Larger institutions covered on a total basis. Enumeration lists selected with 20% in the stratum with the largest number of enumeration districts. One third of the 1%-sample is exchanged every year, so that each third part of the sample (and on Households and Families in connection with the 1961 Population Census. — <sup>4)</sup> Total sampling fraction. — <sup>5)</sup> Selection entitled to vote are not included in the sample; by modifying the sampling fractions in the individual strata, the sample fraction 30%). — <sup>8)</sup> Data for reference years 1969/70. — <sup>9)</sup> In some federal Laender also sample of holdings at a second of sample cuts. — <sup>13)</sup> Ratio values for the conversion of yield values obtained by sample cuts to harvested quantities. — Lower Saxony. — <sup>15)</sup> Selection 2nd phase from the reference survey. — <sup>16)</sup> Corresponds to the indirect selection of more inhabitants. — <sup>18)</sup> In the community size class of less than 5,000 inhabitants. — <sup>19)</sup> Cf. Raising Procedure. — subdivision into 26 sub-samples. — <sup>22)</sup> Spouses are counted as one wage-tax case. — <sup>23)</sup> Excl. wage-tax cases with and Bremen. — <sup>24)</sup> For advance results — <sup>25)</sup> Corresponds to the 10%-sample for Statistics on Households and Families and more persons engaged were covered on a total basis. — <sup>27)</sup> Only holdings with hired labour (estimated number). — service. — <sup>32)</sup> The staff of the German Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration are stratified by grade

# Features of Sample Surveys

Sampling procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
4	5	6	7
30,000	federal Land (11), branches of economic activity (51), size classes of enterprises (6)	22.5 %	Simple expansion
9,500	federal Land (11), economic classes (2), size classes of enterprises (4 or 5)	10 %	
7,900	federal Land (11), branches of economic activity (10), size classes of persons engaged (2)	65 %	
85,000 <sup>27)</sup>	federal Land (7, 8 or 11), types of holdings (3), agricultural area (2)	15 % or 30 % <sup>28)</sup> , 25 % <sup>29)</sup> , 50 % <sup>30)</sup>	Direct evaluation without expansion (in part conversions due to differing sampling fractions)
about 450,000	federal Land (11), economic groups and classes (63), size classes of local units (3)	maximum 15 % <sup>4)</sup>	Simple expansion
about 14,000,000	—		
1,020,000	federal Land (11) <sup>32)</sup> , central and local governments (2), corporations (5), grade (3)	about 50 %	Simple expansion
450,000	federal Land (11), branches of economic activity (14), size classes of enterprises (2)	16 %	Simple expansion
220,000	see also Microcensus (size of household, employment status, classes of income)	25 %	Simple expansion (adaptation to Microcensus households)

order of the stages.  
of households, covering half of them. — <sup>2)</sup> Systematic subdivision of the ordered sample into thirds to prepare the rotation thus each selected household) remains in the survey for a maximum of three years. — <sup>3)</sup> Selection 2nd phase from Statistics 3rd phase from one third of the 1%-Sample Survey of the Microcensus. — <sup>4)</sup> Election districts with less than 290 persons remained self-weighting within a Land. — <sup>7)</sup> Separate sample design for covering 3,000 forestry holdings (sampling stage. — <sup>10)</sup> For the Saar deviating sample design. — <sup>11)</sup> Per type of crop. — <sup>12)</sup> Selection 2nd phase from the field sample <sup>14)</sup> Only for Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse and Baden-Wuerttemberg; further number of sheep (5) for communities for the 1%-Sample Survey of the Microcensus, October 1962. — <sup>17)</sup> In the community size class of 5,000 and <sup>20)</sup> Execution in 13 reference weeks and subdivision into 13 sub-samples. — <sup>21)</sup> Execution in 26 reference weeks and mechanical annual adjustment of wage taxes and excl. gross wages of more than 36,000 DM. Excl. Baden-Wuerttemberg in connection with the 1961 Population Census. — <sup>24)</sup> Relates only to retail trade; banks and insurance companies with 20 <sup>28)</sup> In agriculture. — <sup>29)</sup> In forestry (master-fellers on a total basis). — <sup>30)</sup> In commercial gardening. — <sup>31)</sup> Excl. public instead of by Laender. — <sup>32)</sup> Corresponding to the 1961 Population Census and the 1968 Microcensus.

## IV. Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers \*)

Title	Period- icity	Basis year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta**)
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Index of Orders Received in Industry	monthly	1962	major groups and 33 groups or branches of industries	79	orders received in 1962	69/3
Index of Industrial Net Production	monthly	1962	major groups and 62 groups or branches of industries	459	net production values of 1962	68/3
Index of Industrial Gross Production of Investment Goods and Consumer Goods	monthly	1962	5 groups of commodities for investment goods and 6 groups of commodities for consumer goods	103 for investment goods, 103 for consumer goods	gross production values of 1962	68/4
Output Indices per Person Engaged, per Hour Worked by the Persons Engaged, per Wage Earner and per Man-Hour Worked in Industry	annually <sup>2)</sup>	1962	major groups and 47 groups or branches of industries	comparison of the output (according to the Index of Industrial Net Production) with the various elements of labour expenditure		68/5
<b>BUILDING INDUSTRY</b>						
Production Indices for the Building Industry	quarterly <sup>3)</sup>	1962	building industry proper and finishing trades	6	net production values of 1962	69/4
<b>TRADE</b>						
Index Numbers of Turnover, Persons Engaged, Goods Received and Stocks in Wholesale Trade	monthly <sup>4)</sup>	1962	5 sectors and 48 branches of wholesale trade	about 10,000 enterprises	—	66/4
Index Numbers of Turnover, Persons Engaged, Goods Received and Stocks in Retail Trade	monthly <sup>4)</sup>	1962	10 groups, 56 branches as well as types of business organization etc. of retail trade	about 40,000 enterprises	—	<sup>5)</sup>
Index Numbers of Turnover and Persons Engaged in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	monthly	1962	7 branches of the hotel and restaurant industry	about 15,000 enterprises	—	66/6
Indices of Imports and Exports						
a) Index of Current Values	monthly	1962	{ 8 groups and 214 subgroups of commodities of foreign trade statistics. 10 parts of the Standard International Trade Classification. 40 groups and branches of commodities as well as 10 groups for investment goods and 8 groups for consumer goods of industry statistics }	about 8,000 commodities	{ unit values for 1962, quantities of the reference months or years }	66/10
b) Volume Index						
c) Unit Value Index						
<b>TRANSPORT</b>						
Index Numbers of Passenger and Goods Transport	monthly	1962	passenger transport: railways, road transport, air transport, goods transport: railways, long-distance road haulage, inland waterways transport, sea-borne shipping, air transport, pipelines	33	—	51/4

Footnotes see p. 107.

## IV. Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Period- icity	Basis year = 100	Analysis †)	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta**)
<b>MONEY AND CREDIT</b>						
Index of Share Prices	weekly ‡)	31 Dec. 1965	4 major groups und 30 groups of economic activity	354 selected ordinary shares	nominal capital of all joint- stock companies the shares of which are quoted on stock exchanges, 31 Dec. 1965	67/6
<b>PRICES</b>						
Index of Producers' Prices for Industrial Products	monthly	1962	31 groups of commodities of industrial products, further sub- divided by categories and classes of commodities	9,270 price series for about 2,000 commodities	turnover values of industry in 1962	65/2
Index of Producers' Prices for Agricultural Products	monthly	1961/ 63 ‡)	14 groups of commodities for vegetable and animal products	1,120 price series for 73 commodities	average sales proceeds of agriculture, agricultural years 1961/62 and 1962/63	65/5
Index of Producers' Prices for Cut Flowers and Pot- Plants	monthly	1961/ 63 ‡)	6 types of cut flowers and 4 types of pot-plants	228 price series for 10 commodities	average turnover values of the agricultur- al years 1961/62 and 1962/63	66/2
Index of Producers' Prices for Forestry Products	monthly	1962 ‡)	4 kinds of raw wood from national and private forests	1,497 price series for 34 commodities	sales proceeds of forestry, forestry year 1962	66/5
Price Index of Basic Mate- rials	monthly	1962	16 groups of commodities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries 14 groups of commodities of industrial products 30 groups of commodities accord- ing to foreign trade statistics (separately by domestic and foreign origin)	3,500 price series for 349 commodities	sales proceeds of agriculture, gross produc- tion of industry, import values (plus taxes and duties) in 1962	69/6
Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade	monthly	1962	15 economic groups in a further subdivision by classes of eco- nomic activity	7,172 price series for 956 commodities	Census of Distribution, 1960, and updated values of the turnover statistics, basis year 1962	67/4
Index of Purchase Prices for Farm Supplies	monthly	1962/ 63 ‡)	15 groups of commodities in a further subdivision by cate- gories of commodities 10 consumption groups	6,833 price series for 104 commodities and services	operating expenses of agriculture, agricultural year 1962/63	65/5
Index of Purchase Prices for Foreign Goods	monthly	1962	3 groups of commodities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries 35 groups of commodities according to the interrelation- ships in the production process	2,759 price series for 1,375 commodities	import values of 1962	67/5
Index of Selling Prices for Export Goods	monthly	1962	11 groups of commodities according to foreign trade statistics	3,610 price series for 1,515 commodities	export values of 1962	67/5

Footnotes see p. 107.

## IV. Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Periodicity	Basis year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta**)
Index Numbers of Prices for Building Services	quarterly	1962	for new construction: 41 types of construction activities; for maintenance: 16 types of construction activities	37,000 price series for 300 services in construction, incl. 31 types of maintenance	—	66/9
Indices of Building Prices	quarterly	1962	new construction: overall index of building prices for residential buildings according to 6 types of costs, 12 categories of buildings, 34 types of buildings, 41 types of construction activities maintenance: 4 types	37,000 price series for 360 services	share of production costs	66/9
Index of Retail Prices (Selling Prices)	monthly	1962	9 economic groups in a further subdivision by economic subgroups and classes  8 major groups in a further subdivision by groups and subgroups		turnover values of retail trade in 1962	68/9
Cost-of-Living Indices						
a) All Private Households	monthly	1962	9 major groups in a further subdivision by groups and subgroups, use as well as by durability and value of the commodities	more than 150,000 price series for a total of 909 commodities and services	consumption pattern of 1962	69/3
b) Households of Salaried Employees and Officials within the Upper Income Group (4-person households)	monthly	1962			consumption pattern of 1965	69/12
c) Households of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees with Medium Income in which the Head of Household is the Only Breadwinner (4-person households)	monthly	1962			consumption pattern of 1962/63	64/8
d) Households of Recipients of Pensions and Welfare Benefits (2-person households)	monthly	1962				65/3
e) Minimum Standard of Living Necessary for a Child <sup>1a)</sup>	monthly	1962			consumption pattern of 1965	68/5
Price Indices of Domestic Postal Charges	<sup>11)</sup>	1956 <sup>12)</sup>	3 service sectors in a further subdivision by partial sectors and individual services according to the "statement of services and costs of the Federal Postal Administration"	264 price series for 84 services	receipts of postal charges of the Federal Postal Administration, 1958	—
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>						
Indices of Average Weekly Hours Paid and of Average Gross Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners in Industry	quarterly	1962	7 sectors of economy, 35 economic groups, separately by men and women; in addition for all sectors by qualification groups	5,142	numbers of persons engaged	59/4; 61/12; 66/1
Index of Average Gross Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees in Industry and Trade	quarterly	1962	8 sectors of economy, 39 economic groups, separately by type of activity and sex; in addition for all sectors by qualification groups	4,102	numbers of persons engaged	62/2; 66/1

Footnotes see p. 107.

## IV. Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Period- icity	Basis year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta**)
Indices 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	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	60/8; 66/1
b) Agreed Hourly and Weekly Wages of Wage Earners	quarterly	1962	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	58/9; 66/1
c) Agreed Monthly Salaries of Salaried Employees	quarterly	1962	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	58/9; 66/1
Index of Agreed Wages in Agriculture	quarterly	1962	7 groups distinguished by qualification and kind of wages	153 wage series for 11 scales	numbers of persons engaged	58/11; 64/12
<b>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS</b>						
Index Numbers on the Volume Development of the Gross National Product	semi-annually annually	1960	gross national product by type of appropriation	—	} according to the price relationships of 1962	} 57/11
Index Numbers on the Volume Development of Contributions to the Gross Domestic Product	semi-annually annually	1960	} gross domestic product, analysed by sectors of economy	—		
Index Numbers on the Productivity Development (Gross Domestic Product at 1962 Prices per Economically Active Person)	semi-annually annually	1960		—		58/3
Price Indices Used for Computing the National Product	semi-annually annually	1962	gross national product by type of appropriation	—	shopping basket of the relevant reference year	63/1

\*) Only indices and index numbers computed by the Federal Statistical Office. — \*\*) "Wirtschaft und Statistik".

<sup>1)</sup> According to the classifications listed on p. 92 ff. — <sup>2)</sup> Monthly for "industry as a whole". — <sup>3)</sup> Monthly for "building industry proper". — <sup>4)</sup> Goods received and stocks only annually. — <sup>5)</sup> Subject-Matter Series F, Series 3/1 (1966). — <sup>6)</sup> As of July 1967 also computation per stock exchange business day according to 4 major groups. — <sup>7)</sup> Agricultural years 1961/62 and 1962/63. — <sup>8)</sup> Forestry year. — <sup>9)</sup> Agricultural year. — <sup>10)</sup> Based on the average needs of children aged 1 to 18 years. — <sup>11)</sup> Whenever the charges are changed. — <sup>12)</sup> Conversion to basis year 1962 is being prepared.



## V. Schedule of Publications

### A. Publications of the Federal Statistical Office

This schedule provides an outline of the major publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office which may be obtained from the publishers W. Kohlhammer GmbH, 6500 Mainz 42, Germany, Postfach 120. For details concerning contents, periodicity and prices see "Veröffentlichungsverzeichnis des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (List of Publications of the Federal Statistical Office). Publications which appeared several years ago but have not been reprinted since are included in the index of sources contained in the Statistical Yearbook.

#### I. Summary Publications

##### General Summary Publications

**STATISTISCHES JAHRBUCH** (Statistical Yearbook)

Comprehensive reference book covering all subject matters, first post-war edition in 1952. Contains in addition to demographic and economic data for the Federal Republic of Germany a main section "Internationale Übersichten" (International Tables) and tables concerning the GDR and Berlin (East).

**STATISTISCHES TASCHENBUCH** (Handbook of Statistics)

Appears at three years' intervals and contains selected data from all fields of official statistics, though in very condensed form. Latest edition in 1970. English, French and Spanish versions entitled "Handbook of Statistics", "Mémento des Statistiques" and "Manual Estadístico".

**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.

**ZAHLENKOMPASS** (Statistical Compass)

Short brochure containing important figures from all subject-matter fields for post-war years. Annual publication.

##### Organization of Statistics, General Methodological Questions

**DAS ARBEITSGEBIET DER BUNDESSTATISTIK** (Survey of German Federal Statistics)

Summary presentation of organization and tasks of federal statistics comprising textual contributions, a catalogue of statistics and supplementary surveys. Quarterly publication; latest edition 1971. There is further an abridged version, which is also translated into English ("Survey of German Federal Statistics") and French ("Aperçu de la Statistique Fédérale Allemande").

**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).

**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.

**ORGANISATION UND TECHNIK DES ZÄHLUNGSWERKES 1960/62** (Organization and Technique of the 1960/62 Censuses)

Description of the organizational requirements and the methodological and technical operation of the 1960/62 Censuses.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHIE ZUM VOLKZÄHLUNGSWERK 1961 (Bibliography for the Population Census, 1961)**

Summary outline of publications issued by the Federation and the Laender, analysed according to subjects and regions.

## **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 (position 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)**

General outline of structure, tasks and statistical activities of the international and supranational organizations (out of print).

## **EIN STANDARDSYSTEM VOLKSWIRTSCHAFTLICHER GESAMTRECHNUNGEN**

German translation of "Standardised System of National Accounts", published in 1952 by OEEC and intended for the standardization and development of national accounts (out of print).

### **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).

## **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.

## **DIE BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND IN KARTEN (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. (Edited by: Federal Statistical Office — Institut für Landeskunde — Institut für Raumforschung.)

### **General Foreign Statistics**

## **INTERNATIONALE MONATSAZAHLEN (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.

## **II. Specialized Publications (Subject-Matter Series)**

### **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

#### *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  
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  
Survey (EEC) of the Structure of Agriculture, 1966/67

## 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: Indices of the Industrial Production, Production of Selected Industrial Commodities  
Series 3: Industrial Production  
Series 4: Special Contributions to Industry Statistics  
Series 5: Power and Water Supply  
Series 6: Indices of Orders Received and Unfilled Orders in Selected Branches of Industry  
Series 7: Handicrafts  
Series 8: Industry of Foreign Countries  
Series 9: Specialized Statistics

### *One-Time Publications:*

Census of Production Industries, 1967  
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" (discontinued)  
Series 6: Housing Stock  
Series 7: Housing Allowances

### *One-Time Publications:*

Census of Buildings and Dwellings of 25 October 1968  
1 %-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 (discontinued)  
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 German Democratic Republic and Berlin (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

## 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 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: Price Index for Basic Materials  
Series 3: Prices and Price Index 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: Consumer Prices and Cost-of-Living Indices  
Series 7: Transport Prices  
Series 8: Index of Selling Prices in 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

Series 1: Accounts and Standard Tables

### III. Classifications

#### CLASSIFICATIONS OF ENTERPRISES AND ESTABLISHMENTS

##### Industrial Classification of Economic Activities

Basic Classification with Explanations (1961 Edition and 1970 Supplement)

Basic Classification without Explanations (1970 Edition)

Classification with Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications (1961 Edition and 1970 Supplement)

Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications (1970 Edition)

List of Joint-Stock Companies (Position 1 March 1970)

#### CLASSIFICATIONS OF GOODS

Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries (1959 Edition)

##### Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

Systematic List (1970 Edition)

Comments for Mineral Oil Products; Electrotechnical Products; Chemical Products; Office Machinery; Data Processing Equipment; Sugar Confectionery

Alphabetic List (1970 Edition)

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (1971 Edition)

Standard International Trade Classification (1961 Edition)

Confrontation of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (1964 Edition)

Confrontation of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC/CST) with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics and the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (1964 Edition)

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (1969 Edition)

Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (1963 Edition)

#### CLASSIFICATIONS OF PERSONS

Classification of Occupations (1970 Edition)

International Standard Classification of Occupations (1969 Edition)

Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (1968 Edition)

Volume I: Classification

List of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death for the Statistics of Social Insurance Institutions (1962 Edition)

Classification of Religious Denominations (1970 Edition)

#### REGIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Official Index of Communities (1961 Edition)

Statistical Code Numbers of the Communities and Administrative Districts (1970 Edition and Supplements)

Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics (1970 Edition)

Index of Traffic Districts and Ports (1969 Edition)

#### OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

Index of Schools of Secondary Education, Intermediate Schools and Special Schools (1960 Edition)

List of Hospital Establishments (1969 Edition)

Trilingual List of Statistical Terms (German — English — French; 1969 Edition)

## B. Statistical Reports of the Land Statistical Offices

The Land statistical offices issue a great number of publications. Further details concerning structure, volume, contents and periodicity of these publications may be seen from the publication lists of the various Land statistical offices.

Only the major groups of "Statistische Berichte" (Statistical Reports) will be mentioned here. The Statistical Reports are largely arranged in a uniform way and mostly contain also results for smaller regional units (particularly "Regierungsbezirke" and "Kreise"). The following list can give only a rough outline. Further details are contained in the "Gesamtverzeichnis Statistische Berichte der Statistischen Landesämter" (General List of Statistical Reports of the Land Statistical Offices), 7th Edition, position: 1 January 1969, which may be obtained from all Land statistical offices (addresses see p. 116).

Code No. ...	Subject matter and group of publications	Code No.	Subject matter and group of publications
<b>A</b>	<b>POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>TRADE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT INDUSTRY</b>
A 0	One-Time Special Inquiries	G 0	One-Time Special Inquiries
A I 1 to 8	State of the Population	G I 1 to 2	Domestic Trade
A II 1 to 3	Vital Events	G II 1 to 2	Trade with the Currency Area of DM-East and with Berlin (West)
A III 1 to 2	Migrations	G III 1 to 2	Foreign Trade
A IV 1 to 8	Public Health	G IV 1 to 3	Tourism, Hotel and Restaurant Industry
A V 1	Territory		
A VI 1 to 4	Employment	<b>H</b>	<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>EDUCATION, JUSTICE, ELECTIONS</b>	H 0	One-Time Special Inquiries
B I 1 to 7	School Affairs	H I 1 to 6	Road and Rail Transport
B II 1 to 7	Justice	H II 1 to 3	Shipping
B III 1 to 4	Elections	H III 1	Air Transport
B IV 1 to 7	Other Cultural Institutions and Events, Youth, Sports	<b>J</b>	<b>MONEY AND CREDIT</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES</b>	J I 1 to 4	Money and Credit
C 0 6	One-Time Special Surveys	<b>K</b>	<b>SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES</b>
C I 1 to 6	Land Utilization and Cultivation	K 0	One-Time Special Inquiries
C II 1 to 7	Growth and Yields	K I 1 to 6	Public Assistance, Youth Welfare and Aid to War Victims
C III 1 to 6	Livestock Farming	K II 1 to 2	Social Insurance
C IV 1 to 8	Operational Economy	K III 1 to 2	Relief
C V	Forestry	<b>L</b>	<b>FINANCE AND TAXES</b>
C VI	Fisheries	L 0	One-Time Special Inquiries
<b>D</b>	<b>ENTERPRISES AND LOCAL UNITS</b>	L I 1 to 6	Finance
D 0	One-Time Special Inquiries	L II 1 to 11	Taxes
D I 1 to 2	Current Statistics of Enterprises (or Local Units)	<b>M</b>	<b>PRICES AND PRICE INDEX NUMBERS</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>INDUSTRY (EXCL. CONSTRUCTION) AND HANDICRAFTS</b>	M I 1 to 6	Prices and Price Index Numbers
E 0	One-Time Special Inquiries	<b>N</b>	<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>
E I 1 to 6	Industry (excl. Construction)	N 0	One-Time Special Inquiries
E II 1 to 2	Handicrafts	N I 1 to 3	Actual Earnings
<b>F</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>CONSUMPTION</b>
F 0	One-Time Special Inquiries	O I 1 to 2	Family Budget Surveys
F I 1 to 2	Construction	<b>P</b>	<b>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS</b>
F II 1 to 11	Housing	P I 1	National Product . . . (Origin Account)
F III 1	Real Estate		Part of title varies

## C. Publications of Federal Ministries and Other Federal Agencies

Results of statistics compiled by federal ministries and other federal agencies are for the most part contained in the publications listed below. A selection of the most important figures is included in particular in "Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany).

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>		Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry (cont'd)	"Statistischer Monatsbericht" (Monthly Statistical Report)
Federal Institution of Labour	"Amtliche Nachrichten" (Official News)  Special issues as supplements to "Amtliche Nachrichten"		"Statistisches Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten" (Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry)  "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)
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>		<b>ENTERPRISES AND LOCAL UNITS</b> (excl. Agriculture)	
Federal Ministry of Youth, Family and Health	"Das Gesundheitswesen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Band 1 bis 4) <sup>1)</sup> (Statistical Atlas on Public Health in the Federal Republic of Germany — Vol. 1 to 4)	Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order	"Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsicht" (Annual Reports of Trade Inspection)
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order	"Jahresberichte" (Annual Reports) as special issues		
Federal Health Office	"Bundesgesundheitsblatt" (Federal Health Journal)	<b>POWER AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	
<b>JUSTICE</b>		Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs	"Öffentliche Elektrizitätsversorgung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Public Power Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)  "Vierteljahresbericht über die Elektrizitätswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Quarterly Report on Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)  "Die Elektrizitätswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)  "Bericht über die Gaswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Report on Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)  "Die Entwicklung der Gaswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (The Development of Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)
Federal Ministry of Justice	"Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Advertiser)		
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order	"Arbeits- und Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen" (Information on Labour and Social Statistics) "Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik" (Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics)	<b>BUILDING ACTIVITY</b>	
Federal Criminal Police Office	"Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Criminal Statistics of the Police in the Federal Republic of Germany)	Federal Ministry for Housing and Town Planning	"Bundes-Baublatt" (Federal Building Journal)
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES</b>			
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 as booklets: "Landwirtschaftliche Buchführungsergebnisse" (Bookkeeping Results of Agriculture)  "Buchführungsergebnisse von Gartenbaubetrieben" (Bookkeeping Results of Horticultural Holdings)  "Buchführungsergebnisse von Weinbaubetrieben" (Bookkeeping Results of Viticultural Holdings)		

<sup>1)</sup> Prepared at the Federal Statistical Office.

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
<b>ROAD TRAFFIC</b>			
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)	German Meteorological Service (cont'd)	"Monatlicher Witterungsbericht" (Monthly Weather Report)  "Großwetterlagen Europas" (General Weather Situation in Europe)  "Witterung in Übersee" (Weather Overseas)  "Deutsches Meteorologisches Jahrbuch — Bundesrepublik" (German Meteorological Yearbook — Federal Republic)  "Jahresbericht" (Annual Report)
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)	<b>MONEY AND CREDIT</b>	
Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport	"Die Verwendung von Lastkraftwagen, Zugmaschinen und Anhängern im gewerblichen Güterfernverkehr und Mobelfernverkehr" (The Use of Trucks, Road Tractors and Trailers in Commercial Long-Distance Goods Transport and Furniture Removal)	Deutsche Bundesbank	"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports)  "Statistische Beihefte zu den Monatsberichten, Reihe 1, Bankenstatistik nach Bankengruppen" (Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports, Series 1, Banking Statistics by Groups of Banks)  "Statistische Beihefte zu den Monatsberichten, Reihe 2, Wertpapierstatistik" (Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports, Series 2, Securities Statistics)  "Die Währungen der Welt" (World Currencies)
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 Jahresberichte der Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr und des Kraftfahrt-Bundesamtes" (Joint Annual Reports of the Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport and the Federal Office for Motor Transport)	Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations	"Geschäftsbericht" (Operating Report)  "Veröffentlichungen" (Publications)
<b>POSTAL SERVICE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		<b>INSURANCE</b>	
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	"Monatliche Pressemitteilungen" (Monthly Press Releases)  "Geschäftsbericht" (Operating Report)	Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations	"Geschäftsbericht" (Operating Report)  "Veröffentlichungen" (Publications)
Central Office for Postal Techniques	"Monatliche Bezirksstatistik" (Monthly District Statistics)	Deutsche Bundesbank	"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports)
<b>WEATHER SERVICE</b>		<b>SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES</b>	
German Meteorological Service	"Taglicher Wetterbericht" (Daily Weather Report)  "Klima-Schnellmeldedienst" (Quick Reports of Climate Values)  "Medizin-Meteorologischer Bericht" (Meteorological Report for Medical Purposes)  "Klimatologische Werte" (Climate Values)	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)  "Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik" (Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics)
		Federal Institution for Labour	"Amtliche Nachrichten" (Official News)  "Jahreszahlen zur Arbeitsstatistik" (Annual Figures of Labour Statistics) — annual supplement of the Official News
		Federal Equalization Office	"Amtliches Mitteilungsblatt" (Official Gazette)

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>		<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND BALANCES OF PAYMENTS</b>	
Federal Ministry of Finance	"Ministerialblatt" (Ministerial Gazette)	Deutsche Bundesbank	"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports)
Federal Ministry of Justice	"Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Advertiser)  "Bulletin der Bundesregierung" (The Bulletin of the Federal Government)		"Statistische Beihefte zu den Monatsberichten, Reihe 3, Zahlungsbilanzstatistik" (Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports, Series 3, Balance of Payments Statistics)
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>		Federal Ministry of Justice	"Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Advertiser)
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order	"Bundesarbeitsblatt" (Federal Labour Journal)		
Deutsche Bundesbank	"Monatsberichte" (Monthly Reports)		



## Addresses of the Federal Statistical Office and the Land Statistical Offices

Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office)	6200 Wiesbaden	Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11, Tel. 70 51,	Telex 04186511
Zweigstelle Berlin (Branch Office Berlin)	1000 Berlin 30	Kurfuerstenstrasse 87, Tel. 2 61 14 31,	Telex 0183781
(Aussonstelle Duesseldorf) — Eisen- und Stahlstatistik — (Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf — Iron and Steel Statistics —)	4000 Duesseldorf	Jahnstrasse 1, Tel. 8 06 41,	Telex 0582744
Statistisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein (Land Statistical Office Schleswig-Holstein)	2300 Kiel 1	Muehlenweg 166, Tel. 4 07 11,	Telex 0299871
Statistisches Landesamt Hamburg (Land Statistical Office Hamburg)	2000 Hamburg 11	Steckelhoern 12, Tel. 36 11 21,	Telex 0212121
Niedersaechsisches Landesverwaltungsamt — Statistik — (Lower Saxon Land Office of Administration — Statistics —)	3000 Hannover 1	Auestrasse 14, Tel. 4 44 61,	Telex 0922475
Statistisches Landesamt Bremen (Land Statistical Office Bremen)	2800 Bremen 1	An der Weide 14-16, Tel. 36 11,	Telex 0244804 (593)
Statistisches Landesamt Nordrhein-Westfalen (Land Statistical Office North Rhine-Westphalia)	4000 Duesseldorf 1	Ludwig-Beck-Strasse 23, Tel. 6 21 81,	Telex 08586654
Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt (Hessian Land Statistical Office)	6200 Wiesbaden	Rheinstrasse 35-37, Tel. 36 81,	Telex 04186555
Statistisches Landesamt Rheinland-Pfalz (Land Statistical Office Rhineland-Palatinate)	5427 Bad Ems	Mainzer Strasse 15-16, Tel. 20 91,	—
Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Wuerttemberg (Land Statistical Office Baden-Wuerttemberg)	7000 Stuttgart 1	Kienestrasse 41, Tel. 29 90 71,	Telex 0723931
Bayerisches Statistisches Landesamt (Bavarian Land Statistical Office)	8000 Muenchen 2	Neuhauser Strasse 51, Tel. 22 86 71,	Telex 0524540
Statistisches Amt des Saarlandes (Land Statistical Office of the Saar)	6600 Saarbruecken	Hardenbergstrasse 3, Tel. 59 29,	Telex 04421174
Statistisches Landesamt Berlin (Land Statistical Office Berlin)	1000 Berlin 31	Fehrbelliner Platz 1, Tel. 87 05 91,	Telex 0183798

Most of the large cities also have a statistical office of their own which may be contacted as follows: "Statistisches Amt der Stadt ... .." (Statistical Office of the City of ... ..).

# Federal Statistical Office

62 Wiesbaden

Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 — Postfach 828 — Telex: 04-186 511

Telephone: (0 61 21) 70 51 — Exchange

For direct dialling: 705 followed by relevant extension No.

Branch Office Berlin, 87, Kurfuerstenstrasse, 1 Berlin 30

Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf, 1, Johnstrasse, 4 Duesseldorf

Telephone (03 11) 2 61 14 31

Telephone (02 11) 8 06 41

Federal Supreme Returning Officer:  
President P. Schmidt

President  
Diplom-Kaufmann P. Schmidt

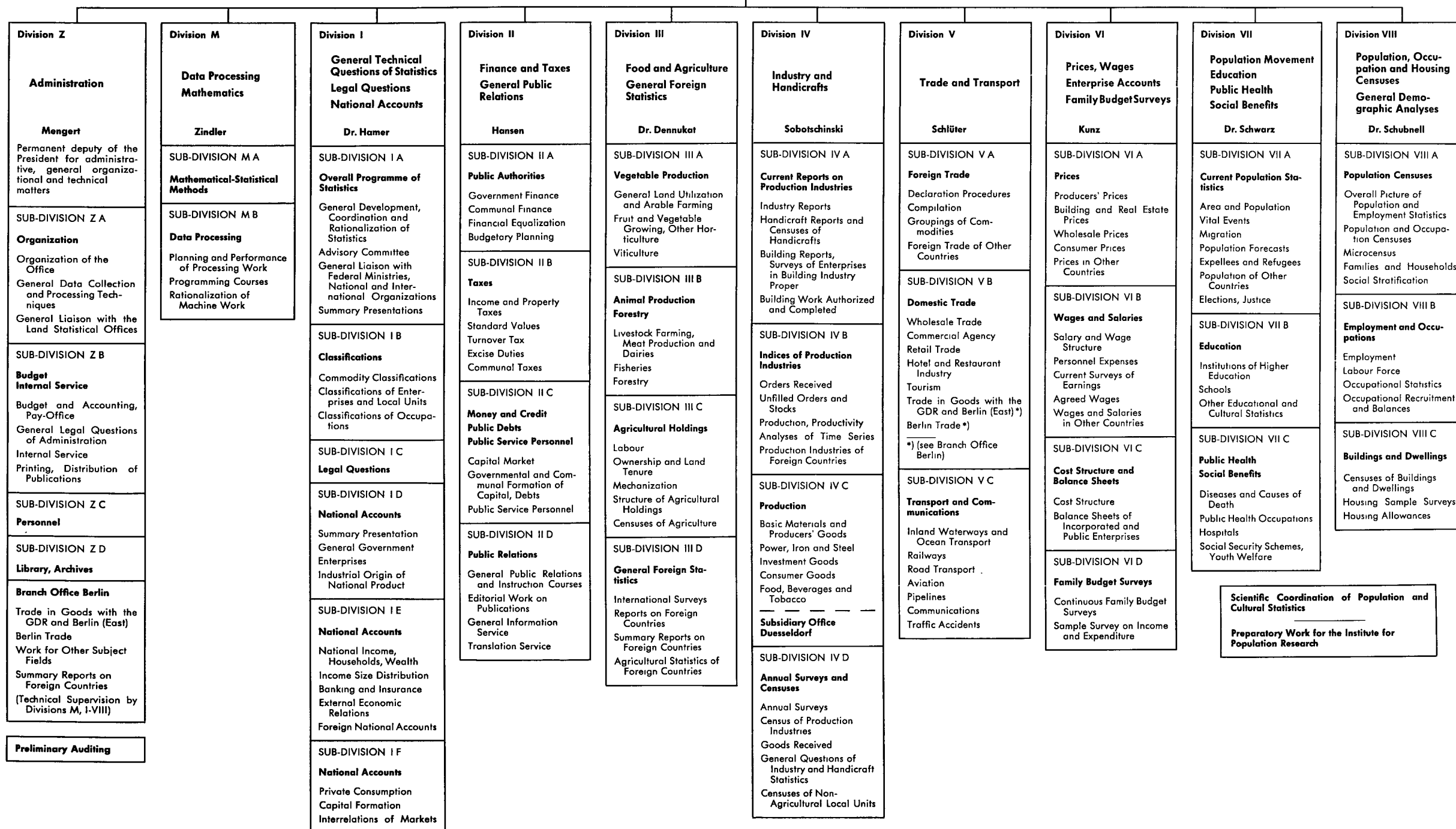
Vice-President  
Dr. Bartels

General Liaison with Council of Experts on  
Economic Development

Working Party Statistical Data Bank  
General technical questions | Mathematical and technological questions

## Organization Chart

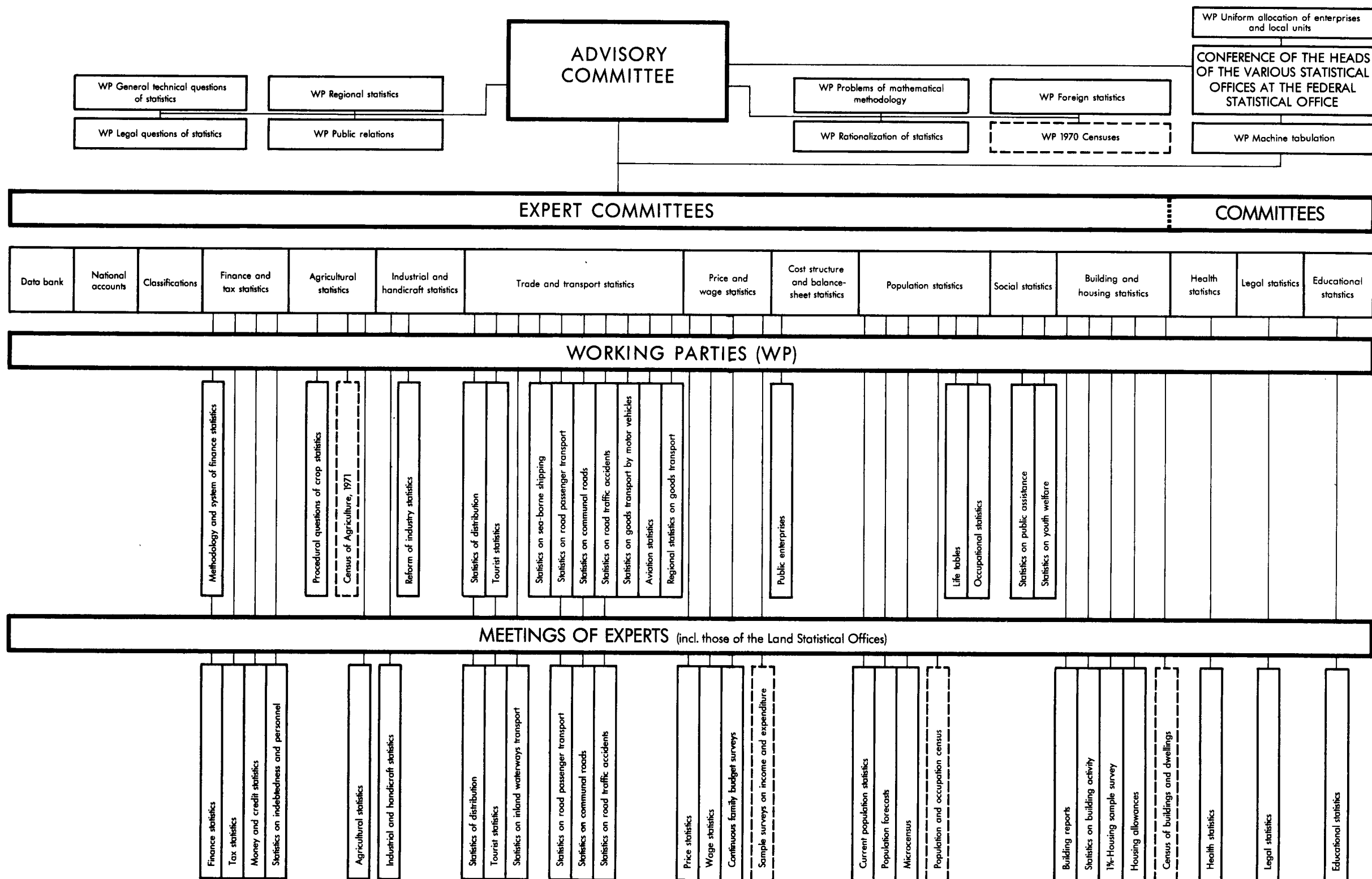
(February 1971)



Scientific Coordination of Population and Cultural Statistics  
Preparatory Work for the Institute for Population Research

# BODIES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Position: Early 1971



'permanent' bodies



bodies created on a temporary basis