

# SURVEY OF GERMAN FEDERAL STATISTICS

EDITION 1976



FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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PUBLISHERS W. KOHLHAMMER



# **SURVEY OF GERMAN FEDERAL STATISTICS**

**Edition 1976**



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## Introductory Note

The unabridged version of the publication entitled "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik", which was last published in May 1976 in a thoroughly revised form, gives a general outline of the organization, the legal foundations, the tasks and the methodological procedures of German official statistics. Its central part is the "Survey of Statistics" which, in a consistent and self-contained form, provides information on the bases of data collection and presentation for all statistics conducted for federal purposes.

Users wishing to acquaint themselves only with the functioning of official statistics and the broad outlines of the work programme do not require the complete reference work. For their needs, the Federal Statistical Office therefore has issued – as in previous years – an abridged German version which again is published also in English and French.

The abridged version contains in full the textual parts and the relevant schedules which are necessary for appreciating the responsibilities and the sequence of operations. The "Catalogue of Statistics" of the unabridged German version has however been condensed considerably to a survey comprising in summary form information on the individual 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 English and French editions have been adapted to the reorganized publication system of the Federal Statistical Office effective since 1 January 1977, and therefore do not conform to the disposition of the original German version.



Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden

Bicking, Wiesbaden

# TEXTUAL PART





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# 1 Organization of Federal Statistics

## 1.1 General Aspects

Official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany quite predominantly are federal statistics. Their main purpose is to provide the legislature, the Federal Government and its administration with numerical data which are comprehensive, up to date and reliable. Statistical material is required for the performance of specific administrative functions, as a basic aid in the decision-making process with respect to general planning and the initiation of reforms by the government, and as a means for controlling the effects of government measures. In addition, statistics are one of the most important prerequisites for the general observation of the social and economic situation. Interest in a rather complete representation of the economic and social conditions, going beyond the federal sphere, is also evinced by Laender and communities, as well as by international and supranational organizations. Large sectors of economy and science, as well as of the general public, also depend on the data supplied by federal statistics.

It is characteristic of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany that they are *technically concentrated* at the competent statistical authorities established for this particular purpose. The Federal Statistical Office works for all ministries, it deals with them directly as far as technical questions are concerned, and in doing so is one of the few authorities touching upon all aspects of federal government activities. This form of organizational set-up as it prevails in Europe, has the advantage that the numerous users can find all statistical results (or most of them) in one place, that a good coordination of all statistics can be secured, that duplication is avoided because the requests of various users can often be met by one and the same set of statistics, and that technically qualified personnel and appropriate mechanical equipment can be employed efficiently and to an adequate extent. This kind of organizational set-up moreover facilitates the bringing together of data from the various statistics for a consistent overall presentation of the social and economic situation. It also safeguards the objectivity and neutrality of the statistical work and general access to its findings.

The Federal Statistical Office comes under the service supervision of the Federal Minister of the Interior who, among other things, is responsible for the budget of the Office and in this capacity is also the competent authority for the financing of the federal statistics initiated by the other ministries. A number of problems are arising as a result of the differing competencies with regard to the

formulation of objectives and the procurement of means. They have led to special measures which are to assure a better reconciliation of tasks and capacities.

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 is entrusted with the preparation of the individual statistics, as well as with the compilation and the presentation of the federal data, it is the Land statistical offices which – with certain exceptions – are responsible for the collection of federal statistics and their processing to Laender results. As far as *regional* structure and organization of official statistics in the Federal Republic are concerned, there exists, accordingly, a far-reaching *decentralization*.

The increasing automation in the sphere of public administration has in part entailed a *further decentralization* as far as the operation of federal statistics is concerned, because machine tabulation work in a number of Laender has been assigned to Land computing centres or Land data centres. Due to the fact that this work has to be performed in the computing centres in direct competition with other administrative tasks which are subject to deadlines, and also on account of the in part unbalanced development of capacities and the concomitant level of efficiency of the statistical offices, certain difficulties arise with respect to a uniform and timely operation of the statistics. Special efforts of the Federal Statistical Office are therefore devoted to safeguarding and improving the *topicality* of the data supply. In general, however, the employment of modern and efficient EDP installations in statistics has contributed considerably to rationalize the processing work and to cope with a greatly enlarged work programme. The *automation* also offers new possibilities for the acquisition of data as well as for the presentation and evaluation of statistical results.

Sources for the *procurement* of statistical data for federal statistics include essentially own surveys, but increasingly also the utilization of automated administrative records. In order to be able to make use of these records to the greatest possible extent and to integrate the results into the existing system of statistics, it is necessary that official statistics at an early point be brought into the automation planning on the federal, Land and community levels and that its wishes be taken into account in the consultations regarding the stocks of data to be automated and their statistical processing. This seems to be the only feasible

way of keeping intact in future, too, the well-proven principle of compiling official statistics for multiple use.

Modern technology also facilitates the problem-orientated compilation of statistical data and their *evaluation* by means of mathematical-statistical procedures. In addition to performing statistical surveys, the statistical offices have for a long time now been involved in the work of further processing the survey results into indices, purchasing power parities, etc., and into national accounts. In recent years, a trend is showing towards increasingly bringing the statistical offices into the process of evaluating statistics. The establishment of the statistical data bank, with which task the Federal Statistical Office was entrusted by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, will further accentuate this trend.

A rather distinctive feature less strongly pronounced in other countries is the *legalization* of official statistics in the Federal Republic. This means that no statistical survey for federal purposes can be conducted without a legal foundation. In addition to the laws and ordinances of the Federation, also regulations of the European Communities with immediate lawful effect in the member countries have increasingly been passed in recent years.

The obligation to provide legal foundations for all federal statistics creates clear legal positions for the respondents as well as for the Laender which are involved in the collection process; it furthermore guarantees that all parties concerned are given the opportunity to comment on and to participate in the lawmaking process.

On the other hand, however, this renders a speedy adaptation of official statistics to new demands more difficult. As part of the endeavours to attain greater *flexibility* in the data supply, inter alia, considerations are gaining weight which, by means of including adequate provisions in the legal foundations, aim at permitting or facilitating amendments to and abridgments of the programme, and enable smaller surveys to be taken on a voluntary basis.

The following provides a general survey of the bodies responsible for the statistical work and of their functions.

## 1.2 The Institutions and their Functions

### 1.2.1 Federal Ministries

The competent federal ministries decide what figures they require for their work and thus outline

the content of the individual statistics. In so doing, they account in the best possible way for the needs of the Laender and other interested parties. 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 5).

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. As examples of federal statistics compiled by other federal authorities be mentioned the statistics produced by the Federal Office for Motor Transport and by the Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport, also the money and credit statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank as well as the labour market statistics of the Federal Institute of Labour.

Though the federal ministries are responsible for the content of the statistical programme, a large part in determining this content is not least of all contributed by the Federal Statistical Office and its Advisory Committee, which are in charge of the methodological and technical preparation and the coordination 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. 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. The federal ministries not only play a major role in shaping the programme of federal statistics, but they also – just as many other users – draw upon the results of federal statistics for their own purposes. To this intent, they increasingly call upon the cooperation of the Federal Statistical Office.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior acts as the supervisory authority for the Federal Statistical Office.



### 1.2.2 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 Federal Statistical Office is permanently cooperating with 11 Land statistical offices.

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 over 100 years. Statistical functions the scope of which extended beyond the Laender have already been dealt with by the Statistical Office or the German Zollverein. In 1872, after the foundation of the Reich, this institution had been transformed into the Imperial Statistical Office and was entrusted with a constantly extending programme of statistical work. After World War I, official statistics continued to develop at the central office which was then renamed Reich Statistical Office. The end of World War II interrupted this development and the entire statistical service had to be reconstructed. As early as in 1946, a zonal office was established in the British Zone of Occupation, while in the American Zone of Occupation the reorganization of statistical work was initiated via the Land statistical offices 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<sup>1)</sup>.

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, to 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<sup>2)</sup> 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.

#### *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 September 1953, dealt with below in connection with the legal foundations<sup>3)</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, 2nd Sentence;

<sup>1)</sup> A historical survey of the major changes affecting the programme and the tasks of official statistics is provided in the publication "Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872 bis 1972" (Population and Economy, 1872-1972), published in 1972 by the Federal Statistical Office on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of a central statistical office in Germany

<sup>2)</sup> Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Bremen, Hessen, Saar, Berlin (West) - <sup>3)</sup> See also p 97

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.

A number of new aspects in the work programme of the Federal Statistical Office are presented under 3.3. Special mention should be made of the fact that in addition to assisting in the compilation of the statistics of the European Communities, the Office cooperates in obtaining statistical data from automated administrative records and is in the process of establishing the statistical data bank of the Federation (see Chapter 4.3).

Within the scope of investigations relating to the modernization and further development of the organization of public administration undertaken by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Statistical Office is furthermore involved in deliberations aimed at improving the information system of the federal administration. The organizational consequences of this extension of the field of activities of official statistics can at the present time not yet be fully assessed.

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 and procedures which are required for a uniform execution of federal statistics in the Laender, and thus in order to secure uniform federal results. Moreover, 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 federal results is in general a task to be performed by the Land statistical offices. There are, however, also some instances where these functions are assured

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 collected and processed centrally (e.g. Statistics of Slaughter Animals and Meat Inspection, Fishery Statistics, Iron and Steel Statistics, Press Statistics, Film 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>4)</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.

The Federal Statistical Office maintains a Branch Office in Berlin and a Subsidiary Office in Düsseldorf.

The BRANCH OFFICE BERLIN performs as a permanent task the processing and concentration work for a number of statistics, in particular for Aviation Statistics, Statistics on Berlin Trade and Trade in Goods with the GDR. Its terms of reference further include the compilation of summary reports on foreign countries presenting material gleaned from the statistics of these countries, as well as various other tasks.

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 Düsseldorf, the Federal Statistical Office at the beginning of 1976 employed a total of approximately 2,600 persons.

Pursuant to Art. 9 of the Law on the Appointment of a Council of Experts on Economic Development of 14 August 1963<sup>5)</sup>, the Federal Statistical Office assumes the functions of an *Office for the Council of Experts*. By order of the Federal Minister of the Interior dated 28 December 1971<sup>6)</sup>,

<sup>4)</sup> Deviations from the general rule are mentioned in the Catalogue of the unabridged German edition - <sup>5)</sup> Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 685 - <sup>6)</sup> Gemeinsames Ministerialblatt 1972, No. 3, p. 27

the Federal Statistical Office was also charged to act in a similar capacity for the Council of Environmental Advisors. The main purpose of these Offices is to procure and compile the statistical information needed, to attend to the technical preparation of the sessions, as well as to provide for the publication of the Council's reports and related tasks.

Also located at the Federal Statistical Office is the Federal Institute for Population Research established by order of the Federal Minister of the Interior dated 12 February 1973<sup>7)</sup>, which, *inter alia*, has the task of performing scientific research on demographic problems and related questions concerning the family, for the purpose of providing a basis for the work of the Federal Government.

Continuing in the tradition of the elections to the former "Reichstag", the President of the Federal Statistical Office is at the same time the "*Bundeswahlleiter*" (Federal Supreme Returning Officer), and as a rule also Chairman of the "Wahlkreiskommission" (Commission on Election Districts).

### *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 or data centres. Thus the bulk of the processing work is performed by the Land statistical offices. From an organizational point of view, they are independent Land authorities<sup>8)</sup> but, according to their functions, to a large extent agencies for collecting and processing federal statistics. It must, however, be pointed out 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. various statistics on education, as well as statistics on public health and justice), the Federal Statistical Office mostly operates as a coordinating agency, since both the Federation and the Laender are interested in obtaining comparable results.

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

In the city states of Hamburg and Bremen, the 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.

### *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, Housing Census), but also to current surveys, particularly in the field of demographic and agricultural statistics.

Large cities and the larger medium-sized towns have their own statistical 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.

### **1.2.3 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

<sup>7)</sup> Gemeinsames Ministerialblatt 1973, No. 6, p. 86. — <sup>8)</sup> In Lower Saxony the statistical work is performed by the "Landesverwaltungsamt — Statistik" — The addresses of the individual Land statistical offices may be seen from the list on p. 132

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.

### *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>9)</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,
- Regional statistics,
- Finance and tax statistics,
- Agricultural statistics,
- Industrial and handicraft statistics,  
(incl. environmental statistics),
- Trade and transport statistics,
- Price and wage statistics,
- Cost structure and balance-sheet statistics,
- Population statistics,
- Employment statistics,
- Social statistics,
- Building and housing 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 of the Federal Statistical Office.

Comparable tasks are performed by the

Committee for University Statistics

which is advising the Federal Statistical Office in its functions pursuant to the Law on Federal University Statistics.

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,
- Legal questions of statistics,
- Public relations,
- Foreign statistics,
- Problems of mathematical methodology,
- Machine tabulation,

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

For the discussion of questions concerning in particular the statistical offices – above all the work programme and its organizational as well as methodological and technical implementation – the Heads of these offices meet regularly at special conferences. Working parties, as well as the working group "Organization of Work" have also been appointed by the Conference of the Heads of these offices<sup>10)</sup>.

<sup>9)</sup> The composition of the Committee is shown in Art. 4 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (p. 97)

<sup>10)</sup> For a schematic diagram of the various bodies of the Advisory Committee see Annex



### *Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics*

The functions of this Committee are to discuss in greater 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. Since spring 1958, the Inter-Ministerial Committee has been convened partly 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 coordination and 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.

In spite of many efforts, especially at the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics, it has not been possible so far to achieve a timely and adequate reconciliation between the formulation of tasks and the financial planning. This is impeded by the autonomy of the departments and of the Laender carrying out the federal statistics, but also by the fact that the agencies which initiate the statistics (the compe-

tent departments or the Federation) are not identical with those responsible for the financing (the Federal Ministry of the Interior as the supervisory authority or the Laender, respectively). On account of the growing discrepancy in the development of functions versus personnel or capacity, respectively, at the statistical offices, a whole range of measures to strengthen the position of official statistics in the public administration, to safeguard the efficiency of the statistical offices and to better adjust the statistical work programme to new demands and the funds available, has in recent years been discussed in close cooperation between the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Statistical Office. In the meantime, these endeavours have, inter alia, led to the establishment of a "Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics" which will be described below.

### *Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics*

The "Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics" was constituted by a Cabinet decision of the Federal Government of 12 March 1975. Functioning as permanent members are representatives of the Federal Chancellery, of the Federal Minister of Finance and of the Federal Minister of the Interior. It meets under the chairmanship of the Federal Minister of the Interior. The president of the Federal Audit Office as the federal commissary for economic efficiency in administration and the president of the Federal Statistical Office are called upon to participate in the consultations.

It is the task of the committee to re-examine both the existing statistics and those in the planning stage for their present or future necessity as a basis for political decision-taking, and to streamline the overall statistical programme. If the committee should be unable to form a unanimous opinion, the Federal Government must be called upon to render a decision. Among other things, the committee also is to harmonize the statistical planning both with regard to the objectives pursued and their financing, to increase the weight of official statistics and, where necessary, to prepare a decision of the Federal Government with respect to a longer-term financially and technically secured statistical programme.

In view of the fact that it is the Laender which collect the federal statistics and that many federal statistics and other statistical surveys also serve Laender purposes, the participation of the Laender in this process is indispensable. The cooperation with the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics is based on a decision of the Conference of the Ministers of the Interior dated 18/19 September 1975 and is exercised via a contact body

set up by the Laender. The Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics has taken up its work following its constituting meeting on 25 April 1975. After taking stock of all existing statistics and

those planned up to 1981, a start was made on the examination of the statistical programme for individual departments by means of hearings as decreed by the Cabinet decision.

## **2 Legal Foundations**

### **2.1 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 1963 (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 penal clause concerning violations of statistical secrecy (Art. 13) has been abolished and was replaced by relevant clauses in the Penal Code relating to violations of secrecy in the personal sphere, as amended on 2 January 1975 (Art. 203, Par. 2, Arts. 204, 205).

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 a regulation 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 2.3.

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. Provisions on Fines will be discussed below.

#### **2.1.1 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 as well as in the sphere of production industries<sup>1)</sup>. A similar summarization is made where the same facts are recorded<sup>2)</sup> for various spheres (e.g. trade and tourism, handicrafts, 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 if the intended survey is to be held only once or if it is to be rather limited in scope, 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 as for example the admissibility of the supply of individual data to supreme federal and Laender authorities. 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.

### **2.1.2 Obligation to Provide Information and Obligation of Secrecy**

The Statistical Law basically stipulates the obligation of all respondents to supply information for federal statistics and assures, in turn, secrecy with regard to individual statistical data on the part of all agencies and persons officially entrusted with the operation 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.

<sup>1)</sup> Law on Finance Statistics of 8 June 1960, amended by the Law of 12 July 1973. Law on Tax Statistics of 6 December 1966, Law on Price Statistics of 9 August 1958, Law on Wage Statistics of 18 May 1956, Law on Statistics in Production Industries of 6 November 1975. – <sup>2)</sup> 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. – <sup>3)</sup> Law on a Population and Occupation Census as well as a Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units (1970 Population Census Law) of 14 April 1969

<sup>4)</sup> Oberlandesgericht Celle, Neue Juristische Wochenschrift 1961, p. 185

Art. 12, Par. 1 of the Statistical Law stipulates that individual data on personal and material conditions which are supplied for federal statistics, must be kept secret by the competent authorities, unless otherwise stated in the relevant law or ordinance. Generally speaking, individual data thus are subject to the obligation of secrecy. Exceptions may however be permitted in the individual statistical laws. This possibility was provided for since too strict a secrecy with regard to the individual data may under certain circumstances entail duplication which would hardly be justifiable from a financial point of view.

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 the statistical work of other agencies and possibly also for other purposes. If in cases of particular importance the use of individual data for other purposes shall be admissible, the relevant provision may be made in the legal foundation by indicating such further use. Art. 6 of the Livestock Census Law of 18 June 1956 provided for instance that individual data could also be used for official measures taken with regard to the implementation of the Law on Animal Breeding and the Law on Epizootic Diseases of Animals, as well as for other purposes stated there in detail, by the competent authorities or the agencies acting on their behalf. The results of the population 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 in part only under omission of the name and address of the respondent.

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 provision ordering the statistics permits of such practice and if this fact has been stated in the survey document. This possibility has been provided for in various laws (e.g. Art. 8, Par. 1 of the Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967).

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 further 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.

### 2.1.3 Penalties and Fines

The penal clause against violations of secrecy (Art. 13) previously contained in the Statistical Law was abolished by the Introductory Law to the Penal Code of 2 March 1974 and has been superseded by Art. 203, Par. 2, Arts. 204, 205 of the Penal Code, as amended on 2 January 1975. Similar to the former Art. 13, these penal clauses represent an additional safeguard against the inadmissible use of individual data. So far it has 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, as amended on 2 January 1975. 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.

## 2.2 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>5)</sup>. This involves also the compilation of 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 regulations, directives and decisions. Under the ECSC Treaty, the Commission passes with the same legal force "decisions" instead of regulations and "recommendations" instead of directives.

*Directives* 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 directives. As far as the performance of statistics is concerned, this implies, according to the provisions of law in this country, the creation of a legal foundation. It is, for instance, due to such a directive of the EEC that the annual surveys on investments in production industries are held, which in the Federal Republic were prescribed by law 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 directives and in decisions addressed to the member countries is subject to national law, the *regulations* 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<sup>8)</sup>.

Regulations 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. According to Art. 15 of the Statistical Law as amended effective as of 1 October 1968, the provisions concerning the obligation to provide information and the obligation of secrecy as well as the imposition of fines are also to be applied to statistical surveys which have been provided for in a regulation of the European Economic Com-

<sup>5)</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).

<sup>6)</sup> Directive of the EEC Council of 30 July 1964 (Official Gazette of the EC, p. 2193/64) – Law on Statistics in Production Industries of 6 November 1975 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 2779) – <sup>7)</sup> Decision of the EC 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). – <sup>8)</sup> Regulation (EEC) No. 1103/75 of the Council of 28 April 1975 on the execution of a survey of the earnings of permanent labour in agriculture (Official Gazette of the EC No. L 110/1975) or Regulation (EEC) No. 328/75 of the Council of 10 February 1975 on the execution of a survey of labour costs in industry (Official Gazette of the EC No. L 37/1975).

munity or the European Atomic Energy Community.

### **2.3 Amendment of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes**

Due to changes in the programme and in the tasks of official statistics, but also on account of the requirements resulting from the work of the European Communities which could not be predicted when the Law was passed, a supplementation and/or a revision of the Statistical Law has become necessary. These facts, together with the experience gained in more than 20 years of practical application of the Law, have been accounted for in concrete proposals and suggestions for an amendment of the Statistical Law. Some of the main features will be dealt with below. It should be noted, however, that in the course of the future consultations changes in the objectives to be pursued will be quite possible, inter alia on account of newly emerging problems.

The catalogue of tasks of the Federal Statistical Office (Art. 2 of the Statistical Law) which has remained unchanged since the entry into force of the Statistical Law in 1953, stands in need of being adapted to the development in the terms of reference of the Federal Statistical Office, in which connection – as previously mentioned – especially the experience gained so far from the practical work of the Office must also be taken into consideration. In this connection, reference should be made to the additional tasks of the Federal Statistical Office arising as a result of the international cooperation, as well as to the considerations with regard to better safeguards for the consistency, comparability and timely supply of federal statistics. Also to be taken into account are the functions of the Federal Statistical Office within the scope of efforts to improve the information system of the federal administration as well as in connection with the establishment of the statistical data bank of the Federation. It furthermore must be considered whether the competencies of the Office for the compilation of national accounts should be extended to other integrated systems of statistical data.

In addition to the revision of the catalogue of tasks, also the problems which early in 1975 had led to the Cabinet decision with respect to the tightening of the present and future statistical programme, should form part of the deliberations concerning the amendment of the Statistical Law. Among other things, the aim of these considerations should be to arrive at a better coordination between the work programme of federal statistics and the available funds.

In order to intensify the cooperation with science, it is contemplated to nominate also university professors and representatives of other than economic institutes to the Advisory Committee (Art. 4 of the Statistical Law).

Past experience has shown that the purpose of statistical enquiries and the informational value of their results often depend essentially on the speedy adaptations of the statistics to changed situations with new demands. This aim could be attained by a greater flexibility in legislation with respect to statistics. Minor adjustments in the collection programme could already be achieved by providing for a somewhat more compressed definition of the topics to be covered in the individual legal foundations for the relevant statistics. In cases where the data are not or no longer needed in the same detail or where the actual preconditions for the collection of the data have ceased to exist, it should also be examined whether it is possible to include provisions in the Statistical Law allowing for the temporary suspension of a federal statistics, for dropping individual topics or for reducing the circle of respondents. The still existing cost limit for statistics based on ordinances as provided by the Statistical Law (Art. 6, Par. 2), must be adjusted to the development of prices and costs.

Not least of all, the amendment of the Statistical Law will have to include a revision of the secrecy provisions (Art. 12). This necessity not only arises from the interpretation difficulties experienced so far in the application of these provisions; the point is rather that the future legal provisions concerning statistical secrecy must be incorporated into the larger frame of the envisaged data protection legislation.

## **3 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.

### 3.1 Scope and Variety of Tasks

In order to be equal to handling the many, often rapidly changing, tasks confronting them, both the government and the public are dependent on the systematical collection and provision of all kinds of information. One of the most versatile sources of information is official statistics, which provides data for

- the observation of the social and economic situation and the relevant trends,

- the preparation of decisions, measures and longer-term plans,

- controlling the impact of decisions and measures.

It is imperative that statistics not only present the facts and problems as such, but also show their dimensions.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, most of the officially compiled statistics are, as was already mentioned, federal statistics. The initiators and principal users of federal statistics are the legislative bodies of the Federation or, respectively, the Federal Government, and within the Federal Government, though to differing degrees, virtually all the ministries. For a particularly large part of the statistics the arrangements are centrally handled by the Federal Ministry of Economics. The results of many statistics are however not only being used by the ministry signing responsible, but also by numerous other ministries, as for instance is the case with the data of the population and occupation censuses and the census of non-agricultural local units, the current population statistics and the employment statistics, the economic indicators, the consumer price index, national accounts, etc. While statistics in former times were often compiled for definitive administrative purposes only and thus had limited objectives, the majority of today's statistics are compiled for a variety of purposes. This is explained by the fact that more systematically than in the past, the planning is done on a scale covering extensive spheres, and individual statistical efforts are also seen in the larger context.

Federal statistics are however not used only by the federal authorities, but also to a considerable extent by the Laender and the communities. They both have a strong interest in seeing their wishes being realized in the federal statistics and having ways and means of accomplishing this. This is particularly true in the case of the Laender, which not only have to collect and process the major part of the federal statistics as matters of their own concern, but also have to provide for the costs.

Quite considerable and steadily growing demands are also made by the supranational and international organizations, especially the European Communities, which have authority to initiate statistics themselves, a privilege which in part is of direct effect in the member countries. In addition to the collection of new statistics, it is the harmonization of existing national statistics which plays an important role in this connection.

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

Official statistics often also supply the basic material for scientific research in the fields of demographic, social and economic sciences as well as public finance. They therefore must also make allowances for their needs. In some spheres, the contacts between official statistics and science are particularly close. The Federal Government inter alia has established a Federal Institute for Population Research which administratively is linked with the Federal Statistical Office. For a long time now, the Office has also been providing the administrative facilities for the Council of Experts on Economic Development and for several years already has functioned in the same capacity for the Council of Environmental Advisors.

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

### 3.2 Development of an Overall Statistical Picture

The work programme of official statistics has in recent years especially been determined by the

steady growth of public tasks and the increasing trend towards systematical planning for the entire governmental sector. This development is, among other things, marked by the fact that in addition to completely new ranges of tasks – as the protection of the environment – consistent sets of problems are increasingly gaining in importance. The thinking in terms of *overall relationships* also calls on official statistics to lean more and more towards the presentation of a comprehensive picture and to make allowance for the manifold interrelationships between the individual partial sectors. The Federal Statistical Office therefore has especially been endeavouring for many years already not to produce only partial information, but to provide an overall statistical picture of general government, society and economy in a consistent, versatile and well-coordinated presentation.

With these purposes in mind, continuous efforts are being made

to coordinate the different statistics to the best possible extent in material and regional respects as well as in point of time,

to increasingly present the data collected in a problem and/or subject-matter related combined form,

to further process them – as far as this is possible – into consistent and comprehensive presentations, and to close the gaps emerging in the overall picture.

The endeavours for a *coordination* under subject-matter aspects are principally orientated towards the mutual adjustment of the branches of survey, tabulation units, topics and characteristics, definitions, classifications and other groupings, allocation principles, periodicities, etc. which were collected, employed and presented in the various surveys and indices. This also applies to the efforts made to arrive at more precise definitions with regard to the topics to be analysed, and the endeavours to better adjust the question and tabulation programmes to the needs of all users as well as with regard to the ability of the respondents to reply, considering new scientific findings.

As far as the coordination *in point of time* is concerned, the governing consideration is to interlock the regularly recurring statistics of short-term or yearly periodicity with the enumerations performed at longer-term intervals. By doing so, the data derived from current statistics, which present a picture of the economic process or the population movement, respectively, are regularly supplemented by structural data.

In view of the growing demand for regionalized data, the coordination of the statistical programme

with regard to *regional* aspects increasingly gains in importance. In addition to the demands submitted by the Laender and the communities, it is above all the interest of the Federation in a regionally detailed breakdown of data for administrative and non-administrative geographical units which has shown an increase. Wherever this may seem feasible, the Federal Statistical Office endeavours to meet these requirements by extending the programme of regional statistics.

The *limitations* to coordination possibilities especially arise from the fact that many statistics connected with administrative processes are governed, as far as the topics to be covered are concerned, by pre-existing legal definitions (e.g. of tax law, labour law, etc.). Since official statistics cannot ignore these pre-set definitions, the Office can often only, for the purpose of improving the envisioned combinability of data derived from various statistics, take recourse to the expedient of reducing or obviating the deviations between the existing definitions and the conceptions desired under aspects of national economy, by making conversions, reclassifications or reestimations. Analogically, this also holds true for the retroactive consideration of territorial changes, changes of classifications, etc., which are of particular importance for the further extension of regional statistics and the setting-up of long-term series.

For a long time already, estimation methods have successfully been used in national accounts, for the compilation of which the results of nearly all statistics are drawn upon, which latter must be adapted and supplemented in order to fit the conceptual definitions and delimitations desired.

Conversions and reclassifications are for the most part also necessary where combinable material is to be made available for the analysis of other major sets of problems. The interlocking planning in the most varied fields makes it increasingly necessary to provide – from a great number of statistical sources – material in a *problem as well as demand-orientated form*, i.e. in a combination designed to suit the specific purpose. This entails increased demands on the flexibility in the data supply which, in addition to the earlier mentioned conversions etc., may also require the special processing of the individual data of the statistics concerned. During the last few years, publications offering a cross section of official statistics have been issued for some larger sets of problems (e.g. education). Further needs of this kind are to be met by the statistical data bank now being established, which, upon call, will supply the voluminous information material of official statistics in any desired combination.



As examples of the *further processing* of statistical results into comprehensive *overall-presentations* should in particular be mentioned the national accounts with the input-output tables, the financial accounts and the capital stock computations, as well as the system of demographic and social data which is at present being developed, or the social indicators, respectively, which will be dealt with in detail in the chapters following.

The system of national accounts at the same time has proved its usefulness as a *general frame of orientation* for shaping and further developing the programme of official statistics as well as for the mutual adjustment of the individual statistical surveys. The presentation of the economic process in its interdependence between goods production, distribution and utilization, the generation, distribution and appropriation of income as well as the formation of wealth and the means of financing it, reveals *gaps* and deficiencies in the data supply of statistics with particular clarity. In the same direction goes the work of various international organizations, especially the endeavours initiated by the United Nations aimed at developing an integrated system of demographic and social statistics. It is a fact however that the initial position in this field is less favourable than the one for national accounts, the reason being that no comprehensive, generally accepted theory so far exists with regard to the population and its social development, which could serve as a guide for the elaboration of this system.

Greater practical importance is at present therefore attached to the activities promoted by various agencies in view of the establishment of a system of social indicators. Their objective is to give an overall view – subdivided by large sectors – of the social situation or the living conditions of the population, respectively.

The continuous extension of the work programme in the case of the statistical offices has led to a discrepancy between responsibilities and available means. In view of the strained budget situation, the federal government has therefore decided to tighten the programme of federal statistics and to bring it into line with the future material and financial requirements. For this purpose, a critical stocktaking of all statistical surveys, both existing and in the planning stage, has been carried through, with special emphasis placed on their present and future political importance and their costs. The newly established Committee of Chiefs of Division on Statistics has embarked on the task of examining the available material for the purpose of facilitating decisions at the political level on *priorities* and curtailments for individual statistics. By letting the Laender participate in this process, a respective resolution of the Bundesrat

to impose curtailments on federal statistics is at the same time also complied with. These measures must be coordinated with the endeavours of the European Communities to establish an obligatory medium-term statistical work programme for official statistics.

Efforts to fill the existing gaps and to proceed with the further development of the programme of federal statistics in an expedient manner, are especially advanced by the improved possibilities of *data acquisition from automated administrative records*. To the extent that the individual data required by official statistics are in any case available from the public administration in a form which meets the methodological and technical requirements of official statistics, it has always been the practice to dispense with expensive original surveys and instead take recourse to these records. As a consequence of the stepped-up changeover from manual collection methods to the machine-oriented handling of administrative processes, ways and means are emerging which indicate how the compilation of "secondary statistics" can be simplified and speeded up. The automation of the public administration apparatus – especially the establishment and maintenance of computerized registers, card files, data files and the like – moreover facilitates for official statistics the access to additional administrative records. Due to the fact that public administration covers processes of the same kind on a total basis, the accruing statistical material is also particularly well suited for regional analyses.

The improved possibilities are especially conspicuous in the establishment of current employment and remuneration statistics – in the form of statistics of persons employed –, which are based on the introduction of the new report procedure for social insurance and the linkage of data between the social insurance carriers and the Federal Institution of Labour. Another project which will have far-reaching consequences for the work of official statistics concerns above all the endeavours for automating the resident registration system.

The increasing utilization of electronic data processing equipment to an ever growing extent necessitates the transition from verbal designations to numbers. As far as official statistics are concerned, this development is already being taken into account by the introduction of internal numbers of establishments and the setting-up of card or data files for various economic statistics. Rather than employing internal numbers for statistical purposes, preference should be given to the introduction of uniform *numbering systems* for the entire Federal Republic based on

uniform classifications. The use of such numbers as linkage symbols not only permits the automatic communication of data between different data recording media in administration and economy, with all the concomitant advantages, but also allows the compilation of flow statistics and the more efficient utilization of the material by means of combining individual data from different statistics. Both may contribute to the extension and completion of the statistical resources. Within the scope of its possibilities, the Federal Statistical Office therefore supports the work being done with respect to the numbering of persons, enterprises, commodities, etc. and endeavours here too – just as with all automation projects of public administration which have a statistical relevance – to join in the relevant deliberations at as early a stage as possible.

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

At the Federal Statistical Office itself, there is a special group responsible for the overall programme of official statistics which deals with questions of the general technical planning, as well as with the further development and coordination of statistics. Details on the nature of international cooperation are given in Section 5.

### 3.3 The Individual Spheres of Functions

While during the years of reconstruction after the war, the main interest was at first directed towards the collection of stock and development data relating to the population and the economy, it was during the following second phase of development that, inter alia, data on worldwide eco-

nomic interrelationships and competitiveness, on prices and costs, on changing economic trends, on questions relating to collective bargaining policies and the distribution of income, on the situation of disadvantaged population groups, etc., more and more gained in importance. Later on, the emphasis shifted to an even greater extent to problems relating to social policies, as for example population development, occupational mobility, education, environmental protection, regional policies, distribution of wealth. In view of the manifold problems facing the world economy, the interest on most recent times is again shifting increasingly towards economic statistics, including inter alia questions relating to employment, power supply, changes in economic trends and structural changes.

The following is an outline of the present position of the work undertaken and shows some major aspects of the progress made in the extension of the statistical work programme – mainly relating to the activities of the Federal Statistical Office. The national accounts are mentioned only by way of parenthesis, since their exceptional role and influence on the further development of the statistical resources have already been dealt with. The establishment of statistical data banks is covered in Section 4.3.

#### 3.3.1 Population and Employment Statistics

The basis of *population statistics* are the population censuses conducted at intervals of approximately 10 years which, as complete counts, provide important demographic structural data, also on households and families as well as on the socio-economic breakdown of the population. Some basic data for population statistics are also derived from the housing censuses which primarily serve the purpose of providing data on housing conditions. To a certain extent, the same is true of the 1%-housing sample surveys.

The most important supplementation of the short-term system of population statistics is the microcensus which, first introduced in 1957 as a sample survey on population and economic activity, was put on a new legal foundation in 1975. The basic programme of the microcensus will in future be collected once every year with a sampling fraction of 1%; if needed, additional follow-up surveys can be conducted for the collection of changing topical information. Aside from the collection of important demographic characteristics, the purpose of the microcensus is above all to pursue in depth the census results and to supply up-to-date information. The employment of interviewers in particular also permits the recording of complicated topics. For purposes of the current up-dating of population data, the statistics of vital

events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and the migration statistics (arrivals and departures) are drawn upon. The newly established statistics on aliens compiled on the basis of the records of the Central Register of Foreigners also represents an important supplementation of the statistical resources. The regular work programme of population statistics also includes the compilation of table computations on mortality, nuptiality and natality, the duration of marriages, etc., as well as coordinated population projections for the Federation and the Laender.

Statistical information on *economic activity* and *employment* is of importance under two different aspects. From the point of view of social policy, the main interest centres around the population and its participation in economic life, analysed according to demographic and social characteristics, whereas under aspects of economic policy the production factor labour and its linkage with other economic and social facts is of greatest interest. The system of German statistics is orientated towards both objectives of investigation, on the one hand by questioning persons (concept of economic activity) and on the other hand by covering the persons engaged via the local units (employment concept).

The two approaches are going to be linked by the *statistics on persons engaged and remuneration* which are in the process of being prepared for covering dependently employed persons who are subject to social insurance contributions. Preparations have been made to provide annual statistical compilations on personal, insurance-related and economic characteristics, which wherever possible are to be supplemented by short-term tabulations. The statistics on persons engaged and remuneration will also produce important regional data on dependently employed persons. In order to fill the gaps in the overall presentation of the economically active population, additional statistics (inter alia on self-employed persons, family workers, officials, etc.) must be drawn upon.

For the coverage of the population according to the *concept of economic activity*, the most important sources of information are the occupational censuses taken in connection with the population census, and the microcensus. Within the scope of the European Communities, efforts are under way which, in conjunction with the joint sample surveys on the labour force, have the objective of harmonizing the basic data of employment statistics and of compiling comparable information on the level and trends prevailing with respect to employment and unemploy-

ment. In the Federal Republic, these surveys were up to now integrated in the surveys of the microcensus. Within the scope of the sample survey on the labour force, a one-time special enquiry on school education and vocational training, which contributed to make the connections between education/training and economic activity transparent and thus supplemented the data collected via the population censuses and the microcensus, was conducted in 1973 at the request of the European Communities. According to the amended version of the microcensus law, figures relating to this range of questions will become available at two years' intervals. Specific topical questions of employment statistics can, as in the past, be covered by supplementary programmes. The results of the microcensus have also proved to be useful basic material for preparing long-term forecasts of the working population, in which official statistics has in recent years been engaging or participating.

According to the *employment concept*, the most comprehensive data accrue as a result of the censuses of non-agricultural local units generally taken in connection with the population censuses. The intention to perform a census of non-agricultural local units half-way between two population censuses as was envisioned by a bill introduced by the Federal Government for the 1975 census of buildings, dwellings and non-agricultural local units, could not be realized. As skeleton surveys, the censuses of non-agricultural local units cover *all sectors of economy* (with the exception of agriculture) and thus provide a comprehensive view of local units, enterprises and the persons working there, in a detailed material and regional breakdown. At the same time, they form the basis for bringing together data from the sectorial enumerations, which at larger intervals provide detailed material on the number and the structure of the persons engaged in the *individual sectors of economy*. Short-term statistics, which are also used for determining the number of persons engaged via the establishment, have been in existence for quite some time in the partial sectors of agriculture, industry, building industry proper, trade and hotel and restaurant industry as well as transport and communications. In the public service sector, the amendment of the Law on Finance Statistics has resulted – inter alia by extending the number of reporting agencies and by employing a much more detailed breakdown – in a considerable enlargement of personnel statistics. An essential complementation of the data on persons engaged as provided by the sectorial statistics is expected to be derived from the previously mentioned new statistics on persons engaged and remuneration.

### 3.3.2 Statistics on the Economy and its Sectors

For the *economy* and its *sectors*, numerous statistics are compiled which, either currently or at intervals of one or several years, provide material for the observation of economic trends and structures in a more or less detailed material and regional breakdown. Subjected to a particularly thorough analysis are agriculture and the production industries. Also available are many important data on trade, transport and communications, credit institutions and the insurance business. Relatively inadequate, however, despite the growing importance of the tertiary sector, is still the coverage of the other service trades and the liberal professions.

The data collection covers, although to differing degrees, nearly all characteristic *topics*, such as number and structure of enterprises and local units, the bases of production (persons engaged, real estate, buildings, machinery, etc.), orders received and unfilled orders, production results (turnover, goods production, transport performance, etc.), production costs (consumption of materials and goods received, turnover of goods sold as purchased, labour costs and other expenses), operating results of local units and enterprises, the structure of fixed assets and capital, investments (fixed assets, stocks), financing, insolvencies, foreign trade, prices, etc. Here too, however, there exist considerable differences in emphasis. Covered extensively and at rather frequent intervals are enterprises and local units, persons engaged, wages and salaries, production of goods and services, turnover, prices and insolvencies. The same applies to foreign trade. Growing importance is attached to the recording of orders, to the cost structure and investments. Still rather scanty is the provision of data on the operating results of enterprises and local units, tangible fixed assets, the structure of fixed assets and capital, financing, etc.

Some of the statistics cover the *entire economy* or by far the greatest part of it. Examples for this are the censuses of non-agricultural local units which provide a picture – if only a rough one – of the economic structure for all sectors of the economy (except agriculture), the turnover tax statistics, the statistics on standard values, the balance-sheet statistics, the statistics on insolvencies, etc. Most statistics however are orientated towards the individual sectors of the economy in which they are conducted. A comprehensive picture of the economic process is provided by national accounts (see Section 3.4).

Regarding the statistical coverage of the economy, it was during the past years possible to make

major *improvements* in various *sectors*. The tendency to be observed here is to disburden the rather cumbersome and expensive sectorial enumerations taken at larger intervals by relying more on annual surveys and limiting them to selected structural data. This trend is particularly obvious in the *transport sector* where the experience gained from the 1962 Census of the Transport Industry has led to the development of a system of annual surveys of enterprises in major branches of the transport industry. Another example is the introduction of the *reports on agriculture* which – while continuing with the further development of the existing system of agricultural surveys – will supply important structural data on the agricultural sector at intervals of two years.

It is also contemplated to further develop the statistics on *internal trade* and the *hotel and restaurant industry* into a system of complementary surveys conducted at short-term, annual and several years' intervals.

Considering the rapid changes occurring in *agriculture* with their consequences for the entire national economy, more weight is now attached to the observation of the structure of agricultural holdings and the living conditions of the persons working there. By presenting the combination of the production factors according to types of holdings and the income situation in a socio-economic analysis, the present one-dimensional tabulations of production and holdings are brought together to an integrated overall picture and supplemented in a suitable fashion. This objective has already been materialized on the occasion of the 1971 Census of Agriculture; it also serves as a basis for the new reports on agriculture. Here, as well as with the further development of agricultural production statistics, the demands made by the European Communities play an increasing role.

For the observation of economic trends and for *short-term* analyses, data on the economic process are needed primarily. Available for this purpose – inter alia from the industry reports, building reports, reports on handicrafts and trade reports – are a great number of short-term indicators, such as data on persons engaged, turnover, wages and salaries, as well as production and price indices. As far as industry and building industry proper are concerned, also orders received and unfilled orders are collected; for industry, also the production of goods is covered in great detail.

Investments are the subject of surveys conducted at intervals of one or *several* years. Cost structure statistics are as a rule compiled at four

years' intervals. Sectorial counts – aside from the total coverage of the sector – serve among other things the purpose of determining net output and gross proceeds, the composition of goods received and the trade assortment, as well as the ascertainment of other important data on the structure of enterprises and local units.

As a result of the Law on Statistics in *Production Industries* of 6 November 1975, it was possible – giving due regard to the manifold national and international demands – to accomplish a simplification and condensation of statistics in this sector of the economy. The determining motive here was to extend the reports – largely retaining the former collection system – to the entire sector of production industries, i.e. to mining and manufacturing industries, building industry, electricity, gas, remote heating and water supply, so as to form a consistent collection system. Largely uniform regulations are set up for the entire sector; moreover, the collection of data relating to enterprises and kind-of-activity units – in addition to data on local units – will be intensified. Furthermore, representative cost structure statistics (with obligation to provide information) are introduced within the scope of the annual statistics, to be linked with the short-term statistics and the censuses.

In the field of *statistics on tourism*, efforts are made to combine hotel statistics, the census of distribution and the microcensus enquiries on holiday and recreational travel to form a comprehensive system providing a general picture of the volume and structure of tourism and the changes it is undergoing.

Newly introduced were annual *press statistics* and annual surveys in the sphere of the *film industry*.

Continuous improvements were made with respect to the informational value of *foreign trade statistics*, the methods, processes and legal foundations of which are increasingly influenced by the development within the European Communities. Deliberations are in progress regarding the coverage of trade activities between the member countries of the European Communities after the eventual abolishment of customs controls at the interior borders.

A comprehensive presentation of the interrelationships existing with regard to goods and production processes in the national economy, which draws upon all the statistical information available for this purpose, is made possible by making use of the *input-output tables* which have been compiled annually by the Federal Statistical Office since 1970 within the scope of national accounts.

A considerable gap relating to the production factor capital could be closed as a result of the compilation of reproducible fixed assets which was performed for the first time within the scope of national accounting.

Because of the growing differentiation of the supply of goods, the abolition of price controls and manifold economic changes, it had become necessary in recent years to further develop the system of *price statistics*. Prices are collected at nearly all stages of the economic process and transformed into indices for the purpose of showing the development over time of prices or of the purchasing power of currency, respectively. While the prices on the selling side of the individual sectors – with the exception of the service industries – are already covered rather comprehensively, the system of purchase price indices is not as well developed. The tasks in the sphere of price statistics also include the computation of parties of consumer prices based on price comparisons for commodities and services of the standard of living between a great number of countries and the Federal Republic of Germany. On the international level, the first phase of a United Nations-sponsored comparison of purchasing power as relating to the economy as a whole, in which the Federal Republic participated through the Statistical Office of the European Communities, could be brought to a conclusion.

As a new range of questions calling for a more thorough statistical analysis, the protection of the environment has recently come into the spotlight of political attention. The Law on *Environmental Statistics*, which belongs to the measures announced by the Federal Government in the environmental programme, forms the federal-law basis for regular statistical surveys in this field. In order to attend to the extensive federal duties in the field of environmental protection, the law makes provision for the extension of existing statistics and/or the introduction of new statistics. This represents a major supplementation of the data on relevant environmental topics which so far were collected by official statistics primarily for other purposes. Since the already existing data generally provide only indirect indicators of environmental pollution as well as of originators and parties affected, it is furthermore necessary that methods of conversion be developed by official statistics for purposes of analysis and projection.

### 3.3.3 Statistics of the Public Sector, Education and Public Health

Of decisive importance for the further development of *public finance* statistics, which as secondary

statistics are based on the records of the public budgets and which provide a general view of the entire field of public finance, were the reforms relating to the budgetary law and the budget classifications for the Federation, the Laender and the communities. An essential step towards improving the statistical resources in the field of public finance was made with the grouping according to types of revenue and expenditure, the classification by functions, as well as the breakdown into current account and capital account considering the representation of the special financing operations. The new requirements for planning purposes were taken into account by the amendment of the Law on Finance Statistics, due to which some statistics – in addition to the extension of the scope of the survey to embrace formerly not included bodies carrying public responsibilities – were newly established (statistics of financial planning, statistics on liabilities, statistics on rates of public levies) or, respectively, were enlarged (finance statistics of communities, debt statistics, statistics of public service personnel). This, among other things, makes it possible to pay much closer attention to the overall economic interrelationships than was hitherto the case. All major taxes are statistically recorded under tax or economic policy aspects, mostly at intervals of several years, and presented in detailed form.

In the sphere of statistics on *social expenditure*, the European Communities have developed a system of social accounts which is integrated in national accounting. The concept, which is in the process of further development, is setting new standards for presentations in great detail of social expenditure and its financing and also to a large part forms the basis for the social budget of the Federal Government. Other endeavours in this sphere aim at the further development of the statistical presentation concerning persons who are subject to particular social difficulties, inter alia within the scope of follow-up statistics in the fields of social assistance, additional aid to war victims and youth welfare.

In the *public health* sector, numerous data are available from statistics on public health occupations and from hospital statistics. The morbidity statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany mainly cover selected diseases – restricting themselves in part to certain groups of the population, such as persons covered by health insurance –, as well as to the statistical evaluation of the causes of death. Information relating to the state of health of the population up to now became also available at irregular intervals from the follow-up enquiries to the microcensus on diseases and accidents, as well as on physical and mental handicaps of children. In future, information having

a bearing on health statistics can be expected to become available from the basic programme of the microcensus at two years' intervals. Deliberations regarding the establishment of general morbidity statistics – as well as endeavours aimed at the introduction of hospital statistics on patients and diagnoses – did not yet proceed beyond the early planning stage. A start has been made on the preparatory work with respect to the envisioned federal statistics on handicapped persons, to be compiled every five years, and the annual statistics on rehabilitation measures carried out on the basis of the Seriously Handicapped Law.

Within the scope of *educational statistics*, major progress was achieved with the promulgation of the Law on University Statistics in 1971, which provided a federal-law basis for the activities in this field. The extensive programme of these statistics, which can only be put into effect step by step, comprises the collection of topics relevant to planning activities in the university sector, among others on persons qualified for admission to higher education, students, candidates eligible for examination, as well as examinations, teaching programmes, personnel, building installations and also university costs and finances. The collection concept is conceived in such a way that the statistics on the student population will be supplemented by student flow statistics. Data on pupils, teachers, school rooms, etc., are provided as a result of the coordinated Laender statistics. Considerations relating to the introduction of statistics on vocational education have found expression in the bill on vocational education. Data concerning the educational level of the entire population and the interrelationships between education/vocational training and economic activity are supplied by the population census and the microcensus. Official data relating to *science* and *research* are mainly contributed by finance statistics; in this connection, it is also necessary, inter alia, to fall back upon the records of the Founders' Association for German Science.

### 3.3.4 Income, Consumption and Property Statistics

In the field of *income statistics*, the information required concerns especially the distribution of the incomes generated in the production process, the redistribution of incomes (in particular through general government), as well as the distribution of all incomes of private households among the various population groups. In order to improve the statistical presentations in this sphere step by step, it is necessary to combine the data from different sources in a meaningful way and to also supplement them by estimations.

Concerning the income from employment, rather comprehensive and detailed material is available from a great many statistics. Information concerning the totals of gross wages and salaries as well as personnel expenses is recorded either as an aggregate or in greater detail in various continuous statistics or in sectorial surveys via the enterprises and local units. Totals of gross wages and salaries have for the first time also been recorded within the scope of the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units. Information on the earnings of wage earners and salaried employees in various sectors of the economy, broken down by qualification groups and other characteristics which are important for wage policies, is available *inter alia* from the continuous surveys of earnings and the surveys of the salary and wage structure performed at several years' intervals. As a result of the extension of the scope of the surveys of the salary and wage structure and the surveys of personnel expenses, respectively, to other sectors of the economy, additional sources of information were opened up. A first sample survey covering the earnings of permanent agricultural labourers, which was conducted by the European Communities in 1974, has, among other things, made it possible to compare agricultural wages with those paid in industry and the service trades. A major new informational source is seen in the statistics on persons engaged and remuneration based on the records of the social insurance system. Data on income as delimited by taxation regulations are derived at regular intervals from tax statistics.

Within the scope of national accounting which provides the most comprehensive representation of incomes generated and distributed in the individual sectors of the economy, major progress could be achieved with the first computation of incomes in the sectors from entrepreneurship and property in a breakdown by types of income. The computation of incomes from property permits among others the presentation of operating profits before dividend payments and withdrawals.

Regarding efforts with respect to the completion of the data concerning the redistribution of incomes, especially on social expenditure in the widest sense, mention should be made of the establishment of the social accounts which by means of their bench-mark data are linked with national accounts. Additional information dealing with pension schemes of the economy has become available as a result of a 1974 sample survey.

Major sources of information concerning the income of private households are those statistics which permit presentations in a socio-economic breakdown, by size classes of income, by the size

of the household and other characteristics having a bearing on income policies and which make it possible to determine the various incomes earned by the individual person or received in a household. Primarily belonging here, in addition to the continuous family budget surveys, are the sample surveys on income and expenditure, which however do not cover the households at the top of the income pyramid. Other household inquiries which contain questions relating to the income are the microcensus and the 1%-housing sample surveys; questions relating to income were also contained in the representative part of the 1970 population census and in the 1971 census of agriculture. Important data are also derived from wage tax and income tax statistics collected at three years' intervals. The work performed within the scope of national accounts for the purpose of determining income stratifications is arranged in such a way that annual figures on the composition of incomes and the appropriation of incomes in a breakdown by social groups become available in a first phase, while additional data classified by income size classes of private households will be collected in a second phase for selected years.

The statistical resources as regards the disposition of the incomes of private households offer detailed insights into the structure and the development of *final consumption*. Mainly two approaches are followed in order to make the presentation of the demand of private households possible. The first is to determine as part of national accounting on the basis of turnover data for retail trade, handicrafts and other suppliers of private households, supplemented by turnover, cost structure and production statistics, etc. the volume of the entire private consumption expenditure and to give it a rough breakdown according to various aspects. The second approach directly involves the questioning of selected private households and is used in the continuous family budget surveys and in the sample surveys on income and expenditure. These sources also provide data on the equipment of households with durable goods. Information on the rental burden are provided – in addition to the data derived from the housing censuses – by the 1%-housing sample surveys and as from 1978 also by the microcensus at intervals of two years.

As regards the demands made by various quarters to investigate the *formation and distribution of wealth*, the basic statistical material at the present time is not adequate for the purpose. In order to supplement the statistical picture concerning the power of disposition for assets in the production process, comprehensive balance sheet statistics for the enterprises which are adapted to the purpose of analysis would in particular be needed. In addition, property statistics in the public sector orientated towards the requirements

of overall economic analyses ought to be envisioned.

On account of the exemption limits and the free allowances, property tax statistics, as far as presenting the wealth situation of private households is concerned, can offer information only for the large estates, but not for the great number of medium and small estates. The socio-economic breakdown which was introduced for these statistics as from 1972, will, among other things, permit a better linkage with the results of the sample surveys on income and expenditure conducted at several years' intervals, which also include questions relating to the assets held by the private households. The higher classes of property however cannot be covered by these statistics which have to depend on the voluntary cooperation of the households. Special endeavours will therefore have to be made in order to render the material derived from various sources better combinable. These endeavours will also have to include the records of banks and insurance companies which provide information on specific types of assets. Capital accounts for the economy as a whole showing the tangible assets, the monetary wealth and the net assets of the sectors and the population groups, could as yet not be established. Basic elements are offered by the capital assets accounts compiled within the scope of national accounting as well as by the monetary wealth accounts kept by the Deutsche Bundesbank.

### **3.4 Further Processing of Statistical Results**

The establishment and further development of *national accounts* constitutes a major addition to the terms of reference of official statistics. Thus, in addition to the traditional task of conducting statistical surveys, the results of the inquiries are now further processed into a consistent system of figures which provides new insights into the structure of the economy, as well as its processes and operational interdependencies. For the compilation of national accounts, almost all available statistical data are drawn upon. Since they are however primarily collected for other purposes, they must as a rule be regrouped and converted. It is also necessary to close gaps in the statistical material by means of estimations.

Over the years, national accounts have been developed into an integrated system representing the flows of goods, of incomes and of financing. In addition to the traditional accounts for the sectors and spheres of the national economy, it also comprises input-output tables, financial accounts (compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank)

and data on reproducible tangible wealth. Major impulses came from the activities of the international organizations, which led to the establishment of the European System of National Accounts (ESA) and of the System of the United Nations (SNA). In addition to annual results, also semi-annual figures are presented in combined form; elements on which to base official quarterly computations do exist. In cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office, the Land statistical offices have furthermore computed important values of the system for the Länder and the "Kreise".

Considerations dealing with the further development of national accounts will have to concentrate on how to gradually fill the frame preset by the national and/or international systems. This task includes the improvement and further development of the presentation of income and financing processes and of the computations in constant prices, as well as the perfection of the capital stock estimates. Also desirable are improvements in the presentation of the results of research work and its financing. Moreover, it will be necessary to further develop the basic concepts of national accounts in order to be able to meet in addition to the existing programme new sets of questions – inter alia in connection with problems arising from material affluence as well as the consideration of environmental aspects. The work done in this connection stands in a certain relationship to the development of social indicators.

*Additional examples* to be mentioned with respect to the further processing of survey results into new statistical values are, among other things, a great number of indices, volume computations for foreign trade, the calculation of purchasing power parities and the table computations. The objective of those endeavours is to obtain new statistical data by combining survey results and other information with the help of calculation and estimation methods. The further processing of statistical results also plays a major role within the scope of the endeavours of the United Nations to develop an integrated system of demographic and social statistics.

In recent years, a growing tendency can be observed to assign *analytical* work, which previously was performed using identical or similar approaches at different places with considerable computational efforts, to the statistical offices. An example is the analysis of time series, in particular the computation of seasonally adjusted economic indicators as they have for some years now been published by the Federal Statistical Office at monthly intervals. To an ever increasing extent, the statistical offices are also included in the evaluation of statistics for administrative purposes, forecasts, model computations and the like. This



can be seen in particular from the compilations of data for reports and reform projects of the governments (within the federal sphere inter alia the Agrarian Report; the Social Report; the Report on Town and Country Planning; the reports on family, youth and education; finance, tax and judicial reform). Also the close cooperation with the Federal Institute for Population Research and the councils of experts on economic development and on environmental questions lead to a participation in compilation and evaluation work in the most varied fields.

The growing importance of further processing and evaluation of the original statistical material reveals itself also in the sphere of *pre-estimations* (inter alia with regard to the population, economically active persons, the overall economic development, taxes, the need for public installations, etc.). Forecasts, projections and general planning have in many fields become indispensable aids for the solution of problems in the political sphere. The statistical offices are increasingly participating in pre-estimations or are entrusted with this task, respectively. The cooperation here ranges from a purely advisory capacity to the provision of adequate basic material and the performance of preliminary analyses, all the way to the active participation in elaborating tentative assumptions. Probably the most decisive factor regarding the extension of the statistical work programme is the establishment of the statistical data bank which will be dealt with in detail in Section 4.3.

### 3.5 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 for 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 regard 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.

#### 3.5.1 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 by international and supranational 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; furthermore however also the 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 arising from the growing international interdependencies and activities as well as the "development aid" which Germany has provided or is going to provide to many countries, could for the time being be accounted for by extending the informational scope of detailed reports on major developing countries. 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 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, the demand for up-to-date material from *individual branches* of foreign statistics rose from year to year. Therefore, extensive studies on *population development* in various countries, inter alia on general population projections and estimates, have been prepared for several agencies. Furthermore *figures on production and persons engaged* were compiled and published for a great number of products, industries and countries. Some of the most comprehensive source material is available on the *foreign trade* of foreign countries. The main interest of the many users from administration and economy is orientated towards detailed results in a breakdown by commodities and countries. As regards the comparisons of the *development of prices and wages* in European and non-European countries, special mention should be made of the purchasing power computations for purposes of compensation law, of the maintenance assistance 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 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 have 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 should also facilitate and speed up the supply and evaluation of figures of foreign statistics.

### 3.5.2 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 *supra-national 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, systematical 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, 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.

## 4 Public Relations, Provision of Statistical Results

### 4.1 Information of the Public About Federal Statistics

In the era of mass media, the detailed information of the citizen about the concerns of public administration has become a matter of course. Therefore all persons and agencies not directly engaged in the process of statistical surveys are justified in expecting an explanation of the tasks and objectives of statistics as well as a description of the activities to be performed by the statistical offices. Moreover, they are particularly interested to know why they are called upon to participate in specific surveys and for what purposes the information they provide will be used.

Therefore the Federal Statistical Office considers it a permanent undertaking to disseminate *general information* on type, volume and contents of its statistical work programme and the tasks to be accomplished. Here, 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.

The history of official statistics was presented in 1972 on the occasion of the centenary of the central statistical office in the volume entitled "Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872 bis 1972" (Population and Economy, 1872 to 1972). This

volume also contains series of figures for the 100-year period. The celebration also was the occasion for rendering an account of the "Present and Future Tasks of Official Statistics". The further development of the statistical work programme is described in the reports entitled "Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (The Activities of the Federal Statistical Office) which are published at irregular intervals on the occasion of the meetings of the Advisory Committee.

Apart from these "self-representations" of the Federal Statistical Office, contributions concerning the work performed by the Office are regularly issued in the relevant publications of the Federal Government as well as in the annual reports of the associations, Chambers and other institutions represented in the Advisory Committee, where federal statistics and the participation of the relevant bodies is being dealt with. Moreover, the review of the German Statistical Society "Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv" regularly reports on the progress of the work of the Federal Statistical Office. For visitors to this Office, participants in meetings and other interested persons, condensed information on the tasks of the Office and its individual services is available in the form of prospectuses.

The printed documents are supplemented by *verbal information*. Numerous users from this country and abroad visit the Office in order to be informed about its activities. Also the *lecturing activity* of staff members both at the Office and elsewhere, as well as their par-

ticipation in the work of other bodies, are part and parcel of the continuous promotion of contacts.

Of special importance is the close cooperation with the *publicity media* press, radio and television which could be further enlarged during the last few years. This has contributed a good deal to a better appreciation of the work of official statistics by the general public. Numerous journalists and representatives of radio and television are maintaining close contacts with the Federal Statistical Office and can always when the occasion arises be called upon to write contributions on the tasks of official statistics, 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 *special 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. Although the participation in current statistics has mostly become a matter of routine, it may here too become necessary to give explanations in individual cases. This applies especially where persons are for the first time called upon to cooperate in sample surveys or where there is a change of respondents included in these surveys. In such cases, it has always to be explained why some are enlisted for the inquiries, while others are not.

A special problem is to recruit persons prepared to provide information for surveys which are conducted on a voluntary basis, such as the sample surveys on income and expenditure or the cost structure statistics. Without urgently appealing for cooperation to households and establishments, it is in these cases hardly possible to persuade a greater number of them to participate and to carry on over a longer recording period. The recruitment of households for the sample surveys on income and expenditure has in the past shown good results.

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.

## 4.2 Publications

### 4.2.1 Press Releases

It is of course not sufficient for the public means of communication 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 or current statistics which are of particular interest to the general public.

For this purpose, the Federal Statistical Office issues over 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 material 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 transpose the results provided by the Office into words or pictures, either separately or in connection with important topics of the day.

### 4.2.2 Release of 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.

#### *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 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" or non-administrative territorial 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.

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

Many publications of the Federal Statistical Office merely consist of *tables* preceded only by a concise explanation of the methods employed for the collection and presentation of the relevant data. Apart from statistical yearbooks, 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. Textual 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. 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. "Sample Surveys in Official Statistics").

For the *textual presentation* of its results, the Federal Statistical Office often 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 publish comprehensive economic analyses or reports on the economic situation, as such analyses cannot be based alone on quantitative statistical material. The task is rather attended to by the competent ministries, the Deutsche Bundesbank, councils of experts, 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 *delimiting* 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 was given to the classification by *statistics*, as the results of a statistics available at a certain date are to be published as quickly as possible. Moreover, some difficulties will arise for a compilation of data from different statistics because of material differences (delimitation of concepts, methods of data collection, groupings) and those in point of time (periods under review, key-dates), inherent in the nature and purpose of the individual statistics. Even the successful efforts made by the Federal Statistical Office towards a material coordination of the aggregate of statistical resources cannot completely overcome all these difficulties.

As the individual statistics have a differing delimitation, the publications of the Federal Statistical Office also contain in part results on certain facts from *individual* sectors (e.g. 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. 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) or "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics) and in the subject-matter series, the results of the individual statistics are classified according to *large sectors* (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fisheries – production industries – foreign trade – transport and communications). In some cases related subjects are included in one section to facilitate the cross-reference (e.g. building activity and dwellings).

However, in order to solve their problems, many consumers of official statistics require to an increasing extent numerical data relating to the same topics from different surveys and periods. They generally must refer to a greater number of publications and they have to collect the required data by their own efforts. Very helpful in this respect are lists of publications, registers, *bibliographies of sources* and similar compilations. Information relating to all 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 Laender and indicates where they may be found. 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 the economy. Within the scope of the statistical data bank, the available statistical material will be catalogued and described in an even greater detail.

The publication programme of the Office also includes a number of *cross-section publications* which pursue *special* objectives. Thus, the long established annual publication entitled "Bevölkerungsstruktur und Wirtschaftskraft der Bundesländer" (Population Structure and Economic Resources of the Federal Laender) is particularly suited for *regional* analyses and comparisons. The need of *time series* compiled ready for use is met by two publications which are supplementing each other in their contents. These are, on the one hand, the volume "Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872 bis 1972" (Population and Economy, 1872 – 1972) which offers an extensive selection of long-term series from all fields of official statistics and, on the other hand, the volume entitled "Lange Reihen zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung" (Long-term Series on the Economic Development) which provides information particularly for the evaluation of economic growth and for medium and long-term projections of the economic development. The most relevant indicators of economic trends are presented in the monthly publication "Indikatoren zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung" (Indicators of Economic Development) in the form of original or seasonally adjusted values.

For reasons of the available staff and finances, there are limits to the compilation of *subject matter-related* cross-section publications. In cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, the Office has published the volume entitled "Bildung im Zahlenspiegel" (Education in Figures) which contains the most important data from the educational sector. The publication entitled "Die Frau in Familie, Beruf und Gesellschaft" (Women in Family, Occupational Life and Society) and "Die alten Mitbürger und ihre Lebensverhältnisse" (Senior Citizens and their Living Conditions) present the data available for these two groups of persons. Existing plans call for a further extension in the publication of summary brochures dealing with specific problems. Available so far are the booklets entitled "Haushaltsgeld – woher, wohin" (Housekeeping Money – Where it comes from and Where it Goes) and "Im Blickpunkt der Mensch" (In the Spotlight: The Human

Being), both providing figures on the living conditions in the Federal Republic.

### *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 of this kind comprise "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook), the monthly review "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics), "Statistischer Wochendienst" (Information on Statistics, Weekly) and the summary brochure "Zahlenkompass" (Statistical Compass). Furthermore, this group consists of larger volumes dealing with organizational, methodological and technical questions, studies on the economic structure, as well as other summary brochures. 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:

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

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 irregular 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.

The regionally classified data from the large censuses are complemented by multi-coloured *maps*.

The group *statistics of foreign countries* comprises both cross-section publications in this field – "Internationale Monatszahlen" (Monthly International Figures) – "Länderberichte/Länderkurzberichte" (Reports on Foreign Countries/Summary Reports on Foreign Countries) – and also the data from specific subject fields.

For a schedule of the publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office which comprises details concerning the major publications see p. 124. 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>.

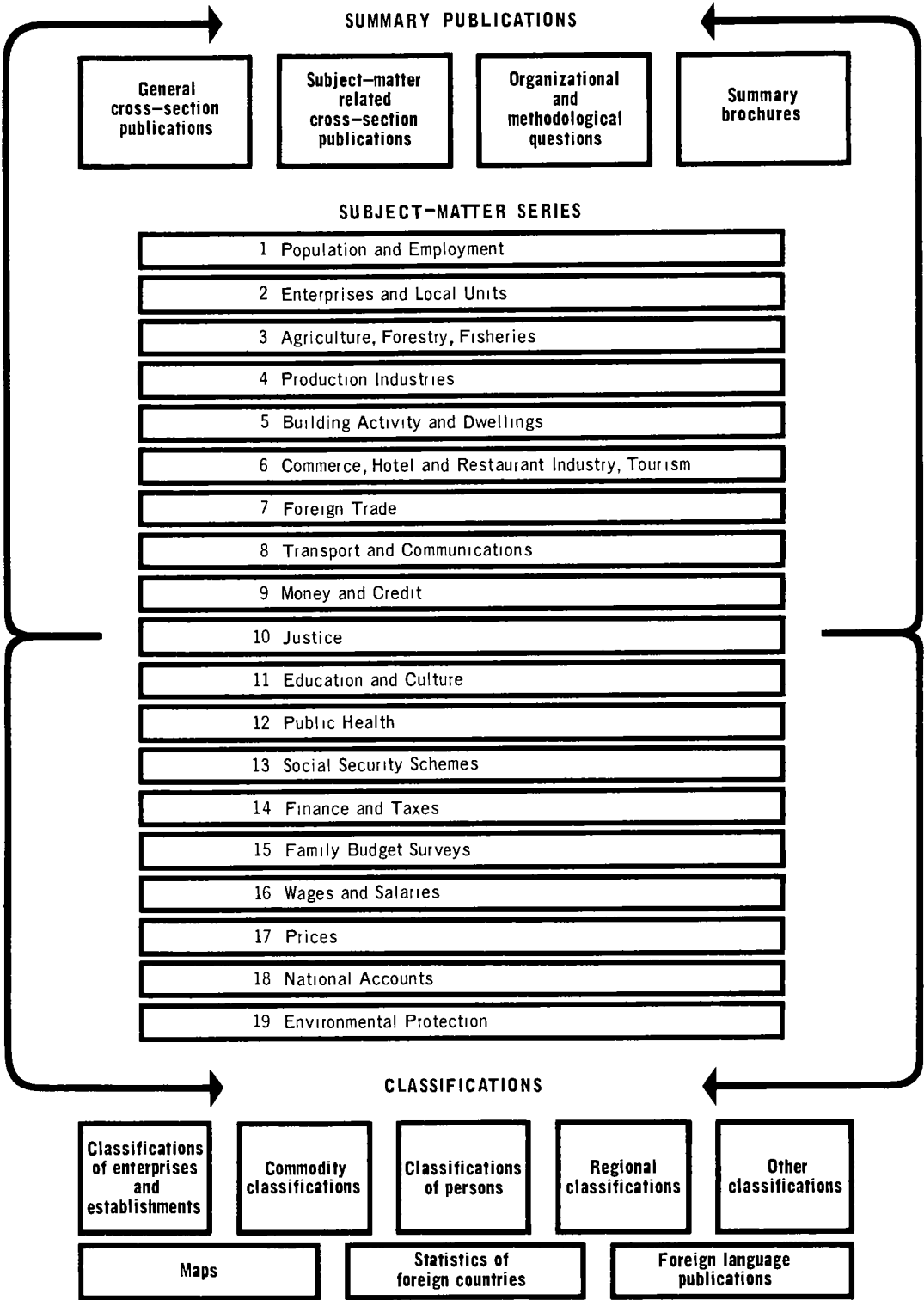
### **4.2.3 Information Service and Data Archives**

Special queries of users of statistical results are answered by an extensive *information service*. From the voluminous material available, particularly those data have to be supplied individually which because of the degree of detail are not of general interest and can therefore – and for cost reasons – not be included in the publications. Moreover, figures relating to certain topics must be extracted and compiled from different statistics, or reference must be made to the results of other agencies.

The information services of the various divisions dealing with particular subject-matters, as well as the general information service which combines the data obtained from these divisions for inquirers,

<sup>1)</sup> Cf. schematic diagram on p. 38

# PUBLICATION SYSTEM OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE





are used by numerous interested parties. Many queries involving the transmission of only some few figures can be handled by telephone. To an ever-increasing extent, information is supplied in written form, which often necessitates the bringing together of rather voluminous statistical material. Great importance is attached to the endeavours to provide the desired information in as careful and detailed a form as possible, since the reputation of the Office cannot but benefit from satisfied "customers". On the other hand, there are limits to supplying over-extensive information commensurate with the personnel and finances available. Requests for information which are not sufficiently clear as far as the formulation of questions is concerned, therefore must first be given greater precision by the users, and it is certainly not unreasonable to expect them to have a prior look at the material available in printed form. Many users who need the statistical data for the completion of scientific work, avail themselves of the opportunity of collecting the material personally either at the Office from records placed at their disposal for that purpose or in the Library from the available publications.

Within the scope of data archives – though subject to a restricted user service – statistical results kept on data recording media but not included in the data bank can also be made available to users.

The supply and evaluation of statistical results will be facilitated and promoted with the help of the *statistical data bank* (see 4.3). One of the most important tasks of the data bank will be to provide problem-orientated data collections from different sources and to facilitate and promote the evaluation of the material with the help of mathematical-statistical methods. In order to be able to locate and retrieve the data in a proper manner, it is necessary to have at one's disposal catalogues classified according to specific aspects (keywords, definitions, sources, classifications, etc.). These catalogues will also ensure that the results contained in the publications can be better located. The use of the automated information system however will require a certain level of technical knowledge on the part of the users. It is probably safe to assume that the users of the data bank will initially recruit themselves from those agencies which regularly require and process statistical information of greater volume. The extent to which the possibility of obtaining statistical results from the data bank will lead to a cutting down or a restructuring of the present publication programme cannot be sized up at the present time. It can be assumed, however, that in the long run there will be changes with respect to both the volume and the kind of presentation of the data.

### 4.3 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.

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. 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 provide the machinery for evaluating the available information. This represents a considerable extension of the services offered by official statistics.

The *potential users* are basically 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. The data selected for this programme from some 60 non-recurrent and current statistics are to be stored in the regional breakdown by communities or "Kreise", respectively.

Further programmes developed included a programme of statistics on economic trends and a programme of long-term statistical time series. The two programmes contain basic material suitable for the observation and analysis of economic trends and/or comprehensive investigations, analyses, planning and projections in the medium and long term. The data selection made for this purpose comprises a cross-section of, at present, roughly 23,000 series from approximately 150 statistics.

While the long-term series – generally with annual data – partly contain figures going back to as early as 1950, the series of statistical data on economic trends – with predominately a semi-annual, quarterly or monthly periodicity – have their beginning at the earliest in 1962. On the basis of the intended application purpose, only federal data will for the time being be stored without further regional breakdown.

In the preparatory stage is at present also a data catalogue on foreign statistics which will contain figures derived from all major statistical fields of approximately 140 countries. Moreover, work is under way on the design of a programme presenting data on educational planning and policy, with special emphasis on school and university figures, but also relating to other fields of official statistics. Further considerations concern the development of a programme which, in the form of balance sheets, will present commodities as derived from production and foreign trade statistics.

As a rule, statistical results in a relatively detailed analysis, though no individual data, are to be included in the statistical data bank of the Federation. In addition to the possibility of including in the inventory of the data bank those figures which are already available on magnetic tape, it is also necessary to have recourse to the time-consuming and labour-intensive method of manual acquisition of statistical data. This applies especially in the case of those statistics for which results are not or only partly available on the recording media or from which, respectively, relatively few data were selected, thus rendering computer-dependent processing obviously inexpedient. The manual collection of data is in particular necessary for the programme of statistical data on economic trends and the programme of long-term statistical time series.

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 and the like.

The continuous updating with regard to the respective subject matter involves on the one hand the supplementation by new results of current statistical surveys and on the other hand the revision of the programmes and their extension by means of including additional characteristics from already existing or new statistics. It is furthermore necessary to complement the data supply – in coordination with the major users – by developing new programmes for selected additional problem-oriented subject-matter fields. In the meantime, the technical development work for the data bank of the Federation has progressed to the point where it is possible – after making the necessary revisions – to continuously store data together with descriptions of the relevant subject-matter details. Also completed are the programmes featuring the control systems for the analytical part of the data bank, as well as the major operating functions on which the user relies when working with the data bank, and the most frequently employed procedures for mathematical-statistical analyses.

## 5 Cooperation with International Organizations

Solutions to political, economic, social and cultural problems today can often no longer be found

in an exclusively national context. This is the reason why the international cooperation in the most varied

fields, which especially is taking place in numerous international organizations, is steadily growing in importance and intensity. Statistical data represent an important informational means for the consultations and the work of the international organizations. Since the collection and compilation of national figures alone is insufficient for purposes of international comparisons, intensive and extensive efforts are necessary in order to render the numerical material comparable beyond national boundaries and to contribute to the methodological harmonization and further development of the national statistics. These special objectives are pursued by the international organizations which are active in the field of statistics. 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, they have contributed to an essential degree to the development of international statistics. 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. As a result of the figures published by the international organizations, the central statistical offices of the various countries moreover are to a considerable extent relieved of the burden to have to collect and compile themselves the material needed for comparisons.

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 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). But there are also close contacts with various other international organizations.

## 5.1 European Communities

In 1958, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) was established as a joint statistical agency for the three supranational organizations in Europe – 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 have since 1 July 1967 formed an organizational unit as the European Communities (EC). 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 nine member countries than this is possible for the traditional international organizations which for the most part practically cannot give any legally binding directions, but can make only recommendations.

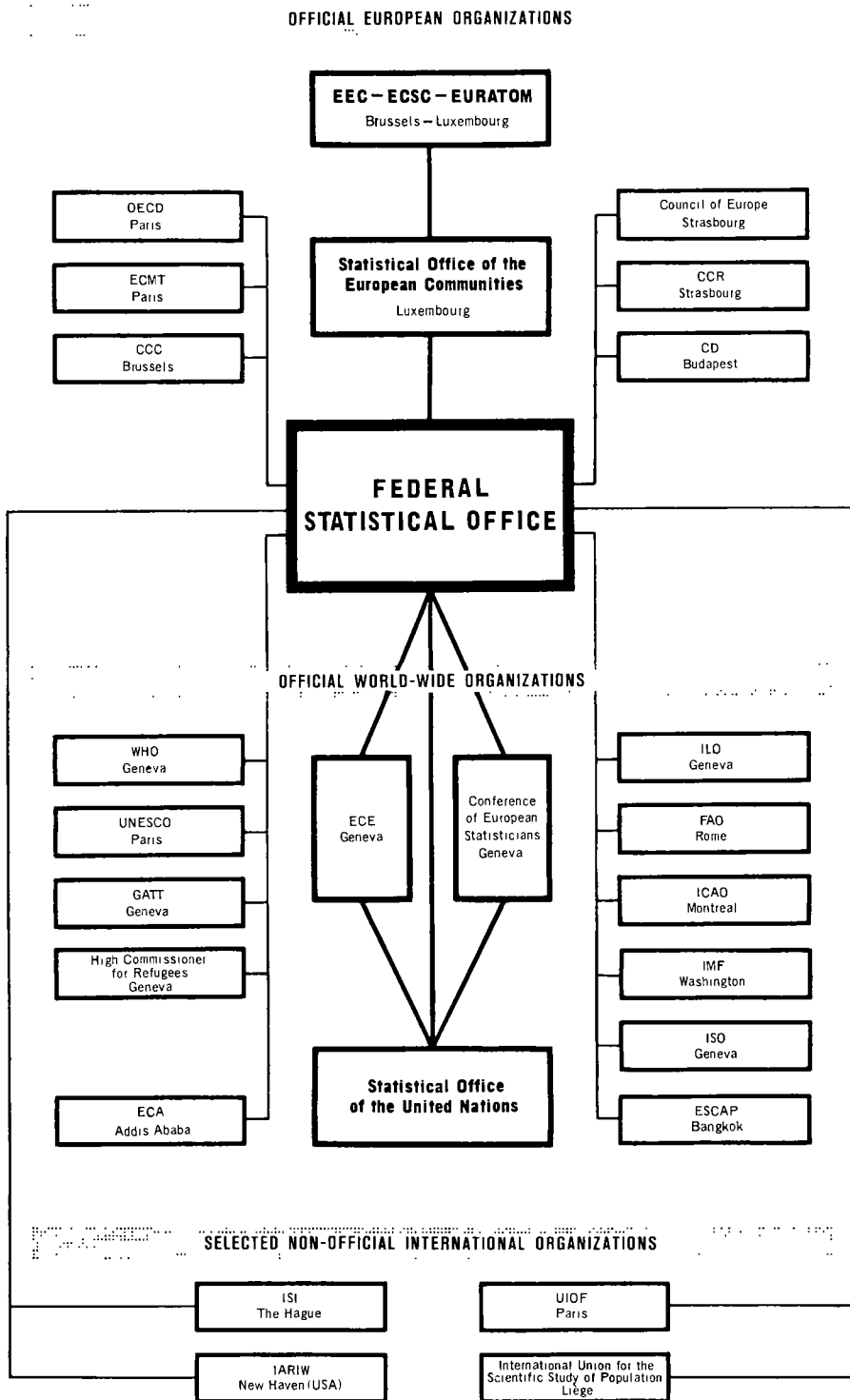
Pursuant to the recommendations of international organizations which are active in the field of statistics, a number of statistics in the member countries have already been organized along similar lines. However, the intensive efforts made by the European Communities towards integration in the economic and social field frequently require a revision of national statistics, which extends even further down to the very details, and a better mutual adaption of methods, concepts and groupings. In many 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 EC therefore have, inter alia by means of issuing regulations, directives and decisions, exerted influence upon the national statistical activities. Regulations have immediate lawful effect in the member states, while directives and decisions are legally binding for the member countries only with regard to the stated objectives contained in them. These legal acts of the EC are promulgated upon the recommendation of the Commission by the Council of Ministers either by unanimous vote or by a special majority (see 2.2). In the legal foundations of the EC, the concepts, terms and groupings as well as the methods of data collection and processing, etc. are specified, partly in great detail and with a high degree of precision. Great importance is also attached to the intensive endeavours of the EC to work towards a standardization and further development of official statistics in the member countries as part of a harmonization process, i.e. by means of a coordination of national statistics brought about without the force of legally binding decrees. Partly linked with this harmonization of statistics, which stands in the forefront of the statistical efforts of the Community, is also a further development of national statistics.

The basis for the statistical work of the European Communities is the medium-term statistical work programme of the EC set up by the SOEC, which contains a comprehensive representation of both the current and the planned statistical work of the Communities. It is intended – in a similar fashion as in the national sphere – to be developed into an instrument for the advance planning of work. To this end, the development of the statistical work programme of the EC which stretches over a number of years, is carried out according to a procedure determined by the EC Commission which stipulates that the draft programme is first

<sup>1)</sup> See the schematic diagram on p. 42

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

(ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE COOPERATES)



dealt with by the SOEC-attached Conference of the Heads of the National Statistical Offices of the EC member countries and subsequently by the "Enlarged Conference of the Heads of Statistical Offices". In addition to the Heads of the Offices, this latter body also includes the directors-general of the EC Commission who are involved in the programme. The procedure stipulates that the programme is subsequently submitted to the Commission for formal approval, after which it is to be brought before the EC Council of Ministers for decision in order to define the frame for the future statistical work of the EC. In the Federal Republic of Germany, it is primarily the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics which deals with the harmonization of the demands emanating from the sphere of the EC with those of national statistical work. In addition to the mentioned body, also the newly established "Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics" will in future concern itself with these problems.

For cooperation and coordination purposes, numerous bodies have been created at the SOEC. The most important committee is the previously mentioned Conference of the Heads of the National Statistical Offices of the EC member countries which, in addition to questions relating to the statistical work programme, concerns itself with technical problems from all statistical fields. There are furthermore committees, working groups, groups of experts and the like in the fields of national accounts, classifications, agricultural, industrial, handicraft and power statistics, external and internal trade and transport statistics, price and wage statistics, family budget surveys, education statistics, labour force statistics, population and housing censuses, social indicators as well as electronic data processing, etc. Besides these bodies which serve only in an advisory function, there exist administrative committees at the EC Commission which have been installed by the Council of Ministers. The administrative committees have been authorized to pass resolutions within their respective terms of reference and, in conjunction with the EC Commission, to rule on the measures to be taken. Administrative committees with competence for statistical questions are the Permanent Committee for Agricultural Statistics and the Committee for Foreign Trade Statistics, the latter having emerged from the former Committee for the Harmonized Nomenclature for the Foreign Trade Statistics of the EEC Countries (NIMEXE).

The manifold and extensive objectives arising from the close cooperation with the SOEC, touch upon a large part of the statistical fields of interest.

Major importance is attached by the SOEC to the development of statistical skeleton systems and

classifications. In the field of national accounts, the efforts undertaken by the Community have in particular achieved the establishment of a European System of Integrated National Accounts (ESA), a system which is in the process of being further extended (inter alia through the development of quarterly and regional accounts as well as partial systems for agriculture, forestry and fisheries on the basis of the ESA). In close connection with the ESA, a system of social accounts has been set up. The ESA at the same time provides the frame of reference for the coordination of economic statistics within the EC. The most important achievement in the field of classifications is the Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the EC (NACE), from which a Classification of Production Sectors in the ESA (CLIO) has been derived and which is closely coordinated with the commodity classifications for foreign trade (NIMEXE), goods transport (NST) and industrial products (NIPRO).

A major condition for the attainment of the objectives stipulated in the EC treaties is the development of comparable economic statistics. The further development of agricultural statistics of the Community is based mainly on EC directives and EC regulations concerning the collection of structural and production statistics as well as the compilation of supply balances. The basis of the Community's industry statistics are EC directives providing for the execution of uniform annual surveys, investment statistics and short-term statistics on economic trends in production industries, as well as the development of production statistics for the Community. The standardization and improvement of foreign trade statistics of the Community is based inter alia on EC regulations relating to the Community shipping procedures, the incorporation of the NIMEXE into the national foreign trade statistics and the standardization of concepts and methods used in foreign trade statistics. Efforts are made to find possible solutions for continuing the collection of foreign trade statistics after the abolishment of internal customs controls within the EC. For the purpose of harmonizing internal trade statistics, a Community programme for coordinated statistics on the activities and the structure of trade is, among other things, being developed. The basis for integrated transport statistics are in particular the programme of transport statistics set up by the EC as well as annually compiled regional statistics on goods transport which in respect of the border-crossing goods transport by road are based on an EC directive. The most important source for comparable price data is the Community survey of consumer prices, the results of which simultaneously serve as a basis for determining overall economic parities for major aggregates of national accounts based on the ESA.

Work is under way to develop harmonized price statistics and indices, inter alia for agriculture, foreign trade and retail trade, the cost of living, as well as with regard to the introduction of harmonized family budget surveys. In the field of wage statistics, an integrated system of surveys on salary and wage structure and personnel expenses, based on EC regulations, has been developed for production industries, trade and major sectors of the service industries, which is supplemented by harmonized statistics of earnings.

Increasingly gaining in importance is the work being done in the sphere of population and manpower statistics. In the field of population statistics, the endeavours concentrate on the harmonization and synchronization of population censuses in the member countries as well as on the development of tabulation programmes for the Community. The statistics on economically active persons depend essentially on the Community sample survey of the labour force implemented on the basis of corresponding EC regulations. The objective of the EC in this field is the development of a Community programme of statistics on persons engaged.

Other major projects are the standardization of statistics on education and science, the development of regional and environmental statistics for the Community as well as a system of social indicators, and questions relating to electronic data processing and numbering in statistics.

## **5.2 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 national statistical offices of all West and East European countries, the United States and as of late also Canada. The basis of the activities of the Conference which embrace all statistical fields is its medium-term statistical work programme which, set up according to points of main emphasis, is being developed and con-

tinuously updated within the scope of the statistical world programme of the United Nations. Its work is closely coordinated with the statistical projects of all international organizations which are active in Europe in the field of statistics.

In the sphere of economic statistics, the work is centring about the practical application and further development of the Western and Eastern systems of national accounts (SNA and MPS) as well as the employment of these systems for the purpose of coordinating the economic statistics, the improvement and completion of the international industrial classifications of economic activities and the commodity classifications (for instance the revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – ISIC – and the establishment of an International Classification of all Goods and Services by Industrial Origin – ICGS –), as well as the development and revision of specified international programmes in the field of economic statistics (e.g. for agricultural statistics, statistics on production industries, power statistics, statistics relating to the public sector, statistics on science and technical research, internal trade figures and tourism).

In the sphere of population and social statistics, the efforts are concentrating on the development of a concept and on the practical application of a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS), the establishment of international guidelines for the development of Social Indicators, the setting up of specified international programmes in the sphere of population and social statistics (e.g. for statistics relating to population, labour force, education, public health, housing and culture) and their integration as subsystems in the SSDS. This overall system – similar to the system of national accounts for the sphere of economic statistics – is to provide the frame for the coordination and further development of population and social statistics in the broadest sense.

Other major projects in the programme of the Conference are the development and international harmonization of environmental and regional statistics. Items on the agenda of the Conference which are of importance with regard to procedural techniques are questions relating to the further development of automated data processing in the field of statistics. In its annual plenary sessions, the Conference within the scope of a free discussion regularly deals with subjects of topical interest in the field of statistics (e.g. international statistics of enterprises, problems arising from the obligation of secrecy in connection with population census data and the precision of statistics).

Since most of the statistically highly developed countries are members of the Conference, con-

siderable importance accrues to the norms or "standards" developed by it for many of the special fields mentioned, an importance which sometimes is greater than the one attributed in this connection to the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, the standards of which are to be applicable on a world-wide basis and for that reason must of necessity be formulated in more general terms.

The standardization of statistics, however, is not the only objective pursued by the Conference. The Conference of European Statisticians also plays an important role as a forum for all-European talks and for discussions among representatives of differing economic and statistical systems from East and West. As examples for this may be mentioned the endeavours made to standardize the two different systems of national accounts and to develop conversion keys between the Eastern and the Western commodity classifications for foreign trade.

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. Other important bodies at the same level are the ECE advisory groups for economic questions, for science and technology and for environmental problems. Within their terms of reference, these committees also deal with statistical problems. In the interest of an efficient distribution of work and the best possible coordination of the statistical activities of the ECE, the statistical work of the committees is performed jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians.

As another organization active in Europe in the field of statistics should be mentioned the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development* (OECD) which has superseded the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and which since its reorganization also includes the United States and Canada as full members. In the meantime, also Japan, Finland, Australia and New Zealand have joined as members. This organization deserves special credit for its participation in the development of national accounts, its activities in the spheres of international statistics relating to research spending (Frascati-Handbook) as well as to statistics on tourism. Of great value are also its suggestions with regard to the extension of

industrial statistics, the fundamental work concerning the international productivity statistics, its reflections on the statistical coverage of multinational enterprises, suggestions regarding the extension of labour force statistics and projections of the supply and demand of manpower, as well as its contributions to the establishment of a system of environmental statistics. The activities pursued in the field of educational planning and the development of an integrated system of demographic statistics represent a major contribution in the development of the envisaged System of Social and Demographic Statistics of the United Nations (SSDS). Quite recently, the OECD has also been breaking new ground by its Programme for the Development of Social Indicators.

In individual fields of statistics, the *Council of Europe* too performs research work of its own. Among other things, it deals with problems connected with communal finance and budgetary comparisons, as well as with investigations in the field of cancer statistics. For the purpose of determining the demand for data of population statistics and their use for demographic and social analyses, the European population conferences sponsored by the Council of Europe have made a major contribution.

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 Classifications of Goods for Transport Statistics of the ECE (CSTE) and the EC (NST).

In Europe, the Federal Statistical Office further maintains contacts with, inter alia, the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) and the Danube Commission (CD).

### 5.3 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, The Growth of World Industry, etc.) 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 guidelines 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 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 Commission of the United Nations according to the needs of the member countries in the various regions. A schedule of the main points of interest of the statistical work of the United Nations is provided in the text of Section 5.2 describing the statistical work of the Conference of European Statisticians at the ECE, which to a large extent corresponds with the projects of the statistical world programme of the United Nations.

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), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), as well as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They regularly submit to the Statistical Commission of the United Nations reports about their statistical work.

Even prior to becoming a member of the United Nations in 1973, the Federal Republic of Germany was already a member of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Federal Statistical Office therefore maintains long-standing close 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), by ICAO (standardization of aviation statistics) and by the IMF (standardization of statistics on balances of payments and the public sector). 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 Committee for Statistics of the (regional) Economic and Social Commission of the UN for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP, formerly ECAFE) and the Standing Conference of African Statisticians at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). For the benefit of statisticians from these continents, the Federal Statistical Office in a joint effort with the German Foundation for International Development has on several occasions in recent years sponsored seminars on selected statistical questions. By sending experts to the developing countries, the Federal Statistical Office also contributes to development aid.

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, the institute has still maintained its function of promoting discussions among statisticians of all specialties. Other non-official organizations in which statistics play an important role include the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth (IARIW), the International Union for the Scientific Study of the Population (IUSSP) as well as the International Union of Family Organizations (IUFO).



## 6 Execution of Federal Statistics

### 6.1 Operation of Federal Statistics

Within the organizational frame set forth in Section 1, the following phases in the sequence of work have to be distinguished for federal statistics<sup>1)</sup>:

#### 6.1.1 Preparation

When the competent federal ministry – after inter-departmental coordination and possible discussion of the project by the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics – 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>2)</sup>, and on the rough outlines of a system of demographic and social statistics. They permit to locate any gaps and overlaps which might still exist in the overall picture and to eliminate or prevent them.

Besides these considerations concerning the shaping of the contents of the statistics, it is questions relating to the *planning of the sequence of operations and of time-scheduling* which in view of the bottlenecks in capacity existing at the statistical offices steadily gain in importance. In order to safeguard and improve the up-to-dateness of the statistical data supply, special efforts are made – inter alia within the scope of the consultations of the working group "Organization of work" – aiming at a far-reaching standardization of certain operations and the development of a comprehensive control system for the time schedules. As far as new statistics are concerned, the endeavours tend in particular towards the timely specification of tables and an early definition of tabulation programmes. It is also intended to develop standard tabulation programmes covering the most essential topical interests of users; later emerging and special question complexes are to be dealt with within the scope of subsequent special processings.

More specifically, the following problems have to be solved in the preparatory phase of statistics:

Definition and delimitation of the scope of the surveys, of the statistical units and the topics and characteristics to be covered;

Determination of the respondents to be included (exhaustive or partial enumeration, in particular use of the sampling procedure, mail inquiry, use of enumerators or interviewers)<sup>3)</sup>;

Reporting period and periodicity;

Groupings for recording the results with regard to quality, quantity and region (classification, size classes, regional units of presentation, etc.)<sup>4)</sup>;

Layout of the questionnaire;

Processing procedures (manual or machine operations, kind of machine processing);

Tabulation programme;

Publication programme;

Time-schedule;

Costs.

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. Considering the possibilities the respondents have to answer the various questions, as well as for reasons of rationalization, care is being taken to make sure that the inquiry and tabulation programmes are kept to the absolutely necessary minimum. Any suggestions made to extend the programme, for instance in order to increase the significance of the survey, are carefully examined. To prepare surveys conducted on a larger scale, the expert committee meets several times. Because of the great number of its members and their rather divergent interests, the Advisory Committee is not convened to deal with each individual statistical project. It is kept informed by the records of the expert committees and discusses points of particular importance at its annual meetings.

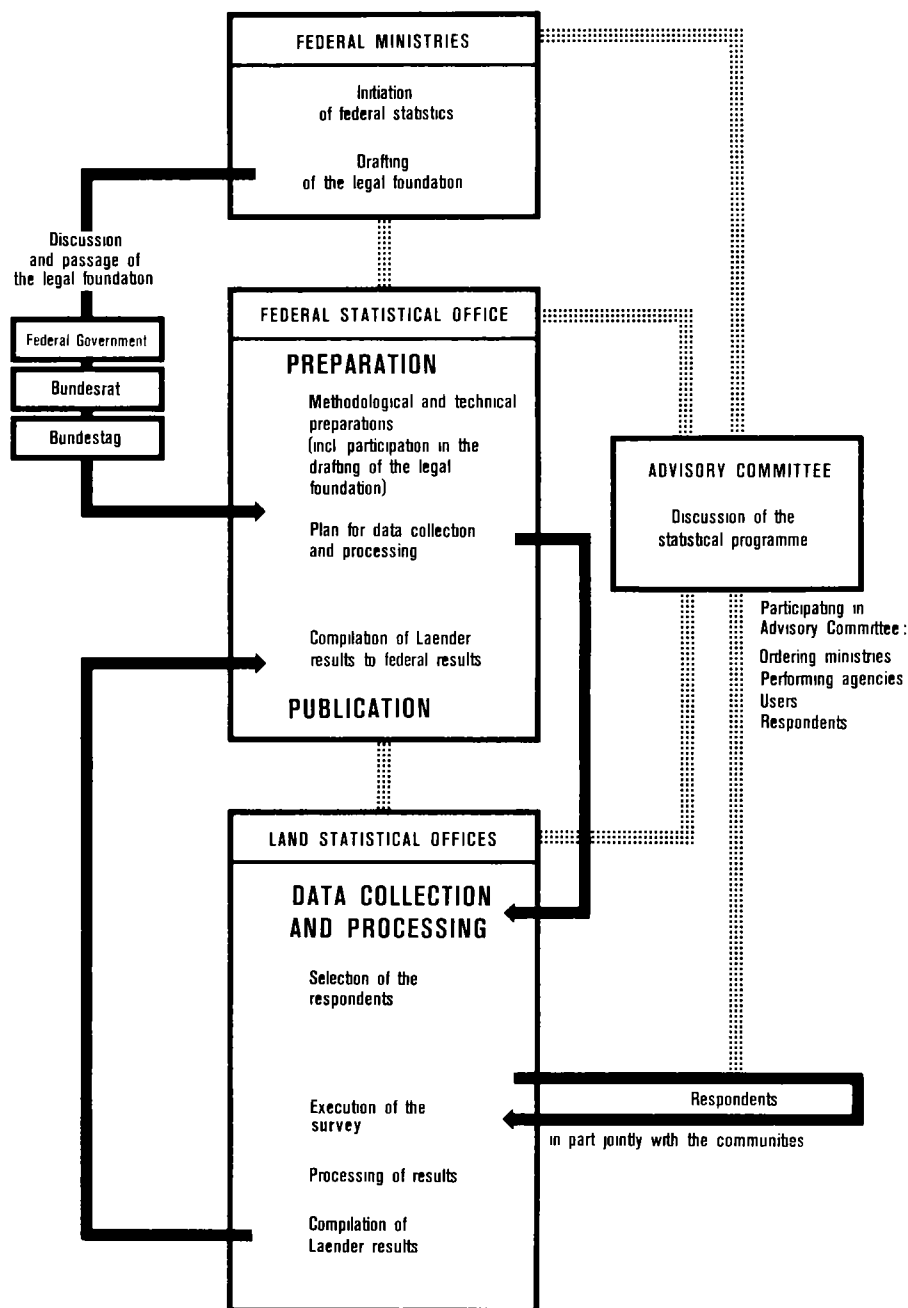
A preliminary estimate of the costs involved in the collection and processing of the data is also submitted to the expert committee. The presumable costs are discussed in particular by the statistical offices which have to execute the statistics. The final calculation of costs forms the basis of the

<sup>1)</sup> See the highly simplified schematic diagram on p. 48 –

<sup>2)</sup> See also page 89

<sup>3)</sup> See also p. 51 ff – <sup>4)</sup> See also p. 59 ff.

# 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.

statement of costs of a statistics to be contained in the respective law; it has to be taken into account 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, and in future also in meetings of the Committee of the Heads of Division on Statistics, 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. With regard to the legal foundations governing the European Communities, reference should be made to Sections 2 and 5.

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. Unfortunately, there have in the past repeatedly been difficulties due to the fact that the funds necessary for the implementation of the statistical laws passed by the legislature either were not at all or not fully appropriated or had fallen victim to subsequent budgetary cuts.

### 6.1.2 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.

### 6.1.3 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. To the extent that it is not individual data which are being requested, the information service also provides unpublished statistical data from surveys.

## 6.2 Data Acquisition from Automated Administrative Records

*Sources* for the procurement of statistical data by official statistics are essentially own surveys, but in addition also the evaluation of administrative records. It has always been the practice to abstain from direct inquiries calling for the participation of the population, the enterprises, etc., which involve high costs and a great amount of work, if suitable material can be obtained from agencies of the public administration. As automation is advancing into always new sectors of public administration, this kind of data procurement is continuously gaining in importance.

Among major statistics so far already compiled on the basis of *administrative records* should be mentioned vital and migration statistics based on data supplied by registrars' offices and residents' registration offices, labour market statistics compiled from the records of the employment offices, tax statistics established on the basis of records of the tax and revenue offices, foreign trade statistics on the basis of customs declarations, legal statistics derived from the reports filed by the judicial administration and statistics of the total number of motor vehicles based on the records of the Federal Office for Motor Transport, etc.

The utilization of administrative records as a source of information for official statistics had so far been limited or complicated by the manual data collection techniques, since copies, enumeration cards, statistical sheets and the like had to be prepared. Moreover, the records frequently were scattered among many administrative agencies and kept in different filing systems. Through the use of electronic data processing, administrative records can for the first time be made accessible without great expense for statistical compilation in the form of magnetic tapes, punch cards, etc. As a result, a number of considerable improvements in the supply of information by official statistics have already been realized or initiated.

In the field of finance and tax statistics the advancing automation of the fiscal authorities and the budgetary, cash and accounting systems offer improved conditions for statistical compilations, in particular also at shorter intervals. Due to the transfer of the collection procedure for the legal old age insurance scheme to electronic data processing it will be possible to develop current statistics on persons engaged and their remuneration with a sufficiently detailed analysis by industries and regions which despite intensive efforts could not be achieved so far in any other way. Far-reaching consequences for the survey organization and technique of vital statistics are also to be expected from the activities in view of the establishment and keeping of automated registers for the registration and deregistration of inhabitants. Additional information on the foreigners in Germany can be derived from the central register of foreigners and various other registers relating to persons. The federal central register will presumably provide better conditions for legal statistics. Another project which might make valuable information available for statistical purposes are plans to automate the operations of real estate registration by a real estate data bank.

Due to the increasing recourse to administrative records, it will in future be possible to reduce in certain fields the programme of the original *surveys*. However, it can already be predicted that many topics will also in future have to be recorded by special statistical surveys. This applies first of all to the sphere of economic statistics, but also to topics relating to persons for which no, or only incomplete, data can be obtained from administrative records (e.g. on self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, private consumption expenditure, distribution of wealth, etc.). In some other cases (e.g. for occupational data) the reliability or topicality of the data available from the administrative records may not suffice for statistical purposes. Complete enumerations should be indispensable for establishing and from time to time for verifying the registers. As an example may be mentioned the data file of establishments for purposes of statistics on persons engaged and their remuneration constituted by the Federal Institution of Labour on the basis of data derived from the census of non-agricultural local units.

Official statistics will continue in their endeavours to close the gaps still existing in the overall statistical picture by consistently using all additional information becoming available due to the automation of administrative records. All endeavours aiming at a better utilization of administrative records for official statistics, which are also of major importance for the establishment of the statistical data bank, presuppose that the statistical offices are at an early stage participating in the *planning of the automation projects* on the federal, Laender and communal levels. The concerns of statistics of the various users of statistics have to be considered already when the automation of administrative matters is being prepared, above all when drawing up the catalogue of data. Frequently it is necessary to store for statistics supplementary data which the administration concerned does not need for its work and its own statistical requirements, especially if the statistics are to be put to multiple use.

When establishing the catalogue of data and the tabulation programmes, care has to be taken that the new statistics are as far as possible *coordinated* with the already existing statistics with regard to the delimitations of sectors, the definitions, the regional and technical analysis, etc. As regards the *organizational-technical* aspects, it will be necessary to account for both the statistical compilation and the keeping of the registers.

### 6.3 Linking of Data

So far it has been difficult to observe in periodically conducted statistics the same person or the same local unit over a longer period of time and thus to trace their development in the *course of time* (in "flow statistics"). It was as difficult, if not impossible, to bring together data on the same person or the same local unit originating from *several statistics*. The growing use of automated data processing will to an increasing extent provide official statistics with the means for the linking of data which had been lacking so far.

This linkage is being facilitated by the fact that because of automated data processing it is increasingly necessary to switch from the name to a numerical term – a set of figures. The use of *uniform* and fixed *numbers* (for individual persons, enterprises, goods) 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 this involves, but also opens up for statistics new possibilities for the linking of data.

Numbering systems have in statistics already been used for a long time – as *classifications* –, though for larger units (e. g. for combining persons to occupational groups, enterprises to branches of economic activity, goods to commodity groups). The numbering plans in consequence of the automation of administration relate – unlike the classifications – to the individual person, the individual local unit, etc. As regards the numbers for individuals, the efforts of the Federal Minister of the Interior to introduce a *personal identification number* uniformly to be used in the entire Federal Republic led to the introduction of a skeleton law on the registration of residents (Federal Registration Law) which at the present time is still before Parliament. The object of the draft is to adapt the registration law to the advancing automation in connection with the registration of residents and in other spheres of administration performing functions which relate to the person. The main feature of the new regulations is the introduction of the 12-digit personal identification number which the Laender are to issue to every inhabitant of the Federal Republic of Germany. The necessity for such a personal identification number follows, inter alia, from the fact that various agencies are already introducing personal numbers as an interim solution; suffice it to mention in this connection only the insurance number allocated to the persons insured in legal old age insurance.

The discussions concerning the *group identification number* for legal persons and

corporate bodies, which the Federal Ministry of the Interior is also preparing, will presumably still take some time.

Various agencies are endeavouring to establish a uniform system for the *numbering of commodities* as well as for their uniform designation, description and listing on machine data recording media. The success of these endeavours could not only facilitate and improve considerably the statistical coverage of commodities and their allocation to the various commodity classifications, but also enhance the possibility of data linkage. As an example for the close connection between numbering of commodities and statistics should be mentioned the commodity classification which is now being prepared for domestic trade. The commodity classification is to be used both by official statistics and for the numbering of articles by the economy. It consists of the part to be prepared by the Office which is followed by the part identifying the individual article. Care is being taken that numbering systems already used by the economy or in the process of preparation (e. g. the "ban-L" system = article numbering to be used in the entire Federal Republic for the assortment of food trade) can be incorporated into the new classification with as little changes as possible.

To participate in the numbering efforts and their utilization for data linkage in statistics will also in future be one of the major tasks of the Office and one of the bases for a better and more economical use of the data covered.

### 6.4 The Use of Sampling Procedures

#### 6.4.1 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>5</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

<sup>5</sup>) See "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik", (1960) and extracts therefrom in the English language, published in the series Studies on Statistics, Sample Surveys in German Federal Statistics, No. 13, Parts 1 to 4

samples, on the other hand, are not open to such subjective influences. This involves the decisive advantage that the entire selection is subject to the rules of probability calculation and that the quality of the results may be assessed.

Among the sampling procedures which are not based on the principle of random selection, a distinction has to be made between chunk sampling and various types of purposive sampling. With the procedure referred to as *selection of typical units*, those units of the universe are included which subjectively are considered as "typical", e.g. which approximately correspond to the average. The selection of "typical" cases is of particular importance for the price index which is computed from prices recorded for "typical" commodities. However, this example also shows that "typical" units may change and that they do not always remain "typical".

The so-called *cut-off method* is rather frequently used in official statistics. This procedure is based on a selection according to the concentration principle which means that the survey covers only the "large" units of the universe, i.e. those contributing the largest part to the compilation characteristics, while the "small" units are excluded. The short-term reports on production industries, for instance, include in the monthly collection and processing of data only local units of enterprises employing a minimum number of persons. The use of the cut-off method is simple. A disadvantage is however the fact that it does not cover specific developments of small-sized units.

In 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.

#### 6.4.2 Advantages and Limits of the Sampling Procedure

To an 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 results in a substantial rationalization of statistical work. In a sample survey it is also possible to investigate each individual case with much greater care than this can generally be done in a total enumeration. Therefore, errors due to inaccurate entries in the questionnaires or caused by processing often keep in much narrower boundaries than this would be the case in total enumerations. For some statistics it proves necessary from the outset to use a sampling procedure, because either the complete count of the universe is impossible from a technical point of view 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>6)</sup> is generally employed in official statistics.

#### 6.4.3 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:

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<sup>6)</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.

### *Use for data collection*

Limitation of the survey for practical reasons:

Examples of the sample surveys performed 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.

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 domestic 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, the 1970 Population Census and in the 1971/72 Census of Agriculture.

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 statistical universe. One example is provided by the Family Budget Surveys which could be carried out on a current basis only for certain categories of households of wage earners and salaried employees, but are being extended to the aggregate population by means of the Sample Surveys on Income and Expenditure.

### *Use 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.

### *Use 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. 110 ff. provides an outline of the major sample surveys. A detailed description of 38 important sample surveys is contained in the volume "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik" – 1960 – (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.

#### 6.4.4 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 determinants:

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

Generally, these determinants are prescribed as design 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 and since 1972 in selected segments 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 considerably by suitably arranging the sampling units in connection with the systematic sampling procedure. Of great practical value is also the combination of stratification and ordering. It was evolved in the course of the planning work for the Microcensus and 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 in the sample. Smaller samples furnish with an otherwise identical sample design less accurate results than larger samples. It is generally the size of the sample which is more important for the accuracy<sup>7)</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 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

<sup>7)</sup> See "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 1/1958, "Über die Genauigkeit und den Umfang von Stichproben"



*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 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, 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.

#### 6.4.5 Further 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>9)</sup> are, inter alia, of 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 in each case 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.

<sup>9)</sup> See also “Wirtschaft und Statistik”, 11/1960, “Stand der Anwendung des Stichprobenverfahrens in der amtlichen Statistik”

A substantial improvement in the informational value of statistical results 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.

*The employment of large-scale electronic computers* has already shown good results in the planning of sample surveys. For several years now, the distribution of the entire sample among the individual strata of the sampling plan, which is made on the basis of pre-set criteria, is predominantly being performed by machine with a special computation programme, using various criteria of the sampling universe in the process. Also the specific selection of the units to be included in the statistics – to the extent that the sampling frame is available on data recording media – is for quite some time now being done practically only with the help of machines by means of a programme which in a suitable form combines the advantages of systematic sampling with those of random selection. For the purpose of improving the evaluation of the precision of sample statistics, a rather comprehensive programme for the calculation of standard errors is being prepared.

## 6.5 Machine Tabulation Procedures

Electronic data processing machines are of crucial importance for the processing and evaluation of most statistics. They permit the use of processing techniques which formerly were not possible on account of the vast amount of work involved. For sample statistics, they are an indispensable means for the determination of sampling fractions and for the selection of optimum sample designs. Moreover, they enable the calculation of standard errors on a large scale and the use of sophisticated and efficient methods of estimation. It is only with the help of electronic data processing machines that the vast volume of data becoming available nowadays in statistics can be processed in relatively short periods of time. Electronic data processing moreover is the prerequisite for many new projects, the most important being the development of a statistical data bank with an attached evaluation system.

### 6.5.1 Machine Equipment

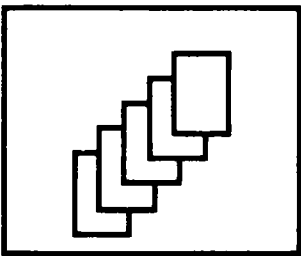
The most modern technical equipment is employed at the Federal Statistical Office in order to perform the machine processing work efficiently. Electronic data processing equipment in particular plays a decisive role in the machine compilation of statistics.

At present, three small and three large-scale electronic data processing machines are still being operated at the Federal Statistical Office; in 1976/77 an extensive change of equipment will be undertaken. One of the three small computers (Univac 1005) 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. High-speed printers make it possible to produce tables ready for publication which has contributed to a considerable streamlining in the publication of statistical results.

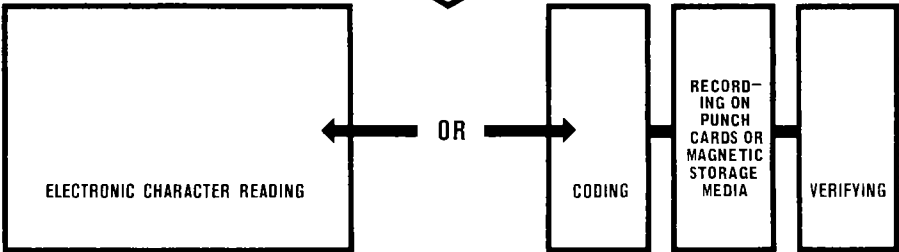
The first large-scale installation (IBM 7070) of the Federal Statistical Office was set up in mid-July 1962 and at that time replaced a considerable part of the conventional punch-card machines (hollerith machines). The installation has a core storage capacity of 100,000 numerical or 50,000 alphanumeric 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. At the present time, this installation is still used for the processing of index computations, family budget surveys and fishery statistics. In view of the fact, however, that this installation after having been in operation for more than 13 years – most of the time in multi-shift work – has become rather prone to defects, it has been replaced in 1976 by the installation of a machine of the type UNIDATA 7.750. The new installation is primarily to be employed for work in connection with the statistical data bank and for the testing of programmes in addition to which it is also to do the work for time series analyses, input-output and index computations. It will be equipped with a time-sharing system, 524,000 bytes (storage positions) of working storage capacity, six magnetic-tape units, four disk running gears with a capacity of altogether 800 million bytes and an initial five video data terminals.

# MACHINE TABULATION

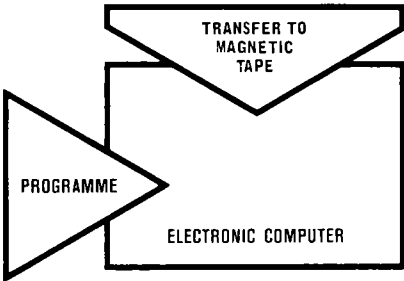
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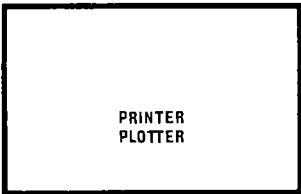
DATA ACQUISITION



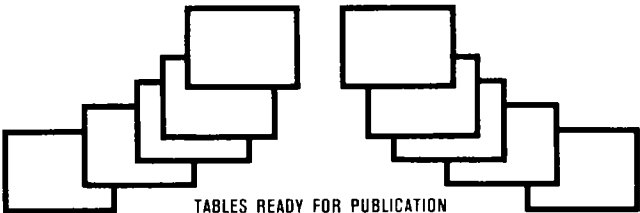
DATA PROCESSING



PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



PUBLICATION



TABLES READY FOR PUBLICATION

The second large-scale installation (IBM 360/40) was set up in January 1967. It is at present equipped with 10 magnetic tape units, three magnetic-disk running gears, a card reader, a high-speed printer and a mark-sensing device. The magnetic-tape units have a reading/printing speed of 120,000, the magnetic-disk units of 156,000 bytes 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 working-storage capacity is about 131,000 bytes. This installation was also used to process the results of the 1972 Bundestag elections. For this purpose it was fitted out with teleprocessing equipment. In addition, also 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.

Extensive machine runs on this installation are made for the following statistics: Microcensus, agricultural statistics, transport statistics, education statistics, etc. Within the immediate future, this installation is to be replaced in the course of the intended change of equipment by the equivalent installation of the type UNIDATA 7.740.

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 524,000 bytes. There are the following peripheral devices: 15 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 56,000 lines per hour each, several high-capacity disk storage devices with eight running gears, a total capacity of 711.65 million bytes and a reading/printing speed of 312,000 bytes per second. This installation is used in particular for processing the following statistics: Foreign trade, microcensus, education statistics. The purchased, fully operational central part of this installation will continue to be used for major statistics also after the changeover, while the leased part of the magnetic core storage and peripheral devices will be returned.

For suitable work in connection with the compilation of minor statistics, programme-controlled electronic accounting machines are employed at the Federal Statistical Office. To an ever increasing extent, electronic desk computers are being used, with the newer models exhibiting a considerable capacity and peripheral equipment which greatly contributes to making smaller operations of the Office more effective. Also in use is a plotter

which, controlled by means of self-developed standard programmes, provides graphs ready for publication.

### **6.5.2 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 extensively used at the Federal Statistical Office. For this purpose, a total of 92 punches, 28 verifiers and 31 control punches are employed, of which 44 punches, 15 verifiers and 15 control punches are located at the Branch Office Berlin.

In addition, the Federal Statistical Office has at its disposal 10 data collection points IBM 3742. There the data are directly recorded on magnetic disks (Diskette). The employment of more comprehensive data acquisition systems is at present under consideration.

With the introduction of optical character readers, a further step was taken to simplify and speed up the acquisition of data. Character readers were used on a large scale – in particular by the Land statistical offices – for reading the questionnaires of the 1970 Population Census which saved the punching and verifying of 60 million punch cards. Reading devices also were successfully employed for the questioning of high school graduates as part of the survey of teachers and classes held as well as for other statistics.

Further endeavours will in future be made to use technical innovations on an even larger scale for other work. Due to the diversity of the records to be handled, for instance, there are however definite limits to the employment of optical character readers.

### **6.5.3 Programming**

In view of the ever-growing tasks, the voluminous programming work can be accomplished only with great difficulties. The Federal Statistical Office endeavours to recruit new programmers by organizing training courses of its own. At the present time a total of 41 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. Moreover, voluminous and diffi-

cult programmes have to be compiled for the statistical data bank 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 operations have to be drafted for new and amended statistics and discussed at the Working Party on Machine Tabulation. For purposes of coordination a close cooperation with the 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 decentralized processing of federal statistics.

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. To this end, standard editing programmes and generators for tabulation programmes were set up, which greatly contributed to the simplification of programming in cases suitable for this purpose. This has led to an improved supply of information on the part of the Federal Statistical Office with regard to urgent evaluation requests from the competent departments and other users. As part of the extension of the statistical data bank, an evaluation and analysing system is being created which in many cases will greatly simplify the evaluation and processing of data. In the international field the Federal Statistical Office also participates in the development of programming languages.

## 6.6 Coordination of the Succession of Operations

A decentralized collection and processing organization as it has developed in conformity with the constitutional situation for most spheres of official statistics in the Federal Republic, involves major problems as far as the *succession of operations* is concerned, both under material aspects and in point of time. The difficulties increased when in a number of Laender computing centres were established outside the Land statistical offices and the processing of statistical data was also transferred to these computing centres. In addition to the further dispersal of the work, the statistical activities had, as a result of this development, increasingly to compete with other administrative functions subject to fixed dates which pretty often were given a higher priority. The technical succession of operations has at present to be coordinated not only with 11 Land statistical offices, but also with another 6 Land authorities – the computing centres referred to above which are independent as to their organization.

The instrument of statistics which in its further development is orientated towards topical and frequently changing problems can in the long run operate satisfactorily only if it becomes possible to achieve optimum organization for the flow of operations which is considerably influenced in the technical field by electronic data processing. The main objectives in this respect are primarily the determination of the concepts for all statistics concerning their volume and its effects on the total capacity of statistical offices, the calculation and observation of the costs of statistical projects and the compilation of the relevant data for budget and financial planning, the introduction of standardized questionnaires, if possible in machine readable form, the specification of selected tabulation programmes in a form suitable for the machines, and the determination of credibility tests and automatic error corrections, as well as the time-scheduling and the follow-up of deadlines.

## 7 Classifications

In official statistics, the purpose of classifications is to provide for a breakdown of the results corresponding to the objectives of the survey and the representation. 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 and the like). 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.

## 7.1 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, inter alia  
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 Environmental Statistics - SYUM - (for sectors outside of production industries)  
Classification for the Monthly Industry Report (with own numbering system)  
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for National Accounts  
Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations - SIO -  
Industrial Index of Economic Activities for Statistics of the Federal Institution of Labour 1973 (with own numbering system)
- Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (rev.) for Production Industries, position: 1976  
and, derived therefrom
- Version for Statistics of Production Industries - SYPRO - (with own numbering system)
- Version for Environmental Statistics - SYUM - for the Sphere of Production Industries (with own numbering system)
- Index of Handicraft Branches, 1956
- Index of Trades which Can be Pursued as Handicrafts, 1968
- 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, 2ème édition rév. - CIT), United Nations, 1968.

### 7.1.1 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. A comprehensive revision is at present being undertaken. It is to consider the changes emerging in the economic structure and shall lead to the best possible adaption to the new international classifications (ISIC and NACE). In the sphere of production industries, the revision is concluded; the revised version is being used as from 1976 for surveys concluded in this sphere (SYPRO, SYUM). The complete revised industrial classification of economic activities will probably be available in 1978.

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>2</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.

For purposes of a more comprehensive representation, the level of the (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. For the grouping, aspects of the interrelationships according to the production pro-

<sup>1)</sup> For part of these classifications, degree of detail and fields of application are briefly outlined in a special schedule (see p. 105 ff)

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

cess 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 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 too, 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 usually different activities are 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 a greater or lesser extent for application with the individual statistics. In

those cases for which the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities is applied with derived versions in an abridged form, the same numbering of corresponding items links up with the basic classification; the only exceptions – with numbering systems of their own – are the Classification for the Monthly Industry Report, the SYPRO and the Industrial Index of Economic Activities for Statistics of the Federal Institution of Labour.

For establishing input-output tables, a Classification of Spheres of Production has been developed from the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. It accounts for the special purpose of these tables as well as the original statistical data available. The production sectors represent fictitious branches of economic activity which have been delimited as if all commodities typical of the relevant branch of economic activity, and only these commodities, were produced there. The "Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations (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. The previously mentioned SYPRO – with a numbering system of its own – is applied in the Statistics of Production Industries (in 1976 in addition to the "Classification for the Monthly Industry Report"). In its arrangement, SYPRO is adjusted to the "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics", and its items moreover are derived from the revised Classification of Economic Activities. 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 more 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.

## **7.2 Classifications of Public Finance and Private Households**

For public finance and private households, which differ considerably as to their economic characteristics from enterprises and liberal professions, the following special classifications have been compiled in particular for the presentation of financial events:

- Functions and Grouping Scheme for Government Budgets
- Classification and Grouping Scheme for Communal Budgets
- 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
- Classification of the Purposes of Government - European System of National Accounts (- ESA -), 1970

### **7.2.1 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 (see Survey of Statistics, 16 Finance and Taxes, Section: Public Budgets).

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. 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.

As far as communities and local authorities are concerned, the Ministers of the Interior of the federal Laender by means of binding administrative directives have put into effect a new budgetary classification which - while for some Laender only as from 1975 - generally became operational as of 1974. The new classification and grouping scheme is largely adjusted to the budgetary classification of the Federation and the Laender. The

classification of communal budgets by purposes (individual funds, chapters and subchapters) as well as the grouping by types of receipts and expenditure, is made - similar to the budgetary classification of the Federation and the Laender - to comply with the demands made on public finance based on economic aspects. In addition, the new classification however also offers a clearer arrangement and is of an improved informational value regarding communal budget finance, in particular with respect to showing how the individual tasks are financed. It moreover permits the setting-up of an accounting system for individual public institutions which is based on business principles.

The homogeneity of the system is the essential foundation for a uniform and efficient automated processing of budget, accounting and cash data of all communities and local authorities as well as administrative associations and other juridical persons of intercommunal cooperation in the sphere of financial statistics.

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.

### **7.2.2 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 private households, 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).

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



Expenditure is made up of expenses for private consumption and other expenses. Expenditure for private consumption is classified according to object as well as durability and value of the goods purchased; all expenses are additionally broken down by types. The grouping of expenses for private consumption is derived from the Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (1963 version).

### 7.3 Commodity Classifications

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.

All efforts to develop – on a national and international level – a uniform commodity classification 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 for 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 consumption expenditure. A commodity classification accounting for all these aspects simultaneously and satisfactorily could hardly be managed and would therefore have little chance of realization. Attempts to establish a general uniform commodity classification have in recent times been renewed on the international level. Independent therefrom, the endeavours made so far towards harmonizing the various commodity classifications are to be continued and intensified in the future.

The following major classifications of goods are at present in use:

- Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, 1975 derived therefrom  
Nomenclature for the Quick Report on Production
- Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1975
- Classification of Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries (excl. construction)<sup>5)</sup>
- Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics<sup>5)</sup>
- Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1969
- General Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries, 1959 (revision in preparation)

- Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, 1963
- Classification of Buildings, 1970 (revision in progress)
- German Tariff Nomenclature in Official Use, 1975
- 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 – ICGS<sup>5)</sup> –
- Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (Nomenclature des marchandises pour les statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Communauté et du commerce entre ses Etats membres – NIMEXE –) 1975
- 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, position. 1 January 1975
- Standard International Trade Classification, Revised Edition – SITC Rev. – (Classification Type pour le Commerce International, édition révisée – CTCI rév. –), United Nations, 1961 (2nd revision to be implemented in 1977), 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 – CST –), 1968
- Classification of Household Goods and Services (Part of – SNA –), United Nations, 1968
- Classification of Goods and Services in the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts – ESA –, 1970
- 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

#### 7.3.1 Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

The "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics" which is now in effect was newly edited in 1975. The continuous adaptation to the technological and economic development as well as to national and international 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.

<sup>5)</sup> In preparation.

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.

### **7.3.2 Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics**

As of January 1975, the "Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States" (NIMEXE), with its at present 6,694 six-digit codes, forms the basis of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics. The NIMEXE (Regulation EEC No. 1445/72 of 24 April 1972; Official Gazette No. L 161 of 17 July 1972) is made up of the items of the Common Tariff Nomenclature of the European Communities (CTN) as well as common statistical groupings.

National subdivisions going beyond the scope of the NIMEXE have been coded by adding a seventh digit to the NIMEXE code; a "0" here means that this position is nationally not further broken down.

This close relation to the NIMEXE and/or 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 at present 8,596 commodity numbers as smallest building blocks 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. This 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.

### **7.3.3 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.

### **7.3.4 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 consumer price 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.

## 7.4 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, 1975<sup>6)</sup>  
In addition  
Coding Manual of Occupational Titles for the Occupational Census 1970  
Occupational Activities in the Federal Republic of Germany, combined according to units of occupational classification of the 1961 Classification of Occupations

<sup>6)</sup> In its systematical structure, the 1975 edition corresponds to the 1970 version

List of Titles of Public Officials by Career Groups, Coding List for the Occupational Census 1970

Coding Manual of Titles of Public Officials and Judges according to the Classification of Occupations, 1970 (published in 1973)

- International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO –, Revised Edition, 1968
- International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death – ICD –, 1968
- Classification of Religious Denominations, 1970.

### 7.4.1 Classification of Occupations

The 1975 Edition of the “Classification of Occupations” represents a supplemented and amended version of the 1970 Edition, which was 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, administrative 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 (Roman numerals and 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 the 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 Classification of Occupations 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 as defined in the 1961 Classification of Occupations was already issued in 1966. It does not yet consider the 1970 version. With the help of the already mentioned conversion key to the 1961 Edition of the Classification of Occupations which is also contained in the 1970 and 1975 Editions, the descriptive volume of 1966 can still be used.

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.

#### **7.4.2 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 being 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 last one having been performed 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. Multiple cause analyses in which every morbid condition stated is coded, are envisioned. 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 uses the ICD in its work, while the legal health insurance funds apply it on a tentative basis. The Association of Private Health Insurance Funds is preparing the introduction of the ICD. As far as statistics on handicapped persons and rehabilitation measures are concerned, an enlarged code is to be prepared on the basis of the ICD.

### **7.5 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 – 1974 Edition". It comprises all communities and administrative districts of the Federal Republic of Germany in a systematic and alphabetic order with the community code (statistical code number) used in official statistics. Updating to the latest position is assured by means of supplements issued on a quarterly basis. 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 Country Classification for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States – 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.

### **7.6 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".

# 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). It further presents the statistics of the European Communities and the Laender statistics coordinated by the Federal Statistical Office. Excluded are merely the comparatively few statistics the results of which are intended only for official use and are not published. The information relates to the programme of early 1976.

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. 101 ff.), classifications (p. 105 ff.), sample surveys (p. 110 ff.), indices and index numbers (p. 119 ff.) as well as publications (p. 124 ff.).

As has already been indicated in the Introductory Note, 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.

# 1 Population

At about 10 years' intervals, latest census on 27 May 1970, stock-taking of the population. The population census 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 1.3). The material is processed in a detailed material and regional analysis.

## 1.1 Population census

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 census data in the field of employment statistics see 2.1.)

The sample survey covering 1% of the households is conducted in April of each year. The following data of *population statistics* are among others recorded annually: Sex, age, marital status, subsistence, income as well as insurance coverage of the population; further data on aliens, households, families, mothers and children. At two years' intervals are recorded in particular the educational level of the population, the old-age insurance and the accommodation in households, every four years the expellee status. (For microcensus data in the field of employment statistics see 2.2.)

## 1.2 Microcensus

Annual determination of the *area* by means of data supplied by the competent bodies. 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 1.4 and 1.5). Moreover, *projections of the population* (latest projection up to the year 2000).

## 1.3 Other population statistics

Annual *nationality statistics* recording acquisition, retention and loss of the German nationality.

Annual *statistics of foreigners* recording aliens by sex, age, marital status, nationality and duration of stay using data of the Central Register of Foreigners.

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 fertility, nuptiality and life tables. Separate coverage of the officially registered *war deaths* and the legal declarations of death.

## 1.4 Vital statistics

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.

## 1.5 Migration statistics

### 1.6 Statistics on elections to the "Bundestag"

Conducted every four years, latest survey covering the 1972 "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.

## 2 Employment

### 2.1 Population census

The population censuses conducted at about 10 years' intervals, latest census on 27 May 1970, provide a comprehensive picture of the economic activity of the population.

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 census data in the field of population statistics see 1.1.)

### 2.2 Microcensus

The sample survey covering 1% of the households is held in April of every year. In a *standard programme* major data of *employment statistics* are recorded, viz. annually, among others, information on sex, age, marital status, employment status, working time, insurance coverage and income of economically active persons and the active population, respectively. Further, data on economically active women, mothers and aliens. At two years' intervals are recorded in particular the occupational classification, retirement systems, educational level as well as commuter status, every four years the expellee status of the economically active persons. (For microcensus data in the field of population statistics see 1.2.) Within the scope of the *supplementary programme*, surveys with varying sampling fractions were held, viz. recently on vocational and social shifting of the population (1971), night and Sunday work (latest survey in 1972), intentions of parents concerning the education of their children (1972), termination of the working time on weekends (1972) and vocational mobility of the women (latest survey in 1974).

### 2.3 Statistics on persons engaged

Quarterly and annual data on dependently employed persons, among others by sex, age, nationality, branch of economic activity, employment status, training and remuneration on the basis of the insurance documents. The statistics are compiled jointly by the Federal Ministry of Labour, the Federal Institution of Labour, the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices.

### 2.4 Labour market statistics

At monthly to annual intervals various *labour market statistics* are compiled by the Federal Institution of Labour: Placement, vocational guidance, promotion of vocational training and taking up of work, promotional measures for handicapped persons in the fields of work and occupation, short-time work, strikes and lockouts, leasing of labour, homework, skilled labour and executive staff from developing countries.



### 3 Enterprises and Local Units

At about ten years' intervals, latest census on 27 May 1970, a survey is performed 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).

#### 3.1 Census of non-agricultural local units

In 1970 were recorded, among others, 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, wholesale trade, commercial agency, retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport, liberal professions, etc.; at two years' intervals covering publishers of newspapers and periodicals. The surveys cover, among others, 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 (handicrafts, trade, hotel and restaurant industry) as well as costs subdivided by types (consumption or use of materials and goods, respectively; consumption of motor and other fuels and of lubricants, wages, salaries, social expenditure, taxes, rents, depreciation, interest for borrowed funds, etc.). As from 1976, an annual survey of the cost structure involving the obligation to respond is held in production industries (see 5.2, 5.5 and 5.7).

#### 3.2 Survey of the cost structure of non-agricultural enterprises

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 and enterprises subject to the Publication Law, covering major balance-sheet items as well as items of the profit and loss accounts, balance structure, financing sources, dividends, etc. (annually).

#### 3.3 Other statistics

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.

Statistics on *bankruptcy* and *insolvency proceedings* recording the number of petitioned and instituted proceedings, covering, among others, the amount of probable claims (quarterly) and the financial results of the instituted proceedings (annually). Also monthly compilations of number and amount of protests of bills of exchange and of unpaid cheques.

### 4 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

#### Holdings and Labour

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

#### 4.1 Census of agriculture

The Census of Agriculture, 1971, included all agricultural and forestry holdings with a used area of at least 1 ha or an annual production for the

market of at least 4,000 DM. The *main survey* recorded data on land tenure, labour situation and working conditions, sources of income and subsistence, live-stock farming, use of machinery, membership in producers' organizations, and – on a representative basis – on technical education, buildings, machinery and sales conditions. Minor *special surveys* further recorded the forms of integration and cooperation in agriculture.

Moreover, three follow-up surveys were held: The *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, the *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, and the *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.

#### 4.2 Reports on agriculture

Surveys held annually or at several years' intervals, respectively, on structural changes in agriculture. *Standard programme*: Bringing together according to holdings, of the data derived from the survey of land utilization (see 4.8), the general livestock census (see 4.12) and the statistics of labour in agriculture (see 4.4). *Follow-up programme*: Characteristics relating to the identification, the legal status and the socio-economic conditions of the holdings (each on an exhaustive basis, land tenure, rental prices, transactions and prices of real property, sources of income and subsistence (each on a sampling basis). *Supplementary programme*: Economic and technical conditions of holdings, training of the holder.

#### 4.3 Viticultural cadastre

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. Data on vine-growing areas and varieties of vines are updated annually.

#### 4.4 Statistics on labour in agriculture and forestry

Sample surveys are held for agricultural holdings (incl. horticulture) every second and for forestry holdings every third agricultural/forestry year. Recording of 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.

#### 4.5 Statistics on the number of tractors

Counts of tractors by form of ownership, size classes of agricultural area and HP classes are made annually.

#### 4.6 Statistics on purchasing values of agricultural property

The data on the sales of agriculturally used areas and on average purchasing values – by size classes of areas, type of property and classes of yield indices – are processed annually.

#### 4.7 Special statistics

*Farm management and marketing reports* with monthly to annual data on quantities sold and proceeds of agricultural products, stocks of grain and potatoes, development of the cultivation of major field crops, sales of food potatoes, characteristics of holdings and yield development.

*Annual bookkeeping results* of agricultural, viticultural and horticultural holdings with information on receipts, expenditure, profit and loss position, income situation, indebtedness, reports on the *re-distribution of land* (cases pending, areas, etc.) as well as on agricultural *training and advisory service* (compiled by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry).

## Land Utilization and Yields

Annual *preliminary survey* of land utilization (new recording every 6 years, otherwise – in large cities only every 3rd year – reports on changes) to determine the acreage by main types of utilization (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.

Annual *main survey* of land utilization, as from 1977 every two 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, using the same procedure.

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

To determine the intended and actual commercial cultivation of vegetables and strawberries, an annual *preliminary* and a *main survey of vegetables* are held on a sampling basis (the latter every three years as a full inquiry in connection with a survey of the cultivation of ornamental plants); there is also an annual *survey of tree nurseries*.

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 wine must by means of estimations made by honorary enumerators. To secure the yield estimates, also annual representative *yield inquiries* for some selected kinds of field crops, vegetables and fruit.

For certain kinds of grain and potatoes (stages of ripeness) *special yield inquiries* by means of sample cuts and complete threshings or by sample liftings. The results are also used for checking and possibly correcting the yield estimates for the other kinds of grain and potatoes. There are also annual reports on *areas for seed production*.

Annual survey on the production of wine (produced quantities of wine, grape must not yet processed into wine, grapes intended for the production of wine) and stocks of wine (quantities of wine and must in store, storage containers).

Quarterly survey on timber cutting and wood working.

### 4.8 Land utilization surveys

### 4.9 Crop reports

### 4.10 Statistics on production and stocks of wine

### 4.11 Timber statistics

## Livestock Farming and Fisheries

*General livestock censuses* (annually in December, in city-states only every second year) recording the total number of livestock by major types of animals (annually), the ratio of total number of livestock to agricultural area (every two years) and the total number of goats and bee colonies, as well as the total number of animals in minimum-sized holdings (quarterly). Three times a year also representative *intercensal livestock surveys* recording the total number of pigs, cattle and sheep. Every two years sample checking of the results of the general livestock census and of the intercensal survey (except in the city-states). Also *poultry statistics* with monthly and annual surveys of hatcheries and poultry slaughteries.

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

### 4.12 Statistics on livestock farming and fisheries

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.

Semi-monthly and monthly reports of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry on notifiable *epizootic diseases*.

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

## Food Production

### 4.13 Statistics on food production

Monthly surveys by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry on grain (stocks held at second hand, sales and processing), 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).

Also weekly and monthly surveys on *cattle and meat* (supplies of live animals and meat, prices of live animals, deliveries of meat, etc.), as well as on *dairies*: Deliveries, processing, production and sales of milk, producers' prices, etc. (monthly), legal form and turnover of dairies (triennially).

## 5 Production Industries

The statistics which have so far been compiled separately in the fields of industry, handicrafts, building industry, electricity, gas and water supply, will in the next few years be combined, standardized and supplemented. The results of the harmonized surveys of local units and enterprises held at monthly, annual and several years' intervals, provide a complete picture of production industries and their partial fields. The monthly and annual surveys generally cover enterprises with 20 and more persons engaged or the relevant local units; the surveys performed at several years' intervals (censuses) cover all enterprises and local units

### Mining and Manufacturing

#### 5.1 Surveys of local units

The *monthly surveys* record data on local units, active persons, man-hours worked, total wages and salaries, turnover, consumption of fuels, orders received, as well as on the production of at most 1,000 types of commodities. Computation of indices of orders received, of net production, of gross production of investment goods and consumer goods, as well as of labour productivity.

The *quarterly production surveys* record data on the total production by quantity and value, the *annual surveys* information on investments and unfilled orders, as well as on active persons and turnover of small-sized local units which are not covered on a monthly basis. *Surveys* performed at *several years' intervals* (censuses) – every four to six years – record, *inter alia*, information on local units, active persons, total wages and salaries, as well as materials and good received.

#### 5.2 Surveys of enterprises

*Monthly surveys* of enterprises, active persons, total wages and salaries, turnover as well as unfilled orders. Calculation of indices of unfilled orders.

The *annual surveys* cover in particular investments, stocks of materials and goods as well as the cost structure of the enterprises.

*Surveys at several years' intervals* (censuses) are performed every four to six years and record among others information on enterprises, active persons, total wages and salaries, turnover, investments, stocks of materials and goods, social expenditure, taxes, subsidies, as well as on materials and goods received by types.

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 and fertilizers providing data on output, raw materials and production.

## **Building Industry**

The *monthly surveys* of building industry proper and of the finishing trade provide information on local units, active persons, hours worked, total wages and salaries, turnover, and in building industry proper also on orders received. Production of at most 40 types of commodities for industrialized building. Computation of indices of orders received and of production.

*Quarterly surveys* cover unfilled orders in building industry proper, as well as the total production of local units of industrialized building. Computation of indices of unfilled orders.

*Annual surveys* record data on local units, active persons, hours worked, total wages and salaries and turnover for all local units.

*Annual surveys* cover in particular information on enterprises, active persons, total wages and salaries, turnover, investments and stocks of materials and goods, as well as on the cost structure of enterprises.

*Surveys held at several years' intervals* (censuses) record every four to six years among others information on enterprises, active persons, total wages and salaries, turnover, investments, stocks of materials and goods, social expenditure, taxes, subsidies as well as materials and goods received by types.

## **Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Remote Heating**

The *monthly surveys* cover local units, active persons, man-hours, total wages and salaries, the *annual surveys* investments, stocks of materials and goods.

The *monthly surveys* (in part prepared by the Federal Ministry of Economics) on the supply of electricity and gas cover the production (generation), quantities received and supplied, imports and exports of electricity and gas. *Annual surveys* record in particular information on enterprises, active persons, man-hours, total wages and salaries, turnover, stocks of materials and goods, investments, cost structure of enterprises, and also data on the quantities supplied as well as the value of imports and exports of electricity and gas. *At several years' intervals*, i. e. between four and six years, information is recorded on materials and goods received, intermediate consumption, social expenditure, taxes and subsidies.

The special statistics comprise surveys on power generating plants of local units of mining and manufacturing (annually), on fuel gas of local units of mining and manufacturing (annually), on natural gas and petroleum gas (monthly), on investments of enterprises generating natural gas and petroleum gas (annually), on liquefied petroleum gas (monthly), as well as on sewage gas (annually), specifying generation, use, quantities supplied and plants.

### **5.3 Special statistics for individual branches of industry**

### **5.4 Surveys of local units**

### **5.5 Surveys of enterprises**

### **5.6 Surveys of local units**

### **5.7 Surveys of enterprises**

### **5.8 Special statistics**

## Handicrafts

Figures on producing handicrafts will in future be available from the reports on mining and manufacturing as well as on the building industry

### 5.9 Census of handicrafts

The latest census of handicrafts was taken in 1968 as a general survey and a supplementary sample survey covering the enterprises recorded in the Official Register of Handicrafts. It provided among others 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.

### 5.10 Reports on handicrafts

The latest reports on handicrafts of 1968 with sample surveys covering enterprises of independent craftsmen in selected branches recorded persons engaged, turnover (quarterly), goods received as well as stocks of goods.

## 6 Building Activity and Dwellings

### 6.1 Statistics on building activity

The monthly statistics on the *building permits* granted by the surveyors' offices as well as the monthly statistics on the *completions of buildings* provide information on buildings, dwellings, enclosed volume, useful space, estimated construction costs proper, types of buildings (for completions of buildings annually extended presentation). Additional recording of construction work authorized, but not yet completed by the end of the year (*work under construction*). Monthly data on *underground construction work* with an order value of 25,000 DM and over.

Monthly reports on the financing of residential construction by *institutional investors* and on the *promotion of social residential construction* (Federal Ministry for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development) as well as semi-annual and quarterly data on grants made in social residential construction.

### 6.2 Census of buildings and dwellings

Conducted at irregular intervals, latest census on 25 October 1968. It provided among others figures on residential buildings by type, number of dwellings, water supply system as well as on dwellings by location, installations and equipment, heating system, kind of ownership and occupancy. Moreover, detailed analysis of data on dwelling parties and rents.

### 6.3 Current adjustment of housing stock

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 6.2).

### 6.4 Housing sample survey

The sample survey covering 1% of the households is performed between the censuses of buildings and dwellings, latest survey in 1972, and provides information on built-up real estate, buildings and provisional dwellings as well as dwellings (number of rooms, floor space, installations and equipment, heating system, occupancy, rent) and various characteristics of households.

## 7 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

### 7.1 Census of distribution

This survey is held at irregular intervals, latest survey in 1968/70, and provides an overall picture of the structural situation in wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry and commercial agency.

The *basic survey* in 1968 comprised information on enterprises, local units, persons engaged, turnover, goods received, stocks, gross proceeds, wages and salaries, type of service and the like, the supplementary *Sample Survey*, 1970, among others on the structure of turnover and of goods received (types of goods, sources of supply, areas of purchase) and fixed assets.

Monthly sample surveys, incl. the computation of index numbers for turnover and persons engaged. In wholesale and retail trade also annual recording of goods received and stocks of goods as well as the proportion of gross proceeds in economic turnover.

## **7.2 Statistics of wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry**

Monthly survey in major tourist communities recording information on arrivals, overnights and duration of stay of the guests, classified by groups of communities and types of establishments. Annual survey of the accommodation capacity (rooms and beds).

## **7.3 Tourist statistics for establishments of the hotel industry**

Monthly data on tourism (arrivals from abroad, departures via seaports), frontier traffic and tourism across the frontier of the German Democratic Republic (arrivals and departures).

## **7.4 Statistics on frontier crossing tourism**

Within the scope of the basic programme (annual coverage of 1 % of the households) recording of holiday and recreation travel (travellers, travel areas, type, season, duration of travels, travel expenditure). The supplementary surveys (covering 0.1 % of the households) comprise information on short trips and day's excursions (1972) as well as purchasing facilities and buying behaviour in large cities (1972).

## **7.5 Microcensus**

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 branches of transport and crossing points.

## **7.6 Statistics on the trade in goods with Berlin (West)**

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.

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

# **8 Foreign Trade**

Current recording of the frontier crossing goods traffic between the Federal Republic of Germany and foreign countries. The data are compiled to monthly, monthly cumulative and annual results.

## **8.1 Foreign trade statistics**

For imports and exports quantities and values are recorded 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*. Moreover, computation of monthly *indices of imports and exports* as well as recording of *nominal customs revenue*.

For *transit trade* information is recorded on quantities by countries of consignment and destination as well as by seaports.

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

## 9 Transport and Communications

### 9.1 Railway statistics

Surveys covering both the German Federal Railways and railways not owned by the Federation. The annual *statistics of stocks* cover the length of lines and tracks, rolling stock, stations, personnel, etc., the monthly *operating statistics* among others tractive stock, train and ton-kilometres performed, wagons supplied, consumption of fuel and energy, the monthly *transport statistics* passengers and quantities of luggage carried, as well as goods transport by various characteristics, and the annual *accident statistics* the operating *accidents*, persons killed or injured.

### 9.2 Statistics on road transport

The statistics on *roads outside built-up areas* compiled by the Federal Ministry of Transport comprise a count of roads at five years' intervals (latest enumeration in 1971), annual statistics on length of roads, as well as annually an automatic and at two to three years' intervals a manual traffic count.

The statistics on *communal roads*, compiled at about five years' intervals (latest survey in 1976), comprise data on roads, parking facilities, bridges, etc.

The Federal Office for Motor Transport compiles statistics on the *total number of motor vehicles and trailers*, on *driving licences and permits for driving instructors*, i. e. with data on the total number of motor vehicles and trailers (semi-annually and annually), new registrations and transfers of ownership (monthly and annually), cancellations (annually), as well as on the granting (annually) and cancellation of driving licences and permits for driving instructors, entries and deletions made in, and information supplied from the central transport register, also on driving tests and vehicle inspections (each semi-annually and annually).

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 1974) statistics on enterprises and vehicles comprising data on enterprises and 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.

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



The statistics on *road traffic accidents* compiled from police records involve the condensed monthly and detailed annual recording of accidents by types of damage, persons killed or injured, road users involved, causes of accidents, amount of damages, etc.

The statistics on inland water transport include 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. Further, monthly and more detailed annual recording, especially of goods transport by traffic districts (freight traffic statistics), as well as annual statistics of *accidents* on inland waterways.

### **9.3 Statistics on inland water transport and sea-borne shipping**

The statistics of sea-borne shipping comprise the monthly adjustment of the *number of ocean-going craft* (counted in 1948) and the 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 (among others 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.

### **9.4 Aviation statistics**

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

### **9.5 Pipeline statistics**

The monthly and in part annual statistics compiled by the Federal Postal Administration cover 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 (profit and loss account, balance sheets, transactions and cost accounting, etc.).

### **9.6 Statistics of the Federal Postal Administration**

The observation results of atmospheric phenomena (air, wind, precipitation, etc.) are presented on a daily, decadal, monthly and annual basis.

### **9.7 Statistics of the German Meteorological Service**

## **10 Money and Credit**

Except for the statistics on mortgage banks and communal credit institutions, the statistics on security prices as well as the Microcensus, the following statistics are compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank

Monthly overall survey of the domestic monetary development. (Summarization of the results of inquiries for bank statistics held at credit institutions including the return of the Deutsche Bundesbank.)

### **10.1 Overall monetary survey**

Monthly data on the domestic *volume of money* and the *bank liquidity*.

## 10.2 Statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank

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 *foreign position* of the Deutsche Bundesbank (gold holdings as well as assets and liabilities in relation to foreign countries).

*Minimum reserves* maintained by credit institutions at the Deutsche Bundesbank and reserve ratios (monthly).

## 10.3 Statistics of credit institutions

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. For building and loan associations further data are recorded on monthly out-payments and redemption of building loans.

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*.

Statistics on mortgage banks and communal credit institutions presenting monthly data on credit transactions (new lendings) and debit transactions (initial placing, redemption, circulation of bonds).

Total lendings at the end of the period under review. Quarterly recording of circulation and coverage of bonds subject to coverage.

## 10.4 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* (among others total funds, number of units issued, issue prices, capital accruing).

Statistics on *security prices* with daily and monthly compilations respectively (average values of 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 values of prices and yields of fully-taxed securities.

Monthly *statistics of turnover on stock exchanges* (quoted values of securities sold through exchange brokers and unlicensed brokers).

## 10.5 Other statistics of the monetary system

Quarterly compilations on *world currencies* (among others foreign value of the DM and foreign currencies, development of the rates of exchange, foreign exchange quotations on foreign markets). Also monthly compilation of official average *foreign exchange quotations* on the Frankfurt Bourse.

Statistics on money market and *interest rates*, daily/quarterly 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.

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

The survey covering 1% of the households concerning forms of placement for asset-creating payments according to the Third Law Promoting the Formation of Wealth is held annually.

## 10.6 Microcensus

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

## 11.1 Statistics on courts

Annual reporting of the Federal Criminal Police Office on cases known and cleared up as well as on suspects located, by individual (groups of) offences, in part with criminological analysis.

## 11.2 Crime statistics of the police

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

## 11.3 Criminal statistics of the courts

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).

## 11.4 Other legal statistics

# 12 Education and Culture

The annual survey of *schools of general education* (pre-school institutions, primary and post-primary schools, schools for the handicapped, secondary modern schools, grammar schools (high schools), comprehensive schools), of *general further education* (evening secondary modern schools, evening high schools, courses of lectures and technical secondary schools), of *vocational training* (part-time vocational schools), vocational schools for the handicapped, full-time vocational schools, vocational extension schools, technical secondary studies) and of *vocational further education* (advanced full-time vocational schools, vocational academies, public health schools) comprises data on number and types of schools, bodies responsible, classes, pupils and teachers by various characteristics.

## 12.1 School statistics

At five years' intervals also surveys (latest in 1972) on school facilities (schools, school rooms and outdoor sports facilities), at irregular intervals a

survey (latest in 1972) on the situation of school sports, and annual statistics on intended fields of studies and vocational aims of pupils at educational institutions of Secondary Level II, as well as of prospective students doing their military or civilian service. Further annual statistics on teacher training institutions (number of seminars, duration of studies, participants, examinations, teaching staff).

## 12.2 University statistics

Surveys held in the summer and winter terms at *academic institutions of higher education*, incl. university clinics (universities, technical universities, comprehensive institutions of higher education, theological colleges, teacher training colleges), *colleges of arts and vocational colleges* provide data on students by various personal characteristics, by university terms and terms in the field of studies chosen, financing of studies, etc. Academic, state and church examinations are covered semi-annually (summer and winter terms).

At five years' intervals a survey is held at institutions of higher education on the scientific and artistic staff as well as on premises, buildings and rooms. In addition, annual data on technical, administrative and other staff.

## 12.3 Statistics on the promotion of vocational training

Annual recording of apprentices, their spouses and parents respectively (various personal characteristics, income and property) from data of the computing centres of the Laender entrusted with the calculation of the promotional payments to be made.

## 12.4 Press statistics

Annual survey held at enterprises publishing newspapers and periodicals, and recording, among others, information on legal form, active persons, turnover, costs, as well as on newspapers and periodicals, their circulation and prices.

## 12.5 Statistics on the film industry

The survey covering enterprises of the film industry – among others with data on legal form, persons engaged, fixed assets, production and distribution of films, as well as turnover and costs – is held annually.

# 13 Public Health

## 13.1 Statistics on diseases

Statistics on *notifiable diseases* are 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); also annual reporting of new cases and total number of persons suffering from tuberculosis (*statistics on tuberculosis*), as well as quarterly and annual reporting on persons suffering from *venereal diseases* by age, sex, type of disease.

Supplementary inquiries within the scope of the *microcensus*, *inter alia* on diseases and accidents (1974) as well as on physical and mental disablement of children (1974).

*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.

## 13.2 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.

Annual recording of practising public health personnel, physicians, medical assistants, dentists and pharmacists in various analyses; personnel of public health offices.	<b>13.3 Statistics on public health occupations</b>
Annual data on number and types of hospitals and scheduled beds, physicians, nursing staff, patients hospitalized and dismissed, etc.	<b>13.4 Hospital statistics</b>

## 14 Insurance

The statistics listed below are compiled by the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies.

Quarterly and annual surveys covering larger <i>enterprises</i> 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.	<b>14.1 Statistics on capital investments of insurance enterprises</b>
Every three years also statistics on smaller <i>insurance associations</i> comprising data on number of members, premiums, payments for insurance cases, assets and capital earnings.	
The <i>life assurance</i> statistics provide quarterly data on dealings of the companies (premiums, payments, total number of and increases and decreases in assurances, etc.), as well as annual surveys 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).	<b>14.2 Statistics on life assurances, pension and burial funds</b>
Annual statistics on <i>pension</i> and <i>burial funds</i> covering data on number of members, premiums received, payments for insurance cases, capital earnings.	
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).	<b>14.3 Statistics on private health insurance</b>
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).	<b>14.4 Statistics on indemnity and accident insurance</b>
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).	<b>14.5 Statistics on reinsurance business</b>

## 15 Social Security Schemes

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>15.1 Statistics on legal pension insurance</b>  | Monthly 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 among others applications for pensions and their settlement, number of pensions paid, receipts and expenditure, amount of and changes in assets, personnel. (The statistics are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.)  |
| <b>15.2 Statistics on legal health insurance</b>   | 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 Affairs.)  |
| <b>15.3 Statistics on legal accident insurance</b>   | 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 Affairs.)   |
| <b>15.4 Statistics on unemployment insurance and unemployment relief</b>                     | Statistics compiled by the Federal Institution of Labour with monthly to annual data on the promotion of employment in construction throughout the year, job creation measures, benefits in the case of unemployment (unemployment pay, unemployment relief, subsistence pay) and short-time work, payment for wages and salaries lost due to bankruptcies, persons liable to contribution, objections and actions entered.  |
| <b>15.5 Statistics on the assistance scheme for war victims</b>                              | Statistics compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and covering on a monthly to annual basis data on persons qualifying for pensions, applications for payments, expenditure, orthopedic assistance.   |
| <b>15.6 Statistics on compensation for prisoners of war and aid to prisoners</b>             | Statistics compiled at the Federal Equalization Office recording on an annual basis data on applications, compensation payments, integration assistance, loans and allowances for household equipment.   |
| <b>15.7 Statistics on equalization of burdens</b>  | Statistics compiled by the Federal Equalization Office recording on a quarterly to annual basis data on damages to property, basic compensation, currency conversion compensation and compensation for holders of old savings for hardships in connection with the Currency Reform, war damage pensions and current allowances, compensation and allowances for household equipment, rehabilitation loans, training grants, complaints, appeals as well as on payments made to persons who suffered reparation losses or had restitution claims, etc.  |
| <b>15.8 Statistics on public assistance, additional aid to war victims and youth welfare</b> | <p>The statistics on <i>public assistance</i> cover on an annual basis the recipients of public assistance, expenditure and revenue as well as payments of the bodies responsible for public assistance. Once a year, at the most, <i>supplementary sample statistics</i> are compiled on special problems of public assistance.</p> <p>The statistics on <i>additional aid to war victims</i> provide on an annual basis data on recipients, expenditure and revenue.</p> <p>The annual statistics on public <i>youth welfare</i> comprise data on the persons covered by individual educational measures, expenditure, institutions of public youth welfare, revenue. Nonrecurrent <i>survey on the personnel structure in youth welfare (1974)</i> recording data on personal characteristics of the staff.</p> |

Quinquennial surveys recording <i>handicapped persons</i> , among others by age, sex, employment status and occupation, kind and cause of the handicap, annual survey on <i>measures of rehabilitation</i> covering additional data on kind, place, duration, course and results.	<b>15.9 Statistics on handicapped persons and measures of rehabilitation</b>
Statistics compiled by the Federal Institution of Labour with monthly reporting on applications for and recipients of children's allowances, number of children.	<b>15.10 Statistics on children's allowances</b>
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).	<b>15.11 Statistics on housing allowances</b>

## 16 Finance and Taxes

Annual <i>statistics on financial planning</i> recording data on financial programmes of Federal Government, Laender, communities and local authorities as well as administrative associations (revenue, expenditure, investments).	<b>16.1 Statistics of government finance</b>
Annual <i>statistics on budget estimates</i> are compiled on the basis of budgets of Federal Government, Laender, communities (10,000 and more inhabitants) and local authorities. Recording revenue and expenditure by types and bodies as well as net and building expenditure of the Federal Government and the Laender by functions.	
<i>Quarterly statistics</i> on the finances of Federal Government, Laender, communities and local authorities as well as administrative associations provide data on revenue and expenditure by types and bodies, on building expenditure, taxes and debts.	
<i>Statistics of annual accounts</i> comprise data on revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government, the Equalization of Burdens Fund, the E.R.P. Special Fund, the Laender, communities and local authorities, the administrative associations as well as the social insurance institutions and other legal persons by functions and types.	
The annual statistics on <i>university finance</i> cover data on revenue and expenditure of universities, university clinics and vocational colleges by types, specialized fields and federal Laender.	
The Deutsche Bundesbank presents on a monthly basis a summary of the cash position of the <i>federal budget</i> .	
Monthly reporting on the cash tax revenue of the Federal Government and the Laender as well as quarterly survey on the cash tax revenue of the communities and local authorities.	<b>16.2 Statistics on the tax budgets</b>
Annual debt statistics record the debts of the Federal Government, the Laender, communities and local authorities, the administrative associations as well as of other legal persons.	<b>16.3 Statistics on the indebtedness</b>
<i>Quarterly</i> debt statistics (recording the funded and floating debts) are compiled for the Federal Government and the Laender by the ministries of finance.	

*Monthly* statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank on the circulation of money market securities of public agencies present data on the indebtedness of the Federal Government, the Laender, the Deutsche Bundesbank and the Federal Postal Administration in consequence of the issue of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds.

#### **16.4 Personnel statistics**

The annual *personnel statistics* present data on the personnel of central and local government, the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration, the administrative associations as well as of other legal persons and legally independent public enterprises (every three and six years respectively in a more detailed analysis).

The statistics on *changes in the number of personnel* of the Federal Government, incl. the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration, the Laender, communities with 3,000 inhabitants and over, as well as of local authorities are conducted every three years, statistics on *pensioners according to legal provisions for officials* (every three years with a more detailed catalogue of questions, every six years with an extended group of reporting agencies) are compiled annually.

#### **16.5 Income tax statistics**

The *income tax statistics* compiled at three years' intervals on the basis of copies of income-tax assessments and data from the tax files record 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).

Annual statistics on the *development of taxable incomes* using the storage media of machine income-tax assessment comprising data on tax-payers subject to tax at the full rate, analysed by earnings, taxable amount of income, tax liability and tax deductions.

The *corporation tax statistics* compiled at three years' intervals on the basis of copies of corporation-tax assessments and data from the tax files record earnings, income and tax liability as well as information 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* are conducted on the basis of wage-tax cards and wage-tax transfer sheets, partly processed on a sampling basis, presenting data on wage-tax payers, gross wages and earnings from employment. Special analysis of wage-tax payers by earnings from employment.

#### **16.6 Property tax statistics**

Compiled at three years' intervals 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 subject to corporation tax at the full rate, as well as on natural and legal persons subject to corporation tax at a limited rate.

#### **16.7 Statistics on standard values**

Statistics on standard values of working assets of *commercial local units* are conducted at three years' intervals on the basis of copies of the assessments of standard values and comprise data on capital assets, working assets and gross assets, debts and other deductions as well as the standard values of working assets for commercial local units owned by natural and legal persons.

Statistics of standard values of *real estate* are compiled every six years on the basis of copies of the assessments of standard values and present data on size and values of output for the production part, residential value and standard value of agricultural and forestry holdings, on size and standard values of non-built-up property as well as standard values of built-up property.



At the same intervals, statistics are conducted on *standard values of the mineral prospecting rights*, analysed by natural resources, groups of standard values and legal form of owners.

Every six years data are compiled from inheritance-tax records (taxable acquisition and assessed tax in the case of acquisitions subject to inheritance tax at a limited and at the full rate, also estates of inheritance and conveyances under a will for specific purposes as well as tax liability).

**16.8 Inheritance tax statistics**

At two years' intervals data are recorded on the basis of control sheets for turnover tax, among others on taxable turnover as well as turnover subject to and exempt from taxation and on turnover tax in a detailed economic analysis, also on number, turnover and tax of small enterprises and affiliated companies.

**16.9 Turnover tax statistics**

At monthly to annual intervals statistics are compiled on excise duties, i.e. for beer, tobacco, 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.

**16.10 Excise duty statistics**

Annual surveys in the communities record data on actual receipts from taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax, 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.

**16.11 Comparison of taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax**

At irregular intervals are conducted: *Main statistics on commercial tax* (on the basis of the commercial-tax assessments), recording the taxpayers, their bases of taxation and the tax rates, *statistics on commercial-tax rates* (on the basis of fiscal reallocation assessments), recording enterprises liable to pay commercial tax, standard tax rate, reallocation shares, collection rate and nominal taxes, as well as *statistics on payroll tax* (on the basis of payroll-tax records), presenting cases of taxation, payroll totals, tax rates, collection rate and payroll tax.

**16.12 Commercial tax statistics**

**17 Family Budget Surveys**

The monthly surveys cover 150 two-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with little income, 400 four-person households of wage earners and salaried employees with medium income and 450 four-person households of officials and salaried employees within the upper income group. Recording of the monthly family budgets (incomes/earnings) by sources, private consumption expenditure by object and types of goods, the quantities of food, beverages and tobacco purchased, as well as information on housing conditions and equipment with consumer durables.

**17.1 Family budget surveys in selected private households**

The sample survey covering some 55,000 households is conducted at three to five years' intervals (latest survey for 1973) and supplies information on the income of households by sources, accumulation of savings by forms of saving, expenditure of households by object and types of goods, equipment with consumer durables, forms and amount of capital and property as well as debts.

**17.2 Sample survey on income and expenditure**

**18 Wages and Salaries**

The annual sample survey in *agriculture* presents data on average gross earnings and hours paid for permanent labour working on a full-time basis and receiving hourly and monthly wages, respectively.

**18.1 Current statistics on earnings**

The quarterly sample survey in *industry* and *trade* comprises data on average gross hourly and weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid to wage earners in industry as well as on 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 and trade.

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

**18.2 Surveys of personnel expenses of employers**

Sample surveys are conducted pursuant to EC ordinances, viz. in *production industries* (latest survey for 1975) comprising data on wage earners, salaried employees and apprentices, remuneration, incidental wage expenses, hours worked, as well as in *trade* and in the *service sector* (latest survey for 1974) covering the same facts.

**18.3 Surveys of salary and wage structure**

The sample surveys in *industries* and in the *service sector* conducted at about three to six years' intervals (latest survey for 1972) record average gross hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners as well as gross monthly earnings of salaried employees in various analyses, moreover data on legal deductions and duration of vacation as well as educational level of salaried employees, working hours of wage earners, special allowances and labour working on a part-time basis.

**18.4 Statistics of agreed wages and salaries**

On the basis of selected collective agreements, the semi-annual presentation of agreed wage and salary rates records 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 the economy as a whole and for industry (incl. building industry).

**18.5 Statistics on pension schemes of enterprises**

The sample survey on type and scope of the pension plans of enterprises, conducted by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in 1974, comprises data on enterprises providing pension schemes and on persons engaged there, beneficiaries as well as expenditure for such pension schemes.

## 19 Prices

**19.1 Statistics of producers' and wholesale prices**

The producers' sales prices/wholesale purchase prices for 2,300 industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products, for 150 agricultural and forestry products as well as the wholesale selling prices for about 900 commodities are recorded monthly (in part at shorter intervals).

Computation of *indices* of producers' prices (industrial, agricultural and forestry products) as well as of prices of basic materials and wholesale selling prices.

The monthly surveys cover 137 items of farm supplies and services.	<b>19.2 Statistics on purchase prices in agriculture</b>
Computation of an <i>index</i> of purchase prices for farm supplies.	
The monthly surveys comprise 1,985 import and 2,085 export goods.	<b>19.3 Statistics on import and export prices</b>
Computation of <i>indices</i> of import and export prices.	
Quarterly statistics are conducted on both average <i>purchase values of building land</i> and on <i>building prices</i> .	<b>19.4 Statistics on purchase values of building land and on building prices</b>
Computation of <i>index numbers</i> for 230 building services (incl. 19 types of maintenance work) and of <i>indices</i> of building <i>prices</i> (residential buildings, non-residential buildings, other types of buildings as well as prefabricated houses).	
Monthly (for selected goods weekly, for rents quarterly) surveys covering 900 goods and services.	<b>19.5 Statistics on consumer prices</b>
Computation of an <i>index</i> of retail prices (selling prices) as well as of <i>consumer price indices</i> (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).	
Monthly and annual surveys are also performed for 17 and 20 services respectively (overnights, meals, beverages) in the <i>hotel and restaurant industry</i> .	
Compilation of railway rates, freight rates in long-distance goods transport by motor vehicles, freight rates in inland water transport and sea-borne shipping, air transport prices as well as postal charges and fees for telephone and telegraph services.	<b>19.6 Statistics on transport prices</b>
Computation of <i>indices</i> of ocean freight rates (Federal Ministry of Transport) as well as of postal charges and fees for telephone and telegraph services.	

## 20 National Accounts

The economic events are presented in an articulated system of accounts and in a series of tables supplementing the accounting system. In the <i>accounts</i> (annually) and <i>standard tables</i> (semi-annually), the economic units are combined to the sectors: enterprises, bodies of the government sector, private non-profit organizations and private households. The following accounts have been established for each sector:	<b>20.1 National accounts</b>
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 organizations) 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 1970 input-output table shows, among others, goods originating from domestic production and imports, use of the goods; gross value added at market prices and its composition according to 60 industry groups. As part of the *capital stock estimates*, data are recorded on stocks of reproducible tangible wealth as well as monetary wealth and liabilities.

*Indices and index numbers* are also computed as part of national accounts.

## 20.2 Financial accounting

Data on changes in financial assets and liabilities as well as on monetary wealth and liabilities of the domestic sectors by major types of monetary wealth formation/borrowing are compiled annually and semi-annually by the Deutsche Bundesbank.

## 20.3 Statistics on the balance of payments

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

*Statistics on long-term capital transactions with foreign countries* comprising monthly to annual compilations of German long-term capital investments abroad and foreign long-term capital investments in the Federal Republic, direct investments, as well as of claims and liabilities in relation to foreign countries.

*Statistics on short-term capital transactions with foreign countries* involving surveys covering credit institutions inside the country as well as enterprises (excl. credit institutions), private and public agencies with regard to the totals of and changes in short-term claims and liabilities. Monthly and quarterly in a material breakdown, annual changes also in regional analysis.

Monthly statements of the *external position* of the Deutsche Bundesbank by individual items and their changes.

## 21 Environmental Protection

The statistics on *public waste removal*, conducted at two to four years' intervals, record the number of inhabitants and the area covered, kind and quantity of waste as well as kind, location and planning of waste disposal plants.

At two years' intervals data are recorded on *waste removal in production industries, trade, transport* and in certain institutions and establishments as well as in *livestock farming* (each by kind, quantity and disposal of waste).

The quarterly statistics on *public water supply* and *public waste-water disposal* record data on the collection, procurement and condition of ground, spring and surface water, water supplied by quantity and quality, number of inhabitants supplied, as well as on volume and origin of waste water, sewage treatment, inhabitants connected and not connected, harmfulness, collection and conveyance of waste water.

At two years' intervals statistics are compiled on *water supply* and *back water disposal in the economy* (recording data on collection, procurement, supply, utilization and consumption of water, volume, harmfulness, collection and conveyance of waste water as well as on sewage treatment).

There is at the same intervals the *survey on water supply* and *waste-water disposal of thermal power generating plants serving as public utilities*. It records data on the collection and procurement of water as well as quantity, re-cooling, treatment and disposal of the waste water.

The survey on *sewage disposal in animal keeping* (recording data on collection and disposal of the waste water) is conducted at two years' intervals.

The annual statistics on *accidents* as a result of the storing and transportation of water-endangering substances comprise information on kinds of storage containers and means of transport, respectively, kind and quantity of the substance, on nature, location, time and cause of the accident as well as consequences of the accident.

Annual surveys present data on *investments for environmental protection in production industries* as well as in *livestock farming* (recording in each case information on the value of gross additions to fixed assets as well as on charges and contributions for the construction and operation of installations for environmental protection).

### 21.1 Statistics on waste removal

### 21.2 Statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal

### 21.3 Other statistics on environmental protection

## 22 Statistics of Foreign Countries

The Federal Statistical Office compiles selected figures derived from statistics of foreign countries. The sources drawn upon are publications, documents and information provided by official agencies abroad, international organizations and German diplomatic missions in foreign countries, in some few cases also reviews and similar material. Wherever possible, the relevant figures are supplemented by information collected on the spot.

## **22.1 General foreign statistics**

Summary presentation of statistical figures on foreign countries.

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

The *reports on foreign countries* published at irregular intervals present summary texts and statistical figures for individual countries and groups of countries from all fields of demographic, economic and social statistics.

The *summary reports on foreign countries* are published at one to three years' or irregular intervals, respectively, and comprise condensed texts and figures on the economic and social structure and development of about 145 countries.

## **22.2 Special subject-fields of foreign statistics**

For a great number of countries selected figures are available, viz. on the special subject-fields population statistics, industry statistics, foreign trade statistics, statistics on road traffic accidents, price statistics (among others international comparisons of prices for the cost of living), wage statistics, national accounts and balances of payments.

# SURVEYS AND SCHEDULES





# 1 Legal Foundations

## 1.1 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.

### 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. 73ff and, for public finance, Art. 105ff. 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. 97. – <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."

## 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>1)</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>2)</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>1)</sup> Bundesgesetzblatt II, p. 766 – <sup>2)</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).

## **1.2 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.

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\*) Wording according to the position of 1 January 1976. 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.

(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 minister

(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<sup>1)</sup>

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

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<sup>1)</sup> Amended 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)

(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 Provisions on Fines<sup>2)</sup>

#### Article 13 (cancelled)<sup>3)</sup>

#### 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<sup>4)</sup> Special Provisions for Statistics of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community

#### Article 15<sup>5)</sup>

The provisions of Articles 10 to 14 extend also to statistical surveys initiated by a regulation of the European Economic Community or the European Atomic Energy Community. This applies to Article 14 even if the obligation to provide information or the obligation of secrecy has been laid down in a regulation of the European Economic Community or of the European Atomic Energy Community or in a Law passed for the implementation of such regulations.

<sup>1)</sup> Amended pursuant to Art.92 No 1 of the Introductory Law to the Penal Code of 2 March 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 469)  
<sup>3)</sup> Cancelled pursuant to Art.92 No.2 of the Introductory Law to the Penal Code of 2 March 1974, penal clauses now Articles 203, Par.2, 204 and 205 of the Penal Code, wording as promulgated on 2 January 1975 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1) These provisions state in substance

The penalty to be imposed is imprisonment up to one year or a fine (Par.2, 1st Sentence in connection with Par 1) If the violator acts against remuneration or with intent to enrich himself or a third party, or to prejudice a third party, the penalty will be imprisonment up to two years or a fine (Par 5) The same punishment is laid down for a person who utilizes without authorization a third party's secret, in particular a business secret (Art.204, Par 1), which he is liable to safeguard pursuant to Art.203 The offence will be prosecuted only on application (Art.205)

<sup>4)</sup> and <sup>5)</sup> Section VIIa was included with an Art.15a pursuant to Art 8 of the Law for the Implementation of Regulation No 70/66/EEC (Law on the Survey of the Structure of Agriculture) of 23 December 1966 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p.682). This Art.15a has been amended pursuant to Art.35 of the Introductory Law to the Law on Irregularities of 24 May 1968 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p 503), it supersedes this provision pursuant to the same prescription, the former Art 15 becoming void The new Art 15 was amended pursuant to Art.92, No 3 of the Introductory Law to the Penal Code of 2 March 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p 469)

Pursuant to Art.203, Par.2, 1st Sentence of the Penal Code can be punished whoever discloses without due authority another's secret, in particular a secret pertaining to a third party's privacy, or a business secret, which has been entrusted to him, or which has come to his knowledge in any other way, in his capacity as

- 1) an incumbent
- 2) a person specially sworn in for public service,
- 3) a person attending to duties or competences under the staff delegates law,
- 4) , 5)

"Individual data on the personal or material situation of a third person, which have been recorded for purposes of public administration, are also considered as a secret within the meaning of Sentence 1, however, Sentence 1 is not to be applied where such individual data are disclosed to other authorities or agencies for purposes of the public administration and if this is not prohibited by the Law" (Art 203, Par 2, 2nd Sentence)

This provision is also to be applied if the offender discloses without authorization a third party's secret after the death of the person concerned (Art 203, Par 4)

## SECTION VIII

### Transitional and Concluding Provisions

#### Article 16<sup>5)</sup>

(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, Wuertemberg-Hohenzollern and the Bavarian Kreis Lindau (Bundesgesetzblatt, p.81) shall be invalidated at the same date.

<sup>5)</sup> Amended pursuant to Art I of the Law Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 8 August 1955 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p 507) and Art I of the Second Law Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 15 July 1957 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p 721)

### 1.3 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 1976. As is the case with the "Survey of Statistics", the list is arranged by subject fields.

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

#### 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\*)

Fourth Ordinance on Supplementary Programmes for the Microcensus<sup>1)</sup> of 22 December 1971\*)

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) of 15 July 1975\*)

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation of 4 July 1957, amended by the Law of 6 January 1971\*)

Federal Election Law as amended on 1 September 1975, Art.51

Federal Electoral Regulation as amended on 3 September 1975, Art.82

#### 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\*)

Third Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus<sup>1)</sup> of 24 June 1969

Fourth Ordinance on Supplementary Programmes for the Microcensus<sup>1)</sup> of 22 December 1971\*)

Law on the Execution of a Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus) of 15 July 1975\*)

Regulation No.2640/74 (EEC) of the Council of 15 October 1974 on the Execution of a Labour Sample Survey

#### Enterprises and Local Units

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, supplemented by the Law on Press Statistics of 1 April 1975, Art.5, and amended by the Law on Statistics of Production Industries of 6 November 1975, Art.13

Law on Finance Statistics of 8 June 1960, amended by the Law of 12 July 1973\*)

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

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

Law on Reports on Agriculture of 15 November 1974

Law on Statistics on Labour in Agriculture and Forestry of 24 June 1964, amended by the Law on the Census of Agriculture of 23 December 1970, Art.22, and the Law on Reports on Agriculture of 15 November 1974, Art.14

Law on Farm Management and Marketing Reports of 23 December 1966

Law on a Survey of Land Utilization and Yields of 23 June 1964, amended by the Law of 23 December 1970 and the Law on Reports on Agriculture of 15 November 1974, Art.14

Regulation No 24 of the EEC Council on the Gradual Establishment of a Common Market Organization for Wine of 4 April 1962<sup>2)</sup>

Law on Timber Statistics of 30 April 1968

Livestock Census Law as amended on 23 September 1973

<sup>1)</sup> Pursuant to the Microcensus Law of 1962 as amended in 1968. – <sup>2)</sup> Basic EEC Regulation for the Viticultural Cadastre and for the Statistics on Production and Stocks of Wine For supplementary provisions see the Catalogue of Statistics in the detailed German version of this publication, pp 144 and 156

Law on Statistics on Poultry of 29 March 1967, amended by the Law of 17 April 1974  
Law on Statistics on Slaughtering and Slaughtering Weights of 29 August 1975  
Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Meat Inspection of 30 April 1970, amended by the Ordinance of 20 January 1975  
Law on Statistics on Milk Production of 25 July 1968  
Law on Statistics on Fisheries of 21 July 1960

## **Production Industries**

Law on Statistics in Production Industries of 6 November 1975  
Law on Statistics of Raw Materials and Production in Selected Branches of Economic Activity of 11 November 1960, amended by the Law on Statistics in Production Industries of 6 November 1975, Art.13  
Ordinance on Fertilizer Statistics of 28 January 1976  
Law on the Census of Handicrafts, 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, supplemented by the Law on Statistics in Production Industries of 6 November 1975, Art.13\*)

## **Building Activity and Dwellings**

Law on the Execution of Statistics on Building Activity of 20 August 1960  
Law on the Census of Buildings and Dwellings, 1968, of 18 March 1968  
Law on the Execution of Sample Statistics on Housing and Urban Development of 7 December 1971

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

Law on a Census in Trade and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry 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  
Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Handicrafts as well as in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry of 12 August 1960, supplemented by the Law on Statistics in Production Industries of 6 November 1975, Art.13\*)  
Fourth Ordinance on the Supplementary Programme for the Microcensus<sup>1)</sup> of 22 December 1971\*)

## **Foreign Trade**

Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport of 1 May 1957\*)  
Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport as amended on 4 April 1974

## **Transport**

Ordinance on Railway Statistics of 8 August 1965  
Law on the Statistics on Roads in the Communities in 1976 of 7 April 1975  
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 Frontier Crossing Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles of 21 December 1973  
Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents of 18 May 1961, amended by the Law 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 Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles and on Inland Waterways Transport of 10 July 1969  
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, amended by the Second Ordinance of 24 July 1968 and Amending Ordinance of 12 November 1973

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<sup>1)</sup> Pursuant to the Microcensus Law of 1962 and the amendment of 1968



## Money and Credit

Mortgage Bank Law as amended on 5 February 1963, Art.23

Law on Mortgage Bonds and Similar Bonds Issued by Public Credit Institutions as amended on 8 May 1963, Art.7

Law on Ship Mortgage Banks as amended on 3 May 1963, Art.21

Fourth Ordinance on Supplementary Programmes to the Microcensus<sup>1)</sup> of 22 December 1971\*)

## Education and Culture

Law on Federal Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education of 31 August 1971\*)

Federal Law on Individual Educational Assistance of 26 August 1971, Art.55, amended by the Laws of 14 November 1973 and of 31 July 1974

Law on Press Statistics of 1 April 1975

Law on Measures Promoting the German Film as amended on 6 May 1974, Art.20

## 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, amended by the Law of 6 January 1971\*)

Fourth Ordinance on Supplementary Programmes for the Microcensus<sup>2)</sup> of 22 December 1971\*)

## 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 Current Subsistence Aid of 24 April 1972

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on the Personnel Structure in Youth Welfare of 23 August 1974

Law Securing the Integration of Seriously Handicapped Persons in Work, Occupation and Society as amended on 29 April 1974, Art.51

Second Law on Housing Allowances as amended on 14 December 1973, Art.35

## Finance and Taxes

Law on Finance Statistics of 8 June 1960, amended by the Law of 12 July 1973\*)

Law on Federal Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education of 31 August 1971, Art.12\*)

Law on Tax Statistics of 6 December 1966<sup>3)</sup>

## Family Budget Surveys

Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 11 January 1961

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 21 March 1972

## Wages and Salaries

Law on Wage Statistics of 18 May 1956, amended by the Law of 4 August 1971

Fourth Ordinance on the Execution of a Special Survey for Wage Statistics of 24 April 1972

Ordinance No.1103/75 (EEC) of the Council of 28 April 1975 on the Execution of a Survey on Earnings of Permanently Employed Labourers in Agriculture

Ordinance No.2259/71 (EEC) of the Council of 19 October 1971 on the Execution of a Wage Survey in Industry

Ordinance No 3192/73 (EEC) of the Council of 22 November 1973 on the Execution of a Survey on Labour Costs in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Banking and Insurance Business

Ordinance on the Execution of a Survey on Types and Scope of Retirement Systems of Enterprises of 11 March 1974

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<sup>1)</sup> Pursuant to the Microcensus Law of 1962 and the amendment of 1968 – <sup>2)</sup> Pursuant to the Microcensus Law of 1962 as amended in 1968. – <sup>3)</sup> Amended by the Law on the Reform of Community Finance of 8 September 1969, Art.8 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1587) and by the Law Amending the Reallocation Law of 17 December 1970, Art. 2 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1727)

## **Prices**

Law on Price Statistics of 9 August 1958

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

## **Environmental Protection**

Law on Environmental Statistics of 15 August 1974

## 2 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>	
<b>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities Basic Classification (1961 Edition)<sup>1)</sup></b>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 29 subdivisions (2-digit), 206 groups (3-digit), 669 subgroups (4-digit), 1,397 classes (5-digit).</p>
<i>Version for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1970<sup>2)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 30 subdivisions (2-digit), 165 groups (3-digit), 436 subgroups (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>2)</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)</p>
<i>Version for Turnover Tax Statistics<sup>3)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 25 subdivisions (2-digit), 166 groups (3-digit), 435 subdivisions (4-digit), 635 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Income tax statistics, corporation tax statistics, commercial tax statistics, statistics on standard values of working assets, turnover tax statistics, statistics on security prices</p>
<i>Version for National Accounts</i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 3 sectors, 34 spheres.</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> National Accounts.</p>
<i>Version for Statistics of Production Industries<sup>4)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 42 two-digit items, 254 four-digit items</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Surveys conducted monthly, annually and at several years' intervals at establishments and enterprises of mining, manufacturing, construction as well as power, gas, remote heating and water supply, indices of orders received, unfilled orders, net output, gross output for investment and consumer goods as well as labour productivity</p>
<i>Version for Environmental Statistics<sup>5)</sup></i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 42 two-digit items, 264 four-digit items for the sphere of production industries, 18 two-digit items, 68 three-digit items, 150 four-digit items, 213 five-digit items for spheres outside production industries</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Statistics on waste removal in production industries, trade, transport and certain institutions and establishments, statistics on water supply and backwater disposal in the economy, statistics on investments for environmental protection</p>

<sup>1)</sup> For all statistics analysed by institutions – Here also "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications" – <sup>2)</sup> Using the Supplement 1970. – <sup>3)</sup> Is also used for the other tax statistics (with a varying degree of detail) and for Statistics on Security Prices – <sup>4)</sup> This version is based on the (not yet published) revised Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for Production Industries (position 1976) In 1976, double processings were still made for part of the statistics according to the Classification for the monthly Industry Report – <sup>5)</sup> For the sphere of production industries see footnote 4), for all other spheres: Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, position 1970

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<i>Classification of Spheres of Production in Input-Output Calculations (SIO) (1975 Edition)</i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 168 groups (3-digit), 2,906 types of commodities/services (6-digit)</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Input-output tables within the scope of national accounts</p>
<i>Basic Classification with a Differing Degree of Detail</i>	<p><b>Fields of application:</b> Press statistics, statistics on the film industry, statistics on strikes and lockouts, survey of the cost structure of non-agricultural enterprises, statistics on incorporated enterprises, balance-sheet statistics, statistics on bankruptcies and insolvency proceedings, Census of Handicrafts, 1968, reports on handicrafts, annual survey of goods received and stocks of goods in handicrafts, Census of Distribution 1968/70, wholesale trade statistics, retail trade statistics, statistics on the hotel and restaurant industry, statistics on road passenger transport, statistics on goods transport by motor vehicles, statistics on inland water transport, aviation statistics, selected price statistics, statistics of earnings in agriculture and in industry and trade, surveys of salary and wage structure in industries and in the service sector, statistics on agreed wages and salaries</p>
<i>Industrial Index of Economic Activities for Statistics of the Federal Institution of Labour, 1973 (with own numbering system)</i>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 95 groups (2-digit), 269 classes (3-digit)</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Statistics on persons engaged</p>
Index of Handicraft Branches, 1956	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 7 groups (1-digit), 125 branches (3-digit)</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Survey of earnings in handicrafts</p>
Index of Trades Which Can Be Pursued as Handicrafts, 1968	<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, reports on handicrafts.</p>
<b>Classifications of Public Finance and Private Households</b>	
Processing Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance, since 1974	<p><b>Fields of application:</b> All records of public finance, including indebtedness and personnel</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><b>Number of items:</b> 18 functions. 2 main types and 19 individual types of expenditure. 2 main types and 15 individual types of revenue</p>
<i>List for public finance</i> <i>by functions</i> <i>by types of expenditure</i> <i>by types of revenue</i>	<p>239 functions 3 main types and 20 individual types of expenditure. 2 main types and 9 individual types of revenue.</p>
Classification of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households (1963 Edition)	<p><b>Fields of application:</b> Continuous family budget surveys, sample surveys on income and expenditure</p>

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<i>Receipts</i> <i>Expenditure</i>	<b>Number of items:</b> 6 two-digit items, 16 three-digit items, 34 four-digit items, 51 five-digit items. 5 two-digit items, 12 three-digit items, 26 four-digit items, 39 five-digit items.
<b>Commodity Classifications</b>	
Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (1975 Edition) <sup>6)</sup>	<b>Number of items:</b> 36 groups of commodities (2-digit), 245 categories of commodities (3-digit), 1,153 classes of commodities (4-digit), 5,901 types of commodities (6-digit) <b>Fields of application:</b> Quarterly production survey, index of industrial gross production for investment and consumer goods (1970 Edition), textile statistics, statistics on the trade in goods with Berlin (West), statistics on the trade in goods with the G. D. R. and Berlin (East), foreign trade statistics, selected price statistics.
<i>Nomenclature for the Quick Report on Production</i>	<b>Number of items:</b> 26 groups of commodities, 524 numbers of the Report <b>Fields of application:</b> Quick report on production
Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (1976 Edition) <sup>7)</sup>	<b>Number of items:</b> 21 sections (I to XXI), 99 chapters (1 to 99), 1,112 tariff numbers (4-digit), 8,644 commodity numbers (7-digit) <b>Fields of application:</b> Foreign trade statistics, selected price statistics
Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (1969 Edition) <sup>7)</sup>	<b>Number of items:</b> 10 divisions (1-digit), 52 major groups (2-digit), 175 groups (3-digit). <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 water transport, statistics on sea-borne shipping, aviation statistics.
Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (1963 Edition) <sup>7)</sup>	<b>Number of items:</b> 9 major groups (1-digit), 46 groups (2-digit), 88 subgroups (3-digit) <b>Fields of application:</b> Recording of private consumption expenditure in National Accounts, consumer price indices, continuous family budget surveys, sample surveys on income and expenditure
Classification of Buildings (1970 Version)	<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 <b>Fields of application:</b> Statistics on building activity, statistics on building prices
Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries (1959 Edition)	<b>Number of items:</b> 6 groups (2-digit), 11 subgroups (3-digit), 66 classes (4-digit), 927 products (6-digit) <b>Fields of application:</b> Textile statistics, statistics on the trade in goods with Berlin (West), statistics on the trade in goods with the G. D. R. and Berlin (East), selected price statistics

<sup>6)</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» — <sup>7)</sup> Contains an alphabetic index

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<b>Classifications of Persons</b>	
Classification of Occupations (1975 Edition) <sup>8)</sup>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 6 occupational sectors (Roman numerals), 33 occupational sections (Roman numerals and small letters), 86 occupational groups (2-digit), 328 unit groups (3-digit), 1,689 occupational classes (4-digit)</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Population Census, 1970 (employment data), statistics on persons engaged, labour market statistics, statistics on public service personnel</p>
Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD), 1968, 8th Revision Volume I: Systematic List Volume II: Alphabetic List	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 18 chapters (Roman numerals), 1,042 three-digit items, 2,988 four-digit items</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Causes of death statistics and records of diseases</p>
Classification of Religious Denominations (1970 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 10 one-digit items, 42 two-digit items</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Population Census, 1970.</p>
<b>Regional Classifications</b>	
Official Index of Communities (1971 Edition) <sup>9)</sup>	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 11 Laender (2-digit), 30 governmental and administrative districts (3-digit), 136 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 406 Landkreise (5-digit), 22,510 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 (1974 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 11 Laender (2-digit), 29 governmental and administrative districts (3-digit), 110 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 283 Landkreise (5-digit), 14,930 communities (8-digit)</p> <p><b>Fields of application:</b> Determination of area</p>
Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics (1975 Edition)	<p><b>Number of items:</b> 9 parts (1-digit), 194 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>8)</sup> Contains an alphabetic list of occupational titles — <sup>9)</sup> Contains an alphabetic index of communities.



### 3 Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Survey of Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit*)
<b>Population and Employment</b>				
Population Census, 1970	69	household	person, household	enumeration list <sup>1)</sup>
Microcensus				
1 %-sample surveys	} 69, 70, 77, 81, 82	household	mostly: person	segment <sup>2)</sup>
0.25 %-sample surveys		household	mostly: person	segment <sup>3)</sup>
0 1 %-sample surveys		household	mostly: person	segment <sup>3)</sup>
Statistics on the 1972 Bundestag Elections	70	person en- titled to vote/ voter	person en- titled to vote/ ballot paper	election district
<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>				
Sample surveys, 1972, for Census of Agriculture, 1971				
in agriculture	72	agricultural holding	agricultural holding, person	agricultural holding
in forestry	72	forestry holding	forestry holding, person	forestry holding
Reports on Agriculture	72	agricultural holding	agricultural holding, person	agricultural holding
Labour Statistics				
in agriculture	72	agricultural holding	person	agricultural holding
in forestry	72	forestry holding	person	forestry holding
Land Utilization Surveys				
Main Survey	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding
Follow-up Survey	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding
Survey for the Sample Checking of the Land Utilization Surveys (Preliminary and Main Surveys)	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	community, agricultural holding
Preliminary and Main Surveys of Vegetables	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	community <sup>6)</sup>

Footnotes see p 118



# Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
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
about 1 000 000	federal Land (11) – community size class (9) – type of street (3), institution (1), large-size building (1)	1 %	Adaptation to structure of persons, followed by simple expansion, adaptation to 1 %-sample survey for the sampling fractions 0.25 % and 0.1 %.
about 10 000 <sup>3)</sup>		0.25 % <sup>4)</sup>	
about 10.000 <sup>3)</sup>		0.1 % <sup>4)</sup>	
55.000	federal Land (10); arrangement by: Community size class (7) – shares of SPD (7), F D P (3) – share of Protestants (3)	1.9 % <sup>5)</sup>	Simple expansion
1 100.000	federal Land (9) – agriculturally used area in horticulture (3) and in the rest of agriculture (9)	23 %	Simple expansion
375.000	federal Land (9) – size of wood area (4)	23 %	Simple expansion
1.000.000	federal Land (11) – livestock population (4), cultivated area of special crops (6), agriculturally used area in horticulture (3) and the rest of agriculture (7)	10 %	Simple expansion
1.000 000	(as with Reports on Agriculture)	10 %	Simple expansion
9.000	federal Land (8) – legal form (2) – size of wood area (4)	30 %	Simple expansion
1.300.000	(as with Reports on Agriculture)	9 %	Simple expansion
1 300.000	federal Land (11) – area of arable Land (4)	9 %	Simple expansion
12.000 1.300 000	federal Land (8) – Landkreis (5 to 61)	0.2 % <sup>4)</sup>	Combined ratio estimation (area ascertained to area reported for the respective type of utilization)
6.000	federal Land (8) – cultivated areas of vegetables, strawberries and areas under glass (3 or 4)	15 %	Ratio estimation/simple expansion

### 3 Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Survey of Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit*)
<b>Special Yield Inquiry<sup>7)</sup></b>				
Sample cuts and sample liftings	72	sample plot	field	community, holding, field of type of crop, sample plot
Complete threshings	72	field	field	field of type of crop <sup>8)</sup>
<b>Intercensal Livestock Surveys</b>				
in April and August	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding
in June	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding
<b>Sample Checking of the Livestock Censuses</b>				
in December	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	community
				agricultural holding
in April	73	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	community
				agricultural holding
<b>Handicrafts</b>				
Sample Survey of the Census of Handicrafts, 1968	76	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Reports on Handicrafts	76	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
<b>Dwellings</b>				
Housing Sample Survey, 1972	76	dwelling party	dwelling party	segment <sup>13)</sup>
<b>Commerce</b>				
Supplementary Sample Survey, 1970, to the Census of Distribution, 1968				
in wholesale trade	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
in retail trade	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise

Footnotes see p 118

# Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
up to 12.000 about 900.000	federal Land (8)	about 0 0001% of area <sup>4)</sup> 8)	Average yield per hectare as unweighted mean value of yields ascertained on sample plots
1.500 to 1 900	federal Land (8)	0 03 % of area <sup>4)</sup> 8)	Computation of "correctives" <sup>10)</sup>
1.100.000	federal Land (8) – type and volume of pig keeping (8)	4 %	Simple expansion
700.000	federal Land (8) – agriculturally used area (4), head of a cattle (1), head of sheep (1)	5 %	Simple expansion
11 000	federal Land (8) – number of holdings keeping pigs and cattle <sup>11)</sup>	about 0 5 % <sup>4)</sup>	Separate estimation of differences
1 100.000	– type and size of holdings keeping pigs (8), size of agriculturally used area <sup>4)</sup> , head of cattle (1), head of sheep (1)		
10.000	federal Land (8) – number of holdings keeping pigs <sup>12)</sup>	about 0.3 % <sup>4)</sup>	Separate estimation of differences
1.100 000	–type and size of holdings keeping pigs (8)		
621 000	federal Land (11) – economic class (223) – number of persons engaged (4)	24 %	Simple expansion and ratio estimation
618.000	federal Land (11) – combination of economic classes (21) – number of persons engaged (6), enterprise newly created (42)	about 6 %	Partly simple expansion, partly combined ratio estimation
about 1.000.000	federal Land (11) – community size class (9) – type of street (3), institution (1), large-size building (1)	1 %	Adaptation to the structure of persons, followed by simple expansion
108 000 <sup>14)</sup>	federal Land (11) – economic class (120) – size class of turnover (6), type of enterprise (2), size class of persons engaged (2)	36 %	Simple expansion
405.000 <sup>15)</sup>	federal Land (11) – economic class (66) <sup>16)</sup> – size class of turnover (5), type of enterprise (2), size class of persons engaged (2)	10 %	Simple expansion

### 3 Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Survey of Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit*)
in the hotel and restaurant industry	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise <sup>17)</sup>
Wholesale Trade Statistics	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise <sup>18)</sup>
Retail Trade Statistics	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	77	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
<b>Social Security Schemes</b>				
Supplementary Statistics on Public Assistance, Current Subsistence Aid, 1972	84	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance
<b>Taxes</b>				
Wage Tax Statistics, 1974	86	wage-tax case <sup>20)</sup>	wage-tax payer	wage-tax card
Statistics on Standard Values of Real Estate, 1964 <sup>22)</sup>	86	built-up estate	built-up estate	enumeration district <sup>23)</sup>
<b>Family Budget Surveys</b>				
Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1973	87	household	household	household <sup>27)</sup>
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>				
Current Statistics on Earnings				
in agriculture	87	agricultural holding	holding	holding
in industry and commerce	88	establishment (or local unit)	establishment	establishment (or local unit)
in handicrafts	88	establishment	establishment	establishment
Surveys on Personnel Expenses of Employers				
in production industries, 1972	88	enterprise	enterprise and local unit	enterprise

Footnotes see p 118

# Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
14 000	federal Land (11) – economic class (11) – size class of turnover (4), size class of persons engaged (2)	57%	Simple expansion
39.000	economic class (72) <sup>16)</sup> – size class of turnover (7), type of enterprise (2), size classes of persons engaged (2), enterprise newly created (2)	25%	Simple expansion
405.000 <sup>15)</sup>	federal Land (11) – economic class (66) <sup>16)</sup> – size class of turnover (5), type of enterprise (2), size class of persons engaged (2), enterprise newly created (2)	10%	Simple expansion
168.000 <sup>19)</sup>	federal Land (11) – economic class (11) – size class of turnover (4), size class of persons engaged (2), enterprise newly created (2)	8%	Simple expansion
175 000	federal Land (11)	28%	Estimation with auxiliary information/simple expansion
5 to 6 million <sup>21)</sup>	federal Land (5) – groups of gross wages (11) – tax bracket (23)	about 1% <sup>21)</sup>	Simple expansion
592 000	federal Land (11)	10%	No expansion, recording of ratio values
220.000	(see Microcensus, in addition: size of household, employment status, class of income)	25%	Simple expansion (adaptation to Microcensus households)
43.500	federal Land (11) – size class of persons engaged (3)	27.5%	Simple expansion of numerator and denominator of ratio values
265 000	federal Land (11) – branch of economic activity (70) – size class of persons engaged (6)	12.7%	
174.000	federal Land (11) – branch of handicrafts (10) – size class of persons engaged (5)	13.5%	
106 000	federal Land (11) – branch of economic activity (51), size class of persons engaged (7)	11%	Simple expansion

### 3 Principal Methodological

Subject Statistics	Page of Survey of Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
		statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit*)
in trade and in the service sector, 1974	88	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries and in the Service Sector, 1972 <sup>24)</sup>	88	local unit	employed person (case of activity)	local unit  employed person
Statistics on Pension Schemes of Enterprises	88	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise

Footnotes see p 118

# Features of Sample Surveys

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
52 000	federal Land (11) – branch of economic activity (10) – size class of persons engaged (6)	23 3 ‰	Simple expansion
about 257.000	federal Land (11) – economic group and class (100) – size class of local units (3 to 5)	16 2 ‰	Simple expansion
about 14 000.000	–	13 ‰ <sup>4)</sup>	Simple expansion
110 000 <sup>25)</sup>	federal Land (11) branch of economic activity (113) <sup>26)</sup> – size class of persons engaged (7)	10 1 ‰	Simple expansion

### 3 Principal Methodological Features of Sample Surveys

Footnotes to pages 110 to 117

\*) In the case of the multi-stage sampling procedure, the sampling units to be considered are listed downwards in the order of the stages

<sup>1)</sup> Larger institutions covered on a total basis. Enumeration lists selected with 20 % in the stratum with the largest number of households, covering half of them – <sup>2)</sup> Systematic subdivision of the ordered sample into halves to prepare the rotation of segments. One half of the 1%-sample is exchanged every year – <sup>3)</sup> Selection 2nd phase from the 1%-sample survey of the Microcensus – <sup>4)</sup> Total sampling fraction – <sup>5)</sup> Election districts with less than 290 persons entitled to vote are not included in the sample – <sup>6)</sup> In some federal Laender also sample of holdings at a second stage – <sup>7)</sup> For the Saar deviating sample design – <sup>8)</sup> Per type of crop. – <sup>9)</sup> Selection 2nd phase from the field sample of sample cuts – <sup>10)</sup> Ratio values for the conversion of yield values obtained by sample cuts to harvested quantities. – <sup>11)</sup> Only those holdings keeping pigs and cattle are covered which are part of the sample of the advance processing of the general livestock census in December – <sup>12)</sup> Only those holdings keeping pigs are covered which are part of the sample of the intercensal livestock survey in April – <sup>13)</sup> Same sampling plan as for the Microcensus – <sup>14)</sup> Incl. 43 000 enterprises with a turnover of less than 250 000 DM in 1967 which had not been given a chance to be covered – <sup>15)</sup> Incl. 166 000 enterprises with a turnover of less than 100 000 DM in 1967 which had not been given a chance to be covered – <sup>16)</sup> Incl. combinations of economic classes – <sup>17)</sup> Selection 2nd phase from the sample of the statistics on the hotel and restaurant industry – <sup>18)</sup> Selection 2nd phase from the Supplementary Sample Survey, 1970 – <sup>19)</sup> Incl. 60.000 enterprises with a turnover of less than 50 000 DM in 1967 which had not been given a chance to be covered – <sup>20)</sup> Spouses whose wage-tax cards could be combined are counted as one wage-tax case – <sup>21)</sup> Excl. wage-tax cases with mechanical annual adjustment of wage taxes and excl. wage-tax payers with gross wages of more than 75.000 DM, excl. Bremen, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Wuerttemberg, the Saar and Berlin (West). – <sup>22)</sup> For advance results – <sup>23)</sup> Corresponds to the 10%-sample for statistics on households and families in connection with the 1961 Population Census. – <sup>24)</sup> Excl. public service – <sup>25)</sup> 105 000 enterprises from the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, and 5 000 enterprises providing retirement systems from the Survey on Personnel Expenses, 1972 – <sup>26)</sup> 56 branches of economic activity from the survey on personnel expenses and 57 from the census of non-agricultural local units. – <sup>27)</sup> From the 1972 Microcensus, partly simple additional selection



## 4 Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Periodicity	Base year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta **)
<b>Production industries</b>						
Index of Orders Received in Industry <sup>2)</sup>	monthly	1970	major groups and 36 groups or branches of industries	83	orders received in 1970	3/72
Index of Unfilled Orders in Industry <sup>3)</sup>	monthly	1970	major groups and 22 groups or branches of industries	22	turnover in 1970	10/71
Index of Industrial Net Production <sup>4)</sup>	monthly	1970	major groups and 67 groups or branches of industries	476	net production values of 1970	12/74
Index of Industrial Gross Production of Investment Goods and Consumer Goods <sup>5)</sup>	monthly	1970	6 groups of commodities for investment goods and 6 groups of commodities for consumer goods	96 for investment goods, 89 for consumer goods	gross production values of 1970	1/75
Index of Labour Productivity in Industry (Output per Person Engaged, per Hour Worked by the Person Engaged, per Wage Earner and per Man-Hour Worked) <sup>6)</sup>	annually <sup>7)</sup>	1970	major groups and 49 groups or branches of industries	comparison of the output (according to the Index of Industrial Net Production) with the various elements of labour expenditure		2/75
Index of Orders Received in Building Industry Proper	monthly	1971	overground and underground work	10	orders received in 1971	9/73
Index of Unfilled Orders in Building Industry Proper	quarterly	1971	overground and underground work	10	unfilled orders in 1971	9/73
Production Index for the Building Industry	quarterly <sup>8)</sup>	1970	building industry proper and finishing trades	6	net production values of 1970	12/74
<b>Commerce</b>						
Index Numbers of Turnover and of Persons Engaged						
in wholesale trade	monthly	1970	16 groups and 58 branches of wholesale trade	about 100,000 enterprises	—	5/72
in retail trade	monthly	1970	10 groups, 58 branches as well as 4 types of business organization of retail trade	about 40,000 enterprises	—	7/74
in the hotel and restaurant industry	monthly	1970	4 branches of the hotel industry and 7 branches of the restaurant industry	about 15,000 enterprises	—	5/75
Indices of Imports and Exports						
Index of Current Values	monthly	1970	8 groups and 215 sub-groups of commodities of foreign trade statistics	about 8,000 commodities	unit values for 1970, quantities of the reference months or years	12/74
Volume Index			10 parts of the Standard International Trade Classification			
Unit Value Index			42 groups or branches of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics as well as 11 groups of investment goods and 8 groups of consumer goods			

Footnotes see p. 123.

## 4 Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Period-icity	Base year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Transport</b>						
Index Numbers of Passenger and Goods Transport	monthly	1970	passenger transport railways, road transport, air transport, goods transport railways, long-distance haulage, inland water transport, sea-borne shipping, air transport, pipelines	33	—	4/51
<b>Money and credit</b>	weekly <sup>9)</sup>	29 Dec. 1972	4 major groups and 29 groups of economic activity	276 selected joint-stock companies	nominal capital of joint-stock companies the shares of which are quoted on stock exchanges, 29 Dec 1972	12/74
<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	1970	7 sectors of economy, 40 economic groups, separately by men and women, in addition for all sectors by qualification groups	4 062	numbers of persons engaged	4/59; 12/61; 1/66; 7/72
Index of Average Gross Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees in Industry and Commerce	quarterly	1970	3 sectors of economy, 44 economic groups, separately by type of activity and sex, in addition for all sectors by qualification groups	1 405	numbers of persons engaged	2/62; 1/66; 7/72
Indices of Agreed Weekly Hours of Work, Wages and Salaries in Industries, Central and Local Government						
Agreed Weekly Hours of Work of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees	quarterly	1970	11 sectors of economy and 44 economic groups for 42 wage earners, 10 sectors of economy, 48 economic groups for 45 salaried employees	454 wage scales for wage earners, 237 salary scales for salaried employees	numbers of persons engaged	8/60, 1/66, 11/74
Agreed Hourly and Weekly Wages of Wage Earners	quarterly	1970	11 sectors of economy and 42 economic groups	6 430 wage series from 400 wage scales	numbers of persons engaged	9/58, 1/66, 11/74
Agreed Monthly Salaries of Salaried Employees	quarterly	1970	10 sectors of economy and 45 economic groups	7 220 salary series from 237 collective agreements	numbers of persons engaged	9/58, 1/66, 11/74
Index of Agreed Wages in Agriculture	quarterly	1970 (rebased from 1962)	7 groups distinguished by qualification and kind of wages	153 wage series from 11 scales	numbers of persons engaged	11/58, 12/64

Footnotes see p. 123

## 4 Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Periodicity	Base year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Prices</b>						
Index of Producers' Prices for Industrial Products	monthly	1970	32 groups of commodities further subdivided by categories and classes of commodities	13,591 price series for about 2,280 commodities	turnover values of industry in 1970	8/74
Index of Producers' Prices for Agricultural Products	monthly	1970	17 groups of commodities for vegetable and animal products	850 price series for 125 commodities	sales proceeds of agriculture in 1970	2/76
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 in 1962	5/66
Price Index of Basic Materials	monthly	1970 (rebased from 1962)	16 groups of commodities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 14 groups of commodities of industrial products, 30 groups of commodities according to foreign trade statistics (separately by domestic and foreign origin)	6,555 price series for 731 commodities	sales proceeds of agriculture, turnover values of industry (less export values), import values (plus taxes and duties) in 1962	6/69
Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade	monthly	1962	15 economic groups and 71 subgroups, separately according to individual business wholesale trade and cooperatives (institutional subdivision), 15 major groups and 90 subgroups of commodities (commodity classification)	7 172 price series for 956 commodities	turnover values of wholesale trade in 1962	4/67
Index of Purchase Prices for Farm Supplies	monthly	1970	12 groups of commodities in a further subdivision by categories of commodities	4 941 price series for 137 commodities and services	operating expenses of agriculture in 1970	2/76
Index of Import Prices	monthly	1970	3 groups of commodities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 31 groups of commodities according to the interrelationships in the production process	5 190 price series for 1 985 commodities	import values, 1970	6/74
Index of Export Prices	monthly	1970	11 groups of commodities according to foreign trade statistics	5 280 price series for 2 085 commodities	export values, 1970	6/74
Index Numbers of Prices for Building Services	quarterly	1970	for new construction 38 types of construction activities, for maintenance 11 types of construction activities	23 700 price series for 230 services in construction, incl 19 types of maintenance work	—	9/66, 3/76

Footnotes see p 123

## 4 Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Periodicity	Base year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta**)
Indices of Building Prices	quarterly	1970	new construction construction activities at the building (by sectors, types of activities, services) for residential buildings, non-residential buildings and other types of buildings, overall indices of building prices (according to 4 major groups) for residential buildings and laboratory installations, prefabricated one-dwelling houses with and without basement Maintenance residential buildings (4 types)	23 700 price series for 230 services	production costs of buildings in 1970	9/66, 3/76
Index of Retail Prices (Selling Prices)	monthly	1970 (rebased from 1962)	9 economic groups as well as economic subgroups and classes (institutional subdivision) 8 major groups as well as groups and subgroups (commodity classification)		turnover values of retail trade in 1962	9/68
Consumer Price Indices					expenditure for the standard of living in 1969	
All Private Households	monthly	1970				
Households of Salaried Employees and Officials within the Upper Income Group (four-person households)				more than 200 000 price series for a total of 900 commodities and services		
Households of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees with Medium Income in which the Head of Household is the Only Breadwinner (four-person households)	monthly	1970	9 major groups as well as groups and subgroups by use as well as by durability and value of the commodities		expenditure for the standard of living in 1970	12/73
Households of Recipients of Pensions and Welfare Benefits (two-person households)	monthly	1970				
Minimum Standard of Living Necessary for a Child <sup>10)</sup>	monthly	1970	8 major groups		consumption pattern for the standard of living of 1965	5/68
Price Indices of Postal Charges and Fees for Telephone and Telegraph Services	<sup>11)</sup>	1970	6 service sectors in a further subdivision by partial sectors and individual services	835 price series for 149 services	receipts of postal charges of the Federal Postal Administration 1970	—
<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	—	price relationships of 1962	11/57

Footnotes see p 123

## 4 Computation Basis of Indices and Index Numbers\*)

Title	Periodicity	Base year = 100	Analysis <sup>1)</sup>	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta**)
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 <sup>12)</sup>	—	price relationships of 1962	11/57
Index Numbers on the Productivity Development (Gross Domestic Product at 1962 Prices per Economically Active Person)	semi-annually annually	1960		—		3/58
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	1/63

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

<sup>1)</sup> According to the classifications listed on p. 105 ff. — <sup>2)</sup> In future: Index of Orders Received in Manufacturing. — <sup>3)</sup> In future: Index of Unfilled Orders in Manufacturing. — <sup>4)</sup> In future: Index of the Net Output in Production Industries. — <sup>5)</sup> In future: Index of Gross Production of Investment Goods and Consumer Goods. — <sup>6)</sup> In future: Index of Labour Productivity in Production Industries. — <sup>7)</sup> Monthly for "total industry" and major groups. — <sup>8)</sup> Monthly for "building industry proper". — <sup>9)</sup> Moreover, computation per stock exchange business day according to four major groups. — <sup>10)</sup> Based on the needs of children aged 1 to 18 years. — <sup>11)</sup> Whenever the charges are changed. — <sup>12)</sup> Semi-annual index numbers on the productivity development only for the gross domestic product as a whole.

## 5 Schedule of Publications

### 5.1 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 Messrs. W. Kohlhammer GmbH, 6500 Mainz 42, Germany, Postfach 42 11 20. 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.

#### 5.1.1 Summary Publications

##### General Cross-Section Publications

*Statistisches Jahrbuch*  
(Statistical Yearbook)

Comprehensive reference book containing the most important data from all fields of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany. Appendix 1 comprises selected figures for the German Democratic Republic, Appendix 2 International Tables.

*Wirtschaft und Statistik*  
(Economics and Statistics)

Monthly publication containing articles on 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 topical interest from short-term statistics.

*Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft*  
1872 bis 1972  
(Population and Economy, 1872 to 1972)

"Cumulative" series for the former German Reich and the Federal Republic of Germany from all fields of economic and social life, as well as a contribution on changes in the programme and in the tasks of official statistics in the course of the past 100 years (Published in 1972).

*Lange Reihen zur*  
*Wirtschaftsentwicklung*  
(Long-Term Series on the Economic Development)

Time series for the assessment of the economic development since 1950. In addition to some

basic data on population and employment, the publication contains the most important results of current economic statistics of medium material detail. Besides the basic figures, there are also percentages, reference figures and indices as well as rates of variance (1976 Edition).

*Indikatoren*  
*zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung*  
(Indicators of Economic Development)

The tables of the monthly brochures contain for major economic indicators and the last 13 months original values as well as seasonally adjusted figures and data adjusted for working days. Selected time series are also illustrated by charts.

*Bevölkerungsstruktur und Wirtschaftskraft der Bundesländer*  
(Population Structure and Economic Resources of the Federal Laender)

Annual publication containing "cumulative" series on major demographic and economic data which are of importance in particular for the public budgets (1976 Edition).

*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: Texts, figures and numerous diagrams (Published in 1955; out of print).

*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.

## Subject-Matter Related Cross-Section Publications

### *Bildung im Zahlenspiegel* (Education in Figures)

Summary of statistical data from all pertinent surveys, compiled according to main subject fields, which are of importance for educational planning (1975 Edition).

### *Die Frau in Familie, Beruf und Gesellschaft* (The Position of the Woman in Family, Occupation and Society)

Numerical data on women from various subject fields of official statistics, partly as opposed to the total and male population (1975 Edition).

### *Die älteren Mitbürger und ihre Lebensverhältnisse* (The Elderly Citizens and their Living Conditions)

Selected structural data from various subject-matter fields of official statistics on the elderly citizens (Published in 1971).

### *Berufliche Aus- und Fortbildung* (Vocational Training and Continuation Training)

Numerical data material, classified by fields of training and training occupations, on apprentices and examinees in in-plant training, as well as on measures of continuation training (1974 Edition).

## Organizational and Methodological Questions

### *Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik* (Survey of German Federal Statistics)

Summary presentation of organization, tasks and methods of federal statistics comprising textual contributions, a survey of statistics and supplementary schedules. Latest edition 1976. 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 of sources on regionally classified data in publications of the Federation and the Laender (Position: mid-1965; out of print).

### *Gegenwarts- und Zukunftsaufgaben der amtlichen Statistik* (Present and Future Tasks of Official Statistics)

Presentation of the problems, tasks, intentions and objectives of official statistics, published in 1972 on the occasion of the centenary of central official statistics. English version: "Present and Future

Tasks of Official Statistics", French version: «Tâches actuelles et futures de la statistique officielle».

### *Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes* (The Activities of the Federal Statistical Office)

Report to the Advisory Committee which gives a general outline of the entire work performed, with special reference to methodological questions. It contains among others a condensed presentation concerning the participation of the Office in international statistical work (Latest edition: 1976).

### *Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik* (Sample Surveys in Official Statistics)

Presentation of the theoretical and practical bases of the sampling procedure, comprising a description of the most important fields of application in official statistics as well as a collection of mathematical formulas (Published in 1960; out of print). Selected chapters from this publication were published in English in "Studies on Statistics", No. 13 (Published in 1961/62; out of print).

### *Die Statistik in den internationalen Organisationen* (Statistics in the International Organizations)

Outline of general tasks, structure and statistical activities of the international and supranational organizations (Published in 1955/56; out of print).

## Summary Brochures

### *Zahlenkompaß* (Statistical Compass)

Selection of the most important figures from all subject-matter fields comprising comparative data for past reference years. There are also editions in English ("Statistical Compass"), French ("Boussole des chiffres") and Spanish ("Guía estadística"). Annual publication.

### *Zahlen, die zählen...* (Figures that count...)

Important benchmark data from the Population Census of 27 May 1970 (Out of print).

### *Haushaltsgeld – woher, wohin?* (Housekeeping Money – Where it Comes from and Where it Goes)

Summary results of the "family budget surveys" (1974 Edition; out of print).

### *Im Blickpunkt: Der Mensch* (In the Spotlight: The Human Being)

Figures on the life in the Federal Republic of Germany (1974 Edition; out of print).

### 5.1.2 Subject-Matter Series

The publications containing results from individual subject fields are issued within the scope of the following "subject-matter series". Each subject-matter series is subdivided into a certain number of publication series. The titles of these series in general indicate the specific field covered by the relevant statistics. A series may further be classified into individual titles or sub-titles. The results of censuses or structural surveys conducted on a non-recurrent basis, at irregular or greater intervals are issued within the respective subject-matter series as one-time publications.

#### *Subject-Matter Series 1:*

##### *Population and Employment*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Area and Population
- Series 2 Population Movement
- Series 3 Households and Families
- Series 4 Employment

###### *One-Time Publications*

- Elections to the 8th Bundestag on 3 October 1976
- Population Census of 27 May 1970

#### *Subject-Matter Series 2:*

##### *Enterprises and Local Units*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Cost Structure in Selected Branches of Economic Activity
- Series 2 Balances of Incorporated Enterprises
- Series 3 Balances of Public Utility and Transport Enterprises
- Series 4 Insolvencies

###### *One-Time Publications*

- Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units of 27 May 1970

#### *Subject-Matter Series 3:*

##### *Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Selected Figures on Agriculture
- Series 2 Structure of Holdings, Operating Conditions and Income Situation
- Series 3 Vegetable Production
- Series 4 Animal Production

###### *One-Time Publications:*

- Census of Agriculture, 1971
- Census of Horticulture, 1972/73
- Census of Forestry, 1972
- Census of Inland Fisheries, 1972
- Census of Viticulture, 1972/73

#### *Subject-Matter Series 4:*

##### *Production Industries*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Summary Data for Production Industries
- Series 2 Indices for Production Industries
- Series 3 Output of Production Industries
- Series 4 Employment, Turnover, Investments and Cost Structure in Mining and Manufacturing
- Series 5 Employment, Turnover, Investments and Cost Structure in Building Industry
- Series 6 Employment, Turnover, Investments and Cost Structure of Power and Water Supply
- Series 7 Handicrafts
- Series 8 Specialized Statistics
- Series S Special Contributions

###### *One-Time Publications*

- Census of Production Industries, 1967
- Census of Handicrafts, 1968

#### *Subject-Matter Series 5:*

##### *Building Activity and Dwellings*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Building Activity
- Series 2 Grants Made in Social Residential Construction Promoted by Public Authorities
- Series 3 Housing Stock
- Series S Special Contributions

###### *One-Time Publications*

- Census of Buildings and Dwellings of 25 October 1968
- 1 %-Housing Statistics, 1972

#### *Subject-Matter Series 6:*

##### *Commerce, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Wholesale Trade
- Series 2 Vacant
- Series 3 Retail Trade
- Series 4 Persons Engaged and Turnover in Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Index Numbers)
- Series 5 Trade in Goods with Berlin (West)
- Series 6 Trade in Goods with the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East)
- Series 7 Tourism

###### *One-Time Publications*

- Census of Distribution, 1968

#### *Subject-Matter Series 7:*

##### *Foreign Trade*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Summary Surveys of Foreign Trade
- Series 2 Foreign Trade by Commodities and Countries (Special Trade)
- Series 3 Foreign Trade by Countries and Commodity Groups (Special Trade)
- Series 4 Foreign Trade with Selected Commodities
- Series 5 Foreign Trade with Selected Countries
- Series 6 Transit Trade in Sea-Borne Transport and Transshipment
- Series 7 Foreign Trade by Countries and Commodity Groups of Industry Statistics (Special Trade)
- Series S Special Contributions

#### *Subject-Matter Series 8:*

##### *Transport and Communications*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Goods Transport by Branches of Transport
- Series 2 Rail Transport
- Series 3 Road Transport
- Series 4 Inland Water Transport
- Series 5 Sea-Borne Shipping
- Series 6 Air Transport

#### *Subject-Matter Series 9:*

##### *Money and Credit*

###### *Publication Series*

- Series 1 Mortgage Banks and Communal Credit Institutions
- Series 2 Share Markets



### *Subject-Matter Series 10:*

#### *Justice*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Selected Figures on the Administration of Justice
- Series 2: Courts
- Series 3: Criminal Statistics of the Courts
- Series 4: Execution of Sentences
- Series 5: Probation Service
- Series S: Special Contributions

### *Subject-Matter Series 11:*

#### *Education and Culture*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: General Education
- Series 2: Vocational Education
- Series 3: Vocational Training
- Series 4: Universities
- Series 5: Press
- Series 6: Film Industry
- Series S: Special Contributions

### *Subject-Matter Series 12:*

#### *Public Health*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Selected Figures on Public Health
- Series 2: Notifiable Diseases
- Series 3: Abortions
- Series 4: Causes of Death
- Series 5: Public Health Occupations
- Series 6: Hospitals
- Series S: Special Contributions

### *Subject-Matter Series 13:*

#### *Social Security Schemes*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Persons Insured in Health and Pension Insurance
- Series 2: Public Assistance
- Series 3: Additional Aid to War Victims
- Series 4: Housing Allowances
- Series 5: Handicapped Persons and Rehabilitation Measures
- Series 6: Public Youth Welfare
- Series S: Special Contributions

### *Subject-Matter Series 14:*

#### *Finance and Taxes*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Budget Estimates
- Series 2: Quarterly Figures of Public Finance
- Series 3: Accounting Results of Public Budgets
- Series 4: Tax Budget
- Series 5: Liabilities of Public Budgets
- Series 6: Public Service Personnel
- Series 7: Income and Property Taxes
- Series 8: Turnover Tax
- Series 9: Excise Duties
- Series 10: Taxation on Real Estate, Commercial Tax and Payroll Tax

##### *One-Time Publications.*

- Survey of the Structure of Personnel of 2 October 1968

### *Subject-Matter Series 15:*

#### *Family Budget Surveys*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Income and Expenditure of Selected Private Households
  - Series S: Special Contributions
- One-Time Publications.*  
Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1973

### *Subject-Matter Series 16:*

#### *Wages and Salaries*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Earnings of Labour in Agriculture
- Series 2: Earnings of Employees in Industry and Commerce
- Series 3: Earnings of Wage Earners in Handicrafts
- Series 4: Agreed Wages and Salaries

##### *One-Time Publications*

- Survey of Salary and Wage Structure, 1972
- Surveys of Personnel Expenditure and Incidental Wage Expenses

### *Subject-Matter Series 17:*

#### *Prices*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Prices and Price Indices for Agriculture and Forestry
- Series 2: Prices and Price Indices for Industrial Products (Producers' Prices)
- Series 3: Price Index for Basic Materials
- Series 4: Index Numbers of Prices for Building Services and Price Indices for Buildings
- Series 5: Purchase Values for Building Land
- Series 6: Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade
- Series 7: Consumer Prices and Consumer Price Indices
- Series 8: Prices and Price Indices for Imports and Exports
- Series 9: Transport Prices
- Series 10: International Comparison of Consumer Prices

### *Subject-Matter Series 18:*

#### *National Accounts*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Accounts and Standard Tables
- Series 2: Input-Output Tables
- Series S: Special Contributions

### *Subject-Matter Series 19:*

#### *Environmental Protection*

##### *Publication Series*

- Series 1: Waste Removal
  - Series 2: Water Supply and Waste-Water Disposal
  - Series 3: Investments for Environmental Protection
- (Subject-Matter Series "Foreign Statistics" see 5.1.5)

## **5.1.3 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 and Limited Liability Companies (Position 31 December 1971)

## *Commodity Classifications*

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

Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

Systematic List (1975 Edition)

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

Alphabetic List (1975 Edition)

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (1976 Edition)

Confrontation of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics with the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (Position 1972)

Confrontation of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (Position 1975)

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (1969 Edition)

Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (1963 Edition, out of print)

## *Classifications of Persons*

Classification of Occupations (1975 Edition)

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) (German Edition, 1968)

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

Volume I: Classification (out of print)

Volume II: Alphabetical Index

Classification of Religious Denominations (1970 Edition)

## *Regional Classifications*

Official Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany (1971 Edition)

Resident Population in the Units of the Postal Code and in Selected Administrative Territorial Units on 27 May 1970

Statistical Code Numbers of the Communities and Administrative Districts in the Federal Republic of Germany (1974 Edition)

Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics (Position 1 January 1976)

Index of Traffic Districts and Ports (1969 Edition, out of print)

## *Other Classifications*

List of Hospital Establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany (Position 1 January 1974)

Trilingual List of Statistical Terms, German-English-French (1969 Edition)

### **5.1.4 Maps**

Thematic maps (multi-coloured) for the representation of regionally classified numerical data from large censuses. There have been published so far 6 sheets on the 1968 Census of Buildings and Dwellings, 9 sheets on the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 8 sheets on the 1970 Population and Occupation Census and 3 sheets on the 1971 Census of Agriculture.

### **5.1.5 Statistics of Foreign Countries**

#### **General Foreign Statistics**

##### *Internationale Monatszahlen* (Monthly International Figures)

Inter-country comparisons as to selected facts which are of particular importance for the foreign trade relations of the Federal Republic of Germany

##### *Länderberichte* (Reports on Foreign Countries)

Summary of the most recent statistical material available on major economic and social facts for individual countries or specified groups of countries (at irregular intervals)

##### *Länderkurzberichte* (Summary Reports on Foreign Countries)

Condensed presentation of selected topical data on the socio-economic structure and development of individual countries

##### *Subject-Matter Series* *"Foreign Statistics"*

###### *Publication Series*

Series 1: Population and Employment of Foreign Countries

Series 2: Production Industries in Foreign Countries

Series 3: Foreign Trade of Foreign Countries

Series 4: Wages and Salaries in Foreign Countries

Series 5: Prices and Price Indices in Foreign Countries

### **5.1.6 Foreign Language Publications**

The following publications are available in the *English* language: "Survey of German Federal Statistics", "Present and Future Tasks of Official Statistics", "Statistical Compass", as well as selected contributions from the monthly review "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (economics and Statistics) under the title "Studies on Statistics".

There are the following publications in the *French* language: "Aperçu de la statistique fédérale allemande", "Tâches actuelles et futures de la statistique officielle" and "Boussole des chiffres".

A *Spanish* publication is entitled "Guía estadística".

Moreover, the Federal Statistical Office has issued a Trilingual List of Statistical Terms (German-English-French).

## 5.2 Publications of Federal Ministries and Other Federal Agencies

Results of statistics compiled by federal ministries and other federal agencies are for the most part contained in the publications listed below. A selection of the most important figures is 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>Meteorological Data</b>			
German Meteorological Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Wetterkarte« (Weather-Chart)</li> <li>»Europäischer Wetterbericht« (European Weather Report)</li> <li>»Medizin-Meteorologischer Bericht« (Meteorological Report for Medical Purposes)</li> <li>»Monatlicher Witterungsbericht« (Monthly Weather Report)</li> <li>»Großwetterlagen Europas« (General Weather Situation in Europe)</li> <li>»Witterung in Übersee« (Weather Overseas)</li> <li>»Deutsches Meteorologisches Jahrbuch – Bundesrepublik« (German Meteorological Yearbook – Federal Republic)</li> <li>»Jahresbericht« (Annual Report)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Statistische Berichte über die Milch- und Molkereiwirtschaft im Bundesgebiet« (Statistical Reports on Milk Production and Dairies in the Federal Republic)</li> <li>»Tierseuchenbericht« (Report on Epizootic Diseases)</li> <li>»Jahresbericht über die Deutsche Fischwirtschaft« (Annual Report on German Fisheries)</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>		<b>Power and Water Supply</b>	
Federal Institution of Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Amtliche Nachrichten« (Official News)</li> <li>Special issues as supplements to</li> <li>»Amtliche Nachrichten«</li> </ul>	Federal Ministry of Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Öffentliche Elektrizitätsversorgung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland« (Public Power Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</li> <li>»Vierteljahresbericht über die Elektrizitätswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland« (Quarterly Report on Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)</li> <li>»Die Elektrizitätswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland« (Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)</li> <li>»Bericht über die Gaswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland« (Report on Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</li> <li>»Die Entwicklung der Gaswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland« (The Development of Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</li> </ul>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries</b>		<b>Building Activity</b>	
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Jährlicher Bericht über die Lage der Landwirtschaft (Grüner Bericht)« (Annual Report on the State of Agriculture - Green Report)</li> <li>Special publications as booklets</li> <li>»Landwirtschaftliche Buchführungsergebnisse« (Bookkeeping Results of Agriculture)</li> <li>»Buchführungsergebnisse von Gartenbaubetrieben« (Bookkeeping Results of Horticultural Holdings)</li> <li>»Buchführungsergebnisse von Weinbaubetrieben« (Bookkeeping Results of Viticultural Holdings)</li> <li>»Statistischer Monatsbericht« (Monthly Statistical Report)</li> <li>»Statistisches Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten« (Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry)</li> <li>»Agrarbericht« (Agricultural Report)</li> <li>»Agrarstrukturbericht« (Report on the Structure of Agriculture)</li> </ul>	Federal Ministry for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Bundes-Baublatt« (Federal Building Journal)</li> </ul>
		<b>Road Traffic</b>	
		Federal Ministry of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Verkehrsmengenkarten« (Maps of Traffic Density)</li> <li>Reports »Straße und Autobahn« (Road and Autobahn), »Straßenbau und Straßenverkehrstechnik« (Road Construction and Road Traffic Techniques)</li> <li>»Allgemeiner Statistischer Dienst« (General Statistical Service)</li> <li>»Verkehr auf den Bundesautobahnen« (Traffic on the Federal Autobahn System) – as a booklet</li> </ul>

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
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 – Transfer of Ownership – Cancellations of Motor Vehicles and Trailers)	Federal Ministry of Justice	»Bundesanzeiger« (Federal Advertiser)
Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport	»Unternehmen und Fahrzeuge des gewerblichen Güter- und Mobelfernverkehrs« (Enterprises and Vehicles of Commercial Long-Distance Goods Transport and Furniture Removal) »Unternehmen und Fahrzeuge des Werkfernverkehrs« (Enterprises and Vehicles of Long-Distance Transport on Own Account)	<b>Justice</b> Federal Ministry of Justice Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Federal Criminal Police Office	»Bundesanzeiger« (Federal Advertiser) »Arbeits- und Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen« (Information on Labour and Social Statistics) »Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik« (Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics) »Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik« (Crime Statistics of the Police)
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)	<b>Public Health</b> Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Federal Health Office	»Jahresberichte« (Annual Reports) as special issues »Bundesgesundheitsblatt« (Federal Health Journal)
<b>Communications</b>		<b>Insurance</b>	
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	»Geschäftsbericht« (Operating Report)	Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies	»Geschäftsbericht« (Operating Report) »Veröffentlichungen« (Publications)
Central Office for Postal Techniques	»Monatliche Bezirksstatistik« (Monthly District Statistics)	Deutsche Bundesbank	»Monatsberichte« (Monthly Reports)
<b>Money and Credit</b>		<b>Social Security Schemes</b>	
Deutsche Bundesbank	»Monatsberichte« (Monthly Reports) »Statistische Beihefte zu den Monatsberichten Reihe 1 bis 5« (Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports, Series 1 to 5)	Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	»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 Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies	»Geschäftsbericht« (Operating Report) »Veröffentlichungen« (Publications)	<b>Finance and Taxes</b>	
<b>Balance of Payments</b>		Federal Ministry of Finance	»Ministerialblatt« (Ministerial Gazette)
Deutsche Bundesbank	»Monatsberichte« (Monthly Reports) »Statistische Beihefte zu den Monatsberichten, Reihe 3, Zahlungsbilanzstatistik« (Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports, Series 3, Balance of Payments Statistics)	Federal Ministry of Justice	»Bundesanzeiger« (Federal Advertiser)
		<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	
		Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	»Arbeits- und Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen« (Information on Labour and Social Statistics)
		Deutsche Bundesbank	»Monatsberichte« (Monthly Reports)

### 5.3 Statistical Reports of the Land Statistical Offices

Only the major groups of "Statistische Berichte" (Statistical Reports) will be mentioned here. Further details are contained in the "Gesamtverzeichnis Statistische Berichte der Statistischen Landesämter" (General List of Statistical Reports of the Land Statistical Offices). 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.

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 I 1 to 8	State of the Population	G I 1 to 2	Domestic Trade
A II 1 to 2	Vital Events	G II 1 to 2	Trade in Goods with the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) as well as with Berlin (West)
A III 1 to 2	Migrations	G III 1 to 3	Foreign Trade
A IV 1 to 10	Public Health	G IV 1 to 3	Tourism, Hotel and Restaurant Industry
A V 1	Territory		
A VI 1 to 4	Employment		
<b>B</b>	<b>Education, Justice, Elections</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Transport and Communications</b>
B I 1 to 5	Schools Providing General Education	H I 1 to 8	Road and Rail Transport
B II 1 to 2	Schools of Vocational Training	H II 1 to 3	Shipping
B III 1 to 6	Institutions of Higher Education	H III 1	Air Transport
B IV 1	Adult Education		
B V 1 to 8	Other Cultural Institutions and Events, Youth, Sports	<b>J</b>	<b>Money and Credit</b>
B VI 1 to 7	Justice	J I 1 to 4	Money and Credit
B VII 1 to 4	Elections		
<b>C</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Social Security Schemes</b>
C I 1 to 7	Land Utilization and Cultivation	K I 1 to 4	Public Assistance and Youth Welfare
C II 1 to 7	Growth and Yields	K II 1 to 2	Social Insurance
C III 1 to 6	Livestock Farming	K III 1 to 3	Handicapped Persons
C IV 1 to 9	Operational Economy	K IV 1	Social Institutions
C V	Forestry		
C VI	Fisheries	<b>L</b>	<b>Finance and Taxes</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Enterprises and Local Units</b>	L I 1 to 6	Government Finance
D I 1 to 2	Current Statistics of Enterprises (or Local Units)	L II 1 to 9	Communal Finance
<b>E</b>	<b>Industry (excl. Construction) and Handicrafts, Power Stations</b>	L III 1 to 3	Debts and Personnel
E I 1 to 6	Industry (excl. construction)	L IV 1 to 10	Taxes
E II 1 to 2	Handicrafts		
E III 1 to 2	Electricity, Gas and Water	<b>M</b>	<b>Prices and Price Indices</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction, Buildings, Dwellings</b>	M I 1 to 7	Prices and Price Indices
F I 1 to 3	Construction	<b>N</b>	<b>Wages and Salaries</b>
F II 1 to 11	Housing	N I 1 to 4	Actual Earnings
F III 1	Real Estate	N II 1	Agreed Wages and Salaries
		N III 1	Personnel Expenses
		<b>O</b>	<b>Consumption</b>
		O I 1	Family Budget Surveys
		<b>P</b>	<b>National Accounts</b>
		P I 1	National Product
		<b>Q</b>	<b>Environmental Protection</b>
		Q I 1 to 3	Water Supply and Waste-Water Disposal
		Q II 1 to 2	Waste Removal
		Q III 1	Investments for Environmental Protection
		Q IV 1	Other Kinds of Environmental Pollution
		<b>Z</b>	<b>Summary Reports</b>

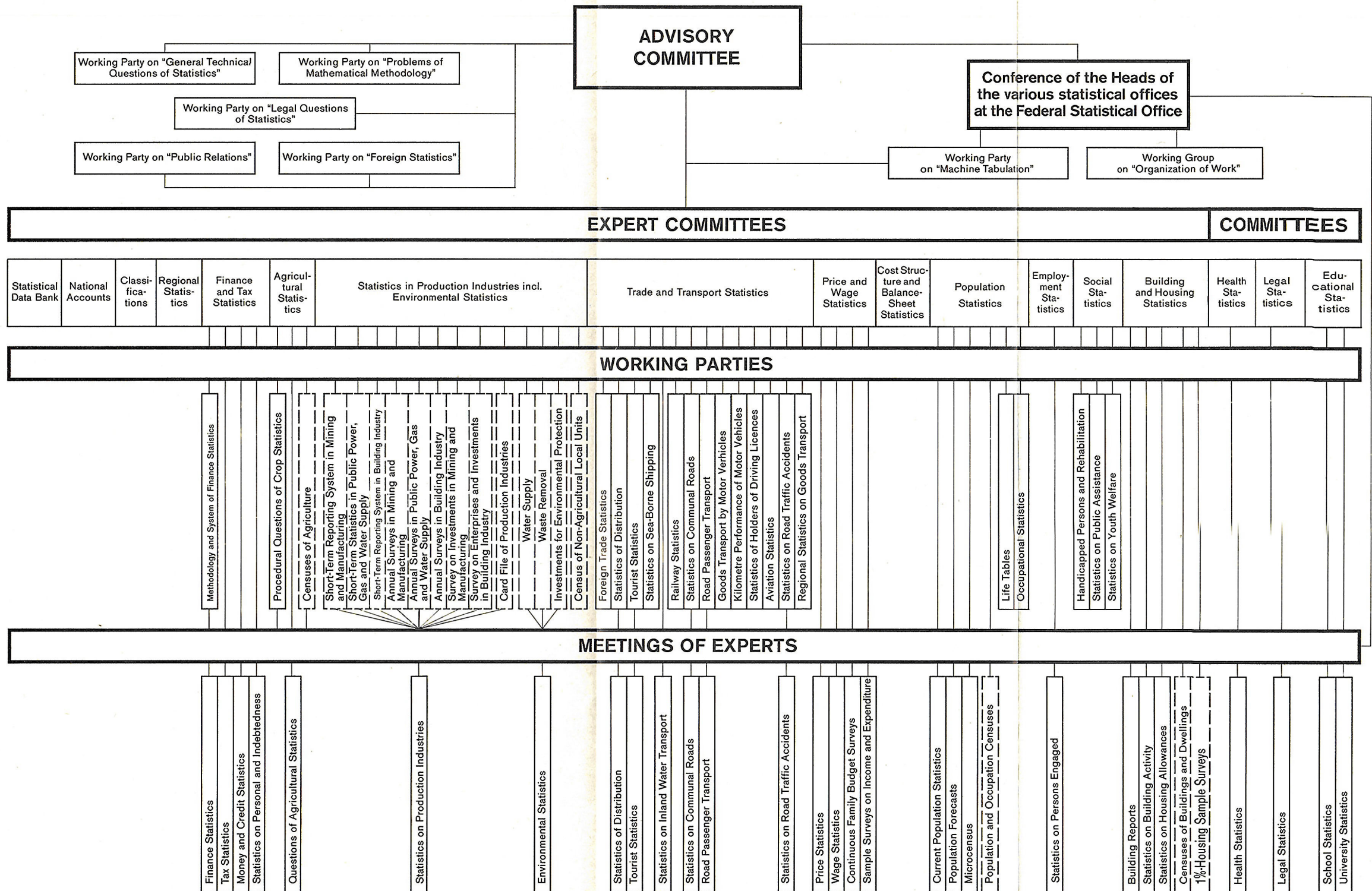
## Addresses of the Statistical Offices\*)

Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office)	6200 Wiesbaden 1	Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 Postfach 55 28 Tel (0 61 21) 70 51	Telex 04 186 511
Zweigstelle Berlin (Branch Office Berlin)	1000 Berlin 11	Kurfuerstenstrasse 87 Postfach 11 04 60 Tel (0 30) 2 61 14 31	Telex 01 85 489
Aussenstelle Duesseldorf (Eisen- und Stahlstatistik) (Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf – Iron and Steel Statistics)	4000 Duesseldorf	Jahnstrasse 1 Postfach 77 20 Tel (02 11) 37 20 60	Telex 08 582 744
Statistisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein (Land Statistical Office Schleswig-Holstein)	2300 Kiel 1	Muehlenweg 166 Tel (04 31) 5 11 41	Telex 02 99 871
Statistisches Landesamt Hamburg (Land Statistical Office Hamburg)	2000 Hamburg 11	Steckelhoern 12 Tel (0 40) 3 68 11	Telex 02 12 121
Niedersaechsisches Landesverwaltungsamt – Statistik – (Lower Saxon Land Office of Administration – Statistics)	3000 Hannover 1	Auestrasse 14 Tel (05 11) 4 44 61	Telex 09 22 475
Statistisches Landesamt Bremen (Land Statistical Office Bremen)	2800 Bremen 1	An der Weide 14–16 Tel (04 21) 36 11	Telex 02 44 804
Landesamt fur Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen (Land Office for Data Processing and Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia)	4000 Duesseldorf 1	Mauerstrasse 51 Tel (02 11) 4 49 71	Telex 08 586 654
Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt (Hessian Land Statistical Office)	6200 Wiesbaden	Rheinstrasse 35–37 Tel (0 61 21) 36 81	Telex 04 186 555
Statistisches Landesamt Rheinland-Pfalz (Land Statistical Office Rhineland-Palatinate)	5427 Bad Ems	Mainzer Strasse 15–16 Tel (0 26 03) 7 11	Telex 08 69 007
Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Wuerttemberg (Land Statistical Office Baden-Wuerttemberg)	7000 Stuttgart 1	Boeblingen Strasse 68 Tel. (07 11) 66 51	Telex 07 22 815
Bayerisches Statistisches Landesamt (Bavarian Land Statistical Office)	8000 Muenchen 2	Neuhauser Strasse 51 Tel (0 89) 2 11 91	Telex 05 24 540
Statistisches Amt des Saarlandes (Land Statistical Office of the Saar)	6600 Saarbruecken	Hardenbergstrasse 3 Tel (06 81) 59 29	Telex 04 421 371
Statistisches Landesamt Berlin (Land Statistical Office Berlin)	1000 Berlin 31	Fehrbelliner Platz 1 Tel (0 30) 87 03 91	Telex 01 83 798

\*) **Municipal statistical offices** may be contacted as follows "Stadtestatistisches Amt der Stadt . . . . ."  
(Statistical Office of the City of . . . . .)

# BODIES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Position: September 1975



“permanent” bodies

bodies created on a temporary basis



# Federal Statistical Office

6200 Wiesbaden 1

Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 - Postfach: 55 28 - Telex 04 -186511  
Telephone: (0 61 21) 70 51 - Exchange  
For direct dialling: 7 05 . . . plus extension number  
Branch Office Berlin, Kurfürstenstraße 87, 1000 Berlin 30  
Telephone (0 30) 2 61 14 31  
Postal address: Postfach 11 04 60, 1000 Berlin 11  
Subsidiary Office Düsseldorf, Jahnstraße 1, 4000 Düsseldorf  
Telephone (02 11) 37 20 60

Federal Supreme Returning Officer:  
President Dr. Bartels

President

Dr. Bartels

Vice-President

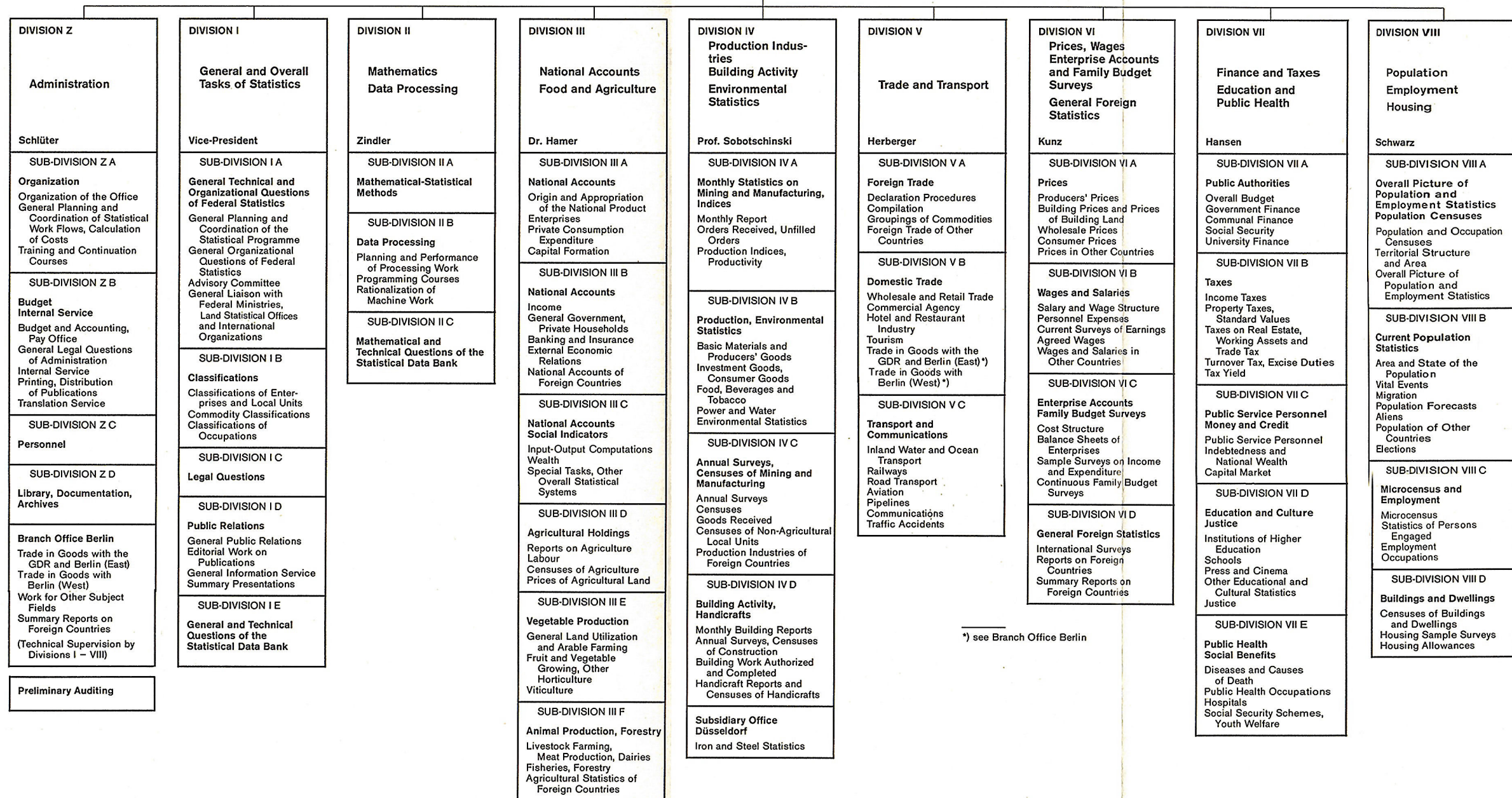
Dr. Jacob

General Liaison with Council of  
Experts on Economic Development

General Liaison with Council of  
Environmental Advisors

# Organization Chart

(1 August 1977)



\*) see Branch Office Berlin





