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Edition 1981



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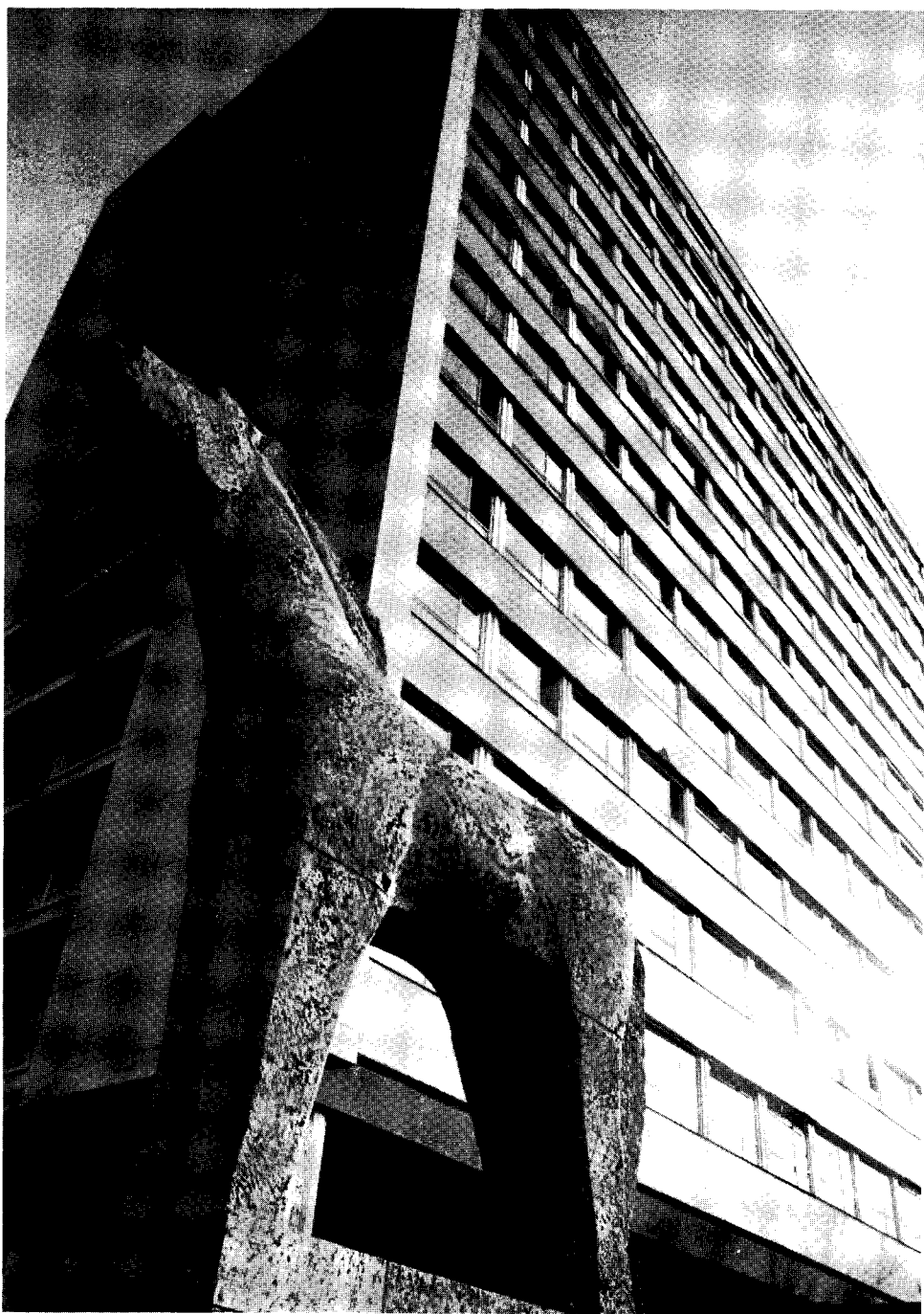
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Following the new edition of the publication "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik", the Federal Statistical Office has issued an abridged version, of which an English translation has again been prepared as in former years. The abridged issue is intended above all for users looking for a general outline of statistical activities rather than the details. It therefore comprises from the detailed version the full text part describing the objectives, bases, methods and results of federal statistics. The uniformly classified "Survey of Statistics", on the other hand, has been condensed into a conspectus comprising information on periodicity and methodology as well as a catalogue of the characteristics recorded by the individual statistical surveys. Despite this restriction, the data provided will be sufficient for a first orientation concerning the kind, volume and breakdown of the information available. Major abstracts and schedules of the Annex have also been included in entirety.



Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden

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TEXT PART

1.1 Principles and Future Trends

Official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany quite predominantly are federal statistics. As "Statistics for Federal Purposes"¹⁾, their main purpose is to provide the legislative bodies, the Federal Government and the federal administration with comprehensive, up to date and reliable numerical data. Statistical material is required by these agencies primarily for the performance of administrative functions, as a basic aid in the decision-making process with respect to general planning and the initiation of reforms, as well as for controlling the effects of government measures. In addition, well-founded statistics are one of the most important prerequisites for the general observation of the social and economic situation and its changes.

On account of its competence for foreign affairs, the Federation is obliged to use its statistics compiled for federal purposes also for meeting the steadily growing data requirements of the supranational and international organizations. Federal statistics moreover have always covered, as far as possible, the requirements of the Laender for basic statistical information and, to a certain degree, also those of the "Kreise" and communities. Beyond the sphere of government, they also comply wherever possible with the requests for information forwarded by the groups participating in political will-finding (political parties, social partners, chambers, associations, etc.), the economy, the sciences and the general public. In that way, they have developed from a mere aid to the public administration to a service institution accessible to anyone. The general obligation of federal statistics to provide information has in the meantime also been laid down in the preamble to the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 14 March 1980.

It is characteristic of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany that they are technically concentrated, i.e. the statistical work is brought together at the statistical offices as the competent authorities established for this particular purpose. There are only few

exceptions where other agencies too are authorized to compile federal statistics (e.g. the agricultural administration, the administration of transport and communications, the labour administration, and the Deutsche Bundesbank).

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

At the federal level, the Federal Statistical Office was established as the central authority in charge of statistics; in the Laender, the respective tasks are taken care of by the Land statistical offices which are independent Land authorities (see Section 1.2.2). As an independent central federal authority, the Federal Statistical Office comes under the service supervision of the Federal Minister of the Interior, but as far as technical questions are concerned it is directly responsible to the competent ministries. It works for all government departments and in doing so is one of the few authorities touching upon all aspects of federal government activities. In order to safeguard the objectivity and neutrality of this work, it is with respect to methodological and scientific questions relating to statistics not subject to any technical directives.

According to the federative structure of state and administration, the Federation and the Laender distribute between themselves the statistical work to be performed. As far as regional structure and organization of official statistics in the Federal Republic are concerned, there exists, accordingly, a far-reaching decentralization. While the Federal Statistical Office is entrusted with the methodological and technical preparation of the individual statistics, as

1) Art. 73 No. 11 of the Basic Law.

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.

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

Under work-procedural aspects, the employment of efficient data processing installations in statistics has resulted in a considerable rationalization effect and contributed to the fact that a greatly increased work programme could be accomplished with the same, and in part even with a decreasing number of personnel. Electronic data processing moreover has opened up new possibilities of securing, linking and presenting statistical data (see Sections 4.2 and 4.3, as well as Chapter 5). This is most conspicuously revealed with regard to the establishment of the EDP-assisted Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND) at the Federal Statistical Office, which greatly facilitates the provision of selected statistical results and the performance of statistical evaluations and mathematical/statistical analyses (see Chapter 5).

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

as well as on the question to what extent the respondents may be expected to cooperate as far as the burden of the extra work involved is concerned. This procedure was adopted primarily for the protection of the respondents. At the same time it establishes a clear legal situation for the Laender participating in the performance of federal statistics and ensures that all interested groups are heard and participate in the legislative procedure. The possibility introduced on the occasion of the amendment of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) in 1980 to suspend the compilation of statistics in whole or in part for a specific period of time by means of an ordinance, augments the flexibility of statistical legislation when it is deemed necessary to faster adjust the statistical programme to actual demand and to reduce it where necessary.

1.2 The Institutions and their Functions

1.2.1 Federal Ministries

The Federal Statistical Office, which is a central federal authority serving the interests of all federal departments, performs its work according to the demands made by the various competent federal ministers. As orderers of the statistics, the respective departments decide what figures they require for their work, and in so doing also take into account as far as possible the informational needs of other users. The statistical work programme is also strongly influenced by the requirements of international organizations, in particular of the European Communities which are especially dependent on comparable statistics for all member countries (see Chapter 5).

In accordance with the principle of technical concentration of official statistics, federal statistics as a rule are not compiled by the Government departments themselves, but by the statistical offices. In general, the federal ministries produce under their own competence only 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, Par. 1 Federal Statistics Law). 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 (Art. 9, Par. 2 Federal Statistics Law). As examples of major federal statistics compiled by other federal authorities on the basis of special legal regulations be mentioned the money and credit statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank, the labour market statistics of the Federal Institute of Labour, the statistics produced by the Federal Office for Motor Transport and by the Federal Institute of Long-Distance Goods Transport.

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

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

1.2.2 Statistical Offices

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

The concentration of statistical work at statistical offices began as early as at the beginning of the 19th century, when in Prussia a central statistical authority was established in 1805 which later served as a model for similar institutions in other countries. These agencies developed into the present Land statistical offices, part of which can already look back upon a tradition of over 150 years. Statistical functions which in scope extended beyond the Laender have already been performed by the Statistical Office of the German Zollverein. In 1872, after the foundation of the Reich, this institution had been transformed into the Imperial Statistical

Office and was entrusted with a constantly extending programme of statistical work. After World War I, official statistics continued to develop at the central office which was then renamed Reich Statistical Office. The end of World War II interrupted this development and the entire statistical service had to be reconstructed. As early as in 1946, a zonal office was established in the British Zone of Occupation, while in the American Zone of Occupation the reorganization of statistical work was initiated via the 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 of Germany, this Office became the Federal Statistical Office²⁾.

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

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

2) 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.

and the processing of the federal results, however, are generally functions of 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 the greater part of the Laender³⁾, computing and data centres 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.

F e d e r a l S t a t i s t i c a l O f - f i c e

The Federal Statistical Office is an independent central federal authority within the department of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. It is located in Wiesbaden and maintains a Branch Office in Berlin and a Subsidiary Office in Duesseldorf. It furthermore maintains an Advisory Office in Bonn-Bad Godesberg which informs interested persons and agencies within the larger Bonn area on the objectives and utilization possibilities of the Statistical Information System of the Federal Administration (see Section 5.4). The structure of the Federal Statistical Office may be seen in detail from the attached Organization Chart.

The Branch Office Berlin performs as a permanent task the processing and concentration work for a number of statistics, in particular for Aviation Statistics, Statistics on Trade in Goods with Berlin (West), the GDR und Berlin (East) as well as for press and film statistics. 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 and in part changing tasks.

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

Altogether the Federal Statistical Office employs approximately 2,700 persons. The size of the yearly budget amounted in 1980 to 128 million DM.

The tasks of the Office have already enumeratively been laid down in the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953. This "basic law" of federal statistics has, after 25 years of experience in practical application and on account of new requirements, been replaced - after protracted preliminary work - by the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) of 14 March 1980. As part of this process and in consideration of new developments in the national and international sphere, the tasks of the Federal Statistical Office have also been defined in a more precise manner; in addition there has been a complete revision of the regulations governing the ordering and execution of federal statistics. In detail, this is being dealt with in the text part relating to legal foundations (see Chapter 2)⁴⁾.

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

1. Methodological and technical preparation of statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics), promotion of uniformity and timeliness in the collection and processing of federal statistics by the Laender, compilation of their results in the required material and regional breakdown for the Federation, as well as their publication and presentation for general purposes;
2. Collection of data for, and processing of federal statistics where and insofar as this is provided by a federal law or where the Laender concerned agree, as well as the performance of follow-up proceedings for federal purposes and special processing for scientific purposes where these functions are not performed by the Laender themselves;
3. Dealing with administrative statistics according to Art. 9, Par. 1, 2nd Sentence;

3) Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Bremen, Hesse, Saar, Berlin (West).

4) The complete text of the Law is included on p.126 ff.

4. Compilation of statistics of other countries, the European Communities and international organizations and the publication and presentation of their results for general purposes;
5. Promotion of the reconciliation of the statistics mentioned in Nos. 1 to 3 and in Art. 9, or collected by other federal agencies, under material aspects, in point of time and space;
6. Participation in the preparatory work for the programme of federal statistics and the legal and general administrative regulations of the Federation which touch upon the tasks of federal statistics;
7. Setting up of national accounts and other integrated systems of statistical data for federal purposes, and publishing and presenting them for general purposes;
8. Establishment and operation of the general Statistical Data Bank of the Federation as well as cooperating in the coordination of special data banks of other federal agencies; the same applies for corresponding schemes outside the federal administration as far as the Federation is being involved for federal purposes;
9. Participation in the simplification and improvement of data collection and processing for purposes of federal statistics relating to numbering projects and federal endeavours to promote the automation of administrative processes and legal proceedings; the same applies for appropriate schemes outside the federal administration as far as the Federation is being involved;
10. Advising the federal authorities with regard to the assignment of research projects in connection with the procurement and provision of statistical data, and executing research projects itself in the field of federal statistics on behalf of the supreme federal authorities as well as rendering expert opinions and performing other work of a statistical or similar nature.

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 in Section 4.1.1, these

activities comprise primarily methodological analyses of survey patterns envisaged as well as the drafting of survey and processing documents and procedures which are required for a uniform execution of federal statistics in the Laender, and thus in order to secure uniform federal results. Moreover, it is essential to coordinate the individual federal statistics in respect of their content and methods and to integrate them into the overall statistical system. The general frame of reference in this respect is provided mainly by national accounts. Particular features connected with the preparation and execution of supranational and international statistics will be dealt with in detail in Chapter 7.

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

There are other important tasks which are taken care of by the Federal Statistical Office in connection with its main statistical work: Pursuant to Art. 9 of the Law on the Appointment of a Council of Experts on Economic Development of 14 August 1963⁵⁾, 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 1971⁶⁾, 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.

5) Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 685.

6) Gemeinsames Ministerialblatt 1972, No. 3, p. 27.



Federal Statistical Office

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 1973⁷⁾, which, inter alia, has the task of performing scientific research on demographic problems and related questions concerning the family, for the purpose of providing a basis for the work of the Federal Government. It is operated in joint administration with the Federal Statistical Office.

In continuation of an old tradition going back as far as the elections to the former "Reichstag", the President of the Federal

7) Gemeinsames Ministerialblatt 1973, No. 6, p. 86.

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

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

for Public Administration in the Frankfurt/Wiesbaden area.

Land Statistical Offices

Corresponding to the federative structure of the Federal Republic of Germany, the majority of federal statistics are collected by the Laender and in most cases also compiled by them to Laender results. Thus the bulk of the processing work is performed by the Land statistical offices. From an organizational point of view, they are independent Land authorities⁸⁾ 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. These statistics, for which the Federal Statistical Office has for a long time provided work capacities upon request of the Laender, have in the amended version of the Federal Statistics Law explicitly been included in the catalogue of tasks of the Federal Statistical Office.

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 population 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) administration and entrusted with the responsibility for carrying out surveys within their sphere of competence.

1.2.3 Statistical Committees

The multiplicity of statistical 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. Since part of these committees comprise the same institutions and persons, it is possible to attain a high degree of coordination in the work performed by the various bodies.

A d v i s o r y C o m m i t t e e

The Advisory Committee which, pursuant to Art. 4 of the Federal Statistics Law, was set up to advise the Federal Statistical Office in methodological and technical questions, is

8) 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. 171.

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. In the amended version of the Federal Statistics Law, provision has been made to also include representatives of institutions of higher education. The Advisory Committee thus is the only body which comprises all groups participating in federal statistics.

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

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

- Statistical data bank,
- Classifications,
- Regional statistics,
- National accounts,
- Cost structure and balance-sheet statistics,
- Statistics of production industries (incl. environmental statistics),
- Building and housing statistics,
- Agricultural statistics,
- Trade and transport statistics,
- Price and wage statistics,
- Finance and tax statistics,
- Social statistics,
- Population statistics,
- Employment statistics.

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

Comparable tasks are performed by the

Committee for University Statistics

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

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

- Health statistics,
- Statistics on the administration of justice,
- 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,
- Statistics on vocational training,

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, the Heads of these offices, i.e. the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices, meet regularly at special conferences.

The Conference of the Heads of these offices has appointed the working party for machine processing, the working group "Organization of work", as well as working groups for dealing with ad hoc problems⁹⁾.

Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics was constituted in the early fifties for the purpose of adjusting and coordinating the requests of the orderers of federal statistics. The Committee comprises representatives of certain federal ministries and the "Bundesrechnungshof" (Federal Audit Office) as permanent members, other competent federal

9) For a schematic diagram of the various bodies of the Advisory Committee see Annex.

ministries as non-permanent members entitled to vote, and the Federal Statistical Office as a permanent advisory member. Its meetings are held in the form of departmental discussions convened at the federal ministry responsible for the statistical project in hand. The meetings are convened by the Federal Ministry of the Interior when fundamental questions concerning more than one federal department are to be dealt with, as for instance in the case of statistical requests made by the European Communities.

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

In spite of all efforts, however, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics could neither to a satisfactory degree achieve a timely reconciliation between the formulation of tasks and the financial planning, nor was it possible to secure an adequate financing of new tasks. This was impeded, among others, by the autonomy of the departments and of the Laender carrying out the federal statistics. Another contributing element was the fact that the agencies initiating the statistics (the competent departments or the Federation) are not identical with those responsible for the financing (Federal Ministry of the Interior or as the supervisory authority or the Laender, respectively).

C o m m i t t e e o f H e a d s o f D i v i s i o n o n S t a t i s t i c s

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

basis for political decision-taking, and of streamlining the overall statistical programme.

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

In view of the fact that it is the Laender which collect the federal statistics and that many federal statistics to a considerable extent serve Laender purposes, it was decided to establish a contact body which, based on a resolution of the Conference of the Ministers of the Interior dated 18/19 September 1975, was to be set up by the Laender for the purpose of cooperating with the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics. The inclusion of the Laender in the process of reviewing the work programme of federal statistics at the same time complies with a resolution of the Bundesrat (Upper House of Parliament) calling for a reduction of federal statistics.

After its constituting meeting on 25 April 1975, the first objective of the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics was a stock-taking of all existing statistics and those planned up to 1981. Following this, the respective federal statistics were classified by individual departments and subjected to a critical appraisal of their political significance, considering possibilities of reductions. Finally, the results of the revision of the work programme for federal statistics were submitted to the Cabinet of the Federal Government.

To the extent that the reduction proposals of the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics imply modifications of existing legal provisions in the sphere of statistics, they have been included in the "Erstes Statistikbereinigungsgesetz" (First Law on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 14 March 1980. In passing the Law, the Bundestag (Lower House of Parliament) in a resolution expressed itself in favour of entrusting the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics with the revision of existing and planned statistics on a permanent basis.

2.1 Law on 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. The wording chosen in the Basic Law "Statistics for federal purposes" provides it with the possibility of obtaining the statistical data required for any objectives it is legitimately pursuing. Demands made on federal statistics are arising from spheres where the Federation has legislative power. Because of its competence for foreign affairs, the Federation has also to answer from the statistics for federal purposes the considerable demands for statistical data made by the supranational and international organizations.

Within the competence conferred to the Federation by Art. 73, No. 11 of the Basic Law, the entire organizational, procedural and substantive law pertaining to federal statistics has for the first time been combined in the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law) of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314). After various particular points of this law had been modified in the course of the years, a general amendment was urgently called for in the light of the experience acquired with the application of the Law and considering new developments and requirements. In 1978, the Federal Government therefore brought in a new version of a bill at the Bundestag, the objectives of which may be summed up as follows: Improvement of topicality, flexibility and quality of federal statistics and of their efficiency, adaptation to new developments in the national and international spheres as well as further development of the provisions concerning statistical confidentiality, especially under the aspect of the new data protection legislation. With the promulgation of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) of 14 March 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289)¹⁾ this initiative has been brought to a successful conclusion²⁾.

The new "basic law" of federal statistics is classified into eight sections of which Sections I "The Federal Statistical Office", II "The Advisory Committee, IV "Special Rules of Procedure" and VII "Special Provisions for Statistical Surveys of the European Communities as well as the Supranational and International Tasks of the Federal Statistical Office" because of their general importance have been incorporated under the relevant subjects elsewhere in the present publication. The remaining Sections III "Ordering of Federal Statistics", V "Obligation to Provide Information", VI "Confidentiality" and VIII "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 to the free development of his personality guaranteed by Article 2 of the Basic Law (Constitution). In conformity with the principles of the rule of law, Art. 6 of the Federal Statistics Law stipulates that federal statistics have to be ordered by law unless exceptions have been admitted in Art. 6, Par. 2 of the Federal Statistics Law or in other federal legal provisions. The performance of larger statistical surveys as a general principle is ordered by a law. Technically related subjects are combined, wherever possible, in so-called "collective laws". This has for instance been the case in the spheres of finance and tax statistics, price and wage statistics, statistics of production industries and statistics of distribution.

The conditions under which, on the basis of the legal authorization according to the Federal Statistics Law, statistics may be ordered by ordinance are laid down in Art. 6, Par. 2. There it is stipulated that, subject to the approval by the Bundesrat, the Federal Government may order statistical surveys by ordinance with a period of validity not exceeding three years, provided that

- the results are required for specific federal purposes laid down at the time of the survey,
- the survey does not cover an unlimited number of respondents,

1) The wording of the Federal Statistics Law is reproduced on page .

2) The individual changes having come into force are discussed in the article entitled "Amendment of the Federal Statistics Law" in No. 8/80 of "Wirtschaft und Statistik". Reference should also be made to the official motivation of the Bill, the comments of the Bundesrat and the replication of the Federal Government (Parliamentary Paper 8/2517).

- at federal and Laender levels together, the estimated costs for the survey do not exceed 1 million DM per year.

It is generally held that also federal statistics based on information to be supplied voluntarily require a specific individual legal foundation providing for their compilation. The only exception are investigations of limited scope performed on a voluntary basis in order to prepare statistical surveys according to Art. 6, Par. 3 of the Federal Statistics Law for the purpose of testing the expediency of questionnaires and of the collection procedure and in order to verify the obligation to provide information and the statistical allocation. Tests of this kind may be necessary especially in the case of new and difficult statistics and contribute to cost saving for the survey operation as such.

The statistical evaluation of records which are compiled exclusively in the ordinary course of business of federal authorities, or which cannot be dealt with separately from it, is an internal administrative operation. For this reason, a special legal foundation is not required for these so-called administrative statistics (Art. 9, Federal Statistics Law). The competent federal ministries may compile such administrative statistics themselves or assign this task completely or in part to the Federal Statistical Office.

In order to protect the respondents, Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Federal Statistics Law stipulates the minimum content of the legal foundation of a statistics. Accordingly, the legal foundation has to determine the topics to be recorded, the type of survey (complete enumeration or sample survey), the period under review (reference date or period), the periodicity and the group of respondents to be covered (e.g. proprietors of establishments or enterprises, owners or operators of motor vehicles).

The legal foundation further has to stipulate whether

- the information is to be provided on a voluntary basis and
- the statistics are to be collected and processed centrally by the Federal Statistical Office.

When determining the topics to be recorded, the right of the respondent to be protected by the rule of law against interference with his personal liberty collides with the justified demands of administration, economy and science for a question programme meeting the changing requirements. The topics covered therefore will have to be formulated in a clear and at the same time flexible way. Special care has to be taken to find the appropriate terms permitting to cover the necessary individual questions in the survey documents. As has already been expressly stated in the official motivation of the Statistical Law of 1953, the terms "respondents" and "topics 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 further methodological development of the 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. It is the proved legislative practice that the individual legal foundations do not have to comprise elaborate lists of questions or even questionnaires.

The general principle of all administrative activities not to burden the citizen by uncalled-for measures of administration requires all possibilities of restricting federal statistics to be utilized. Greater flexibility in this respect is achieved by a provision newly included in the Federal Statistics Law according to which the Federal Government is authorized to issue ordinances for this purpose (Art. 6, Par. 4 of the Federal Statistics Law). As has already been the case with some more recent legal provisions for individual statistics, it will in future generally be possible to suspend the operation of federal statistics or the recording of specific topics, to extend the periodicity of surveys, and to reduce the number of respondents to be covered, if the results are no longer needed at all, or not in as great detail or as frequently as had originally been envisaged, or if the actual conditions which gave rise to the compilation of a statistics have ceased to exist. The period of validity of such an ordinance is however limited to a maximum of three years; but experience has shown that this period is sufficient to initiate an amendment for the adjustment of the statistics.

2.1.2 Obligation to Provide Information and Confidentiality

The Basic Law guarantees the individual citizen an inviolable sphere of private shaping of life which is protected from any government interference. According to a leading decision of the Federal Constitutional Court³⁾, everybody has however as a community-related citizen to accept to a certain extent the necessity of government surveys concerning his person as a prerequisite for planned government action. Where the statistical survey refers only to the behaviour of the individual in the outside world, the human personality as a rule is not yet affected in its inviolable sphere of private shaping of life. This is at any rate the case where due to the anonymity of their evaluation these data lose their personality relationship.

Considering this basic principle, the Federal Statistics Law generally provides for an obligation to provide information relating to all respondents covered by federal statistics. Art. 10, Par. 1 states generally that all natural and legal persons under private law as well as partnerships and public law corporations, institutions and foundations under public law, public authorities and other public agencies of the Federation, the Laender, communities and local authorities, as well as the public law corporations, institutions and foundations under their supervision, shall be liable to reply to duly ordered questions. The group of respondents to be included in the individual federal statistics is specifically laid down in the legal foundation for the relevant statistical survey.

The respondents have to supply the information truthfully, completely, in due time, as well as free of charge and postage paid. It thus has been made clear that the respondents have themselves to defray all the expenses incurred for answering statistical questions. Though the Federal Statistics Law does not expressly provide by whom and how the deadline for supplying the information required has to be fixed, it has been recognized by the courts⁴⁾ that the agencies in charge of official statistics may fix reasonable time-limits for providing the information.

The obligation to provide information for statistical purposes, which permits the government to intrude, if necessary by means of constraint, into the personal and business sphere of the respondents, directly implies the confidentiality of the statistical data supplied. In addition to protecting the individual against the disclosure of his personal and material circumstances, it is the purpose of ensuring confidentiality to safeguard the confidence between the respondent and the government authorities and to guarantee the cooperation of the respondents and the reliability of the data provided. If only for that reason it is quite obvious that statistical confidentiality applies also in cases where the enquiries are made on a voluntary basis. Because of its great importance, statistical confidentiality ranks also before the obligations of assistance and information over against the tax and revenue offices under the provisions of the Taxation Ordinance (Art. 11, Par. 1, 2nd Sentence of the Federal Statistics Law).

The traditionally strict application of statistical confidentiality has been recognized upon the enactment of the Federal Data Protection Law. According to the subsidiarity regulation of Art. 45, 2nd Sentence, No. 1 of the Federal Data Protection Law, the confidentiality provisions of the Federal Statistics Law are ranking before the provisions of the Federal Data Protection Law.

Art. 11 of the Federal Statistics Law stipulates that individual data on personal and material circumstances supplied for federal statistics must generally be treated as confidential by the persons and authorities performing the statistics. Such data may be passed on only in exceptional cases and - unless with the explicit consent of the person involved - only if this is expressly admitted in a special legal provision and has been made known beforehand by indication on the survey questionnaires.

This regulation does not leave it to the discretion of the administration to balance the protection of the individual against the disclosure of his personal and material circumstances with the interest of the consumers in a further utilization of the data collected for statistical purposes. The legislator shall have to make this balancing of interests for every exceptional regulation in the legal provisions for the individual statistics. It has to be prescribed there

3) Decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, Vol. 27, p. 1 ff.

4) Decision of Oberlandesgericht Celle of 23 May 1960, in "Neue Juristische Wochenschrift", 1961, p. 185.

which group of recipients shall be authorized to receive for which purposes which individual data, possibly with the indication of name and/or address. It is in any case inadmissible to use the information derived from the data for measures taken against the persons involved.

Subject to these pre-conditions, the general right and obligation of the Federal Statistical Office, the Land statistical offices as well as the other authorities and agencies involved in the survey work to supply upon request to the competent supreme federal and Laender authorities individual data is laid down in Art. 11, Par. 3 of the Federal Statistics Law. This so-called service reporting which had already been provided for in the 1953 Law is also constituting the framework for passing the information on to the agencies determined by these authorities. In conformity with the practice followed for many years in specific laws, potential recipients are also "Other incumbents and persons sworn in for public service". This is an exhaustive enumeration of the recipients as specified in Art. 11, Par. 3 of the Federal Statistics Law, defined in such a way that violations of confidentiality can be prosecuted pursuant to Art. 203 ff StGB (Penal Code). Unless they are incumbents, the recipients have to be formally sworn in under the "Verpflichtungsgesetz"⁵⁾.

As examples of a possible passing on of individual data, i.e. where there is a legitimate interest of third parties in the individual data originally collected for purposes of federal statistics, can be considered, in connection with the service reporting mentioned, such cases in which the non-disclosure of the individual data would entail for the government financially hardly justifiable duplication (e.g. Art. 8, Par. 1 of the Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967, Art. 4, Par. 2 of the Law on Fertilizer Statistics of 15 November 1977). In some cases it may also be desirable and expedient to use the data obtained at considerable expense not only for federal statistics, but also for the statistical work of other agencies, and possibly also for other purposes. According to the 1970 Population Census Law, it was for instance permitted to compare data from the 1970 Census with rele-

vant records of the communities, and to pass on individual data for specific administrative purposes, though in part only with the omission of the name and address of the respondent.

Especially with a view to facilitating the scientific evaluation of statistical data, there has by Art. 11, Par. 5 been included in the Federal Statistics Law a regulation permitting explicitly the release of so-called anonymized individual data. Microdata having been anonymized in such a way that they can no longer be attributed to respondents or parties involved thus can be transferred by the statistical offices. This provision does however not affect the strict statistical confidentiality because prior to the disclosure of such data the statistical offices have to make sure that to the best of their knowledge the possibility of deanonymization can be ruled out.

Since only the data supplied by one individual respondent are subject to the secrecy provisions, aggregated data of several respondents are not covered by statistical confidentiality (Art. 11, Par. 6 Federal Statistics Law). Accordingly, it would even be legally permissible to transfer or publish statistical results combining the data provided by two respondents. In this case both respondents could, however, by subtraction determine the figures provided by the other. It is therefore the practice of the statistical offices to combine the data for at least three respondents. If, however, the data of one respondent outweigh the others to such an extent that practically the situation of this respondent would be disclosed, further data are included.

Obvious facts, i.e. such which can immediately be derived by everyone without particular effort from generally accessible sources, may be transferred by the statistical offices. As obvious facts are considered in particular individual data which have already been communicated to the general public by the press or other means of publication.

As has already been mentioned, the respondent may in the individual case renounce the right to be protected by the confidentiality provisions. In practice, a written statement to this effect is required of the respondent.

5) Law on the formal swearing in of non-officials (Swearing-in Law) of 2 March 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 469) - Art. 42 of the Introductory Law to the Penal Code.

2.1.3 Penalties and Fines

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

Contrary to violations of confidentiality, which are criminal offences, the violation of the obligation to provide information is considered an irregularity (Art. 14 Federal Statistics Law) which may be punishable according to the provisions of the Law on Irregularities. The prosecution and punishment of violations of the obligation to provide information in the case of centrally compiled federal statistics has by ordinance of the Federal Minister of the Interior of 20 December 1968 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1410) been entrusted to the Federal Statistical Office. Irregularity proceedings are instituted only after all attempts have failed to induce the respondent to provide the information by explaining to him the purpose and necessity of the statistics. These proceedings thus are the last and ultimate measure to firmly remind tardy respondents of their obligations. The restraint exercised by the statistical offices has proved to be expedient and in connection with patient information work (see Section 6.2) contributed towards the timely termination of the surveys with a high rate of response.

2.2 Statistics for the Purposes of the European Communities

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

take⁶⁾. This involves also the provision of statistical material which inside the European Communities (EC) has been entrusted to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) (see Section 7.1).

To a large extent the SOEC is drawing upon data which have already been compiled for national purposes. In order to improve the comparability, these basic data frequently have to be converted to other definitions, groupings, etc. However, this "harmonization" of already existing national statistics is not always sufficient to meet the information requirements of the Communities. Therefore, the European Communities are increasingly making use of their possibility of supra-national legislation in the form of regulations, directives and decisions.

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

The regulations of the European Communities initiating statistics have so far been limited to the contents and operation of these statistics and to specifying the obligation to provide information and the confidentiality of the data. It is however left to national authorities to decide on the prosecution and punishment of violations of the obligation to provide information and of confidentiality. According to Art. 12 of the Federal Statistics Law, the provisions of this Law apply for statistical surveys initiated in acts of law of the EC with immediate lawful effect, unless otherwise provided in such acts of law.

Directives of the European Communities bind the member countries to take the appropriate measures in order to achieve the

6) 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).

objective laid down in the directives. As far as the performance of statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany is concerned, this requires an additional provision of federal law to this effect, unless the data required by the directive can already be collected on the basis of existing legal foundations.

Decisions of the European Communities may be addressed both to the member

countries and to individual natural or legal persons. Relevant examples can be found above all in the field of agricultural statistics⁷⁾.

7) Decision of the Commission of 7 April 1978 on the creation of a Community classification system of agricultural holdings (78/463/EC) (Official Gazette of the EC, No. L 148/1). Decision of the Commission of 8 July 1980 defining the tabulation programme and the definitions concerning the statistical intercensal surveys of vine acreage (80/764/EC) (Official Gazette of the EC, No. L 213/28).

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

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

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

- the analysis and the observation of the social and economic situation and the relevant trends,
- the preparation of planning operations and for decision-taking, as well as
- controlling the impact of these measures.

It is imperative that statistics not only present the facts and problems as such, but also show their dimensions. On account of the multilayered aspects of the questions and the rapidly changing problems, the supply of statistical information must be comprehensive as well as differentiated. Greater demands

are also made on the quality of the results (precision, reliability, up-to-dateness, comparability, etc.) and with respect to a presentation dealing squarely with the problems, but also doing justice to the requirements of the users. In the Federal Republic of Germany, most of the officially compiled statistics are, as was already mentioned, federal statistics. The initiators and principal users of federal statistics are the legislative bodies of the Federation or, respectively, the Federal Government, and within the Federal Government, though to differing degrees, virtually all the ministries. For a particularly large part of the statistics the arrangements are centrally handled by the Federal Ministry of Economics.

The results of many statistics are however not only being used by the ministry signing responsible, but also by numerous other ministries, as for instance is the case with the data of the population and occupation censuses and the census of non-agricultural local units, the continuous population statistics and the employment statistics, the economic indicators, the 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 federal statistics and having ways and means of accomplishing this. This is particularly true in the case of the Laender which, according to the Federal Statistics Law, are entitled to have their informational needs taken into consideration as part of the conception of the individual statistics, because they are executing the major part of the federal statistics as matters of their own concern and thus have to bear the costs.

Quite considerable demands are also made by the supranational and international 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 introduction of new statistics, it is the harmonization of existing national statistics which plays an important role in this connection (see Chapter 7).

Every modern state also considers it as its duty to satisfy to a sufficient degree the informational 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.

In the official motivation of the Federal Statistics Law of 1980, the multifarious informational needs of the great number of heterogeneously composed users of statistical data have explicitly been acknowledged and an appropriate consideration has been pledged. Notwithstanding the resulting considerable and in part diverging demands upon the statistical work programme, it is the legislator's view that a far-reaching concentration of the demands on federal statistics will be conducive to a meaningful coordination of the users' wishes and their economical fulfillment. This, moreover, will guarantee that the users of statistics can for analyses and negotiations to a large extent proceed from the same data material. This has worked very well on many occasions and contributes to putting economic and socio-political discussions on an objective basis.

Official statistics often also supply the basic material for research in the fields of demographic, social and economic sciences as well as public finance. They therefore must also make allowance for their needs. In some spheres, the contacts between official statistics and science are for that reason particularly close. The fact that the Advisory Committee includes as of 1980 two representatives of the institutions of higher education is among other things also to serve the purpose of bringing about closer contacts between theory and the practical application of statistics, on the one hand, and between statistics and the social and economic sciences, on the other:

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 situation, as well as their trends and structural changes.

3.2 Development of an Overall Statistical Picture

As has been mentioned, the work programme of official statistics has in the last decade been determined especially by the steady growth of public tasks and the increasing trend towards systematic 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. To an ever increasing extent government activities are orientating towards the planning and organization of fields of tasks which extend beyond the competence of any single department, such as education, social security, labour market policies, etc. This 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: 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 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 c o o r d i n a t i o n are principally orientated towards a comprehensive adjustment of the branches of survey, tabulation units, topics and characteristics, definitions, classifications and other groupings, allocation principles, periodicities, etc. 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.

As far as the coordination i n p o i n t o f t i m e is concerned, the governing consideration is to interlock the regularly recurring statistics of short-term or yearly periodicity with the enumerations performed at longer-term intervals. By doing so, the data derived from continuous statistics, which present a picture of the short-term economic trends and developments and the population movement, respectively, are regularly supplemented by structural data. An extensive revision which, among other things, takes this basic concept into account, was in the last years carried through in major economic sectors. To be mentioned in particular are the reform of agricultural statistics, the statistics relating to the hotel and restaurant industry.

In view of the prevailing demand for regionalized data, the coordination of the statistical programme with regard to r e g i o n a l aspects continuously gains in importance. In addition to the demands submitted by the Laender and the communities, it is above all the interest of the Federation in a regionally detailed breakdown of data for administrative and non-administrative geographical units which has shown an increase. Wherever this may seem feasible, the Federal Statistical Office endeavours to meet these requirements.

The l i m i t a t i o n s 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. For a long time already, estimation methods have thus been successfully used in national accounts (incl. the setting up of input-output tables). For these compilations, the results of nearly all statistics - in particular economic statistics - are drawn upon, which latter are 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 necessary to provide - from a great number of statistical sources - material in a p r o b l e m a s w e l l a s d e m a n d - o r i e n t a t e d f o r m. This entails increased demands on the flexibility in the data supply which, in addition to the earlier mentioned conversions may also require the special processing of the individual data concerned. During the last few years, publications offering a cross-section of official statistics have been issued for some larger sets of problems (see Section 5.1). An important contribution to a user-orientated presentation is also provided by the Statistical Information

System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND), which, upon call, will supply the voluminous information material of official statistics in any desired combination (see Section 5.4).

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. The system of national accounts at the same time has proved its usefulness as a general frame of orientation for shaping and further developing the programme of official statistics as well as for the mutual adjustment of the individual statistical surveys. The presentation of the economic process in its interdependence between goods production and utilization, the generation, distribution and 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. This yields important approach patterns for the further development and complementing of the programme of federal statistics.

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

Efforts to fill the existing gaps and to proceed with the further development of the programme of federal statistics in an expedient manner, are especially advanced by the improved possibilities of data acquisition from automated administrative records

(see Section 4.2). 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 secondary statistics. As a consequence of the stepped-up changeover from manual collection methods to the machine-orientated handling of administrative processes, the conditions for collecting secondary statistics have in the last ten years been further improved. In this connection, one must not forget however that all requirements of the legislation relating to data protection must be fully observed.

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

The increasing utilization of electronic data processing equipment to an ever growing extent necessitates the transition from verbal designations to numbers. As far as official statistics are concerned, where strict observation of confidentiality is obligatory, this development is already being taken into account by the introduction of internal numbers of establishments and the setting-up of card or data files for various economic statistics, especially in the sphere of agricultural statistics by the introduction of internal numbers of holdings and, as far as statistics of production industries are concerned, by the setting-up of a data file for enterprises and local units (see Section 4.3).

Rather than employing such internal numbers for statistical purposes, preference should

certainly be given to the introduction of uniform numbering systems for the entire Federal Republic based on uniform classifications. When all questions relating to data protection have been solved, 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. The Federal Statistical Office therefore sees itself called upon to cooperate in the work being done with respect to the numbering of persons, enterprises, commodities, etc. - just as with all automation projects of public administration which have a statistical relevance - at as early a stage as possible. These concerns are reflected in the new Federal Statistics Law, which has laid down a pertinent right of the Federal Statistical Office in the catalogue of tasks of the Office.

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

3.3 The Individual Spheres of Functions

While during the years of reconstruction after World War II, 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 economic 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 ever greater extent to problems relating to social policies, as for example population development, occupational mobility, education, environmental protection, regional policies and the distribution of wealth. In view of the manifold problems facing the world economy, the interest in most recent times is again shifting increasingly towards economic statistics, including inter alia questions relating to employment, changes in economic trends as well as economic growth, power supply 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. National accounts are mentioned only by way of parenthesis, since their exceptional role and influence on the further development of the statistical resources are dealt with in detail elsewhere (see Section 3.4.1).

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 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 censuses of buildings and dwellings 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, which are performed at intervals of several years.

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 life, was put on a new legal foundation in 1975. The basic programme of the microcensus is collected annually with a sampling fraction of 1 %. 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 statistics on aliens compiled on the basis of the records of the Central Register of Foreigners also represent 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 or relevant model computations, respectively.

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 linked by the statistics on dependently employed persons who are subject to social insurance contributions. At the present time, these statistics provide quarterly data on personal, insurance-related and economic characteristics, in particular also in a rather detailed regional breakdown; in the not too distant future, additional annual data on remuneration and length

of employment will become available for this category of persons engaged. This has also contributed to a considerable improvement of the original material used for making estimations of economically active persons and the volume of work performed by them.

For determining the sources of subsistence of the population and for the coverage of the working population according to the concept of economic activity, the most important sources of information are the occupational census taken in connection with the population census, and the microcensus. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the joint labour force sample surveys of the European Communities are integrated into the microcensus. The objective pursued is to harmonize the basic data of employment statistics and the compiling of comparable information on the level and trends of employment and unemployment. These sample surveys which are conducted at two-year intervals, are at the same time linked with special enquiries on varying employment-statistical questions (e.g. inter alia on school education and vocational training, on working conditions, etc.). Data showing the connections between education/training and economic activity are also available from the population censuses and the microcensus.

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. As skeleton surveys, the censuses of non-agricultural local units cover all sectors of the 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 subsequent sectorial enumerations, which at intervals of several years provide detailed material on the number and the structure of the persons engaged in the individual sectors of the economy. In addition, there exists a well-developed system of short-term statistics, which are also used for determining the number of persons engaged via the establishment. These include surveys in agriculture, production industries, commerce and hotel/restaurant industry, transport and communications as well as in partial sectors of the service trades. For public service, detailed data are available from

personnel statistics. Data on persons engaged relating to the economy as a whole are provided by the previously mentioned statistics on dependently employed persons subject to compulsory social insurance contributions.

3.3.2 Statistics on the Economy and its Sectors

For the economy and its sectors, numerous statistics are compiled which, either continuously 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, is still the coverage of the other service trades and the liberal professions.

Major topics covered in economic statistics are in general 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 costs (consumption of materials and goods received, turnover of goods sold as purchased, labour costs and other expenses), production results (turnover, goods production, transport performance, etc.), operating results of local units and enterprises, the structure of fixed assets and capital, investments (fixed assets, stocks), financing, insolvencies, foreign trade, prices, etc. There are however considerable differences in emphasis. Covered extensively and at rather frequent intervals are enterprises and local units, persons engaged, wages and salaries, production figures, turnover, prices and insolvencies. Also the flows of goods in foreign trade are continuously presented in detailed form. The cost structure and investments are covered annually or at intervals of several years. Data on the operating results of enterprises, material capital assets, the structure of fixed assets and capital, financing and the like are available only for partial sectors of the economy.

Differentiating according to the field to be covered, the statistics can be subdivided into those relating to the economy as a whole, and others which only cover partial sectors. Examples for the former

are the censuses of non-agricultural local units which provide a picture - if only a rough one - of the structure of the entire national economy (except the agrarian sector), furthermore the turnover tax statistics, the statistics on standard values, the balance-sheet statistics and the statistics on insolvencies. Also available are important structural data derived from sectorial statistics which are conducted for individual segments of the economy on an annual basis or at intervals of several years. This source inter alia provides material for determining the net production values and gross profits, the composition of goods received and of the goods sold, as well as other significant data relating to the structure of enterprises and local units.

During the past years, the collection of structural data from sectorial statistics has to some extent seen major improvements. The endeavours in this field tend to disburden the rather unwieldy and expensive enumerations taken at larger intervals by relying more on annual surveys. In spite of all that, sectoral enumerations in the form of total, very detailed stocktakings at larger intervals, remain indispensable. The increasing trend towards short and medium-term reports reflects primarily the determined effort to orientate the work programme of official statistics towards still more flexibility with regard to timely topics and more recent developments than was hitherto the case.

Adjusted to and linked with the surveys performed on an annual basis or at intervals of several years is the system of short-term reports, which in particular is serving for the observation of the economic process. As far as short-term analyses are concerned, there is available at monthly and/or quarterly intervals a diverse supply of data material from various economic statistics. Available from the short-term report systems within the spheres of production industries, building activity, handicrafts and trade, are major economic indicators, such as, inter alia, data on persons engaged, turnover, total gross wages and salaries, as well as production and price indices. As far as manufacturing and the building industry proper are concerned, also orders received and unfilled orders are recorded; for production industries, also the production of goods is covered in great detail.

In the past few years, the statistics for major sectors of the economy have accordingly been reorganized and extended. This applies above all to the introduction of annual surveys of enterprises in the field of transport statistics, the further development of the existing system of surveys in agricultural statistics for the current reports on agriculture, the reform of statistics in production industries, and the reorganization of statistics of distribution and of accommodation units.

In the sphere of agriculture, the statistics on holdings and their production have been supplemented above all by the introduction of the reports on agriculture and further developed into a well-coordinated system. In this way, the data on land utilization, livestock keeping and labour force, which are regularly collected from the agricultural holdings, are brought together without additional survey work and can be evaluated for the individual holdings.

In production industries too, it was possible - giving due regard to the manifold national and international demands - to accomplish a standardization and condensation of the statistics. The determining motive here was to organize the reports in the entire production industries, i.e. mining and manufacturing, building industry, electricity, gas, remote heating and water supply, in such a way that - largely retaining the former pattern of surveys - a consistent system could be established. Largely uniform regulations are now applying to the entire sector; moreover, there are - in addition to data on local units - to a greater extent being collected data relating to enterprises. It is further envisaged to collect data on kind-of-activity units. Furthermore, annual representative cost structure statistics (with obligation to provide information) have been introduced and were linked with the short-term statistics and the censuses.

The sector building statistics has been orientated towards new demands by, among other things, the extension of the building reports to include the finishing trades and the construction of prefabricated buildings, as well as by the reform of statistics on building activity. As a result, the envisaged coverage of building activity from the first input of the production factors up to the finished building has been considerably improved.

Due to the revision of the Law on Trade Statistics of 1978, the integrated statistical system of reports on trade and the hotel and restaurant industry now comprises censuses of distribution as exhaustive enumerations, as well as representative monthly and annual surveys and supplementary representative surveys in connection with the annual surveys.

In the field of statistics on tourism, the reorganization of accommodation statistics and of the census of distribution has provided the conditions for improving the overall presentation, which also includes the microcensus enquiries on holiday and recreation trips.

As far as other services are concerned, the last decade has seen the introduction of annual press statistics and annual surveys in the sphere of the film industry.

Additional demands relating to the presentation of commodity flows have found consideration in the statistical programme, inter alia by the introduction of regular surveys on the goods sold in trade and surveys on materials and goods received in production industries, respectively. 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 are compiled by the Federal Statistical Office within the scope of national accounts.

Improvements were also 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.

The further development of price statistics reflects in particular the growing differentiation in the supply of goods, the abolition of price maintenance and manifold economic changes. 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 and 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 parities 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 phases 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.

One of the relatively new fields of work in federal statistics concerns the collection of environmental statistics. In order to attend to the federal duties in the field of environmental protection, the Law on Environmental Protection of 1974 has made provision for the extension of existing and the introduction of new statistics. The statistics on water supply, waste removal and waste-water disposal provide important basic data for assessing the ecological situation as well as the inherent hazards and their changes.

3.3.3 Statistics of the Public Sector, Education and Public Health

The finance statistics provide a general view of public budget operations. They supply data on the amount, the kind and the use made of public revenue and expenditure, and thus also provide information on the financial relations between central and local government and other sectors of the national economy. As a result of the reform of the budgetary law carried out in the early seventies, and the coordination of the budget classifications of the Federation, the Laender, the communities and local authorities, it was possible to considerably improve the statistical evaluation of budget records. Due to the presentation of revenue and expenditure according to current account, capital account and special financing operations, it has above all become

possible to supply more precise information on the overall economic interrelationships and the financial functions of public budgets. The presentation of revenue and expenditure by functions was also greatly refined. The finance statistics have moreover been extended by including the social insurance carriers, the Federal Institution of Labour, the carriers of supplementary insurance schemes, administrative associations and the like, as well as non-profit organizations predominantly financed by public allocations. Public hospitals and university clinics which on account of the changeover to commercial accounting had been excluded from finance statistics, are now being covered again. As an economic indicator, the quarterly statistics of cash in hand have been extended to include also the smaller communities. The new statistics on financial planning also make possible presentations of the envisaged public revenue and expenditure over a medium-term period of observation. In a broader sense, finance statistics also embrace debt statistics and personnel statistics, as well as statistics on public service pensioners, which too could be put on a broader basis.

Information on the major source of revenue of central and local government is provided in a more detailed breakdown by the continuous statistics on the tax budget, which present a compound picture of the yield of all types of taxes. The tax statistics computed at regular intervals by evaluating the assessment records provide information on the tax bases, such as income, profits, turnover and consumption, as well as on tax relief of the most different kinds. In addition to the data needed especially for purposes of tax policies, they also provide information on important overall economic values, as for instance turnover in the breakdown by branches of economic activity, or income and assets by size classes and kinds.

The development of the educational system was accompanied by a considerable improvement and updating of the data supply in educational statistics. School statistics with their information on schools, pupils and teachers, which are collected according to regulations based on Land legislation, are mutually adjusted in a coordinated programme of uniform data for the Federal Republic. Data on apprentices/trainees and on the examinations they have passed, as well as on the teaching staff,

are regularly available in a detailed breakdown within the scope of the newly introduced statistics on vocational education which are based on the records of the respective occupational associations and chambers and which, inter alia, form the basis for the annual reports on vocational training issued by the Federal Government. The university statistics, which are based on federal law, provide in a breakdown according to a great variety of topics data on students, examinations, personnel and space available at the universities. Furthermore, the individualized statistics of students and their matching with the individualized statistics of examinations, provide information on the progress of studies, which again permits insights with regard to the switching of universities or of the branch of learning, as well as regarding the length of stay and the drop-outs. Within the scope of finance statistics, detailed data are becoming available on the expenditure for institutions of higher education. Also covered on a current basis are payments made in accordance with the Federal Law on the Promotion of General and Vocational Education. Data concerning the level of education 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 in the public sector are also contributed by finance statistics. As far as private expenditure is concerned, it is inter alia necessary to draw upon the records of the Founders' Association for German Science.

In the field of the administration of justice, there is extensive data material available with regard to courts, cases pending and the form of their settlement. Moreover, the number of persons brought to trial or sentenced, respectively, is shown in a detailed breakdown by groups of offences. In addition, data on the execution of sentences and on aid for convicted persons on probation are available too.

In the public health sector, partial aspects are covered by a number of differing statistical records. Collected on a continuous basis are cases of selected communicable and notifiable diseases; there also are at regular intervals compilations of data on specific groups, as for instance health-insured persons. As a result of the answers to the health

questions asked biennially in the microcensus and based on the self-evaluation of respondents with regard to illnesses/diseases and injuries caused by accidents, it has become possible to supply information on the state of health of the population. The most comprehensive data on illnesses/diseases which led to death are provided by the causes of death statistics. The coverage of abortions was introduced several years ago. Insights into the provision of medical services and supplies for the population can inter alia be obtained from the statistics of public health occupations and from hospital statistics.

In the sphere of social expenditure, the social budget elaborated by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which is closely linked to national accounts, provides a comprehensive view of social benefits and their financing in a detailed breakdown relating to the years past as well as to a medium-term period of pre-estimation. Further information on social expenditure - in particular on benefits granted and recipients - is supplied, in addition to that obtained from the administrative statistics of public welfare agencies, by the statistics on public assistance, additional aid to war victims and youth welfare. Data on handicapped persons and on measures of rehabilitation undertaken are as of late presented at intervals of two years or one year, respectively.

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 (earned income, income from property, transferred income) 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.

With regard to the generation and distribution of income, rather detailed material is avail-

able from a great many statistics as far as the income from employment is concerned. 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. Data on the earnings of wage earners and salaried employees are, broken down by characteristics which are important for wage policies, available from the continuous surveys of earnings and the surveys of the salary and wage structure performed at intervals of six years. While the continuous statistics of earnings, due to the application of the payroll procedure in the collection process, produce average values for groups of dependently employed persons in major sectors of the economy, the surveys of the wage and salary structure proceed on the basis of the individual data for each wage earner and salaried employee covered. This survey covers representatively selected local units of production industries as well as wholesale and retail enterprises, credit institutions and insurance companies, and provides inter alia data on the dispersion of earnings. The surveys of labour costs performed by the European Communities at three years' intervals in the same sphere provide in particular data relating to personnel and incidental expenses of enterprises. Information on income as delimited by taxation regulations is derived at regular intervals from tax statistics. Another major source of information are the statistics on persons engaged and remuneration based on the records of the social insurance system; they enable the presentation of gross wages and salaries subject to social insurance contributions per person and employment case, according to demographic, economic and insurance-related characteristics.

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 computation of incomes in the sectors from entrepreneurship and property in a breakdown by types of income. The computation of incomes from property thus permits among others the presentation of operating profits, dividend payments and withdrawals, as well as of retained profits. Analyses of the distribution and the use made of the incomes according to household groups, moreover were first steps

towards the presentation of the so-called person-related income distribution in national accounts.

Regarding efforts with respect to the completion of the data concerning the redistribution of incomes, especially on social expenditure in the widest sense, mention has already been made of the social budget of the Federal Government which by means of major bench-mark data is linked with national accounts. Information dealing with pension schemes of the economy has become available as a result of the repeated performance of a 1976 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, due to difficulties of collection techniques, do not cover the households at the top of the income pyramid. Other household inquiries which contain questions relating to the income are the annual microcensus and the 1%-housing sample surveys conducted at intervals of several years. 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 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 provide detailed information on consumption patterns and habits of the population and data on the equipment of households with durable goods. Information on the rental burden can be derived from income and rental data contained in the 1 % housing statistics, and as of 1980 also from 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 distribution of 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. Within the foreseeable future, however, there do not exist any chances for a realization of these two concerns. An improvement in the supply of information concerning property statistics can for the present time at best be accomplished by the increased bringing together and exploitation of the available records.

As far as presenting the wealth situation of private households is concerned, property tax statistics can be drawn upon only to a limited extent. On account of the exemption limits and the free allowances, these statistics can offer information only for the large estates, but not for the great number of medium and small estates. The most profitable source for data related to assets are the sample surveys in income and expenditure, which provide an abundance of material, inter alia on selected assets and liabilities of private households, the forms of wealth formation and the use made of government programmes to promote savings. Households with very large assets at their disposal however cannot be covered by these statistics which have to depend on the vol-

untary 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 computation of capital stock 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 further processing of survey results to new - either computed or estimated - statistical values, is gaining in importance. Major examples to be mentioned are a great number of index computations, volume computations for foreign trade, the calculation of purchasing power parities, the table calculations concerning mortality and life expectancy, nuptiality and natality, duration of marriage, the computation of average values for economically active persons, etc. The objective in all these cases is to obtain new statistical data from survey results with the help of various calculation and estimation methods. The further processing of statistical results has been accomplished in a particularly comprehensive form in national accounts. This integrated system, which provides comprehensive information on the structure and the progress of the economy as well as on the interrelationships of economic life, draws upon nearly all available statistical material relating to the economy. Since these data are however primarily collected for other purposes, they must as a rule be converted in order to adjust them to the conceptions and definitions of national accounts, to correct double countings, and to raise them to the respective universe. It is also necessary to close gaps in the statistical material by means of estimation.

National accounts have been developed into an integrated system representing the flows of goods, of incomes and of financing. In addition to the traditional accounts for the sectors of the national economy, it also comprises input-output tables, financial accounts (compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank) and data on reproducible tangible wealth. Major im-

pulses for the further development of the system came from the activities of the international organizations, which led to the establishment of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) of the European Communities and of the System of National Accounts of the United Nations (SNA).

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

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

Considerations dealing with the further development of national accounts will have to concentrate above all on how to gradually fill the frame preset by the national and/or international systems and on complying as far as possible with new demands and questions. Considering the basic statistical material available, the scope of these endeavours is rather limited however. What is desirable is the improvement and further development of the presentation of income and financing processes, of the computations in constant prices, of the capital stock estimates, as well as the further extension of the quarterly computations. Under discussion are also ways and means 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. These considerations must also be seen in connection with the proposals for the development of social indicators.

In recent years, a growing tendency can be observed to assign to the statistical offices an analytical work, which previously was performed using identical or similar approaches at different places with considerable computational efforts. An example is the analysis of time series, in particular the computation of seasonally adjusted economic indicators as they are being published by the Federal Statistical Office at monthly intervals. To an ever increasing extent, the statistical offices are also included in the evaluation of statistics for administrative purposes, forecasts, model computations and the like. This can be seen in particular from the compilations of data for reports and planning projects of the governments (within the federal sphere inter alia the Agrarian Report; the Social Report; the Report on Town and Country Planning; the reports on family, youth and education). Also the close cooperation with the Federal Institute for Population Research and the councils of experts on economic development as well as on environmental questions 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 and model computations (inter alia with regard to the population, economically active persons, the overall economic development, taxes, the need for public installations, etc.). Forecasts, projections and general planning have in many fields become indispensable aids for the solution of problems in the political sphere. The statistical offices are increasingly participating in pre-estimations or are entrusted with this task, respectively. The cooperation here ranges from a purely advisory capacity to the provision of adequate basic material and the performance of preliminary analyses, all the way to the active participation in elaborating tentative assumptions. An important basis for this is provided by the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND) which is being dealt with in Section 5.4.

3.5 Foreign Statistics

According to Art. 3, Par. 1, No. 4 of the Federal Statistics Law of 14 March 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289), the catalogue of tasks of the Federal Statistical Office also contains the obligation to compile statistics of

other countries, the European Communities and international organizations, and to publish and present their results for general purposes. Thus, the terms of reference of foreign statistics at the Federal Statistical Office are clearly defined. They comprise specifically the collection, analysis and evaluation of numerical data and supplementary material on the demographic, economic and social situation of foreign countries. The sources drawn upon include the available national records of the countries concerned as well as summary publications of international organizations - in particular the European Communities and the United Nations. This basic material is carefully scrutinized by the Federal Statistical Office with regard to reliability and informational value; as far as possible, it is then made comparable with official German statistics and presented in annotated form.

Specific queries are answered within the scope of the information service for foreign statistics. In addition, the Federal Statistical Office has provided in its publication system for a category "Statistics of Foreign Countries", comprising cross-section publications (Monthly International Figures, Reports on Foreign Countries, Summary Reports on Foreign Countries) and the subject-matter series "Foreign Statistics" with five publication series.

The "Monthly International Figures" as one of the cross-section publications mentioned present short-term economic indicators for many countries. By incorporating periodically recurring special tabulations, it is attempted to update selected schedules contained in the international section of the Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany and thus to bridge the time until the appearance of the new annual data.

In the Reports on Foreign Countries which are compiled by the Federal Statistical Office at intervals of several years for nearly all countries in the world, the structures and conditions prevailing in the individual countries are presented in summary form. These publications are complemented by the system of Summary Reports on Foreign Countries which at shorter intervals provide a selection of important statistical figures and thus make possible a more up-to-date reporting.

Due to the lack of sufficiently well-founded information with respect to a number of states - in particular developing countries - it has proved especially useful that the Federal Statistical Office was repeatedly in a position to procure additional information for field studies and reports on foreign countries by visiting the regions and making on the spot investigations.

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

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

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

As far as other agencies in the Federal Republic of Germany are concerned which are active in the field of foreign statistics, there exists a close distribution of work. This applies in particular to the Federal Agency for Foreign Trade Information and the economic research institutes which frequently, for

purposes of their special analyses, draw upon the basic material and comparative data provided by the Federal Statistical Office. The determination of the main points of emphasis and the coordination of the work programme of foreign statistics is attended to by the working party "Statistics on Foreign Countries" of the Advisory Committee.

4 EXECUTION OF FEDERAL STATISTICS

4.1 Operation of Federal Statistics

Federal statistics are executed within the organizational frame set forth in Chapter 1. A simplified outline of the sequence of individual operations of federal statistics and of the distribution of work between the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices is shown by the diagram on page 39. The execution of federal statistics accordingly can as a rule be separated into three operational stages, namely preparation, data collection and processing, and publication of the results. In the case of centrally produced statistics, all operations - including data collection and processing - are combined at the Federal Statistical Office.

4.1.1 Preparation

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

After the problems to be solved and the facts to be recorded have roughly been outlined, the methodological and technical preparations of the statistics are initiated as part of the central tasks of the Federal Statistical

Office. From the very beginning, they are orientated towards the production of uniform federal results suitable to be incorporated into an overall statistical picture. The Federal Statistical Office considers it as one of its main objectives to create a uniform and/or mutually adjusted methodological basis for all federal statistics, so that the individual component parts can be fitted together to a complex unity by means of corresponding questions and definitions as well as by using comparable classifications, etc. The starting point for all such considerations are primarily the national accounts with the help of which it is possible to integrate the individual statistics into the overall statistical picture and to locate gaps and/or overlaps in the statistical system.

From the very beginning, care is also taken to ensure that the extent of the surveys is kept to the absolutely necessary minimum and that all rationalization possibilities are fully made use of. It has always been the practice to include in the deliberations major aspects of the discussions which are of particular topicality at the present time, i.e. the need for closer contacts between the administration and the public at large, as for instance the adaption of the question programme of a survey to the possibilities which respondents have of complying with it, or the presentation of statistical results in conformity with the needs of the users (see Section 6.2).

As a consequence of the increasing use of modern statistical methods (e.g. sampling procedures), above all however as a result of the employment of automated procedures in the acquisition, processing, supply and evaluation of federal statistical data, the necessity for uniform policies has also greatly increased as far as procedure

d u r a l q u e s t i o n s are concerned. In order to be able to make full use of the advantages of modern methods and automated data processing for the rationalization of federal statistics and the accomplishment of the continuously increasing work programme, it is now much more than before necessary to plan in advance uniform collection and processing procedures. Also gaining weight are problems relating to the planning of the sequence of operations and of time-scheduling. Due to these developments, the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices have set up a joint working group "Organization of work" which endeavours primarily to improve the up-to-dateness and flexibility of the statistical data supply (see Section 6.6). Among others, it has elaborated proposals for improving the exchange of information and the work procedures in the statistical offices, discussed questions relating to the cooperation between the Land statistical offices and the Land computing centres, establishing rules aiming at an extensive standardization of specific operations. In addition, it has prepared the development of a comprehensive control system for the time schedules and set up directives for the timely specification of tables or the early definition of tabulation programmes. Standard tabulation programmes are covering the most essential topical interests of users; special sets of questions remain in the interest of flexible processing operations subject to subsequent special evaluations.

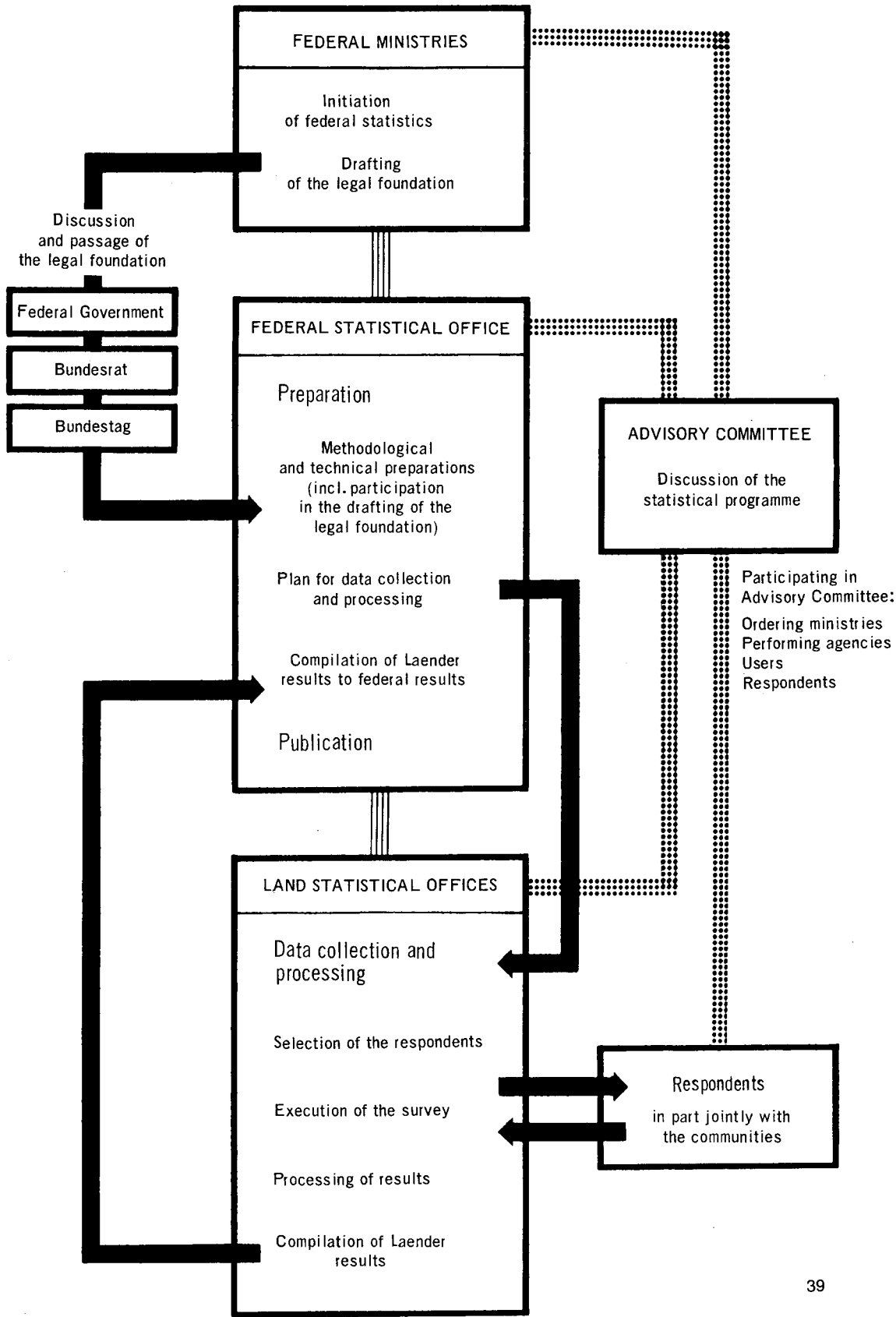
More specifically, the preparatory work for statistics includes the following major tasks which, based on the demands of the competent federal minister, must be performed in part already for the draft of the legal foundation and in part within the scope delimited by the respective statistical statutory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

- Methodological analyses relating to the selection, definition and delimitation of the scope of the surveys, of the statistical units, and of the topics and characteristics to be covered,
- Recommendations with regard to the determination of the respondents to be included (exhaustive or partial enumeration, size of sample),
- Recommendations for an expedient fixing of collection and reporting periods and periodicities,

- Elaboration and final coordination of the complexes of topics to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the results, combinations and groupings of characteristics (classifications, breakdowns by size classes, regional breakdowns, etc.),
- Determining of the type of survey (securing of addresses, sampling, postal enquiry or employment of enumerators or interviewers, utilization of machine-readable forms, submission of machine-readable data carriers by the respondents, etc.),
- Layout of the survey forms (questionnaires and other survey records with explanations and directives for completion) and/or determining of contents and structure of the machine-readable data carriers to be submitted by the respondents, etc.
- The setting up of uniform tabulation programmes for the Federal Republic (working and publication tables),
- Determining of the type of processing procedure (manual/machine processing, type of machine processing, etc.),
- Elaboration of processing documents (coding instructions, checking catalogue for completeness and credibility checks, correction directives, raising and adaptation procedures, table specifications, participation in setting up EDP programmes, etc.),
- Determining the type of the publication procedure and the eventual inclusion of results in the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND), as well as the elaboration of pertinent documents (inter alia a manual for the purpose of safeguarding statistical confidentiality),
- Development of plans relating to the sequence of operations and time-scheduling, etc.

The documentary material for the deliberations is forwarded by the Federal Statistical Office to the competent bodies of the Advisory Committee. Here, a discussion is held between all groups participating in the statistical work, i.e. the orderers and the users, the representatives of the respondents as well as of the agencies performing the actual data collection work (particularly the Land

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statistical offices). For the preparation of larger or especially difficult surveys, the competent expert committees, working parties, etc. are meeting repeatedly. The Advisory Committee as the higher ranking body is also informed on the progress of work and discusses particularly important issues at its annual meetings.

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

After final approval by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics and by the Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics, the draft of the legal foundation is forwarded to the Federal Cabinet by the ministry concerned with the statistical project in hand. After the bill has been passed by the Federal Government, the parliamentary debate on it in the "Bundestag" and "Bundesrat" can take its course. It is only on the basis of the enacted legal foundation that the statistical offices are entitled and bound to conduct the survey. With regard to the legal foundations enacted by the European Communities, reference should be made to Chapters 2 and 5.

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

within the scope of a programme of tasks coordinated with the government's financial planning and the available budget monies. The work programme which stretches over a number of years is set up by the Federal Government and subject to annual updating.

4.1.2 Data Collection and Processing

With the promulgation of the legal foundation, the legal conditions have been met for proceeding with the actual performance of the survey. Details are regulated by the final plan for data collection and processing which ensures the uniform performance of the statistics and is distributed to all participating agencies. It includes inter alia the methodological guidelines, the specimen questionnaires, binding regulations with respect to the respondents to be included, to the course of collecting information, to the reporting period and periodicity, as well as to the type and extent of the processing work. It also determines the time-schedule and the frame for the sequence of operations.

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

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

- Selection of the respondents,
- Printing of the enumeration documents,
- Training of the enumerators and interviewers,
- 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 and checking of number, completeness and correctness of replies,
- Reminding of tardy respondents,
- Preparation and execution of the processing work,

- Compilation of the Laender results,
- Communication of the results to the Federal Statistical Office and the competent ministry of the Land.

4.1.3 Publication of the Results

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

The publications of the Federal Statistical Office are the most important and generally accessible source of information. Next to them, new forms of the provision of data are steadily gaining in importance, the objective being to facilitate for the users the access to and the evaluation of the existing statistical material. Particularly manifold possibilities are offered by the Statistical Information System of the Federation. As a service installation, this EDP-supported system supplements the broad publication programme of the Federal Statistical Office, but is not meant to replace it.

Also as far as the foreseeable future is concerned, publications will probably retain their central importance in supplying statistical data. What will matter in this connection is the systematic further development of the proven subdivision of the programme into publications showing the results of individual statistics and cross-section publications. One of the most important tasks for the future will consist in presenting the results of the statistical work in a still more annotated form, i.e. by skillfully combining text, figures and graphs. In this connection, it is also necessary to pay regard to drawing the line between these and the publications of other federal and Laender agencies.

4.1.4 Evaluation

The voluminous results of federal statistics are available to all interested parties for special evaluations. Use is made of

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

4.2 Data Acquisition from Automated Administrative Records

By far the most important source for the procurement of statistical data are own surveys conducted by official statistics. Next to this - mainly advanced by the progress in automation in the entire sphere of public administration -, it is the drawing upon administrative records which is steadily gaining in importance. This has opened up a particularly economical way of data procurement which in many cases makes direct enquiries of the population and of enterprises unnecessary. By evaluating already existing administrative records, official statistics succeeded to a considerable degree in withholding burdensome work from the respondents. In the future, however, questions relating to data protection will play a greater part in connection with the use of administrative records. Although such utilization even today depends as a rule on the existence of a legal provision applicable to the specific individual statistics, the representatives of data protection are lately forwarding the argument that these data were collected for specific administrative purposes and not for statistics, and that it therefore would be necessary to regulate the transfer of personal data to the statistical offices in the respective special laws on the authority of which the data are being collected in the first place.

In general, it can be said that federal statistics today is no longer in a position where it can do without administrative records as a source of data. In the initial phase of the utilization of administrative records, the work involved mainly manual data collection techniques which had to rely on copies, statistical sheets, enumeration cards and the like. Only with the advent of electronic data processing did it then become possible to make administrative records of great magnitudes available for statistical evaluation in the form of machine input mediums (punch cards, magnetic tapes, etc.). A positive effect is also derived from the standardization of the basic material and from the centralization of data collection, which in general are the result of the transition to machine data processing.

An efficient utilization of administrative records for statistical purposes implies that the data stored by the administrative bodies are as far as possible conforming, both in technical respects as well as far as contents are concerned, to the requirements of official statistics. This necessitates the early participation of the Federal Statistical Office in the planning of automation projects on all government levels. This is the only way to safeguard that the interests of official statistics and its users are given adequate consideration in the consultations on the data material to be computerized and its statistical processing. This does not involve only organizational-technical problems, such as the maintaining of registers and the access to the data, but concerns also the question of how to fit these data into the overall statistical picture.

These concerns are taken into account by the new Federal Statistics Law, which in Art. 3, Par. 1, No. 9 specifies the participation of the Federal Statistical Office in numbering schemes and endeavours for the automation of administrative processes and court proceedings. This privilege of the Federal Statistical Office however applies only on the condition that there exist close points of contact between the automation projects and the statistics for federal purposes.

Examples of statistics which are compiled on the basis of administrative records can be found in almost all major statistical fields of work. As far as sheer numbers are concerned, the existing possibilities are used to an especially great extent by foreign trade statistics which are based on the dec-

laration forms submitted to customs. Also to be mentioned are the statistics of vital events and migration statistics which are based on the records of registrars' offices and registry offices for residents. For the compilation of labour market statistics, the records of the employment offices are drawn upon. With the introduction of the integrated reporting system for social insurance, it became possible to set up continuous employment and remuneration statistics. Data on foreigners are obtained by means of computations of the central register of foreigners maintained by the "Bundesverwaltungsamt" (Federal Administration Office). Improved conditions for statistical processing, especially at shorter intervals, were also created by the automation of the fiscal authorities and the budgetary, cash and accounting systems. Legal statistics are derived inter alia from the evaluations of the federal central register and motor vehicle statistics from the counts based on the register kept by the Federal Office for Motor Transport. For the future, new possibilities will offer themselves as a result of the evaluation of licence applications for new business ventures submitted in accordance with the Industrial Code, and the automation of the Real Properties Register and the Land Register. With regard to future population censuses, it will have to be examined if and to what extent the automation of the personal registration system will be an improvement as far as easing the work load is concerned.

Notwithstanding the possibilities provided by the data acquisition from automated administrative records with regard to the easing of work loads and rationalization, this will not generally call in question the necessity of conducting original surveys. Though it is true that in view of the progress of automation, reductions in the programme of certain statistical surveys are conceivable, many topics, however, can also in future be covered only by specific statistical enquiries. This applies in particular to the wide field of economic statistics, but also to such personal topics for which no data at all or only incomplete material can be derived from administrative records. In other instances (e.g. with data on the occupation pursued), the reliability of the data or their up-to-dateness may not be adequate for statistical purposes. It is also a fact that exhaustive enumerations remain indispensable for the development of registers and their revision over longer periods.

4.3 Linking of Data

Of particular interest for the full utilization of the statistical material is the analysis of the development of identical statistical units (e.g. persons, enterprises) over longer periods of time. An observation oriented in this way permits to bring out changes over time and - complying with the obligation of confidentiality - to make them accessible to an in-depth evaluation. If, by introducing an i d e n t i f i c a t i o n n u m b e r, the necessary conditions are created for linking data concerning the same unit as derived from different statistics, it will be possible to further improve the informational value of the material.

Here too, electronic data processing provides the technical prerequisites for an economical linkage of data. For technical reasons, its employment makes the switching over to numerical terms instead of names absolutely necessary. Only the allocation of uniformly fixed numbers for individual persons as well as individual enterprises and commodities makes it feasible to identify by machine the same statistical unit of different data carriers. The new possibilities thus opening up for an improved linking of data had been recognized at an early stage and were channelled into plans for the introduction of appropriate identification numbers.

For internal purposes, official statistics use identification numbers as order characteristics, as for instance the numbers for holdings in agricultural statistics and the numbers for enterprises and establishments in trade statistics. In statistics of production industries, identification numbers are of special importance for the linking of information on enterprises and local units, because they not only permit the bringing together of data on local units to enterprise results embracing different federal Laender, but also enable analyses of homogeneity and concentration to be made. Within the scope of student statistics, the allocation of identification numbers for students provides the conditions for obtaining by means of flow analyses important insights into the study behaviour.

The obvious advantages of official and uniform numbering systems for the entire Federal Re-

public have been made use of in partial sectors, as for instance by the allocation of insurance numbers in the legal pension insurance system. The continuing discussion, however, has led in the seventies to a situation where the demands for greater data protection gained the upper hand over rationalization arguments. This, among other things, had prompted the German Bundestag (Lower House of Parliament) to desist from the originally planned introduction of a uniform personal identification number for the entire Federal Republic. Also discontinued were the deliberations relating to the introduction of a group code for legal persons and the like.

A uniform n u m b e r i n g of commodities as well as their uniform designation, description and cataloguing could considerably facilitate the statistical coverage of commodities and their allocation to the various commodity classifications and increase the possibilities of data linkage. The expectations of achieving with the increased employment of electronic data processing a greater standardization in the field of commodity distribution, have however met with success in only some partial sectors. An impediment is seen primarily in the different purposes of application of the numbering systems (production, customs clearance, transportation, supply services, etc.), which also require differing classification criteria, and in the lacking flexibility of uniform numbering systems when changes and supplementations become necessary. Remarkable progress could be achieved with the development of the new commodity classification for domestic trade statistics, with which an attempt was made to integrate the existing assortment classifications and the classifying parts of trade's own numbering systems for articles into that classification. This enables trading enterprises not only to supply their data to official statistics more promptly and with greater accuracy, but also to more readily perform commodity analyses and to accomplish other internal and inter-industry tasks.

Under the changed conditions too - as seen against the original objectives envisaged - the Federal Statistical Office continues to participate in the numbering efforts and their utilization for an improved data linkage in statistics. According to Art. 3, Par. 1, No. 9 of the Federal Statistics Law, it is expressly called upon to do so.

4.4 The Use of Sampling Procedures

4.4.1 Partial Enumerations

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

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

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

The so-called *cut-off method* is 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 charac-

teristics, while the numerous "small" units are excluded. The short-term reports on production industries, for instance, generally include in the monthly collection and processing of data only enterprises employing a minimum number of persons. The use of the cut-off method is simple. A disadvantage is however the fact that it does not cover specific developments of small-sized units. In order to gain an overall view at least at longer-term intervals, the units below the cut-off level are therefore generally covered by censuses.

In the case of *quota sampling* the composition of the samples is controlled by prescribing quotas, i.e. percentage values of the sample size, for specific groups of characteristics. This procedure, which within the scope of its framework conditions to a large extent comprises subjective elements, is hardly ever used in official statistics.

A concise updated overview of the major sample surveys is provided by the synoptic schedule on page . A detailed presentation according to the position of 1960 is contained in the comprehensive volume on "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik" (Sample surveys in official statistics). After a popular introduction into the sampling method, this publication gives a thorough presentation of the methodological details and the practical experiences gained in the planning and the execution of the sample surveys. A revised re-edition is in preparation.

4.4.2 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 are a number of *advantages* which explain its extensive use: The limitation to a part (sample) of the universe, which presents a reduced but otherwise accurate picture, permits the number of the units under study to be diminished. This means fewer interviews, reduced expenditure for data collection and processing as well as an earlier availability of the results. So the application of the sampling procedure results in a substantial rationalization of statistical work. In a sample survey it is also possible to investigate each individual case with much greater care than this can generally be done in a total enumeration. Therefore, errors due to inaccurate entries in the questionnaires or

1) 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.

caused by processing often keep in much narrower boundaries than this would be the case in total enumerations. For some statistics it proves necessary from the outset to use a sampling procedure, because either the complete count of the universe is impossible from a technical point of view (e.g. special yield inquiries), or since for practical reasons the questions are so complicated that correct answers can be secured only by the employment of specially-trained enumerators or interviewers (e.g. microcensus).

Of course, there also are limits to the employment of the sampling procedure. For many statistical tasks total enumerations are indispensable. This applies to all projects requiring a very detailed material and regional breakdown, as for instance with many characteristics in population censuses. Moreover, complete enumerations are needed as a frame for drawing the subsequent samples and, if necessary, as a basis for estimations with auxiliary information.

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

4.4.3 Uses of the Sampling Procedure

Use for data collection

Limitation of the survey for practical reasons:

Major examples here are the special yield inquiries, the microcensus (sample survey on population and economic activity) and the housing sample surveys. For the yield in-

quiries complete coverage is in any case impracticable. The two other statistics comprise complicated questions necessitating the employment of interviewers.

Limitation of the survey for reasons of rationalization:

In this case, statistics continue to be compiled at greater intervals in the form of exhaustive enumerations so as to provide results in detailed regional and material analysis. During the interval between two total enumerations, the data needed are supplied by the sample surveys. They are confined to a reduced programme of tabulations, but supply the most recent results much more quickly and at lower expense. Examples are the land utilization survey, the intercensal livestock surveys, the reports on handicrafts and the turnover statistics in domestic trade.

Grafting of sample surveys on total enumerations:

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

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

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

Use for processing

Preliminary processing by sampling:

The establishment of first bench-mark data can inter alia be speeded up by having the total enumeration of a statistical survey

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

preceded by the processing of a sample drawn from the material of the former. The representative preliminary processing of the total livestock census in December may be quoted as an example.

Representative processing of selected tabulation groups.

Within the scope of large-scale censuses, totally covered groups of characteristics are sometimes processed only on a sampling basis. This may, in addition to speedups and rationalization effects, lead to a considerable reduction in costly operations. Thus, with regard to the next population census for instance, it is intended to limit the coding of the economic branch of the respective place of work and its subsequent evaluation to a sample survey.

Representative processing of existing statistical material:

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

U s e f o r c h e c k i n g

Verification of the survey by sampling:

In order to be able to quantify the margins of error in total enumerations, representative checks are being performed. Examples are the regular checks in connection with total and sample counts of livestock which are used for evaluating slaughtering projections, and the representative checking of the 1970 population and occupation census.

Verification of processing by sampling:

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

4.4.4 Structure of a Sample Design

Sample surveys always call for very careful planning and preparation. The individual operations from the selection of the sample units to the computation of the results must be coordinated and adapted to the objectives and needs of the specific statistics. It is a g e n e r a l p r i n c i p l e 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 d e t e r m i n a n t s :

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

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

A sample design comprises the following three major parts:

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

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

By a "stratification" or "ordering" of the units before the sampling, the accuracy of the results can be improved without infringing the principle of random sampling. In the case of stratification, the universe is divided into several parts. From each "stratum" thus formed a sample is drawn separately. The sampling fractions may differ from one stratum to another. It is often possible to increase the accuracy considerably by suitably arranging the sampling units in connection with the systematic sampling procedure. Of great practical value is also the combination of stratification and ordering. It was evolved in the course of the planning work for the microcensus and 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 accuracy³⁾ than the "sampling fraction", that is, the proportion of sampling units covered.

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

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

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

Random errors and systematic errors alone do not provide sufficient information on the reliability of statistical results. In any statistics, it is the total error which is decisive for evaluating the accuracy of the results, and this total error is made up of the two components mentioned. The objective to be reached is that the two types of errors should be in as reasonable a proportion to each other as this is possible. If in a statistics relatively high systematic errors have to be expected, which cannot be substantially reduced by checks or a more intensive handling of the survey material, it would be without any appreciable value with regard to the

total error to reduce the standard error - by a large size of the sample or special selection and raising procedures - to such an extent that it becomes inferior to about half of the systematic error. Similar considerations apply also to the relation between total enumerations and sample surveys, i.e. if in a total enumeration the presumable systematic errors are high, it is often - apart from special requirements with regard to the degree of detail of the results - more expedient to cover only a random part of the survey population. It may even be possible to make up for the slight increase in the total error due to random errors by a corresponding reduction of the systematic error. This can be achieved by more accurate ascertainments for the representative part of the universe.

While for the estimation of systematic errors supplementary data or follow-up checks are needed (e.g. with the livestock census), the magnitude of the random sampling errors may - as mentioned - be estimated without any further material by calculating the "standard errors". This fact may be an inducement to replace the ascertainment of the total error merely by an estimation of the random error. But it should always be borne in mind that further considerations have to be made concerning the order of magnitude of the systematic errors.

The calculation of standard errors is important not only because of the fact that it provides an objective measure for evaluating the results; it permits also the sample design to be improved and shows where the sampling procedure is no longer economical.

4.4.5 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. Now as before, three groups of tasks are 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 data processing devices.

For current sample surveys a systematic exchange of sample units ("rotation of the sample") should increasingly 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 characteristics under study must be covered on a current basis, as otherwise the reliability of the results would be highly endangered. This group will 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. This applies primarily to the time of a new selection when respondents who had participated in an earlier survey should as far as possible be replaced by other units. At the same time, provisions may possibly be made in advance to enable the exchange of a certain part of the respondents against new units during the time span of the new sample. Actually, such a procedure of "partial rotation" has for instance been used for the microcensus since 1962. Finally, it must also be taken into account that in certain spheres several sample surveys have to be performed simultaneously, for which, in order to ease the burden of the respondents, only different sample units should be drawn upon wherever this is possible.

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 checks. To the present time, the systematic errors caused by the incompleteness of the material are still largely unknown as to their magnitude and direction.

The employment of electronic data processing devices has 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 - has for quite some time now been done only with the help of machines by means of a programme which 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 comprehensive programme for the calculation of standard errors is being prepared; the first parts are operational and already in use.

4.5 Machine Tabulation Procedures

Electronic data processing devices (EDP installations) are of crucial importance for the processing and evaluation of most statistics. They permit the use of processing techniques which formerly were not possible on account of the vast amount of work involved. For sample statistics, they are an indispensable means for the determination of sampling fractions and for the preparation of optimum sample designs. Moreover, they enable the calculation of standard errors on a large scale and the use of sophisticated and efficient methods of estimation. It is only with the help of electronic data processing devices 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 kinds of projects, the most important being the Statistical Information System of the Federation with its evaluation methods.

4.5.1 Machine Equipment

The most modern technical equipment is employed at the Federal Statistical Office in order to perform the machine processing and evaluation of statistics efficiently. At present, three EDP installations - two large ones (Siemens 7.755) and a small one (Siemens 7.531) - are being operated at the Federal Statistical Office.

One of the two Siemens 7.755 is used for the statistical processing work. It has been in operation since early 1978, is equipped to perform roughly 500,000 operations per second and has a working storage capacity of about 1 million characters. For recording the statistical data and for processing programmes, 7 magnetic disk storage units with a storage capacity of 144 million characters each are connected to it. The direct input and output of data is effected by means of 11 magnetic tape units, each of which can read or write 320,000 characters per second. For the conversion of data into machine-readable form, 2 card readers with a maximum performance of 60,000 punch cards per hour are available, while 3 high-speed printers with a capacity of 70,000 lines per hour each are used for the printout.

The second Siemens 7.755 is to a steadily increasing extent used for the Statistical Information System. This installation is being operated since the turn of the year 1980/81 by two work shifts in a so-called dialogue modus (operational system BS 2000 as opposed to BS 1000 on the production installation). It therefore is available for traditional production work only to a limited degree. This leads to bottlenecks in the capacity of performing statistical processing work, which can only be made up for by operating the EDP machines of the Federal Statistical Office in three work shifts.

The dialogue installation has the same capacity as the production installation (approx. 500,000 operations per second); its working-storage capacity however comprises 3 million characters. Connected to it are 7 magnetic disk storage units with a storage capacity of 144 million characters each and 3 magnetic disk storage units with a capacity of 300 million characters each. This larger capacity, as against the production installation, is necessary for the interactive mode. A total of 5 magnetic tape units of the same type as used for the production installation are serving the purpose of data exchange with the peripheral equipment as well as file protection (duplicating of important data from magnetic disks to magnetic tape). Also connected to the installation are two high-speed printers and two card readers.



Partial view of the EDP installation at the Federal Statistical Office

The dialogue is at present conducted via 49 video display units (incl. 5 external connections). They are partly available to users in so-called terminal rooms, and partly directly at their work desk. Terminals are also installed at the Branch Office Berlin (there as successor units for UNIVAC 1005) and at the Advisory Service Bonn for the Statistical Information System; they are connected via direct lines of the Deutsche Bundespost (Federal Postal Administration) to the computer at the Wiesbaden computing centre of the Federal Statistical Office.

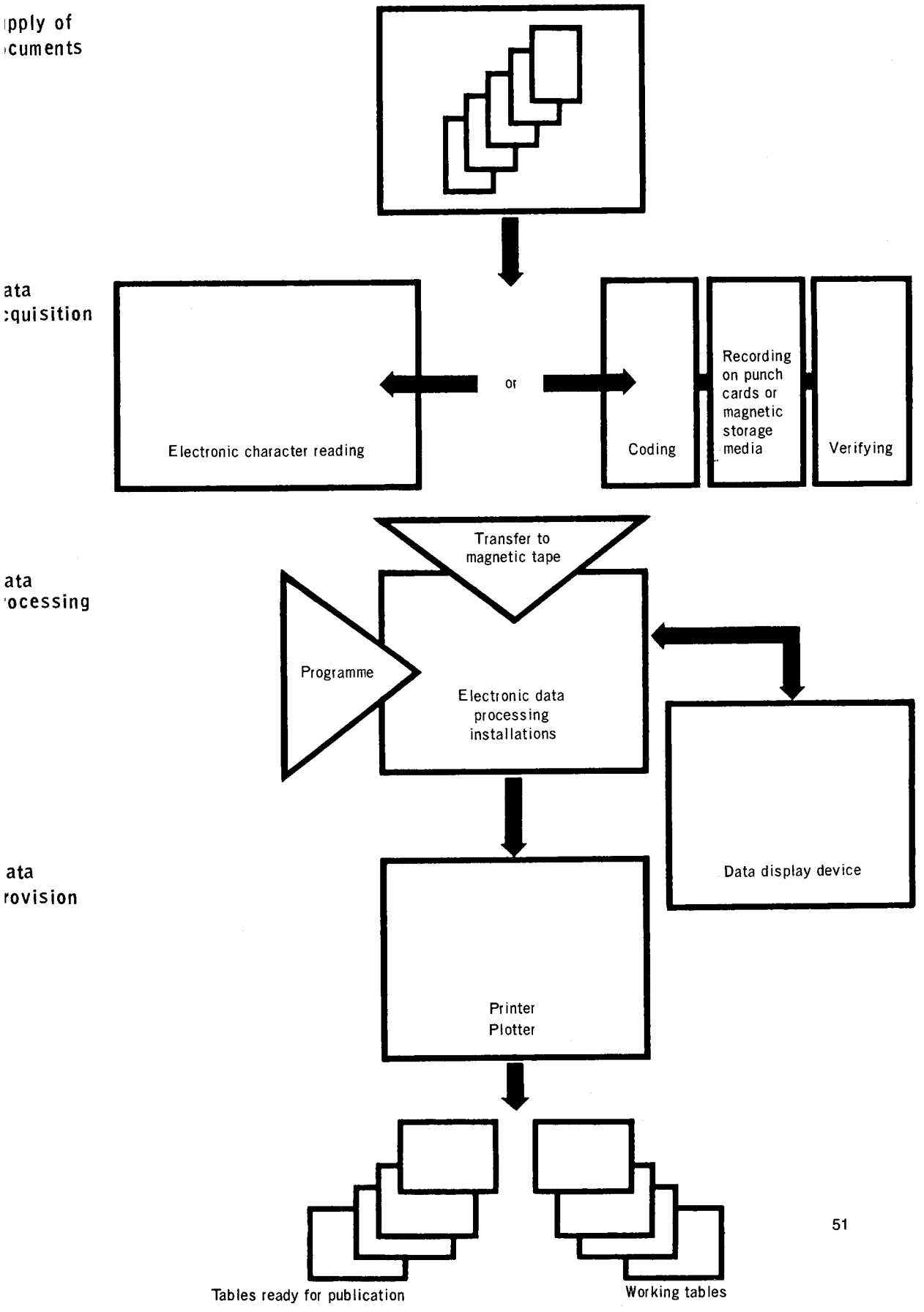
The so-called compact computer of type Siemens 7.531 was installed at the end of 1980. It is used for extensive test programmes, minor dialogue work and jobs in connection with the development of new projects. It is equipped with a working storage capacity of 1 million characters, 2 magnetic disk storage units with a capacity of 126 million characters each, a high-speed printer with a performance of 36,000 lines per hour, a magnetic diskette reader and devices for long-distance data transmission; it can perform approximately 240,000 operations per second.

For the purpose of compiling minor statistics, programme-controlled electronic accounting machines have been in use at the Federal Statistical Office for quite some time. For smaller statistics, the competent departments are also using electronic desk computers, with the newer models exhibiting a considerable capacity and peripheral equipment which greatly contributes to making the work 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.

4.5.2 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 has so far extensively been used at the Federal Statistical Office. For this purpose, a total of 92 punches, 28 verifiers and 31 control punches had been employed so far (of which 44 punches, 15 verifiers and 15 control punches were 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).

MACHINE TABULATION



The above devices are obsolete and in part have become highly susceptible to failure. For this reason, they are at present being replaced by modern equipment. In 1981, the data capture equipment at the Federal Statistical Office and the Branch Office Berlin has been converted to devices of type ITT 3451. Only for special tasks some few card punches will for the time being still remain in operation. The ITT 3451 devices are recording the data direct on diskette, as was the case with the IBM 3742 devices used so far.

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 questionnaires. 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.

4.5.3 Programming

On account of the ever-growing tasks, the voluminous programming work can be accomplished only with great difficulties. The Federal Statistical Office endeavours to recruit new programmers by organizing training courses of its own. At the present time a total of 65 staff members are working in the various programming groups. A great part of the programming capacity is occupied with transfer activities and, to a certain extent, with the current changes. Moreover, voluminous and difficult programmes have to be compiled for the Statistical Information System and 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 guidelines for compound statistical programming, in joint discussions of the programmers with the statistical experts, etc. Within the scope of compound programming the Federal Statistical Office participates in the drawing up of 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 federal departments and other users. With the Statistical Information System (see Section 5.4), a system of evaluation and analysis has been created which in many cases makes it possible to dispense with the setting up of new processing programmes.

4.6 Coordination of the Succession of Operations

The decentralized collection and processing organization for most federal statistics as it has developed in conformity with the constitutional situation in the Federal Republic of Germany, involves major problems as far as the adjustment with regard to the succession of operations is concerned, both under material aspects and in point of time. The solution of organizational questions and a planning that anticipates the sequence of operations are therefore part of the basic conditions for the cooperation between the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices. In this connection, it is necessary to take into consideration the differences prevailing in the Land

statistical offices with regard to the budgetary funds provided, staff and machinery available, resulting mainly from the differing size of the Länder. As has already been mentioned, Land computing centres were established in a number of Länder and commissioned to also perform the processing of statistical data. This dispersal of competencies has led to a situation where statistical activities find themselves in competition with other time-sensitive administrative functions. As a result, the danger of delays in the execution of statistical work has increased.

Official statistics is trying to stem these developments with a bundle of measures. The relevant problems of fundamental importance are dealt with, inter alia, by the Conference of the Heads of Statistical Offices and by the Advisory Committee, while the discussion of individual questions is taken care of by the expert committees, working groups and meetings of the officials directly concerned (see Section 1.2.3). A major coordination function in this connection is performed above all by the working group for machine tabulation which tries to achieve a coordinated planning of deadlines in the sphere of electronic data processing. The discussions held by this body are yielding valuable

suggestions for organizational improvements and the elimination of weak spots.

A number of important suggestions with regard to the coordination of the individual sequences of operations has been contributed by the working group "Organization of work" set up by the Conference of the Heads of Statistical Offices. It has elaborated directives and individual regulations for a great number of important organizational questions as, among other things, a control system for statistical time-schedules and proposals for improving the exchange of information and the work procedures in the sphere of statistics. In addition, deliberations were held concerning the cooperation with the Land computing centres and the most uniform machine equipment possible. Other major efforts in the work of this group touch upon the principles governing the maintenance of organization records as well as the documentation of machine operations, the fixing of minimum time limits for retaining statistical material and the elaboration principles and regulations determining the preparation of credibility checks or those concerning uniform specifications, respectively. These measures are contributory factors in the endeavour of standardizing, streamlining and optimizing the succession of operations at the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices.

5 PROVISION OF STATISTICAL RESULTS

As indicated in Section 4 in connection with the operation of federal statistics, the performance of surveys finds its conclusion with the provision of the results. According to Art. 3, Par. 1, No. 1 of the Federal Statistics Law of 14 March 1980, the Federal Statistical Office is obligated to compile the results of federal statistics for the Federation in the required material and regional breakdown, as well as to publish and present them for general purposes. The official motivation of the Law expressly mentions the obligation to comply with this provision in a way which meets the requirements of the various groups of users and does justice to the numerous tasks of federal statistics. This creates the duty of providing information as one of the central tasks of the Federal Statistical Office and at

the same time postulates the principle of the equal treatment of users, which is strictly complied with by the Federal Statistical Office.

The most important and generally accessible source of statistical results is the publication system of the Federal Statistical Office (see Section 5.1). It comprises roughly 600 titles published in about 1 300 editions annually with a total circulation of about 850,000 copies. In spite of this voluminous offer, it is only the most important results of official statistics which can be published. Demands going beyond general purposes are met within the scope of internal reports through official channels or - to a justifiable extent - also via the information service (see Section 5.2), provided this does not conflict

with the confidentiality provisions concerning statistical data. In addition, the Federal Statistical Office makes use of new forms and techniques of providing information as described in Sections 5.4 and 5.5.

5.1 The Publication System of the Federal Statistical Office

5.1.1 General Principles

The publication system of the Federal Statistical Office has been conceived as a balanced whole in which the individual parts complement each other. It takes into account that the users of statistical data in general require detailed insights into one or several subject matters or - under aspects of a specific question - a comprehensive overview of the major spheres of activity of official statistics. For this reason, the publication programme must do justice to the demands calling for both *s t a t i s t i c s - r e l a t e d* as well as *p r o b l e m - o r i e n t a t e d* data presentations.

The Federal Statistical Office tries to comply with the urgent wish for as up-to-date results as possible by publishing the results of individual statistics in subject-matter series immediately upon completion of the processing operations. This makes the material available as arranged by sources. General cross-section publications and thematic cross-section publications combining the data from different statistics, are on the other hand more in line with the need for problem-orientated presentations. This form of publication certainly is best suited for users, but has the disadvantage that the results from several sources must be waited for. Also the reconciliation of contents and form of such publications gives rise to difficulties on account of the great number of differing interests of the users. Added to this is the fact that for reasons of costs and because of limitations imposed on the publication programme for other reasons, each new presentation of already available figures must be measured by severe standards.

The results of federal statistics produced by the Federal Statistical Office are - in compliance with the Federal Statistics Law - primarily also published by the Office itself. To the extent that other agencies issue publications of their own, there exist agreements with regard to a *d i v i s i o n* o f

l a b o u r. This applies both with regard to the compilation of statistical data for the purpose of meeting special objectives set by federal ministries and other federal authorities and to the publications issued by the Land statistical offices.

In the case of the Land statistical offices, such arrangements concern mainly the detailed regional breakdown. The Federal Statistical Office publishes the results of federal statistics in as much material and systematic detail as necessary, but only in a limited regional analysis. The Land statistical offices, in turn, are presenting the numerical data with a high degree of regional detail, but less material breakdown. As a rule, only the results for *Laender* are published by the Federal Statistical Office, while data on "*Regierungsbezirke*" (Administrative districts) are published occasionally, and data on non-administrative territorial units only in quite specific cases. Only within the scope of censuses and structural enumerations, selected data for "*Kreise*" are also included in the presentations of the Federal Statistical Office. The publication of municipal/communal results in general is completely left to the discretion of the *Laender*.

As far as *c o n t e n t s* and *f o r m* are concerned, the publication systems of the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices have been developed according to consistent principles and are therefore to a large extent comparable. Among themselves too, the Land statistical offices have agreed upon a coordinated publication programme which has found its documentation in the "*Gesamtverzeichnis Statistischer Berichte der Statistischen Landesämter*" (General List of Statistical Reports of the Land Statistical Offices). The directives for minimum publication programmes and the agreements on content and periodicity of the reports are elaborated by joint efforts of the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices.

The *s t r u c t u r e* of the publications of official statistics is such that tables, text and diagrams are complementing each other. Often, however, the desire to present the results as early as possible permits the inclusion of only rather scanty explanations. This is true in particular of publications with short-term results of continuous statistics, especially of preliminary and/or quick reports which are largely limited to present

PUBLICATION SYSTEM OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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

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

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

Maps

Statistics of foreign countries

Foreign-language publications

the data material in tabular form. Material commented on in more detail and enriched by diagrams is presented in annual, census and special publications, as well as in the monthly review of the Federal Statistical Office entitled "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics).

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

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

The extension of the statistical work programme during recent years has almost of necessity led to an enlargement in the supply of publications. The Federal Statistical Office endeavours to counteract a possible

oversupply of information by, inter alia, continuous efforts to eliminate any repetitious material and to streamline the contents of publications. And by making full use of the manifold technical possibilities of rationalization (e.g. increased utilization of EDP and of low-cost duplicating and printing techniques), it has also been possible to cope with additional work loads. The Federal Statistical Office will also in future consistently continue along this way. In this connection, it can be expected that the increasing use made of the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND) will result in reductions and changes in the structure of the publication system (see Section 5.4). It is still too early, however, to attempt to assess the direction and possible extent of such changes.

5.1.2 Structure of the Publication System

The publications of the Federal Statistical Office (see the schedule on p. and the list on p.) may be subdivided into three large categories:

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

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

S u m m a r y p u b l i c a t i o n s contain results from several or all fields of work in which the Federal Statistical Office engages. Here it may be distinguished between:

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



A selection from the publication programme of the Federal Statistical Office

Among the most important general cross-section publications of the Federal Statistical Office are "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook), the monthly review "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics) and "Statistischer Wochendienst" (Information on Statistics, Weekly). For regional studies and comparisons, the annual publication "Bevölkerungsstruktur und Wirtschaftskraft der Bundesländer" (Population Structure and Economic Resources of the Federal Laender) provides material in a breakdown by federal Laender. Time series are contained in the volume "Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872 bis 1972" (Population and Economy, 1872 to 1972) issued on the occasion of the centenary of central statistics in Germany and, for the period as from 1950, in the biennial publication "Lange Reihen zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung" (Long-Term Series on the Economic Development). The monthly publication "Indikatoren zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung" (Indicators of Economic Development) comprises major data on economic trends as both original values and seasonally adjusted figures (according to the Berlin procedure).

Subject-matter related cross-section publications are compilations of material for specific fields (e.g. education, construction)

or else are allocating it to specific groups of persons, such as "Die Frau in Familie, Beruf und Gesellschaft" (The Position of the Woman in Family, Occupation and Society), "Die Lebensverhältnisse älterer Menschen" (The Living Conditions of Elderly Persons), "Die Situation der Kinder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (The Situation of the Children in the Federal Republic of Germany) and "Zur Situation der Behinderten" (The Situation of Handicapped Persons).

Summary brochures provide in popular form an outline of important spheres of life as far as they are measurable in figures ("Zahlenkompaß" - Statistical Compass, "Im Blickpunkt: Der Mensch" - In the Spotlight: The Human Being), or are throwing light on selected fields of economic and social life ("Haushaltsgeld - woher, wohin?" - Housekeeping Money - Where it Comes from and Where it Goes). They are meant to be first of all material for the information of those interested parties who do not have any specific expert knowledge in the field of official statistics.

The results of individual statistics are issued within the scope of subject-matter series subdivided into large subject fields. Since an extensive rearrangement of the publication system made

at the beginning of 1977, there exist at present the following subject-matter series:

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

Each subject-matter series comprises publication series containing results of continuous statistics supplemented, whenever necessary, by special contributions. The results of censuses/major surveys conducted only once or at irregular intervals are issued within the scope of the respective subject-matter series as one-time publications.

The classifications constitute subsidiary material for the uniform allocation of data in the statistics and for a breakdown of the results in conformity with the purpose of data collection and presentation. Only in exceptional cases do they contain numerical data. According to

the kind of data classified, it is distinguished between classifications of enterprises and establishments, commodity classifications and classifications of persons, as well as regional and other classifications.

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

The publication group "Statistics of Foreign Countries" is characterized by certain peculiarities, inasmuch as it comprises both general cross-section publications (Monthly International Figures, Reports on Foreign Countries and Summary Reports on Foreign Countries) and a subject-matter series "Foreign Statistics" of its own comprising five publication series.

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

5.2 Information Service

Most strongly orientated towards the individual requirements of the users is the work of the Information Services at the Statistical Offices. They are in a position to almost completely adjust to the differing requests and to meet the specific requirements in a pinpoint way. The general interest in this service performance finds its expression in roughly 2,200 in part voluminous data compilations made and approximately 9,000 telephone inquiries answered per year by the Central Information Service of the Federal Statistical Office alone.

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

5.3 Library

The Library of the Federal Statistical Office is stocked with a generous supply of publications which it requires for its scientific work. In addition to literature relating to methodological questions of statistics and a great number of scientific periodicals on specific subject matters, the collection comprises primarily publications containing statistical data. This includes, inter alia, publications in the field of official as well as non-official German statistics, of international organizations and of foreign countries. Serving this purpose is an exchange arrangement with these agencies, which partly has been in existence for many years.

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

5.4 Statistical Information System of the Federation

The economy, public administration and science require for their changing tasks a steadily growing flow of information. The requirements not only call for more detailed breakdowns as far as subject matter and time are concerned, but are also aimed at a quicker availability of the data. As far as official statistics were concerned, these wishes could in the past be satisfied only to a limited extent. Thus, basic statistical data needed for instance for quantitative analyses or for planning projects, often had to be compiled by time-consuming manual process. The major sources here were the numerous publications and the data archives of the Federal Statistical Office which contain extensive material, though in differing breakdowns and in the delimitation of the respective survey. Frequently, the supply and evaluation of data on magnetic tape also necessitated a repeat input of data or the setting up of special EDP programmes.

With the establishment of the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND), the Federal Statistical Office since the late seventies has at its disposal a modern, EDP-supported instrument for improving and streamlining the supply and evaluation of statistical data, thus contributing to a considerable extension of the services pro-

vided by federal statistics. The technical possibilities offered by automated data processing with regard to storage and processing of large data volumes permit a quick and direct access to the material in storage, the provision of the requested information in a problem-orientated form, as well as the flexible performance of computations.

The Statistical Information System of the Federation was established on the basis of a decree passed by the Federal Ministry of the Interior in 1969. The main consideration for this step was, among other things, the realization that by concentrating statistical information in one place, it was possible to avoid duplication of work and to ensure a uniform presentation of statistical results. In the meantime, the task of the Federal Statistical Office "to establish and operate the general Statistical Data Bank of the Federation", has also been laid down in Art. 3, Par. 1, No. 8 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes, dated 14 March 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289).

The main purpose of the Statistical Information System of the Federation is to facilitate and improve the evaluation of statistical material for a larger circle of users, paying attention to aspects of economic efficiency. This implies the storage of numerous statistical results of differing volume and derived from various sources and reporting periods. The material should as far as possible be comparable, so that it can quickly be made available in any desired combination for purposes of analysis, projection and planning. The Statistical Information System therefore not only has the task to keep statistical data available in easily accessible form, but also to provide the apparatus for performing evaluations. This is also the reason why it has not been conceived as a data bank for individual queries, which still can much better be dealt with in the traditional way (see Section 5.2).

The Statistical Information System, with due regard to the existing provision relating to the obligation of confidentiality, is aiming at a circle of users who are frequently concerned with the evaluation of statistics. These are mainly the Parliament, ministries, administrative agencies of the Federation and the Laender, institutes, enterprises, employers' associations, trade unions and the like, as well as other public and private organizations.



Work at the terminal station with the Statistical Information System of the Federation (STATIS-BUND)

The use of the Statistical Information System is dialogue-orientated; the users avail themselves of long-distance data transmission by means of video data terminals. For consulting purposes, trained staff members of the Federal Statistical Office are available in Wiesbaden. In addition, the Federal Statistical Office has - especially for the benefit of federal agencies - established an advisory office in Bonn. Users who wish to work directly with the Statistical Information System, are subjected to extensive training. In special user courses, information is imparted on the stock of data, methods available, evaluation possibilities and the system-specific user language. This theoretical knowledge is then being strengthened by actual practice at the terminal. Users who do not have access to the technical devices needed for dialogue work, may either turn to the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden or to the advisory office in order to have their work orders executed by staff members.

5.4.1 Data Base

Within the Statistical Information System, a selection of particularly important data

derived from all spheres of official statistics, and to a limited extent also from non-official statistics, is stored and documented in a clearly arranged and easily accessible form. The input of the entire material of official statistics admittedly would have made possible a more flexible evaluation, but it would on the other hand have gone beyond the scope of the system. In addition, it would have raised difficult questions pertaining to confidentiality and data protection. The Federal Statistical Office therefore has limited itself to a broadly arranged selection of aggregated statistical data which, with different combinations, breakdowns and periodicities, are frequently needed by many users.

More specifically, the data base comprises at present the statistical results of roughly 180 individual statistics. In addition to about 80,000 time series, approximately 500 million further data derived from non-recurrent enumerations and continuous statistics are held available in a detailed breakdown by subject matter and regional characteristics.

The data selection was performed in the planning phase in coordina-

tion with the Advisory Committee and major consumers. In the meantime, the basic material has been considerably enlarged, mainly on account of the concrete requirements specified by the users.

The material in storage includes especially time series which serve as basic material for the observation and analysis of economic trends as well as comprehensive studies, plannings and projections for the medium and long term. The time series with an annual periodicity in part go back to the year 1950, while those with a monthly, quarterly and semi-annual periodicity as a rule reach back to 1962. Most of the data are relating to statistics derived from the spheres of production industries, employment, commerce, transport and communications, and national accounts. Furthermore included are regional data for "Kreise" or communities, respectively, which are mainly derived from large-scale censuses as for instance the 1970 population census and census of non-agricultural local units or the 1971 census of agriculture, and which are complemented by detailed data of the microcensus, federal election statistics, statistics on foreigners, students, etc. The updating of the data base is performed either by immediate inclusion of the data from machine processing or via the direct input at the display unit, or by punching of the relevant data, respectively. Moreover, constant efforts are made to extend the data selection by the inclusion of data for fields which hitherto had either been disregarded or were represented in the storage only by benchmarks.

As far as origin and kind of processing are concerned, all data of the data base are well documented. This is to put the user in a position to locate the data suitable for his purposes in the large supply of information available, and to properly interpret them. This is also the purpose of a catalogue of definitions explaining the data stored in the system with respect to conceptional content, modifications of concepts over time, and their relationship to similar or kindred concepts.

In the data search, the user is led up step by step towards the information required by means of the conversational procedure. This is done with the help of keyword lists, which are arranged in such a way that keywords can be linked with each other and references are provided to related or combinable data.

5.4.2 Processing Possibilities

For the further processing of the statistical material, the user can avail himself of two possibilities. With the help of the statistical evaluation system, it is possible to produce data extracts and tabulations as well as to print out tables. The mathematical-statistical analysis system permits the application of mathematical and statistical procedures which stand available as methods ready to be used. The trained user moreover can in the mathematical-statistical analysis system resort to component parts which by means of a simple user language may be joined to form special methods. The generally available methods as well as the component parts for the methods are described in detail in the manual for users.

By means of the statistical evaluation system and the mathematical-statistical analysis system, it is also possible to process so-called external data, which for instance are derived from the data archives of the Federal Statistical Office or are provided by the users themselves. These external data are protected and are made available only to the legitimate user within his own working storage. From there, they may at any time - together with other data - be drawn upon for computation purposes.

In order to maintain the high standard of the system, it is necessary to provide for a constant revision service and to work towards a further systematical extension, mainly with regard to the supply of data, methods and evaluation procedures. Towards this end, the requirements and practical experiences of the users are being intensively evaluated and included in the considerations for further developments.

5.4.3 Previous Experiences

Since its inception in 1977, the utilization of the Statistical Information System has shown a steady increase. The system is used especially by those agencies which had also hitherto intensively been engaged in the evaluation of statistical results. A particular point of interest is the possibility of processing by means of the evaluation system basic statistical data (external data, e.g. from the microcensus or the sample survey on income and expenditure) according to new

combinations of characteristics, which permits to obtain additional information in full compliance with all confidentiality provisions.

Meanwhile, a number of federal agencies have a direct connection to the system. Other agencies in the public and in the non-public sector have made known their wishes to obtain such a connection. Such requests can however be met only little by little, depending on the progress made in extending the capacity of the EDP installation of the Federal Statistical Office.

5.5 Other Forms of Information Supply

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

Especially promising in this connection are some newer technical developments such as display units, microfilms and microfiches. Official statistics also expects to gain some new experience from its participation in the

public field tests conducted at present for interactive videotex. Within the scope of a project sponsored by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Statistical Office is testing as a model case how statistical information in the form of tables, diagrams or texts can be presented via interactive videotex.

While the Statistical Information System (STATIS-BUND) has been conceived as an EDP-supported instrument for performing evaluations and analyses, interactive videotex offers itself for use to anyone. The data stored in the central computers of the Federal Postal Administration can be retrieved by the participants via the telephone net for display on the screen of their colour television sets.

For the testing of interactive videotex, the Federal Statistical Office has put together a supply of information which is specifically orientated towards the interests of private households as well as small and medium-sized enterprises. Especially great endeavours have been made to fully use all new possibilities of presenting data by interactive videotex. Great emphasis was placed on a well-laid-out and easy-to-read presentation, as well as on the provision of optimal search aids.



Interactive videotex - a new medium for the provision of information

6.1 Information of the Public about Federal Statistics

The right of the public to comprehensive and complete information has for long been an acknowledged fact in the entire sector of public administration. This applies all the more to official statistics, since the legislator enjoins on the population and the economy the obligation to act in numerous ways as respondents. The statistical offices - quasi in return - are expected not only to supply the results of surveys to the best possible extent in user-orientated presentation, but also to explain the importance and necessity of their activities in a way which is convincing and easily understood by anyone. In connection with the ever-increasing criticism of bureaucracy, it is especially important to diminish existing reservations among citizens with regard to the completion of questionnaires, and to remove doubts with respect to the necessity, expediency or even lawfulness of statistical surveys.

The main objective of general public relations work of the Federal Statistical Office therefore consists in strengthening the confidence in official statistics by systematic information and enlightenment, in putting its work accomplishments into proper focus, and in soliciting understanding for its activities. Especially helpful in this connection are references to the successful endeavours for civility and obligingness in dealing with the general public, and for placing as little a burden as possible on the respondents (see Section 5.2), as well as to the efficiency and versatility of the statistical services and the reliability of the data provided. The greater sensibility of the population to data protection moreover makes it necessary to emphasize the traditionally strict compliance with the provisions of confidentiality regarding individual statistical data.

A comprehensive survey of the activities of the Federal Statistical Office and of the foundation of its work is provided by the publication at hand entitled "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" (Survey of German Federal Statistics). In addition to the unabridged version of this publication which, appearing at intervals of several years, is mainly intended for the statistical expert,

there is also published an abridged version which is available in English and French too, and should rather appeal to the user who is not interested in too many details. Adjusted to this abstract of official statistics are the reports entitled "Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (The Activities of the Federal Statistical Office) which concentrate on focal points of official statistics and on problems connected with the further development of the statistical work programme. These reports serve at the same time as a basis of discussion for the Advisory Committee.

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

Information material, folders or summary publications in the form of brochures, are made available by the Federal Statistical Office to all interested persons/bodies upon demand. For the numerous visitors and interested groups from this country and abroad who want to get first-hand information, there is a visitors' service which endeavours to satisfy the individual requests submitted.

Of particular importance are good contacts with the press, radio and television which all play a key role in imparting confidence in the work of official statistics. The Federal Statistical Office issues nearly 500 press releases annually which inform mainly on the most up-to-date results and other data of particular public interest derived from continuous or new statistics. These communications which by way of teletype or mail go to approximately 1,000 subscribers

(news agencies, editorial offices) are generally eagerly seized upon by the media and turned into news stories of topical interest. In this way, the work of the Federal Statistical Office is almost daily brought into public consciousness. By means of a monthly press service, which in loose form presents data, facts and trends in a larger context, the Federal Statistical Office has rounded off its information supply in this sphere.

In addition to the current supply of information it is also attempted with growing success to win individual journalists over to contribute features on the tasks and problems of official statistics, on technical innovations, peculiarities of the work programme, questions relating to the obligation of confidentiality and data protection, problems of international cooperation in statistics, etc. The readiness to grant interviews and the provision of background material contribute to the good public relations with the media.

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

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

offices have shown good results among the population. Here too, the cooperation of the press is necessary and helpful.

The role played by public relations is of still greater significance when it comes to the preparation of large-scale censuses, as for instance population censuses, occupation censuses and censuses of non-agricultural local units, housing censuses or censuses of sectors of the economy (e.g. censuses of distribution, censuses of agriculture). With these stocktakings at longer intervals, it is important to comprehensively inform the respondents on the work envisaged and thus to win their cooperation. An example of public relations work conceived as a particularly broadly applied and long-term effort are the censuses taking stock of population, occupations, and non-agricultural local units. Here, in close cooperation with the Laender, the catalogue of measures is developed and coordinated in the working party "Public relations". Within the scope of these enumerations, public information material (e.g. posters, folding sheets) is also employed to a limited degree. As far as the forthcoming census is concerned, it is also intended to develop a symbol in the form of a picture or word sign for use in the public relations campaign.

6.2 Endeavours for Civility and Obligingness in Dealing with the Public and for Disburdening the Respondents

In the public discussion, the call for more civility and obligingness of the administration in its dealings with the public is increasingly gaining in weight. It is part of a general critical attitude towards bureaucracy and often connected with the notion of un-called-for requirements or burdens imposed upon the population and the economy by excessive government demands. In the statistical sphere too, it is often a minor cause which suffices to bring forth excessive criticism and thus put the statistical work in a bad light. The Federal Statistical Office therefore has of late increasingly concerned itself with questions of basic policy as relating to the interrelationships between official statistics and the public, and has integrated them into the concept of general public relations.

The consideration given to the principle of civility and obligingness in dealing with the public is nothing new however as far as official statistics is concerned; it has always been an integral part of its work. The endeavour to minimize the burdens imposed on respondents and to make the statistical results available in a form of presentation which is orientated on the requirements of the users, is part of the basic policy in this sphere. Individual measures taken to reduce the demands by means of optimum programme setups (see Section 1.2), the drawing upon administrative records (see Section 4.2), the use of sampling procedures and cut-off limits (see Section 4.4), the exchange of respondents in sample surveys (see Section 4.4), and the improvement of access to the data (see Chapter 5) have been discussed elsewhere.

The success attained so far in this respect is taken by official statistics as an encouragement for continuing in its endeavours for further improvements. In future, it will be very important to consequently pursue any approach patterns aimed at a limitation of the statistical work programme, and to see to it that such developments are given adequate publicity. This means that, in addition to methodological improvements and a better cost structure, it will be necessary to place rather more emphasis than before on rationalization and streamlining effects as well as on the aspect of disburdening the respondents. This at the same time makes it possible to counter the complaints about alleged excessive statistical inquiries, which often are the consequence of insufficient differentiation between the obligation to respond to official statistics on the one hand, and other statistical demands forwarded by associations as well as governmental and private agencies.

In order to be able to better assess the actual burdens placed on the respondents, special investigations are indispensable. First approaches towards a quantification are expected as a result of a study, which is being performed at present by the Federal Ministry of the Interior in conjunction with the head organizations of the German economy and with the participation of the Federal Statistical Office and a Land statistical office. This study performed with selected enterprises is meant to provide, in a breakdown by economic sectors and size classes

of persons engaged, useful hints with regard to the demands on the firms' time as a consequence of the obligation to provide statistical information.

Full explanations are also desirable as far as the recruitment of respondents for several surveys is concerned. Frequently it is the justification of repeat inquiries which is questioned (e.g. within the scope of the microcensus), or it is the completion of differing questionnaires which is wrongly looked upon as an avoidable "double inquiry". Here, official statistics is called upon to make known its endeavours for a well-balanced distribution of the response duties and to explain in detail the requirements necessitated by sampling methods or the processing techniques.

The problems of drawing up survey forms reflecting civility and consideration towards the public, also acutely influences the relationship of the respondents to official statistics. In this connection, it should be noted that all questions have from the start been orientated on the possibilities of the respondents to provide information. Preference is given to all situations where the respondents have the possibility of having direct recourse to records already available.

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

The Federal Statistical Office is increasingly endeavouring to employ for these measures external know-how. Thus, for instance in the preparatory work for the population

census, experts from various spheres - institutes performing market research and opinion polls, Bundesstelle für Büroorganisation und Bürotechnik (Federal Agency for Office Organization and Office Machinery), Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache (Society for the German Language), as well as the graphic trade - were called upon to participate in the efforts of setting up optimum questionnaires as far as civility and considerateness in approaching the public are concerned. This procedure is to be further extended.

Another major objective within the scope of the endeavours for more civility and considerateness in dealing with the public concerns the expedient supply of up-to-date results accounting for the actual needs of the users. The efforts in this direction are without question the best public relations for the work of official statistics. A contributory factor towards this objective are the endeavours of the statistical service to be of assistance in locating the required figures. Furthermore of importance are explanations relating to the informational value of the data. These are provided in general form as part of the methodological introductory notes to the individual publications. Due to the great spread of the publication programme, it may

indeed be a tiresome task for the occasional user to trace and combine the sometimes widely scattered information. Official statistics therefore must be increasingly conscious of the necessity to make cross-references more transparent and to improve the general service for users.

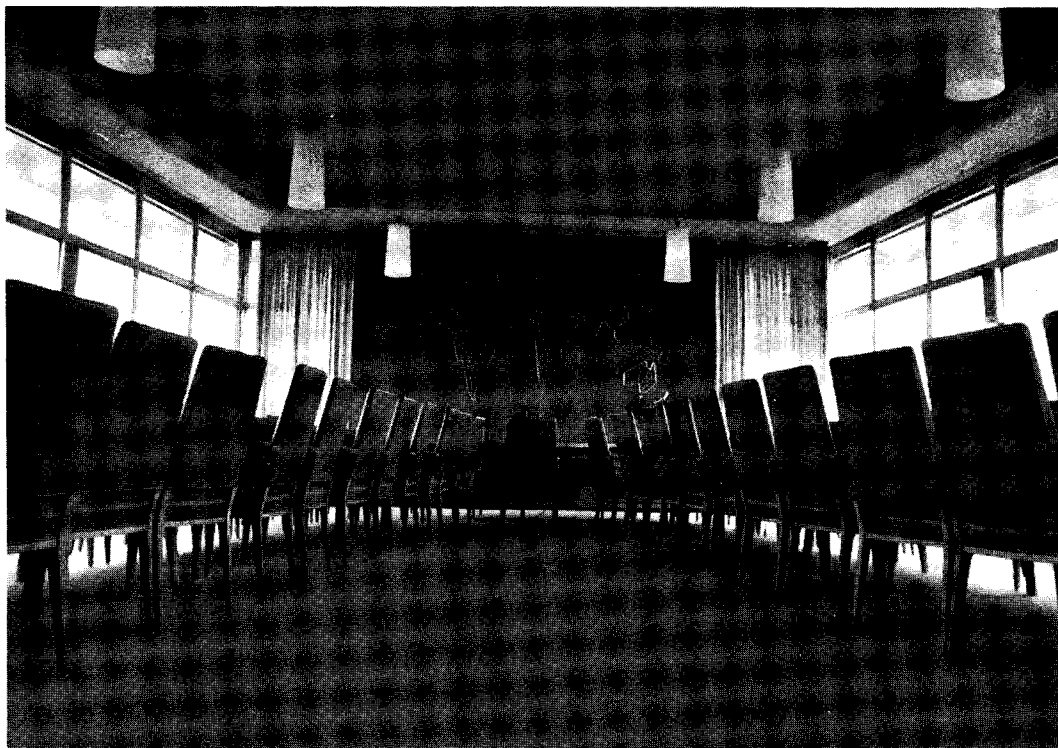
Some basic approaches in this direction result from the activities of the Bonn advisory service of the Federal Statistical Office. Valuable services in the instructive training of users are also provided by courses of further education offered for instance by the Deutsche Statistische Gesellschaft (German Statistical Society) and the Bundesakademie für Öffentliche Verwaltung (Federal Academy for Public Administration). It is necessary to again and again appeal to institutions of further education and training to offer pertinent courses in this sphere. The fact that there is a demand in this field is indicated for instance by the respective activities of individual adult education schools and associations, as well as by the response to the televised courses of lectures on statistics. In addition, the users themselves must be encouraged to make efforts of their own in better training their staff for dealing with statistical material, and to make use of appropriate training opportunities.

7 COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Solutions to political, economic, social and cultural problems cannot be found in an exclusively national context. For this reason, a close international cooperation has developed in various fields - and particularly so in the period after World War II. As a consequence, there has been a strongly increasing need for data comparable across the national borders, and this trend is continuing. The statistical offices all over the world therefore have at all times been promoting any activities designed to improve the international comparability of statistics. As early as in 1885, statisticians from various countries have got together to establish the International Statistical Institute (ISI), which as a private professional association has become the forerunner of official organizations which are now working in the field of statistics.

These organizations are not confining themselves to compiling for their purposes material from national sources, but are also endeavouring to adjust the results and to standardize the methods. By intensive exchanges of views and experience, by providing guidelines and making recommendations, as well as by agreements and other provisions, they have succeeded in substantially promoting the establishment of international statistics. The international cooperation at the same time has yielded various impulses for the statistics in the member countries.

The Federal Statistical Office is maintaining close contacts with various central statistical offices in other countries and participating in the activities of more than 30 official and non-official international organizations (see the schematic diagram on p. 71). This



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

cooperation extends from the provision of figures to the participation in meetings, the preparation of proposals and the making of comments all the way to the assignment of experts and the participation in training measures for statisticians from abroad, especially from the developing countries. In the following will be discussed the activities of the major international organizations engaging in the field of statistics, and their implications for the work of the Federal Statistical Office.

7.1 European Communities

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

By virtue of the authority conferred to it by the Treaties of Rome, that Office can exert a much greater influence on the statistical work

in the member countries of the EC than this is otherwise possible for international organizations. The European Communities as a supranational organization with sovereign powers are authorized to take a direct influence on the national statistical activities by passing regulations, directives and decisions. While regulations have immediate lawful effect in the member countries, directives of the EC are binding only as to the objective they outline. Decisions of the EC are binding in all their parts like regulations, but enjoining duties only on the recipients specified (see Section 2.2).

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

Providing the basis for planning the statistical work in the European Communities is the medium-term programme of work established

by the SOEC for periods of 3 years and updated every year. It is being prepared by the SOEC in cooperation with the relevant General Directions and after careful examination by the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes of the EC member countries submitted to the Commission of the EC for formal approval. At intervals of several years, the programme is further submitted for comment to the EC Council of Ministers. The comments of the Council which so far have found shape in two resolutions are determinant for planning the programme of statistical work in the EC.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, especially the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalization of Statistics is dealing with the draft of the statistical work programme of the EC. The Committee of Heads of Division on Statistics (see Section 1.2.3) has also been discussing questions of Community statistics. Both bodies are endeavouring to limit the demands made by the EC to the absolutely indispensable.

The cooperation and coordination at the SOEC is accomplished by various bodies. The most important committee to be mentioned is the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes of the EC member countries to which reference has already been made above and which is dealing with policy matters of the statistical work programme and selected special questions of statistics. There are further - similar to the national sphere (see Section 1.2.3) - in almost all subject-matter spheres of statistics advisory committees, working groups and groups of experts, etc. For the implementation of major regulations of the EC, the Council of Ministers has moreover established administrative committees which have been authorized to take decisions within their sphere of competence and to decide conjointly with the EC Commission on the measures to be taken. Such administrative committees (for implementation) with competences for statistical questions are the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics and the Committee for Foreign Trade Statistics.

The development of statistical skeleton systems and classifications is occupying a central position in the work programme of the SOEC. Of special importance has been the establishment of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) which is serving at the same

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

In the field of classifications (for details see Chapter 8) have been developed the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE) and also commodity classifications for foreign trade (NIMEXE), goods transport (NST) and industrial products (NIPRO). Intensive efforts have already for some time been made together with the United Nations in order to harmonize the international classifications of economic activities of the EC and the UN (NACE and ISIC) and to link them with the international classifications of goods for production and commerce.

The system of economic statistics in the sphere of the EC has gradually been orientated towards the needs for comparable basic data on the structure and development of the economy. The agricultural statistics of the community comprise, among others, uniform structural and production statistics as well as supply balances. In the field of industrial statistics have been introduced, inter alia, uniform annual surveys, investment statistics and short-term statistics of economic trends as well as Community production statistics which are still being prepared. The foreign trade statistics have been standardized and further developed by EC regulations concerning the Community shipping procedures, the standardization of concepts and methods used in foreign trade statistics and the introduction of a Community commodity classification (NIMEXE). There are at present deliberations with a view to continuing the compilation of foreign trade statistics after the abolishment of internal customs controls within the EC.

For the purpose of harmonizing internal trade statistics has been developed, among others, a Community programme for annual surveys in wholesale and retail trade. Similar provisions are being prepared for the spheres of commercial agency, hotel and restaurant industry and lodging trade.

For transport exists a skeleton programme for structural surveys of the Community. Directives of the EC are regulating the recording of goods transport by road, on inland waterways and by railways within the scope of regional statistics.

The most important source of comparable price data is the Community survey of consumer prices, the results of which simultaneously serve as a basis for determining overall economic parities for major aggregates of national accounts based on the ESA. The harmonization of price statistics and price indices, among others for agriculture, foreign trade and retail trade as well as of consumer prices is a permanent task. Endeavours are being made to introduce Community statistics on income and consumption expenditure.

In the field of wage statistics, a system of Community surveys on salary and wage structure, personnel expenses and earnings has been established on the basis of EC regulations for production industries, trade and major fields of services as well as agriculture.

In the sphere of population statistics, the activities of the European Communities are concentrating on the harmonization and synchronization of the population censuses in the member countries as well as on the development of tabulation programmes for the Community.

The statistics on economic activity depend essentially on the Community sample survey of the labour force performed every two years on the basis of EC regulations. The already achieved harmonization of the statistics on economically active persons, persons engaged and unemployed, is contributing, together with the envisaged standardization of the statistics on labour in agriculture, to the development of a Community programme for statistics on persons engaged.

In order to inform about the development of the social situation in the member countries, comparable data on social indicators are being published on a continuous basis. Further important projects are the establishment of coordinated statistics on education and training as well as on the expenditure in this sphere. While the development of a harmonized programme on public expenditure for research and development has already made good progress, the establishment of

regional and environmental statistics of the Community is still in its early stages. Questions of automated data processing and its intensified use in statistics are taking an increasing significance also in the sphere of the European Communities.

7.2 United Nations

As a worldwide international organization, the United Nations (UN) have a leading role also in the statistical sphere. Taking care of international statistics in its field is the Economic and Social Council. It is assisted by the Statistical Commission which in turn is supported by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as the executive body. This office (which has its seat in New York) is maintaining close contacts with the central statistical offices of all countries as well as with the statistical departments of other international organizations. These also provide the office with the material required for its statistical publications (e.g. Statistical Yearbook, Demographic Yearbook, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics) comprising data for almost all countries of the world.

In discussing statistical and methodological questions, the United Nations are following a tradition initiated already by the League of Nations. They thus are pursuing the objective of gradually developing at least in its basic patterns a comparable system of international statistics. Due to the great differences in the level of development and in the economic and social systems of the member countries, the recommendations of the United Nations concerning statistics frequently are just minimum programmes from the point of view of the countries with highly developed statistical systems. Especially for the less developed countries they are nevertheless a valuable help for establishing and developing a statistical organization.

The regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations are adjusting these world programmes to the specific situation prevailing in the various parts of the world. For this purpose they have set up standing conferences of statisticians as bodies for consultation and coordination.

7.2.1 Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations

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

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

Members of the Conference of European Statisticians are the heads of the national statistical offices of almost all European countries as well as of the United States and Canada. This body thus is an important forum for talks between West and East and serving as a bridge between differing economic and statistical systems. Special efforts are therefore being made for instance in view of the further development and comparability of the Western and Eastern systems of national accounts - System of National Accounts of the United Nations (SNA) and System of Balances of the National Economy as applied for the centrally planned economies (MPS) - and the development of comparable industrial classifications of economic activities and commodity classifications, especially by the preparation of conversion keys. Further points of emphasis in the programme of work are the adaptation of the special statistical programmes of the United Nations and other international organizations to European requirements (e.g. in the sphere of agricultural statistics, energy statistics, statistics of the public sector, of science and technology, statistics of tourism and of enterprises as well as of statistics of prices and quantities). Other major projects are the development and inter-

national harmonization of environmental and regional statistics. Selected basic questions of procedural techniques and methodology (e.g. the use of data processing in statistics, the measurement of the quality of statistics, priorities in the work programme, etc.) are also of growing importance.

In the sphere of population and social statistics, the activities are concentrating on the development of a framework for the coordination and integration of population and social statistics. Like national accounting for the sphere of economic statistics, it is to provide the general frame for the coordination and further development of population and social statistics.

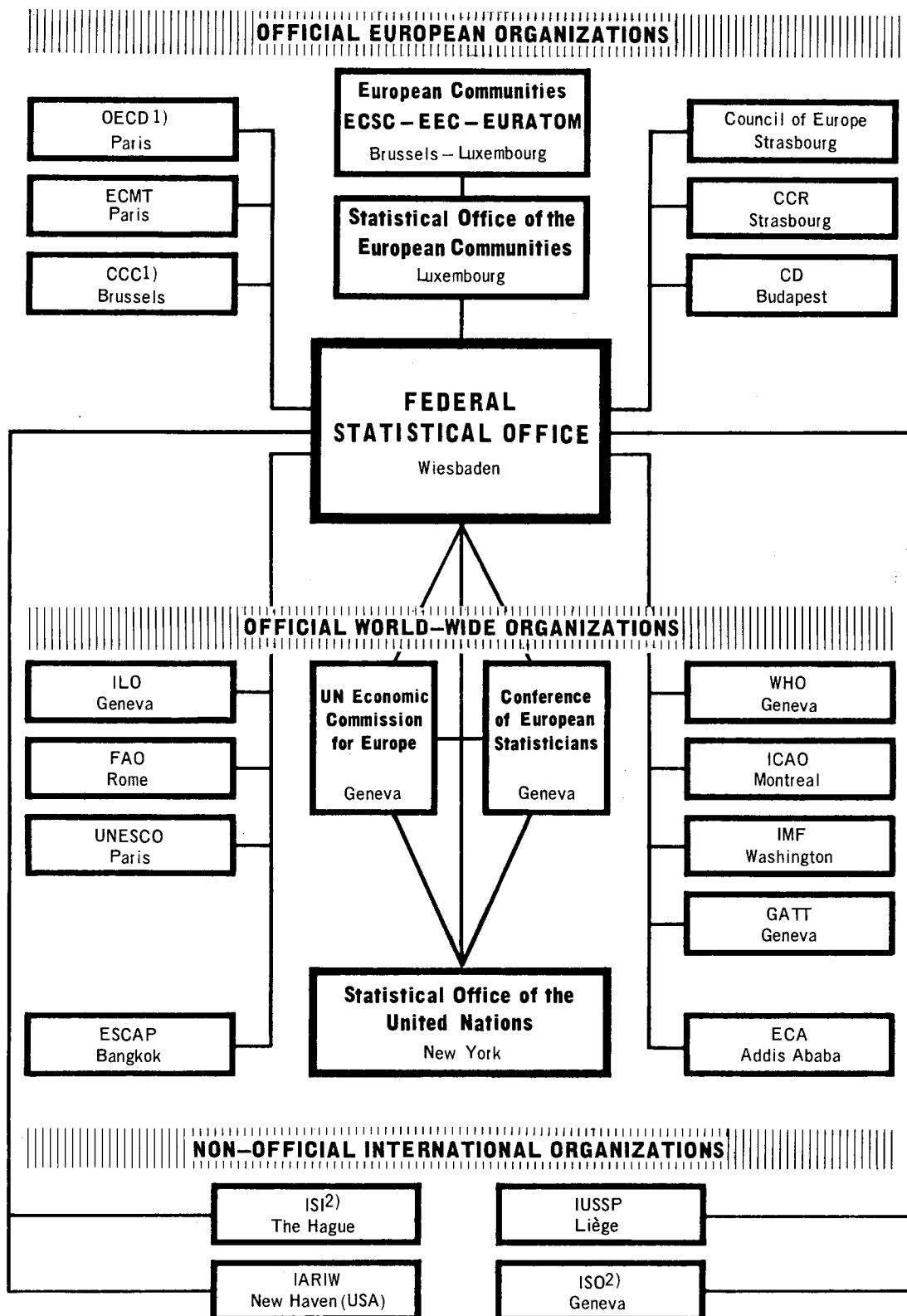
7.2.2 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

Even prior to becoming a member of the United Nations in 1972, the Federal Republic of Germany was already a member of the autonomous specialized agencies of the United Nations which the UN have commissioned, among other things, to take care of specific fields of statistics. These agencies include above all the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), The World Health Organization (WHO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE COOPERATES



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

and the IMF in the harmonization of the statistics on balances of payments and the public sector.

All of the specialized agencies of the United Nations are continually reporting to the Statistical Commission of the UN on the progress of their work. Thus there are existing all the preconditions for a close coordination of the activities inside the UN.

7.3 Other International Organizations

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

In the field of statistics, the OECD takes special credit for its participation in developing national accounts, for its activities in the field of statistics on research expenditure (Frascati Handbook) as well as of tourism statistics. Also highly to be valued are its suggestions concerning the further development of industrial statistics, the basic work on international productivity statistics and on the statistical coverage of multinational enterprises. It has also been doing pioneer work as regards the development of a programme of social indicators, the establishment of environmental statistics and in the sphere of educational planning and indicators. Recently it has been increasingly dealing with problems of labour market and employment statistics.

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

One of the oldest European organizations is the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCNR) which has been entrusted with the statistical recording of the navigation on the river Rhine. Similar functions has the Danube Commission (CD) for the Danube river. German statistics is further maintaining contacts with the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and with the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT).

Among the non-official organizations, the International Statistical Institute (ISI) has maintained its importance as a forum for discussions among statisticians of all specialties even after its original functions had in part been assumed by the League of Nations and later by the United Nations. The ISI intends in future to orientate its activities still more strongly towards the practice-related further development of statistics in the individual subject-matter spheres.

Other non-official organizations in which statistics occupy an important position are the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth (IARIW) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). Contacts also exist with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

8 CLASSIFICATIONS

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

- Classifications of enterprises and establishments,

- Classifications of public finance and private households,

- Commodity classifications,

- Classifications of persons,

- Regional classifications,

- Other classifications.

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

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

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

For a number of classifications (e.g. industrial classifications of economic activities) there are, in addition to the "basic classifications", also derived versions adapted to the requirements of individual surveys which - using the component parts of the basic classification - for the most part comprise certain summary items. Thus there are

for instance derived versions from the "basic classification" of the branches of economic activity for the statistics of production industries (SYPRO), for environmental statistics (SYUM), or for tax statistics.

8.1 Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

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

National Classifications

- Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Basic Classification with Explanations, 1961 Edition, with Supplement 1970, and, derived therefrom, inter alia:

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

- for sectors outside of production industries -,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for National Accounts

- for sectors outside of production industries -,

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

- for sectors outside of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, production industries and commerce -,

Industrial Index of Economic Activities for Statistics of the Federal Institution of Labour 1973¹⁾

- with own numbering system -.

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

and, derived therefrom:

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for Statistics of Production Industries (SYPRO)²⁾

- with own numbering system -,

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

2) Former title of the advance publication for the sphere "Production Industries" of the revised "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for Statistics of Production Industries - SYPRO -, Position 1976".

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

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

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

- for the sphere of production industries -,

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

- for the sectors agriculture, forestry, fisheries, production industries and commerce -,

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, 1979 Edition, Version for the Census of Handicrafts, 1977³⁾,

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

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

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

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

Classifications of the European Communities

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

and, derived therefrom:

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

3) Advance version of the revised Industrial Classification of Economic Activities.

Classifications of the United Nations

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

and, derived therefrom:

Gross domestic product and factor incomes by kind of economic activity - 1968 (SNA). (Tabulation units are kind-of-activity units and the like.)

8.1.1 Industrial Classification of Economic Activities

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

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

The sector "Enterprises" (which comprises the liberal professions) is used to classify enterprises and/or the geographically or materially distinct parts of such enterprises. The breakdown of this sector by divisions is based on the distinction between the spheres production of commodities, their distribution (trade and transport) and services. Within the scope of the production of commodities, the grouping by aspects of the interrelationships according to the production process has been given priority. This means that institutions are combined which are similar as far as the production material used or the production procedure are concerned, but also as to the purpose for which the products are intended. For the breakdown in trade, the goods sold, and for the service sector the type of service rendered, are the decisive criteria. As far as possible, the associational organization of the economy

has also been accounted for which, in turn, reflects interrelationships according to the production process. There were neither considered groupings according to the legal organization or the entry in registers, (e.g. Official Register of Handicrafts), nor according to contractual interrelations and sociological viewpoints.

In order to permit the presentation of specific institutions, such as schools, homes, hospitals, etc., not only in a sectorial relationship but also according to their own economic activity, the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities comprises a special key for the grouping of these institutions. The special key makes it possible, among others, to combine for specific purposes of presentation institutions with the same activity which are financed for instance by enterprises, private non-profit institutions, central and local government or social insurance.

In the course of the past few years, the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Basic Classification with Explanations, 1961 Edition (with Supplement 1970), has been revised extensively, though maintaining its structure⁴⁾. The new 1979 Edition considers topical trends in the economy and improves substantially the comparability with the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). The transition from the old to the new classification is effected gradually for the individual statistics concerned. The consequence is that during a transitional period the 1961 Edition and the Supplement 1970, respectively, are still applied for some of the statistics, while for others the new 1979 Edition of the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities is already being used.

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.

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

To some extent, the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities is deviating in the basic features of its structure from the corresponding international classifications - General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE) and International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) of the United Nations. As has already been mentioned, the 1979 revision of the German Industrial Classification of Economic Activities substantially improved the comparability with the NACE. The 3-digit and 4-digit items now are largely coextensive.

8.2 Classifications of Public 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 are applied:

National Classifications

- Functions and Grouping Scheme for Government Budgets,
- Classification and Grouping Scheme for Communal Budgets,

4) See Wirtschaft und Statistik, 7/1980, "Revision of the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities".

- Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance (combination of the two above classifications)
- Systematic List of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households, 1963 Edition,
- Classification of the Purposes of Government in National Accounts.

Classifications of the European Communities and the United Nations

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

8.2.1 Classifications of Public Finance

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

Within the scope of the governmental budgetary reform, the Law on Budget Principles⁵⁾ has laid down uniform principles for budgetary law which are reflected in the budget regulations of the Federal Government⁶⁾ and the Laender. An obligatory grouping and functions scheme has since been introduced for all governmental budgets which orders, by means of functional codes, expenditure and receipts according to economic and financial types and the individual financial events by functions (purposes).

As far as communities, local authorities, administrative associations and other legal persons of intercommunal cooperation are concerned (unless they are enterprises with a commercial accounting system), the federal Laender have by means of binding administrative directives put into effect a new and to a large extent uniform budgetary classification which generally became operational in the entire Federal Republic as from 1974 (for some Laender only as from 1975). The groupings of communal budgets by types of receipts and expenditure and the classification by purposes are, as far as their contents are concerned, adjusted to the

budgetary classification of the Federation and the Laender. Similar to the budgetary classification of the Federation and the Laender they comply with the demands made on public finance based on economic aspects. In addition, they offer a clear arrangement of communal finance, in particular with respect to showing how the individual tasks are financed. They moreover permit the setting-up of an accounting system which is based on principles of operational economy. The homogeneity of the system is at the same time the prerequisite for a uniform and efficient automatic processing of budget, accounting and cash data of all communities, local authorities, administrative associations, etc. in the sphere of financial statistics (statistics on communal finance).

The financial data of social insurance institutions, of the Federal Institution of Labour and of the institutions for additional public pension schemes which are for the most part not classified according to the cameralistic system of receipts and expenditure, of private non-profit institutions mainly financed by public authorities and of public hospitals with a commercial accounting system, are also collected according to the classification system of the governmental and the communal grouping schemes.

The functions scheme for government budgets and the classification scheme (functional classification) for communal budgets constitute at the same time the uniform classification for covering public finance except for revenue and expenditure, namely for public debt and its changes, as well as for the number of the personnel. These functional classification principles are also applying for property assessments and property statistics performed in partial fields.

8.2.2 Systematic List 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, a "Systematic List of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households" is used. It largely corresponds, as far as its structure and the delimitation of the individual items are concerned, to the classification criteria used in national accounts. The receipts are classified especially by sources and types. They are composed, among others, of income from employment and prop-

5) Bundesgesetzblatt, 1969, I, p. 1273.

6) Bundesgesetzblatt, 1969, I, p. 1284.

erty, receipts from transfers and from subletting, from the selling of commodities and from the reimbursement of expenditure for business purposes, receipts from the dissolution and conversion of property and from borrowing. Expenditure is made up of expenses for private consumption, interest on consumer credits, transfers effected, expenses for the formation/conversion of property and for the repayment of loans. Expenditure for private consumption is classified according to object as well as durability and the value of the goods purchased; all expenditure is additionally broken down by types. The grouping of expenses for private consumption is based on the "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (1963 Version)".

8.3 Commodity Classifications

Various types of classifications of goods are being used in official statistics, e.g. the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, the Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, the Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics and the Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure. As to their criteria of analysis, these classifications are primarily oriented towards the statistical recording of the specific stage of the commodity flow - e.g. production, imports and exports, domestic trade, transport and communications, final expenditure of private households. Therefore, 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 would, because of the great number of classification criteria, have to be of very great detail, and its structure would with regard to most of the criteria - as far as they cannot be considered in the upper grouping - turn out to be lacking in clearness so that the classification would not be practicable.

In spite of these fundamental difficulties, endeavours are at present being made on an

international level in order to improve at least the coordination of the classifications of production and foreign trade. These activities are based, among others, on the endeavours made by the Customs Cooperation Council in order to create a new commodity classification which preferably should be suitable for universal application. It is expected to achieve in this way on an international level especially also a better harmonization of the industrial classifications of economic activities of the European Communities and the United Nations.

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

National Classifications

- Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1978 Edition,
- Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, 1975 Edition,

and, derived therefrom:

Nomenclature for the Quick Report on Production,

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

- Classification for Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries, 1978 Edition,
- Classification of Buildings, 1978 Edition,
- Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, 1978 Edition,
- Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1981 Edition,
- German Tariff Nomenclature in Official Use, position: 1 January 1981,
- Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1969 Edition,
- Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, 1963 Edition.

Classifications of the European Communities

- Common Nomenclature of Industrial Products (Nomenclature commune des produits industriels - NIPRO -), 1975,

- 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 -), 1981 Edition,
- Common Tariff Nomenclature of the EEC-CTN (Tarif douanier commun de la CEE-TDC), 1968, position: 1 January 1981,
- Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics of the European Communities - NST (Nomenclature uniforme des marchandises pour les statistique de transport - NST -), 1968,
- Classification of Goods and Services in the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts - ESA -, 1970

Classifications of the United Nations and other International Classifications

- International Standard Commodity Classification of all Goods and Services - ICGS -, 1976,
- Standard International Trade Classification, United Nations - SITC II -, 1975,
- Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe
 - Economic Commission of the United Nations in Europe - CSTE -, 1968,
- Classification of Gross Fixed Capital Formation according to Type, United Nations - SNA -, 1968,
- Classification of Stocks according to Type, United Nations - SNA -, 1968,
- Classification of Household Goods and Services, United Nations - SNA -, 1968,
- Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods and Customs Tariffs - CCCN (Nomenclature du Conseil de coopération douanière - NCCD), 1978.

8.3.1 Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The 1978 edition of the "Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and

Fisheries" comprises the goods produced in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and the services rendered in these fields. It further considers agricultural, forestry and fishery products which are mainly or exclusively imported. The breakdown by groups follows that of Division 0 in the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. For the subdivision by branches, classes and reporting numbers it was possible to achieve - in addition to considering institutional aspects - far-reaching comparability with the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics and the classifications of goods developed by the European Communities for the economic accounts for agriculture.

8.3.2 Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

The "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics", latest edition of 1975⁷⁾, covers the commodities originating from primary production and those processed or manufactured by industry, moreover assembling, repairs and similar services. The grouping at the highest level by groups of commodities complies with the interrelations of production and is, therefore, closely connected with the subdivision of the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. For the more detailed breakdown by categories, classes and types of commodities, there are to some extent in addition also other classification principles applied (e.g. the degree of processing and manufacturing or the intended use).

It is the principle of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics that the same commodity should be listed only at one place, i.e. independently of the allocation of the respective enterprises or local units. If possible, such goods which may belong to the production of several industries are allocated to the commodity group which corresponds to the industry in which the commodity is mainly produced. (Example: Electric ranges are classified under electrical goods, even if they are to some extent products of the iron, steel, sheet and metal goods industry.)

7) It is planned to combine the next edition with the "Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries". It will be published as "Commodity Classification for Production Statistics" in 1982.

8.3.3 Classification for Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries

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

8.3.4 Classification of Buildings

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

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

8.3.5 Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics

The "Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics" was issued for the first

time in 1978. It has been developed for the entire domestic trade (wholesale trade, commercial agency, retail trade); the classification comprises all commodities carried by domestic trade and largely follows the structure of the goods sold by commerce.

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

As is the case with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, the principle of listing the individual commodities at only one place of the classification independently of the goods sold by the various branches of industry, is also applied for the Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics. For this purpose, it was proceeded from the concept of the so-called essential goods sold, according to which there were grouped in the sphere of the classification provided for a sector of the economy only those commodities which are essentially sold by this sector.

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

8.3.6 Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics

Since 1975, the "Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States" (NIMEXE), issued by the European Communities,

has provided the basis for the German "Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics". The 1981 edition of the NIMEXE, with its about 7,500 six-digit codes, is made up of the items of the Common Tariff Nomenclature of the European Communities (CTN) as well as further common statistical groupings. National subdivisions going beyond the scope of the NIMEXE are being coded by adding a seventh digit to the NIMEXE code.

The close relation to the NIMEXE and/or the Tariff Nomenclature affects the comparability with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics; efforts are being made however in order to further adapt the two classifications to each other. In a comparison of the Federal Statistical Office, the numbers of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics are allocated to the corresponding items of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics. This enables a limited comparison to be made between the results of foreign trade statistics and production statistics.

The at present about 9,000 commodity numbers as smallest building blocks of the German 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.

8.3.7 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 brought in line with the 1968 edition of the Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics of the European Communities (NST) and thus also with the 1968 edition of the Commodity Classification for European Traffic Statistics of the Economic Commission of the United Nations for Europe (CSTE) as well as the Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (NIMEXE) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). The Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics is further comparable with the national Commodity Classification

for Foreign Trade Statistics and also with the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics.

8.3.8 Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure

The "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure" issued in 1963 analyses goods and services purchased by private households. It is applied especially for recording private consumption expenditure in national accounting, for presenting the results of the sample surveys on income and expenditure, for the analysis of the consumer price index as well as for the continuous family budget surveys.

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

8.4 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:

National Classifications

- Classification of Occupations, 1975 Edition⁸⁾,
and, derived therefrom:

Coding Manual of Occupational Titles for the Occupational Census 1970⁹⁾,

8) In its systematical structure, the 1975 edition corresponds to the 1970 version.

9) A revised version of this manual is planned for the next occupation census.

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

List of Titles of Public Officials by Career Groups; Coding List for the Occupational Census 1970⁹⁾,

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

- Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 9th Revision, 1979 (ICD)¹⁰⁾,
- Classification of Religious Denominations, 1970 Edition.

Classifications of the European Communities and the United Nations

- Système européen de diffusion des offres et des demandes d'emploi enregistrées en compensation internationale - European Communities, according to the decision of the Commission of 8 December 1972 (SEDOC System),
- International Standard Classification of Occupations - 1968 (ISCO),
- International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death - 1979 (ICD).

8.4.1 Classification of Occupations

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

The Classification is not subdivided throughout according to the decimal system, but

applies for the analysis also Roman numerals and letters. The first stage of classification comprises 6 occupational sectors which follow roughly the industrial classifications of economic activities. They are further subdivided into 33 occupational sections which have been created above all for observing the labour market. There are further distinguished occupational groups (two-digit), unit groups (three-digit) and occupational classes (four-digit). The unit groups, which are constituting the base units, have in each case been provided with catalogues of occupational titles.

The characteristic used for the definition of the individual occupations is the *a c t i v i t y* - as in the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) - which a person performs or has performed at a given date.

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

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

A "Coding Manual of Occupational Titles for the Occupational Census, 1970" has been issued as a working paper. 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, 1968 Edition (ISCO). A descriptive volume, containing the occupational activities in the combination by units of occupational classification as defined in the 1961 Classification of Occupations, was already issued in 1966. It does not yet consider the 1970 version. With the help of the already mentioned conversion key for the 1961 Edition of the Classification of Occupations, which is also contained in the 1970 and 1975 Editions, the descriptive volume of 1966 can still be used.

9) A revised version of this manual is planned for the next occupation census.

10) Published by: Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health.

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

The German version of the four-digit "International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 9th Revision" (ICD) of the World Health Organization (WHO) is being applied in health statistics¹¹⁾. The Association of German Old Age Insurance Funds and the legal health insurance funds also use the ICD in their work, while the Association of Private Health Insurance Funds applies part of it.

The ICD also provides the basis for the causes of death statistics. Mention should be made of the fact that, as a general principle, only one cause of death is recorded statistically (unicausal statistics). Multiple cause analyses covering multiple diagnoses are envisioned.

For questions concerning diseases and accidents within the scope of the microcensus, the ICD is used in an abridged form. As far as statistics on handicapped persons and rehabilitation measures are concerned, an enlarged code was worked out in the late seventies.

8.5 Regional Classifications

A regional classification of particular importance is the List "Code Numbers of Communities and Administrative Districts in the

Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany, Position 31 December 1977" which since 1976 has been kept by the "Landesamt für Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen" (Land Office for Data Processing and Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia). 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 numbers) used in official statistics. Up-dating to the latest position is assured by means of supplements issued on a quarterly basis.

The "Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics" - which in its structure, in the descriptions and the numbering of the Laender corresponds to the Country Classification for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (geonomenclature) - and the "Index of Traffic Districts and Ports" containing, among others, also traffic districts, ports and coastal sections of foreign countries, may be mentioned as further examples of lists comprising geographical subdivisions.

8.6 Other Classifications

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

11) Published by: Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health.

SURVEY OF STATISTICS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following survey provides in condensed form an outline of all federal statistics, no matter whether they are being compiled by the statistical offices, the supreme federal authorities and their subordinate agencies, the Deutsche Bundesbank or the Federal Institution of Labour. 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 federal statistics the results of which are intended only for official use and therefore are not published.

The presentation comprises all statistics to be repeated at regular intervals according to their programme of early 1981. Because of their particular significance, the catalogue always comprises also the latest censuses. Of the other surveys held on a non-recurrent basis or at irregular intervals, only those are listed which were performed after the publication of the latest volume (1976). For information on the statistics concluded before 1976, please see the previous editions of this volume.

The survey comprises summary information concerning the periodicity, the methodology and the catalogue of characteristics of the individual statistics and - where necessary - also on the agencies compiling them. Readers interested in further details will find such information in the detailed "Catalogue of Statistics" of the unabridged German edition of this publication entitled "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik".

1 AREA AND POPULATION

So far, population censuses were conducted at about 10 years' intervals (latest census in May 1970); the next census is scheduled to be held in April 1983. As total stock-takings of the population, they provide demographic structural data in a detailed material and regional analysis. The results constitute at the same time the sampling frame for subsequent sample surveys, in particular the microcensus (see under 1.2), as well as the original basis for the current updating of the total number of the population between the censuses (see 1.3) and for model computations of the population (see 1.3).

1.1 Population census

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

As a sample survey of population and economic life, the microcensus is conducted with a sampling fraction of 1 % of the population in April of each year. Among others, the following data of population statistics are recorded annually: Sex, age, marital status, means of subsistence, net income of all members of the household as well as insurance coverage of the population. Further data become available on households, families, women, mothers and children as well as on aliens. At two years' intervals are recorded in particular the educational level of the population, old-age insurance, the accommodation and rental burden of the households as well as the commuters. The expellee status is recorded every four years. (For further microcensus data see 3.2, 8.8, 11.28, 14.6.)

1.2 Microcensus

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

1.3 Area, total number and model computations of the population

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

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

The nationality statistics record annually the persons naturalized and those released from the German nationality.

1.4 Nationality statistics

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

1.5 Statistics of foreigners

1.6 Vital statistics

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

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

1.7 Migration statistics

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

2 ELECTIONS

2.1 Statistics on elections to the "Bundestag"

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

2.2 Statistics on elections to the European Parliament

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

3 EMPLOYMENT

3.1 Population census

The population census conducted so far at about 10 years' intervals, latest census in May 1970, and planned again for 1983, also provides a comprehensive picture of employment. Data of employment statistics

covered are in particular relating to participation in economic life and the principal means of subsistence of the population, active population by sex, age, marital status, kind of activity, employment status, socio-economic groups, income, working time, time needed for the way to the place of work, kind and duration of training, etc. Moreover, it shows the population in households and institutions, aliens, women, persons whose principal means of subsistence accrue from family members, self-employed, persons undergoing training, as well as commuters. (For census data in the field of population statistics see 1.1.)

As representative statistics of population and economic life, the micro-censuses are conducted with a sampling fraction of 1 % of the population in April of every year. In the standard programme, also major data of employment statistics are recorded. They comprise at annual intervals, among others, sex, age, marital status, principal means of subsistence, employment status, working time, insurance coverage and income of economically active persons and the active population, respectively. There are further provided data on economically active women, mothers and aliens by various classification characteristics. Every two years are recorded in particular the occupational classification, work characteristics, retirement systems, education, training and further education as well as commuter status, every four years the expellee status of the economically active persons. (For population data of the microcensus see 1.2 and for further microcensus data 8.8, 11.28, 14.6.)

3.2 Microcensus

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

3.3 Statistics on persons engaged

At monthly to annual intervals, labour market statistics of the Federal Institution of Labour provide data on placement - especially on employed and vacancies unfilled -, 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, promotion of employment in construction throughout the year, measures for the creation of jobs, leasing of labour, notifications according to Art. 10, Par. 2 of the Seriously Handicapped Law, and homework.

3.4 Labour market statistics

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

3.5 Statistics on strikes and lockouts

These biennial surveys of the European Communities, which in the Federal Republic of Germany are integrated in the microcensus (see 1.2 and 3.2) are subdivided into basic surveys covering major structural characteristics of the active population (among others, personal data, participation in economic life, vocation practiced, employment status, second activity, job-seeking), and special surveys throwing light, if the need arises, on

3.6 Labour force sample survey of the European Communities

specific aspects of employment (1977: Type of the retirement payments from own insurance and pensions, respectively, age and reason for retiring; 1979: For persons of birth years 1935 to 1965 detailed data on training and further education, and with regard to economically active persons on the level of education/training completed.)

3.7 EC statistics
on foreign
labour

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

4 ENTERPRISES AND LOCAL UNITS

4.1 Census of non-
agricultural
local units

As total stock-takings, censuses of non-agricultural local units cover all sectors of economy (excluding agriculture) and provide major structural data on enterprises, local units and persons engaged in a detailed branch and regional analysis. They also include those sectors which other statistics are covering only incompletely or not at all (e.g. service trades, liberal professions, private non-profit organizations, local authorities and social insurance). With survey intervals of about ten years, censuses of non-agricultural local units are as a rule conducted jointly with population censuses (see 1.1 and 3.1) (latest in 1970); 1982 is scheduled to be the next survey year. Covered are above all number and type of local units and enterprises, legal organization of enterprises, total wages and salaries as well as active persons by sex and position in the establishment. Moreover, there are presented separately part-timers, homeworkers and aliens, and the interrelationships between the enterprises and their branches are shown as far as the Industrial Classification and regional aspects are concerned.

4.2 Survey of the
cost struc-
ture of non-
agricultural
enterprises

Surveys of the cost structure of non-agricultural enterprises are held by the Federal Statistical Office on a voluntary basis and as sample surveys with an average sampling fraction of 5 % of all enterprises consecutively in the various sectors of economy, viz. handicrafts (latest survey in 1979 for 1978), wholesale trade, publishers of books and the like, distributing agents and brokers (latest survey in 1981 for 1980), retail trade, hotel and restaurant industry (latest survey in 1978 for 1977), transport (latest survey in 1980 for 1979) and liberal professions (latest survey in 1980 for 1979). At two years' intervals, voluntary surveys of the cost structure are also performed as part of the press statistics covering publishers producing newspapers and periodicals (see 13.8). Moreover, the Law on Statistics in Production Industries provides for annual surveys of the cost structure, involving the obligation to respond, in enterprises of mining and manufacturing, of building industry and in enterprises of electricity, gas and water supply as well as of remote heating (see 6.2, 6.5 and 6.7).

Within the scope of the cost structure statistics are covered, among others, data on total performance or receipts, respectively (in the case of liberal professions), turnover, changes in stocks of self-produced goods, value of self-produced fixed assets, net value of production, gross proceeds and costs (also use of materials and goods) subdivided by types (consumption of fuels, power and the like, as well as of other operating supplies, wages and salaries, social expenditure, taxes, rents, depreciation, interest for borrowed funds, etc.).

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

4.3 Statistics on incorporated enterprises

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

4.4 Balance-sheet statistics

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

4.5 Statistics on bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings

5 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES

Holdings and Labour

The introduction of the reports on agriculture in 1975 entailed a better utilization of statistical data already available and at the same time disburdened the censuses of agriculture (see 5.2). The core of the reports on agriculture is the standard programme which brings together and evaluates according to holdings the data derived from the survey of land utilization (see 5.10), the livestock census (see 5.14) and the statistics of labour in agriculture and forestry (see 5.5). The follow-up programme comprises major characteristics for the identification, the legal status and the socio-economic conditions of the holdings (every two years alternatively on an exhaustive and on a sampling basis), as well as on land tenure, rental prices, sources of income and subsistence (every two years on a sampling basis). The supplementary programme, which is in preparation, enables for the fulfilment of short-term national and supranational requirements the collection of data on economic, organizational, technical and constructional conditions of holdings, as well as on training and advisory services for the holder and on the development plan for holdings.

5.1 Reports on agriculture

Until 1971, the censuses of agriculture taken at about ten years' intervals were almost the only source for structural data on the operating conditions of holdings and the bases of production in the agrarian field. This situation has changed only after the reports on agriculture (see 5.1) had been introduced. The data of the main survey of the 1979

5.2 Census of Agriculture, 1979

Census of Agriculture, which consists of a total and a representative part, largely supplement the data of the 1979 Reports on Agriculture. The exhaustive enumeration for all holdings with an area of at least 1 hectare used for agricultural or forestry purposes, or a comparable market production, provided data on the holder and the members of his family as well as labour of the holding, also on land tenure, rental prices and letting of rooms. Within the scope of the sample survey, inquiries were made about social security, technical education as well as buildings and contractual relationships with producers' organizations.

With a time lag to the main survey, three follow-up surveys are held. The V i t i c u l t u r a l S u r v e y (1979/80) covered all holdings with a vine-growing area of at least 10 ares as well as all holdings producing for the market and yielded data, inter alia, on land tenure, the structure and working conditions of holdings, utilization of areas and channels of distribution. An analogous catalogue of characteristics has also been compiled for the C e n s u s o f H o r t i c u l t u r e (1981/82), relating to all horticultural holdings with an acreage of at least 15 ares and areas under glass or plastic material, respectively. The C e n s u s o f I n l a n d F i s h e r i e s (1982), at establishments of river and lake fisheries, pond-pisciculture and fish-farming is to provide data on labour, the waters and their cultivation as well as on the production of fish.

5.3 EC surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the requirements of the European Communities concerning the structural surveys of the EC in agriculture of 1975, 1977 and 1979/80 have been included in the survey programme of the reports on agriculture (see 5.1). The inquiries covered above all data on legal organization, land tenure, structure and working conditions of holdings as well as on the vocational training of the holder.

5.4 Recording of holdings (size structure of holdings)

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

5.5 Statistics on labour in agriculture and forestry

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

5.6 Statistics on the total number of tractors

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

5.7 Statistics on purchasing value of agricultural property

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

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

5.8 Statistical surveys on vine-growing areas (viticultural cadastre)

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

5.9 Special statistics

Land Utilization and Yields

The survey of areas was introduced in 1979 and first held at two years' intervals. Since 1981 it has been carried out every four years. It is based on data of the surveying administration and the communities and classifies the areas by types of utilization.

5.10 Land utilization

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

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

The annual survey of tree nurseries covers as a complete enumeration the area of tree nurseries and the total number of forestry plants as well as fruit and ornamental trees and bushes.

Surveys of the cultivation of fruit are held every five years alternately as complete enumerations and on a sampling basis. The last full inquiry was conducted in 1982. The areas of fruit trees intended for the cultivation of pomaceous and stone fruit were classified by characteristics of the intensity of cultivation, partly also by varieties.

5.11 Crop reports

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

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

There are also annual reports on areas for seed production.

5.12 Statistics on production and stocks of wine

These statistics cover annually the production of wine of viticultural holdings with a vine-growing area of 10 ares and over; if they are supplying to the market, also holdings with a vine-growing area of less than 10 ares. Also recorded are the stocks of wine.

5.13 Timber statistics

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

Livestock Farming and Fisheries

5.14 Livestock censuses

As from 1980, the general livestock census for cattle, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry has been taken annually and alternately as a complete enumeration and as a sample survey. It records the total number of livestock by categories of utilization and every two years by size classes of total livestock. Every four years are also recorded the total number of bee colonies, as well as of pigs and laying hens in minimum-sized holdings. Representative inter-censal livestock surveys are held annually for pigs in April and August as well as for cattle and sheep in June. The livestock censuses are checked every four years on a sampling basis.

5.15 Poultry statistics

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

5.16 Slaughtering statistics

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

The statistics on slaughtering weights also determine the average slaughtering weights and the total slaughterhouse slaughterings.

5.17 Veterinary statistics

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

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

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

5.18 Statistics on milk production and utilization

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

5.19 Statistics on fisheries

Food Production

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

5.20 Statistics on food production

6 PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

The production industries comprise the fields of electricity, gas and water supply, mining and manufacturing as well as building industry, each of them including producing handicrafts. The Law on Statistics in Production Industries of 6 November 1975 has combined the statistics of these sectors and standardized them, inter alia, with regard to content, respondents to be included and periodicity. It also provides for annual central surveys of the cost structure in production industries involving the obligation to respond (see also 4 "Enterprises and Local Units"). 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 shift to the new system was made - with the exception of the short-term statistics in building industry - according to a graduated plan. Following the introduction of the new "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for Statistics of Production Industries (SYPRO)" in 1976, the new delimitation of the respondents to be included became effective on 1 January 1977. In principle, it covers all enterprises with 20 and more persons engaged the main economic activity of which is part of production industries (incl. producing handicrafts) and the relevant local units, as well as producing local units with 20 and more persons engaged of the other enterprises. The allocation of the enterprises to the branches of economic activity is made according to their economic main activity, as a rule measured by the number of persons engaged.

Mining and Manufacturing

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

6.1 Surveys of local units

The quarterly production surveys provide data on production by quantity and value as well as on repairs, assembly and processing work.

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

The latest census of local units taken in 1980 for the year 1979, which will in future be taken at six years' intervals, was not an original survey but drawing for evaluation exclusively on reports from current surveys within the scope of the survey of investments and the monthly report in connection with the census of enterprises (see 6.2 and 6.7). Data are recorded on local units, persons engaged, total gross wages and salaries, investments as well as net value of output (estimated) by branches of economic activity and size classes of persons engaged.

6.2 Surveys of enterprises

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

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

Surveys conducted at several years' intervals are a census of enterprises (the latest in 1980 for 1979, in future at six years' intervals), and statistics on materials and goods received (the latest survey for 1978, in future quarterly, starting in 1983).

6.3 Specialized statistics for individual branches of production industries

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

Building Industry

6.4 Surveys of local units

As far as the monthly surveys are concerned, the monthly reports of building industry proper (incl. survey of orders received) and of finishing trade provide information on persons engaged, hours worked, total gross wages and salaries as well as turnover of local units and in part of establishments. For building industry proper, also the orders received are covered. The quick report on production of industrialized building is compiled jointly with the quick report on production of mining and manufacturing and provides information on the production of at most 40 types of commodities for industrialized building. For building industry proper there are also computed indices of orders received and of production.

On a q u a r t e r l y basis are performed the statistics on unfilled orders in building industry proper and the production survey of industrialized building. There are further computed for building industry proper indices of unfilled orders, and for building industry indices of production.

A n n u a l s u r v e y s are the exhaustive enumeration in building industry proper and the follow-up survey in finishing trade which both record information for local units - in part for establishments - on persons engaged, hours worked, total gross wages and salaries as well as turnover.

The a n n u a l s u r v e y s incl. the surveys of investments in building industry provide among others information on persons engaged, total gross wages and salaries, turnover, investments, stocks of materials and goods. The annual survey of building industry (cost structure survey) provides structural data for enterprises and kind-of-activity units of enterprises with 100 and more persons engaged.

6.5 Surveys of enterprises

Surveys conducted a t s e v e r a l y e a r s' i n t e r v a l s are the census of enterprises and the statistics on materials and goods received in building industry.

Energy and Water Supply

The m o n t h l y r e p o r t comprises data on persons engaged (also for establishments), man-hours, total gross wages and salaries.

6.6 Surveys of local units

The a n n u a l s u r v e y (survey of investments) provides information, among others on investments as well as stocks of materials and goods.

The m o n t h l y s u r v e y s comprise reports on the supply of electricity and gas. Within the scope of these statistics, the competent Federal Ministry of Economics records for establishments data on production (generation), quantities received and supplied of electricity and gas, respectively.

6.7 Surveys of enterprises

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

A t s e v e r a l y e a r s' i n t e r v a l s the census records for enterprises among others information on materials and goods received and for kind-of-activity units on materials consumed and goods used.

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

6.8 Special statistics

Handicrafts

6.9 Census of handicrafts, 1977

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

6.10 Quarterly reports on handicrafts

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

7 BUILDING ACTIVITY AND DWELLINGS

7.1 Statistics on building activity

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

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

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

7.2 Statistics on the financing of residential construction

In the reports on the financing by institutional investors, the credit institutions and cooperative building societies inform the Federal Ministry for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development on a monthly basis through their associations on grants made and amounts paid as housing credits.

The statistics on grants made in social residential construction cover annually data from appropriation offices of the Laender for funds of social residential construction on promoted building projects according to the 1st and the 2nd mode of promotion as well as major characteristics of the promoted objects, such as financing, average rent, installations and equipment.

7.3 Census of buildings and dwellings

Censuses of buildings and dwellings are conducted at irregular intervals (latest census in October 1968). In connection with the next population and occupation census and the census of non-agricultural local units (see 1.1

and 3.1) scheduled for April 1983, it is also planned to hold a survey recording several basic data for statistics on buildings and dwellings. These include the size and location of real estate, area of the structures, type and age of the buildings, number of floors and utilization of the buildings. With regard to dwellings there are to be recorded among others type, size, installations and equipment, number of rooms, year of occupancy and monthly rent.

The figures on the stocks of residential buildings and dwellings recorded in the 1968 Census of Buildings and Dwellings are updated annually by the Land statistical offices by means of data of the statistics on building activity (see 7.1) and the changes due to release and occupancy of dwellings for members of the foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic.

7.4 Current adjustment of the stocks of residential buildings and dwellings

This sample survey with a sampling fraction of 1 % of the households is performed at irregular intervals. It updates the information derived from housing censuses (see 7.3), records in the years between two complete housing censuses figures on the stocks of buildings and provisional dwellings, on the number of dwellings and households and collects additional information of special topicality.

7.5 Housing Sample Survey, 1978

8 TRADE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT INDUSTRY, TOURISM

After its reorganization pursuant to the Law on Trade Statistics of 10 November 1978, the system of the statistics on trade and on hotel and restaurant industry comprises monthly surveys, annual statistics, which at several years' intervals are extended by supplementary surveys, as well as censuses of distribution conducted at longer intervals. In consequence of an extension of the scope of monthly and annual reports, it was possible to considerably simplify and concentrate the indispensable total enumerations performed at larger intervals.

Censuses of distribution are conducted at irregular intervals (latest survey in 1979) for the previous calendar year. The next census is scheduled to be held in 1985 for 1984. The respondents are enterprises and local units of enterprises of wholesale trade, commercial agency, retail trade and hotel and restaurant industry. The total enumeration provides among others information on enterprises and local units, active persons, turnover, as well as for individual partial fields data defining the types of business organization and operation. In hotel and restaurant industry are recorded guest beds, hired houses and hired apartments.

8.1 Census of Distribution, 1979

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

8.2 Wholesale trade statistics

With the same list of criteria as the annual wholesale trade statistics (see 8.2) this sample survey, which is annually performed by the Federal Statistical Office, covers the field of commercial agency.

8.3 Statistics on commercial agency

8.4 Retail trade statistics

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

8.5 Statistics on hotel and restaurant industry

For their field, the statistics on the hotel and restaurant industry provide the same information as the current statistics in trade (see 8.1 to 8.4), and they also correspond to them completely as far as the periodicity is concerned (monthly, annually and at several years' intervals).

8.6 Statistics of accommodation in tourism

Due to the reform of accommodation statistics at the beginning of 1981, the coverage as well as the programme of data collection and presentation for these statistics have fundamentally changed. They now are covering all accommodation establishments which can lodge more than eight guests. The statistics provide monthly information on arrivals, overnights and duration of stay of the guests, in the case of foreigners also by countries of origin, as well as on beds and utilization of the accommodation capacity by types of establishments (hotels, inns, boarding-houses, etc.). There is a further breakdown by size classes of establishments and communities as well as by groups of communities.

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

8.7 Statistics on frontier crossing tourism

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

8.8 Microcensus (0.1 %-sample survey)

As part of the microcensus (see also 1.2, 3.2, 11.28, 14.6), data have since 1976 been recorded annually (previously at irregular intervals) within the scope of a 0.1 %-subsample on holiday and recreation trips lasting more than five days as well as on travellers. In addition to the data on countries of origin and of destination of the travellers, information is recorded among others on month, duration and type of the trips, type of accommodation and means of transportation used, as well as on travel expenditure.

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

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

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

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

9 FOREIGN TRADE

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

9.1 Foreign trade statistics

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

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

9.2 Statistics on imported solid fuels

10 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Railway transport

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

10.1 Railway statistics

Road transport

The statistics on roads of other than local transport compiled by the Federal Ministry of Transport comprise a stock-taking of roads at five years' intervals (last on the key-date 1 January 1981), the annual statistics on length of roads, as well as the traffic counts, performed by means of automatic registration devices and manually at two to three years' intervals, which provide information on the volume of transport.

10.2 Road statistics

In general, the statistics on communal roads are compiled at five years' intervals (latest on 1 January 1976). No survey has been held in 1981. This source provides information on the length of roads maintained by the communities, on bridges and (in communities of 10,000 and more inhabitants) on parking facilities.

- 10.3 Statistics on the total number of motor vehicles and trailers and its changes On the basis of the reports filed by the offices for the licensing of motor vehicles, the Federal Office for Motor Transport compiles statistics on the total number of motor vehicles and trailers (semi-annually and annually), new licensings (monthly to biennially), transfers of ownership (monthly to quinquennially) and cancellations (annually). Recorded are, among others, characteristics of the vehicles and in part of the operators.
- 10.4 Statistics on driving licenses From the reports filed by the competent agencies, the Federal Office for Motor Transport compiles semi-annually/annually statistics on the results of the tests for driving licences and permits for driving instructors, on the granting as well as the suspension and denial of licences.
- 10.5 Statistics on the central transport register These semi-annual statistics of the Federal Office for Motor Transport cover entries and deletions made in, and information supplied from the central transport register according to characteristics related to individual persons and entries.
- 10.6 Statistics on defective vehicles Based on the reports of the testing stations for motor transport, these semi-annual statistics of the Federal Office for Motor Transport provide information on operating tests and vehicle inspections and their results.
- 10.7 Statistics on road passenger transport The annual statistics on enterprises provide, among others, data on total number of vehicles, persons engaged, turnover and length of lines in road passenger transport, the statistics on transport at monthly, quarterly/annual intervals on transport performance in this field.
- 10.8 Statistics on goods transport by motor vehicles These statistics are compiled by different agencies (Federal Institute for Long-Distance Goods Transport, Federal Office for Motor Transport, Federal Statistical Office) and consist of several partial surveys.

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

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

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

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

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

10.9 Statistics on
frontier
crossing
transport by
motor vehicles

Within the scope of these monthly statistics are recorded at the border control stations the vehicles entering and leaving, analysed by type of vehicle, direction, and crossing points.

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

These statistics which are compiled on the basis of reports on traffic accidents filed by the police provide monthly data on road traffic accidents, among others by type of damage, persons killed or injured, types of accidents, road users involved, as well as annually on accidents and persons involved in accidents.

10.11 Statistics on
road traffic
accidents

Inland Water Transport and Sea-Borne Shipping

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

10.12 Statistics on
inland water
transport

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

10.13 Statistics of
sea-borne
shipping

Air Transport

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

10.14 Aviation sta-
tistics

These annual statistics are conducted by the Federal Statistical Office in cooperation with the Federal Aviation Office and cover air traffic accidents in civil aviation as well as their consequences.

10.15 Statistics of
air traffic
accidents

Pipelines

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

10.16 Pipeline sta-
tistics

Postal Service and Telecommunications

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

Weather Service

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

11 MONEY AND CREDIT, INSURANCE

Money and Credit

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

Overall Monetary Survey

- 11.1 Consolidated balance sheet of the banking system For the consolidated balance sheet of the banking system, the results of balance sheet surveys held at credit institutions, including the Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank, are summarized on a monthly basis to an overall survey of the domestic monetary development.
- 11.2 Statistical data on the volume of money The data on the volume of money shown on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis provide an idea of the domestic money supply and the relevant items of the consolidated balance sheet of the banking system (see 11.1).
- 11.3 Statistical data on bank liquidity This monthly, quarterly and annual compilation informs on the creation of central bank money and on free liquidity reserves of the banks.

Deutsche Bundesbank

- 11.4 Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank The presentation by bank-return weeks comprises data on assets and liabilities of the Deutsche Bundesbank as well as on the volume of coins in circulation.
- 11.5 Recording of the external position of the Deutsche Bundesbank The Deutsche Bundesbank compiles monthly data on gold holdings as well as on its assets and liabilities in relation to foreign countries.
- 11.6 Minimum reserve statistics From this source are available monthly data on reserves maintained by credit institutions at the Deutsche Bundesbank according to banking groups and stages on the progressive scale.

Credit Institutions

On the basis of monthly reports of the credit institutions, the Deutsche Bundesbank compiles in the interim balance sheet statistics data on assets and liabilities of the credit institutions by banking groups (special arrangements for building and loan associations).

11.7 Interim balance sheet statistics

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

11.8 Credit statistics

By the monthly evaluation of reports of the credit institutions, these statistics provide a picture of the granting of credits and the availment of the credits granted.

11.9 Statistics on credits granted

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

11.10 Statistics on security holdings

Deposits and borrowings of credit institutions are classified in these monthly statistics, among others by time limitation and types. For building and loan associations, data are recorded on the turnover on building savings accounts.

11.11 Statistics on deposits and borrowing

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

11.12 Statistics on safe custody accounts for securities

Within the scope of these monthly statistics, there are available data on assets and liabilities of the foreign branches of German credit institutions, classified by foreign and German business partners.

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

The statistics provide monthly data on the assets and liability positions of foreign subsidiaries of German credit institutions with German business partners.

11.14 Statistics on the assets and liability positions of foreign credit institutions majority-owned by German credit institutions

Data on profit and loss accounts of the credit institutions which are available with the Deutsche Bundesbank, are annually evaluated according to individual items and presented in relation to the volume of business.

11.15 Statistics on profit and loss accounts of the credit institutions

The monthly evaluation of the reports of credit institutions on their foreign position provide data on short-term and long-term assets and liabilities in relation to foreigners.

11.16 Statistics on assets and liabilities in relation to foreign countries

11.17 Statistics on mortgage banks and communal credit institutions These statistics are centrally compiled by the Federal Statistical Office at quarterly intervals and inform on circulation and cover of real credit institutions' bonds subject to cover.

11.18 Statistics of building and loan associations Private and public building and loan associations are reporting monthly and annually to the Federal Statistical Office through their associations on contracts, deposits and out-payments, allocations as well as total savings deposits and building loans.

Security Markets

11.19 Statistics on securities issued These monthly statistics provide data on the placing and circulation of securities (for fixed-interest-bearing securities also redemption, net placing and terms of issue).

11.20 Investment statistics The reports of the investment companies provide the basis for these monthly statistics on total funds and their composition as well as on units in circulation, issue prices and capital accruing.

11.21 Statistics on closed-end real property funds The evaluation of the voluntary reports of real property companies and trustees, respectively, provides quarterly information on borrowed certificate capital and capital from outside sources, the number of certificate holders and the planned borrowing of money.

11.22 Statistics on security prices On the basis of quotations on the stock exchanges of the Federal Republic, the Federal Statistical Office compiles on each stock-exchange business day and monthly the average values of prices, dividends and yields of all listed shares of companies having their registered office in the Federal Republic, as well as their capital by branches of economic activity. Moreover, it computes the index of share prices.

11.23 Statistics on yields of fixed-interest-bearing securities These statistics provide monthly data on average prices and yields of fully-taxed fixed-interest-bearing securities by categories.

11.24 Statistics of turnover on stock exchanges By monthly evaluation of the reports of stock exchanges and guarantee funds for option deals, the Deutsche Bundesbank compiles quoted values of securities sold through brokers as well as data on the turnover in option dealings.

Interest and Currencies

11.25 World currencies On the basis of various sources, the Deutsche Bundesbank provides quarterly reports on the development of the external value of the DM and foreign currencies as well as of foreign exchange quotations.

11.26 Statistics on foreign exchange quotations These monthly statistics cover the official foreign exchange quotations on the Frankfurt Bourse (average quotations) as well as the development of the external value of the DM and foreign currencies as related to the end of 1972 = 100 (averages).

These statistics comprise a daily compilation of money market rates and monthly surveys on the development of debtor und creditor interest rates. 11.27 Statistics on interest rates

Saving Affecting Property

As from 1976, questions have been put annually within the scope of a 0.25 %-subsample of the basic programme of the microcensus (previously at irregular intervals as part of follow-up surveys), on saving affecting property according to the Third Law Promoting the Formation of Wealth as well as on forms of placement. (For further data of the microcensus see 1.2, 3.2, 8.8, 14.6) 11.28 Microcensus

I n s u r a n c e

The statistics shown in this chapter are compiled by the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies, Berlin.

These statistics essentially comprise the quarterly and annual recording of the amount and development of capital investments as well as annual compilations of balance sheet items and equity capital of insurance companies by branches. 11.29 Statistics on investments, balance sheet items and equity capital of insurance enterprises

This source provides quarterly data on gross premiums and the development of the total number of life assurances outstanding, in addition annual reports on the development of the total number of life assurances in the individual branches as well as selected data from profit and loss accounts. 11.30 Life assurance statistics

Besides data on gross premiums and expenditure as well as changes in the total number of insurances outstanding of pension and burial funds, these statistics provide on an annual basis selected data on profit and loss accounts. 11.31 Statistics on pension and burial funds

The quarterly and annual surveys comprise among others data on the dealings of private health insurance companies (premiums, payments, persons insured) and on annual statements. 11.32 Statistics on private health insurance

Classified by branches of insurance business, this source provides data on premiums, expenditure on insurance cases and on insurance operations as well as on an annual basis selected data derived from profit and loss statements. 11.33 Statistics on indemnity, accident and transport insurance

These statistics provide annual data on premiums and net expenditure of reinsurance companies, on insurance cases and insurance operations as well as selected data derived from profit and loss statements. 11.34 Statistics on reinsurance business

These statistics cover on an annual basis the number of minor insurance associations as well as the gross premiums, classified by branches of insurance. 11.35 Statistics on minor insurance associations

12 JUSTICE

12.1 Statistics on courts

The statistics on civil and criminal courts are compiled by the Federal Statistical Office uniformly for the entire Federal Republic and provide annually data on number and personnel of courts and public prosecutors' offices as well as on cases pending and settled.

The statistics on courts of special jurisdiction cover labour, social, administrative and financial jurisdiction. They are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Federal Ministry of Justice, respectively, and cover on an annual and semi-annual basis the number of courts, judges as well as panels, showing proceedings pending and settled as well as cases received.

12.2 Crime statistics of the police

As part of these statistics, the Federal Criminal Police Office publishes annual data on cases known and cleared up as well as on suspects by individual (groups of) offences, in part with a criminological breakdown.

12.3 Criminal statistics of the courts

These statistics provide annual data on persons brought to trial and sentenced, analysed according to personal characteristics, offence and type of decision.

12.4 Statistics on the execution of sentences

These annual statistics are informing above all on number and types of penal establishments and institutions of preventive detention, their accommodation capacity and the actual number of inmates held as well as on jail prisoners and persons in preventive custody.

12.5 Probation statistics

These annual statistics comprise data on full-time probation officers and probationers placed under their supervision as well as on probation cases terminated.

12.6 Statistics on extraditions

These annual statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice record number and contents of the requests for surrender, extradition and extradition in transit and their handling.

13 EDUCATION UND CULTURE

13.1 Statistics on schools of general education

These annual statistics comprise among others data on schools, classes, pupils, school leavers and changes in number of pupils as well as teachers at schools of general education (pre-primary schools incl. preliminary classes, primary and post-primary schools, schools for the handicapped, secondary modern schools, grammar schools - high schools -, comprehensive schools) and of general further education (evening secondary modern schools, evening high schools, courses of lectures).

13.2 Statistics on schools of vocational education

These statistics cover 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, public health schools). At annual intervals, data are available on schools, classes, pupils and teachers.

Within the scope of these annual statistics, information is provided on district, institutional and other seminars for the training of teachers, on participants, examinations and teaching staff.

13.3 Statistics on seminars

These annual statistics record the information provided by pupils of final classes at educational institutions of Secondary Level II which is required in order to find out the number of admissions to be expected at institutions of higher education, (among others data on personal characteristics, school attendance, type of educational achievement envisaged, intended field of studies and vocational aim, respectively).

13.4 Statistics on intended fields of studies and vocational aims

By virtue of the law to promote the availability of traineeships in vocational training (Law on the promotion of traineeships) of 7 September 1976, annual statistics on vocational training were introduced in order to collect from the competent authorities (as a rule chambers) among others data on training institutions, apprentices, instructors, examinees, as well as violations of the law on vocational training. Because of the lacking approval of the Bundesrat, the Federal Constitutional Court has ruled the former legal foundation to be unconstitutional. There are now parliamentary deliberations on a new bill.

13.5 Statistics on vocational training

Surveys held at institutions of higher education (universities, comprehensive institutions of higher education, teacher training colleges, theological colleges, colleges of arts and vocational colleges) including university clinics provide information, classified by terms, on students and examinations. (The inquiry covers examinees and institutions of higher education.)

13.6 University statistics

Within the scope of an individual inquiry conducted at six years' intervals, there is also covered the scientific and artistic staff at institutions of higher education and adjusted by an annual updating service of the university administrations.

Moreover, an annual survey is held on the technical, administrative and other staff.

In addition, statistics on rooms available are conducted at six years' intervals with an annual updating service.

Statistics on habilitations are in preparation. According to the Law on university statistics, further statistics in this field on university candidates, students to be admitted, participants of continuation courses at institutions of higher education and on the social situation of the students can be introduced by ordinance.

These annual statistics are based on the evaluation of the data made available by the computing centres of the Laender entrusted with the calculation of the promotional payments to be made. The material is evaluated among others according to characteristics of the recipients, their spouses and parents as well as of the promotional measures.

13.7 Statistics on the promotion of vocational training

In the form of centralized surveys, the Federal Statistical Office conducts annual press statistics recording information on enterprises publishing newspapers or periodicals, as well as at two years' intervals a supplementary survey on the cost structure of the press.

13.8 Press statistics

- 13.9 Statistics on the film industry This biennial survey held by the Federal Statistical Office is covering enterprises engaged in the production, distribution, sale and showing of films, or rendering services in the field of film technology. They are recording information on legal form, persons engaged, production/performance, as well as turnover and costs of these enterprises.
- 14 PUBLIC HEALTH
- 14.1 Statistics on notifiable diseases Statistics on notifiable diseases are based on the reports of public health offices.
- The statistics on venereal diseases cover on an annual basis the persons taken ill by sex, age and marital status, as well as type of present and previous disease.
- The annual statistics on tuberculosis comprise the recording of new cases (persons taken ill for the first time or repeatedly) and the total number of persons suffering from tuberculosis.
- The statistics on other notifiable diseases cover new cases of, and deaths from, notifiable contagious diseases according to the Federal Law on Epidemics and are compiled on a quarterly and annual basis.
- 14.2 Statistics on abortions These annual statistics compiled centrally on the federal level by the Federal Statistical Office are drawing upon data provided by the physicians performing abortions under the provisions of Art. 218a of the Penal Code. In addition to personal data of the pregnant women, information is recorded on the abortion (indication, duration of pregnancy, type of medical intervention, complications).
- 14.3 Causes of death statistics These statistics evaluate the medical certificates of death of the physicians and the death enumeration cards of the registrars' offices and provide monthly and quarterly information on deaths by selected causes and sex. There are also compiled on an annual basis among others data on infant and maternal mortality.
- 14.4 Statistics on public health occupations These annual statistics record practising public health personnel by sex and occupations and provide data on the approbation of physicians and pharmacists, personnel of public health offices and pharmacies.
- 14.5 Hospital statistics This source provides annual data on number and type of, as well as bodies responsible for, the hospitals, total number of beds and their occupancy, staff, patients hospitalized and dismissed, etc.
- 14.6 Microcensus Within the scope of the basic programme of the microcensus (see 1.2, 3.2), questions on health problems are put at two years' intervals with a sampling fraction of 1 % and 0.25 %, respectively. Response is voluntary. Regularly recorded are data on sick persons and persons injured in accidents by type and duration of the disease and injury, respectively, as well as by type of treatment. There are also questions on varying facts (1978: body weight and size, smoking habits; 1980: taking of lunch, vaccinations, consumption of soporifics and anodynes).

These statistics conducted by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provide annual data on cases and days of incapacity for work as well as cases and days of hospitalization by types of disease, in part also by age and sex of sick persons.

14.7 Statistics on
types of dis-
eases of the
legal health
insurance

15 SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

The reports of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs draw upon data of the institutions of legal pension insurance (workers' and employees' old age insurance funds, miners' pension insurance funds and farmers' old age pension funds). At monthly intervals are shown applications for pensions and their settlement, number of pensions and pensions paid, receipts as well as expenditure. Quarterly reporting on amount of and changes in assets. In addition, annual data are available on persons insured, finished rehabilitation measures, assets and personnel.

15.1 Statistics on
legal pension
insurance

At monthly to annual intervals, these statistics of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provide data on members, sick persons, rates and receipts of premiums, expenditure, assets, personnel and cases for which benefits are drawn.

15.2 Statistics on
legal health
insurance

On the basis of the reports of the competent institutions of legal accident insurance, these statistics of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provide semi-annual and annual data on work-connected injuries and occupational diseases, recipients of pensions as well as on personnel, assets, expenditure and receipts of the competent authorities of pension insurance.

15.3 Statistics on
legal accident
insurance

The statistics compiled by the Federal Institution of Labour monthly, semi-annually and annually, respectively, evaluate data of local units, labour exchanges and health insurance funds. These are in particular the statistics on short-time work, the promotion of employment in construction throughout the year, job creation measures, unemployment pay and unemployment relief, payment for wages and salaries lost due to bankruptcies, as well as statistics on persons liable to contribution, objections raised to, and actions filed against, decisions of the Federal Institution of Labour.

15.4 Statistics on
unemployment
insurance and
unemployment
relief

These statistics are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs from the information of the pension offices and provide on a monthly basis data on persons qualifying for pensions, semi-annually on applications for payments and applications for lump sum settlements, as well as annually among others on expenditure and on orthopedic assistance.

15.5 Statistics on
the assistance
scheme for war
victims

Annual reporting by the Federal Equalization of Burdens Office within the scope of these statistics on applications made and settled as well as on compensation payments granted (to former prisoners of war) or integration assistance (to political prisoners).

15.6 Statistics on
compensation
for prisoners
of war and aid
to prisoners

These statistics compiled by the Federal Equalization of Burdens Office at quarterly to annual intervals comprise statistics on payments made to expellees, refugees and per-

15.7 Statistics on
equalization
of burdens

sons who suffered material damage through war, and statistics on payments made to persons who suffered reparation losses or had restitution claims, etc. They report among others on the determination or preservation of damages and compensation, on payments made under the equalization of burdens scheme by kinds as well as on complaints and appeals.

15.8 Statistics on public assistance

The statistics on public assistance cover on an annual basis the recipients of public assistance outside institutions and at institutions by personal characteristics and kinds of assistance as well as expenditure of public assistance and its revenue. At most once a year, supplementary sample statistics are compiled with varying questions (last in 1977 on "aid for nursing and care").

15.9 Statistics on additional aid to war victims

These annual statistics record the recipients of regular and non-recurrent payments of additional aid to war victims by kinds of assistance, as well as expenditure and revenue.

15.10 Statistics on youth welfare

These statistics comprise data on measures of youth welfare, institutions, personnel as well as expenditure and revenue. They are conducted at annual and quarterly intervals.

15.11 Statistics on handicapped persons

These statistics were conducted for the first time as of 31 December 1979. In future they will be repeated at biennial intervals. They record handicapped persons by personal characteristics, kind and cause of the handicap and reduction in earning capacity.

15.12 Statistics on measures of rehabilitation

These statistics of annual periodicity have for the first time been compiled for 1981. They provide data on measures of rehabilitation by kind, place, duration, course and results as well as on the beneficiaries.

15.13 Statistics on children's allowances

These monthly statistics of the Federal Institution of Labour record applications for children's allowances and the recipients of payments by nationality and number of children.

15.14 Statistics on housing allowances

These statistics cover on a quarterly and annual basis, respectively, the applications for housing allowances, granting as well as recipients of housing allowances by personal characteristics and income, also characteristics of installations and equipment of dwellings and rent level.

16 FINANCE AND TAXES

Public Budgets

16.1 Statistics of government finance

The annual statistics on financial planning cover the financial programmes of Federal Government and Laender as well as communities and local authorities, analysed by types of expenditure and revenue.

The statistics on budget estimates report annually on budget estimates of the Federal Government (incl. Equalization of Burdens Fund and E.R.P. Special Fund) and the Laender in an analysis by types of expenditure and revenue as well as functions. The statistics on budget estimates of the communities of 10,000 and more inhabitants and of local authorities have meanwhile been replaced in almost all federal Laender by communal statistics on financial planning.

Quarterly statistics provide an outline of the cash results of the Federal Government, the Laender as well as the communities and local authorities. There are recorded cash expenditure and revenue by types, as well as building expenditure by selected functions.

The statistics of annual accounts comprise data on revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government, the Laender, communities and local authorities, the administrative associations, the social insurance institutions, other legal persons under public or private law, financed mainly out of allocations from public agencies, as well as on the accounting results of hospitals with a commercial accounting system.

The statistics on university finance provide annual data on actual expenditure and revenue of universities (incl. university clinics) by kinds as well as by groups of subjects and fields of studies.

The statistics on the cash position of the federal budget are compiled on a monthly basis by the Deutsche Bundesbank in the form of an evaluation of cash transactions of the Federal Government on the accounts kept there.

This source provides monthly data on the cash tax revenue of the Federal Government and the Laender and on a quarterly basis on the corresponding revenue of the communities and local authorities.

16.2 Statistics on
the tax
budgets

The quarterly statistics record the debts of the Federal Government and the Laender as well as of the communities and local authorities by types.

16.3 Statistics on
the indebted-
ness

The annual statistics cover data on debts of central and local government by types and maturities, guarantees and warranties, borrowings and redemption payments.

The Deutsche Bundesbank is compiling at monthly intervals statistics on the circulation of shorter-term bonds of public agencies by evaluating data on its activities in connection with the placing of money market securities.

On the basis of data provided by the public debt administration, the Deutsche Bundesbank also compiles statistics on equalization claims.

The annual personnel statistics present data above all on the personnel of central and local government, the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration, the social insurance institutions, the administrative associations and of selected legal persons of public and private law as well as of legally independent public utilities and transport undertakings. There is a more detailed analysis every three and nine years, respectively.

16.4 Personnel
statistics

The statistics on changes in the staff are evaluating at six years' intervals the notations on changes in the number of personnel by sex, service relationship, career groups and selected reasons for the fluctuation.

The statistics on pensioners according to legal provisions for officials with the Federal Government and the Laender are conducted annually as well as every three years with a more detailed catalogue of questions, and every six years with an extended group of reporting agencies (communities, administrative associations).

Taxes

16.5 Income tax statistics

The wage tax statistics conducted at three years' intervals are based on wage-tax cards and - in the case of machine assessment - on magnetic tapes, respectively, which are supplied to the Land statistical offices by the tax and revenue offices. The statistics provide information on gross wages and wage tax of wage-tax payers by tax brackets, groups of gross wages, duration of employment and sex.

On the basis of an evaluation of data storage media of machine income-tax assessment, income tax statistics provide at three years' intervals for taxpayers subject to tax at the full rate, assessed wage-tax payers as well as for companies (associations), among others data on earnings, income and assessed income tax as well as on other characteristics which are of consequence from the point of view of fiscal law.

Statistics on the development of taxable incomes are conducted annually - with a sliding biennial comparison - by the Federal Statistical Office using the data recording media of income-tax assessment made available by the superior finance directorates. The statistics present data on taxpayers subject to tax at the full rate, earnings, taxable amounts of income, assessed income tax and amounts of tax deductions.

The corporation tax statistics draw upon copies of corporation-tax assessments and data from the tax files. With a differentiation by corporation-tax payers subject to tax at the full and at a limited rate, this source provides at three years' intervals among others information on earnings, income and assessed corporation tax as well as on the development of the taxable income from profit as shown in the balance. There are special records for affiliated companies.

16.6 Statistics according to the Law on taxation for investments in developing countries

The Federal Statistical Office is compiling these statistics at annual intervals, the first survey having been conducted for the financial year ending after 31 December 1978. Recorded are taxpayers availing themselves of the possibility of tax-free reserves according to the Law on taxation for investments in developing countries. The statistics show among others type, amount and object of the capital investment as well as the country of investment.

16.7 Property tax statistics

On the basis of copies of property-tax assessments and magnetic tapes, respectively (in the case of machine assessment), these statistics compiled at three years' intervals present for natural and legal persons subject to property tax at the full and at a limited rate, respectively, data on types of property, gross property, debts and other deductions, total property, taxable property, tax liability, etc.

These statistics are compiled on the basis of "statistical sheets" and copies of the assessments of standard values made available to the Land statistical offices by the taxation authorities. There is a classification by statistics on standard values of working assets of commercial local units (at three years' intervals), of real estate (as a matter of principle compiled every six years, latest survey for 1 January 1964, the date of the main assessment) and of the mineral prospecting rights (every six years).

16.8 Statistics on
standard
values

Statistics on standard values of working assets of commercial local units record data on capital assets, working assets and gross assets, debts and other deductions as well as the standard values of working assets of the local units.

The statistics on standard values of real estate are differentiating between agricultural and forestry property (including operating property) and real estate and presenting essentially data on area and standard value, classified by various characteristics.

The statistics on standard values of the mineral prospecting rights provide information among others on the standard value, analysed by natural resources, types of rights as well as by types of property and legal form of owners.

Following the survey of 1978, the compilation of these statistics has been discontinued. Until then they had presented at six years' intervals, by evaluating the inheritance-tax records of taxation authorities, data on acquisitions subject to inheritance tax at the full rate, as well as on estates of inheritance and conveyances under a will for specific purposes.

16.9 Inheritance
tax statistics

At two years' intervals, these statistics provide information based on the evaluation of the advance notices for turnover tax filed with the tax and revenue offices, among others on tax payers, taxable turnover, turnover tax, deductible previous tax and taxable turnover of the previous year of an identical group of persons as well as for affiliated companies. In addition, data are recorded on turnover exempt from taxation.

16.10 Turnover tax
statistics

The statistics are compiled with differing periodicity on excise duties, i.e. for tobacco, beer, mineral oil, brandy, sparkling wine, sugar and salt. The recording of data on the taxation of matches, playing cards, acetic acid and illuminants has been discontinued. There are generally shown the producing establishments, the quantities to be taxed, the nominal tax receipts as well as some further tax-specific data.

16.11 Excise duty
statistics

The Federal Statistical Office compiles at annual intervals on the basis of reports of the communities data on actual receipts from taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax, basic amounts and rates of tax levied, and computes capacity and strain with regard to taxation on real estate, commercial tax and payroll tax.

16.12 Comparison
of taxation
on real estate,
commercial tax
and payroll
tax

17 FAMILY BUDGET SURVEYS

The family budget surveys are based on monthly notations of selected households in housekeeping books. Included are 150 two-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with low income, 400 four-

17.1 Family budget
surveys in se-
lected private
households

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. The data shown cover the complete monthly family budget, the composition of the households and their economic and social situation, the earnings of the households by sources, their expenditure for private consumption by types and object, as well as the equipment with consumer durables.

17.2 Sample survey
on income and
expenditure

The sample surveys on income and expenditure covering a selection of about 0.25 % of the households of all population groups (some 55,000 households) are conducted at five years' intervals (latest survey for 1978). They supply information on the composition as well as the economic and social situation of the households, their earnings according to sources and expenditure by types and object. They further provide information on the equipment of households with consumer durables and on forms and amount of capital and property as well as debts. Main points of emphasis of processing and presentation for the survey of 1978 were the data on expenditure for food, beverages and tobacco, on meals taken outside the home as well as on government transfer payments.

18 WAGES AND SALARIES

18.1 Continuous
statistics on
earnings

The survey of earnings in a g r i c u l t u r e is conducted in sample form and supplies annual information on average gross hourly earnings and average hours paid of male wage earners by qualification.

The survey of earnings in i n d u s t r y a n d t r a d e comprises data on wage earners and salaried employees in industry as well as salaried employees in trade, of credit institutions and insurance business. On a quarterly basis, this sample survey covers data on average gross weekly and hourly earnings and average weekly hours paid of wage earners as well as average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees, in each case by major structural characteristics. Moreover, there are at annual intervals data on gross annual earnings of wage earners and salaried employees.

There are also computed i n d i c e s of average weekly hours paid and of average gross hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in industry as well as average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees in industry and trade, of credit institutions and insurance business.

The sample surveys of earnings in h a n d i c r a f t s are conducted semi-annually, covering handicraft establishments employing two and more persons in nine branches of handicrafts. Data are collected on average gross weekly and hourly earnings as well as average weekly hours paid to male wage earners, in each case classified by qualification as well as structural characteristics.

18.2 Surveys of
labour costs

Surveys of the cost of labour are based on regulations of the European Communities, and up to 1978 on separate legal foundations for production industries and the service sector, afterwards on a uniform legal basis for the two sectors. This sample survey, in future to be conducted at three years' intervals, provides among others data on personnel expenses altogether, per fully employed person and per hour worked, classified by branches of economic activity and size classes of enterprises.

This sample survey conducted at six years' intervals (latest survey for 1978) and initiated by the European Communities provides information - classified by wage earners and salaried employees as well as labour working on a full-time and on a part-time basis - on gross hourly, weekly, monthly and annual earnings. There is a differentiation by various characteristics of the persons engaged (sex, age, qualification, branch of economic activity, size classes of enterprises). In addition, data are recorded on special payments.

18.3 Survey of
salary and
wage structure
in industries
and in the
service sector

These statistics are compiled on a half-yearly basis at the Federal Statistical Office drawing upon collective agreements provided by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the social partners. The data shown comprise agreed wage rates, agreed starting and final salaries as well as major provisions, such as working hours, vacation, payment in the case of sickness, overtime premiums and the like for wage earners and salaried employees.

18.4 Statistics of
agreed wages
and salaries

There are also computed *i n d i c e s* of agreed weekly hours of work and agreed wages and salaries in industries as well as of central and local government, and the index of agreed wages in agriculture. The Deutsche Bundesbank further reports on a monthly basis on the level of agreed wages and salaries for the economy as a whole and for production industries (incl. building industry) and its development on an hourly and monthly basis.

This sample survey covering enterprises of the production industries and the service sector had for the first time been conducted in 1973 and was repeated in 1976. It provided data on type and scope of the pension schemes of enterprises, i.e. among others as regards enterprises, beneficiaries, average amount of pension payments and expenditure for such purposes.

18.5 Statistics on
pension
schemes of
enterprises

19 PRICES

The producers' sales prices/wholesale purchase prices for 2,143 industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products and 179 agricultural and forestry products as well as the wholesale selling prices for 1,155 commodities are recorded monthly. They provide the basis for the computation of *i n d i c e s* of producers' prices of industrial, agricultural and forestry products as well as of prices of basic materials and wholesale selling prices.

19.1 Statistics of
producers'
and wholesale
prices

The monthly surveys cover the purchase prices for 180 items of farm supplies and services. They are also used for the computation of the *i n d e x* of purchase prices for farm supplies.

19.2 Statistics on
purchase prices
for farm
supplies

As part of these monthly statistics, the prices for 2,100 import and 2,200 export goods are recorded and among others applied for the computation of *i n d i c e s* of import and export prices.

19.3 Statistics on
foreign trade
prices

Evaluating records of the tax and revenue offices, these statistics present quarterly and annual data on average purchase values, among others by types of building land, building areas, size of communities, size of estates, sellers, buyers and price groups.

19.4 Statistics on
purchase values
of building
land

19.5 Statistics on building prices The statistics on building prices cover the computation of index numbers of prices for building services and of indices of building prices (quarterly for residential, non-residential buildings and other types of buildings, semi-annually for prefabricated one-dwelling buildings).

19.6 Statistics on consumer prices Statistics on consumer prices are conducted monthly for 800 goods and services and quarterly for rents. Respondents are selected enterprises of retail trade, handicrafts, hotel and restaurant industry, public utilities as well as tenants of leasehold flats (in part also lessors) in 118 communities. The prices are recorded at the reporting units by price collectors. Prices, tariffs, etc. applying uniformly in the entire Federal Republic are collected by the Federal Statistical Office.

The price data are used for the computation of the index of retail prices (selling prices). In addition, they are applied for the computation of consumer price indices of all private households, of households of salaried employees and officials with higher income (4-person households), of households of wage earners and salaried employees with medium income (4-person households), of households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits (2-person households), as well as for the computation of the price index for the minimum standard of living necessary for a child.

19.7 Statistics on prices for services of the hotel and restaurant industry These statistics record monthly in 12 selected cities as well as at three years' intervals in about 110 selected communities the prices for 17/20 services of the hotel and restaurant industry (overnights, meals, beverages).

19.8 Statistics on transport prices The Federal Statistical Office compiles on a quarterly basis data from records provided by the German Federal Railways, the Federal Association for Long-Distance Goods Transport, the Freight Committees of German Inland Water Transport, the Federal Ministries of Transport, of Posts and Telecommunications as well as of Economics, by shipping companies and airlines on 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. These data are used among others for the computation of indices of ocean freight rates for liner, tramp and tanker trades, as well as price indices of postal charges and fees for telephone and telegraph services.

20 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounts are drawn up by the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of figures from practically all fields of economic and finance statistics as well as related statistical spheres. The economic events are presented in an articulated system of accounts and in a series of supplementing tables (standard tables, input-output tables). In addition, there are recorded as part of the capital stock estimates the stocks of tangible assets and, within the scope of the financial accounts of the Deutsche Bundesbank, the stocks of monetary assets and liabilities.

For the presentation of the information in the a c c o u n t s (annually) and s t a n d a r d t a b l e s (annually, semi-annually, and for selected topics of national product computations also quarterly) the economic units (enterprises, bodies of the government sector, private non-profit organizations and private households) are combined to sectors. For these sectors, the following accounts (1 to 7) have been established and supplemented by the two consolidated accounts 0 and 8:

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

In the tables on the national product and other standard tables, the following data are recorded, in part in a detailed analysis by branches of economic activity, commodity groups and the like:

Origin of national product, appropriation of national product, distribution of national income, 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.

I n p u t - o u t p u t t a b l e s supplement the origin and appropriation accounts of the national product by the presentation of the inter-relationships as regards the goods and the production in national economy. So far, they have been compiled for 1970 and 1974. They show the distribution of total goods (commodities and services) originating from domestic production and imports to individual commodity groups, the use of the goods as intermediate goods and services of the spheres of production, as final consumption, investments and exports as well as income originating from domestic production in the individual spheres of production.

The 60 spheres of production of the input-output tables have been defined under strictly material aspects. They cover manufacturing units producing exclusively, and per sphere of production completely, the goods of a commodity group.

C a p i t a l s t o c k e s t i m a t e s are drawn up annually. So far, data are available from the Federal Statistical Office on stocks of reproducible tangible assets (reproducible capital assets used in production - excl. land - as well as stocks on hand) and - within the scope of the financial accounts of the Deutsche Bundesbank - total financial assets and liabilities.

The f i n a n c i a l a c c o u n t s , compiled semi-annually and annually by the Deutsche Bundesbank comprise data on changes in assets and liabilities, analysed by financial and non-financial sectors and by major types of monetary wealth formation/borrowing as well as on total financial assets and liabilities.

I n d i c e s and i n d e x n u m b e r s are also computed as part of national accounts.

21 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

21.1 Statistics on the balance of payments.

The Deutsche Bundesbank is drawing up the balance of payments for the Federal Republic of Germany which comprises the three sections "current account", "net movement in respect of capital transactions" and "external position of the Deutsche Bundesbank". This systematic presentation of all economic transactions between residents and non-residents in a specific period of time is drawing upon a large number of statistics and provides on a monthly and annual basis (in a detailed material and regional analysis) a picture of all statistically ascertainable economic transactions with foreign countries (commodity trade, services, transfers, capital transactions and changes in the external net assets of the Deutsche Bundesbank).

21.2 Statistics on external assets and liabilities

The statistics on external assets and liabilities compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank include the annual external net asset position of the Federal Republic in relation to foreign countries, classified among others by assets and liabilities, regions, maturities and sectors, the statistics on the external position of credit institutions comprising monthly data on totals of short-term and long-term claims and liabilities in relation to foreigners, classified by types, time limits, sectors, currencies and countries, the statistics on the external position of the enterprises comprising corresponding monthly presentations of total claims and liabilities in relation to foreigners and originating from financial and commercial credits, as well as the annual statistics on the state of total direct investments (German direct investments abroad and foreign direct investments in the Federal Republic of Germany by countries of investment and of origin, respectively, economic branches and other characteristics of the objects of investment).

22 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

22.1 Statistics on waste removal

The statistics on waste removal comprise the statistics on public waste removal, conducted at two years' intervals and providing data on inhabitants and areas covered, kind and quantity of waste, its collection and transportation, as well as waste disposal plants, the statistics on waste removal in production industries and in hospitals as well as the statistics on waste removal in livestock farming (each at two years' intervals comprising data on kind, quantity and disposal of waste in these fields).

22.2 Statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal

The statistics on public water supply and public waste-water disposal are compiled quarterly (for the first time for 1975). They record among others data on the number of inhabitants supplied, on the catchment, procurement and condition of ground, spring and surface water, as well as on the supply by quantity and quality. In addition, there are data on volume, origin and harmfulness of waste water, its treatment and conveyance, and on receipts and expenditure.

At two years' intervals (for the first time for 1975) the statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal in mining and manufacturing provide information among others on catchment, procurement, supply, utilization and consumption of water as well as on volume, harmfulness, treatment and conveyance of waste water.

With the same periodicity and a comparable catalogue of characteristics are conducted the statistics on water supply and waste-water disposal of thermal power generating plants serving as public utilities.

The statistics on sewage disposal in livestock farming cover farms keeping animals on a large scale. At two years' intervals, the survey provides data on collection and disposal of the waste water.

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

22.3 Statistics on accidents as a result of the storing and transportation of water-endangering substances

These statistics are compiled annually and present data on additions in fixed assets serving the purpose of environmental protection, viz. in each case for waste removal, water protection, noise abatement and preservation of air quality.

22.4 Statistics on investments for environmental protection in production industries

23 STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In Chapter 3.4.2 of the text part of the present publication, detailed information is provided on the activities and publications of statistics of foreign countries. The sources drawn upon for the statistics of foreign countries are mainly publications, documents and information supplied by official agencies abroad as well as international organizations. In some few cases, reference is also made to foreign reviews and similar material. As far as possible, this material is supplemented by information collected by the Federal Statistical Office on the spot.

General Foreign Statistics

The international tables in the report series "Internationale Monatszahlen" (Monthly International Figures) of the Federal Statistical Office (monthly part comprising data on economic trends for numerous countries, special table part for major subject-fields) as well as in Annex II of the Statistical Yearbook present inter-country comparisons for selected topics which are of particular importance for the foreign trade relations of the Federal Republic of Germany.

23.1 International tables

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

23.2 Reports on foreign countries

The summary reports on foreign countries are in general published at one to three years' intervals and comprise condensed texts and statistical schedules including comparisons in point of time on the economic and social structure and development of about 150 countries.

Special Subject-Fields of Foreign Statistics

Inter-country comparisons of selected topics are integrated into the publications of "General Foreign Statistics" (see 23.1 and 23.2) or are contained in tables of various subject-matter series of the Federal Statistical Office (e.g. foreign trade, road traffic accidents, transport prices) and/or in the International Part of the Statistical Yearbook (e.g. national accounts, balances of payments). Separate publications have been issued within the scope of the statistical reports on foreign countries of the Federal Statistical Office with regard to the subject-fields total number and development of the population, vital events, statistics on strikes and lockouts, statistics of production industries, wage statistics and price statistics.

SURVEYS AND SCHEDULES

1 LEGAL FOUNDATIONS

The detailed presentation of the legal foundations in Chapter 2 of the text part of this publication will be supplemented below by a summary outline of the constitutional framework of official statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany. There is further a summary of the bases of supranational legislation by the European Communities (see also Chapters 2 and 7 of the text part). Also included is the text of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) of 14 March 1980 and a list of sources for the laws and ordinances providing for the compilation of statistical surveys.

1.1 General Provisions of the Basic Law*)

As far as their subject is concerned, the tasks of federal statistics are part of the interventional administration of the Federation. Of fundamental importance for statistical administration is therefore the precept of the lawfulness of administration as postulated in Art. 20, Par 3 of the Basic Law:

Article 20, Par.3:

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

It follows from this norm that on the one hand all valid axioms of law will have to be adhered to and that on the other hand every obligation imposed on the citizen by the statistical administration will require an effective basis of authorization.

The exclusive power for the creation of the legal foundations in the field of statistics for federal purposes rests according to Art. 73, No. 11 of the Basic Law with the Federation.

Article 73, No. 11:

"The Federation shall have the exclusive power to legislate on ... 11. statistics for federal purposes."

The Federation has made use of this power by passing the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314). At present in force is the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) in its version of 14 March 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289). It contains the general provisions for this sphere of public administration.

The individual statistical surveys are conducted on the basis of specific laws; under certain conditions, also ordinances are sufficient for this purpose. The ordering of a federal statistics by way of ordinance is admissible only within the limits provided by Art. 80, Par. 1 of the Basic Law.

Article 80, Par. 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."

As far as data collection and processing for the statistics, and thus the execution of federal laws relating to statistics is concerned, Art. 83 of the Basic Law is applying which, as a general principle, assigns this task to the Laender as their own concern.

*) Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany of 23 May 1949 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1).

Article 83:

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

An exceptional provision within the purview of Art. 83 of the Basic Law is contained in Art. 87, Par. 3, Sentence 1 of the Basic Law.

Article 87, Par. 3, Sentence 1:

"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."

Pursuant to this provision, the Federal Statistical Office has been established, which in certain cases also is performing federal statistics centrally. The individual functions of the Federal Statistical Office have been specified in Art. 3 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes.

Where the statistical laws are executed by the Laender as their own concern, the execution of the laws will have to be in conformity with the frame provided by 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 insofar as federal laws consented to by the Bundesrat do not otherwise provide.

(2) The Federal Government may, with the consent of the Bundesrat, issue general administrative rules.

(3) The Federal Government shall exercise supervision to ensure that the Laender execute the federal laws in accordance with applicable law. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the highest Land authorities and with their consent or, if this consent is refused, with the consent of the Bundesrat, also to subordinate authorities.

(4) Should any shortcomings which the Federal Government has found to exist in the execution of federal laws in the Laender not be corrected, the Bundesrat shall decide, on the application of the Federal Government or the Land, whether the Land has acted unlawfully. The decision of the Bundesrat may be challenged in the Federal Constitutional Court.

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

1.2 Selected Provisions of the Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community¹⁾

The aims of the Community are outlined in Article 2 of the EEC Treaty:

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."

The Community has the institutions listed in Art. 4, Par. 1 of the EEC Treaty:

¹⁾ Of 25 March 1957, Bundesgesetzblatt II, p. 766.

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.

The s e c r e c y p r o v i s i o n s are contained in Art. 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."

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 g e n e r a l r i g h t o f c o l l e c t i n g i n f o r m a t i o n :

Article 213¹⁾:

"For the performance of the tasks entrusted to it, the Commission may collect any information and verify any matters within the limits and under the conditions laid down by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty."

The right to demand information may be derived from l e g i s l a t i v e a c t s of the Community. Details are provided by Art. 189 of the EEC Treaty:

Article 189:

"For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in this Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions.

Regulations shall have a general application. They shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each Member State.

Directives shall bind any Member State to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means.

Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein.

Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force."

1) Its wording conforms to Art. 187 of the Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community 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 1952 II, p. 445).

1.3 Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes
(Federal Statistics Law) 1)

Of 14 March 1980

The following law was voted by the Bundestag and approved by the Bundesrat:

SECTION 1
The Federal Statistical Office

Article 1

(1) The Federal Statistical Office is an independent federal central authority (selbständige Bundesoberbehörde) within the department of the Federal Minister of the Interior.

(2) The President of the Federal Statistical Office shall be appointed by the Federal President on the proposal of the Federal Government.

Article 2

The Federal Statistical Office shall carry out its duties in accordance with the requirements of the competent federal ministers within the scope of a work programme adjusted to financial planning and within the limits of the means provided by the budget.

Article 3

(1) The Federal Statistical Office shall have the following duties:

1. It shall prepare statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics) methodologically and technically, see to it that the collection and processing programmes of federal statistics are uniformly and duly carried out by the Laender, compile the results in the required material and regional breakdown for the Federation, as well as publish and present them for general purposes;
2. It shall collect and process federal statistics insofar as this is provided by federal law or as the Laender concerned agree, as well as carry out follow-up processings for federal purposes and special processings for scientific purposes where these are not performed by the Land statistical offices themselves;
3. It shall deal with administrative statistics (Geschäftsstatistiken) in accordance with Article 9, Paragraph 1, 2nd Sentence;
4. It shall compile statistics of other countries, of the European Communities and of international organizations, and publish and present their results for general purposes;
5. It shall see to it that the statistics referred to in Nos. 1 to 3 and in Article 9 or compiled by other federal agencies are reconciled with each other materially, in point of time and space;
6. It shall assist in the preparation of the programme of federal statistics and of the legal provisions and general administrative regulations of the Federation which touch upon the tasks of federal statistics;
7. It shall establish national accounts and other integrated systems of statistical data for federal purposes, as well as publish and present them for general purposes;

¹⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289.

8. It shall establish and operate the general Statistical Data Bank of the Federation and participate in the coordination of special data banks of other federal agencies; the same applies to relevant undertakings outside the federal administration to the extent that the Federation is called upon to participate for federal purposes.
9. It shall, in order to simplify and improve data collection and processing for purposes of federal statistics, participate in numbering projects and federal endeavours aimed at the automation of administrative processes and legal proceedings; the same applies where the Federation is called upon to participate in appropriate schemes outside the federal administration;
10. It shall advise the federal authorities in connection with the granting of research projects with a view to obtaining and providing statistical data, as well as, on behalf of the supreme federal authorities, carry out research projects in the field of federal statistics, render expert opinions and perform other work of a statistical or similar nature.

(2) The Land statistical offices and the other agencies entrusted with the compilation of federal statistics provide the Federal Statistical Office upon demand with individual data as far as, according to Paragraph 1, No. 1, this is necessary for the methodological and technical preparation of federal statistics or, according to Paragraph 1, No. 2, in order to perform follow-up processing work for federal purposes; the same applies to meeting the corresponding tasks in the supranational and international sphere.

(3) In the case of Land statistics for which there exists a federal interest as far as their uniform compilation for the entire Federation is concerned, the Federal Statistical Office may, according to Paragraph 1, No. 1, take care of the tasks insofar as the Laender concerned agree.

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 Deutsche Bundesbank 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 the trade unions;
7. two representatives of agriculture;
8. two representatives of the institutes for economic science;
9. two representatives of the institutions of higher education.

Where decisions are to be taken, the members enumerated under Nos. 1 to 3 shall attend in an advisory capacity only; they shall not be included in the quorum.

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

(4) The representatives listed in Paragraph 2, Nos. 4 to 9, shall be appointed by the President of the Federal Statistical Office on the proposal of the appropriate associations and institutions, which in turn shall be selected by the competent federal minister.

(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) Subject to approval by the Bundesrat, 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 specific 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 1 million Deutsche Marks per year.

(3) For the purpose of preparing statistical surveys, the agencies officially concerned with federal statistics may, on a voluntary basis

1. collect data for the purpose of verifying the obligation to provide information and the statistical allocation,
2. test the expediency of questionnaires and collection procedures.

(4) Subject to approval by the Bundesrat, the Federal Government shall be authorized to suspend up to three years by ordinance, without prejudice to the validity of the statutory provision ordering the statistics, the operation of federal statistics or the recording of specific topics, to extend the periodicity, as well as to reduce the number of respondents to be covered, if the results are no longer needed at all, or not in as great detail or as frequently as was originally envisaged, or if the actual conditions which gave rise to the compilation of a statistics have ceased to exist.

Article 7

(1) The ordinance providing for federal statistics to be compiled shall determine the topics to be recorded, the type of survey, the period under review, the periodicity and the respondents to be covered. The ordinance shall make allowance for the informational needs of the Laender. It must be shown on the survey forms.

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

Article 8

The costs for federal statistics shall be defrayed by the Federal Government insofar 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 3 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 3 wholly or in part.

SECTION V

Obligation to Provide Information

Article 10

(1) All natural and legal persons under private law, as well as partnerships and public law corporations, institutions and foundations under public law, public authorities and other public agencies of the Federation, the Laender, communities and local authorities, as well as the public law corporations, institutions and foundations under their supervision, shall be liable to reply to duly ordered questions, provided it has not explicitly been stated that response is optional.

(2) The obligation of the respondents to provide information exists towards the agencies and persons officially entrusted with the execution of federal statistics.

(3) The replies must be given truthfully, completely, within the given time, as well as free of charge and postage paid.

(4) If 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.

SECTION VI
Confidentiality

Article 11

(1) Individual data on the personal or material situation provided for federal statistics shall not be disclosed by the incumbents and the persons specially sworn in for public service who are entrusted with the operation of federal statistics, unless the person concerned gives in the individual case his explicit approval that the individual data provided by him may be passed on or published. Articles 93, 97, 105, Paragraph 1; Article 111, Paragraph 5 in conjunction with Article 105, Paragraph 1 and Article 116, Paragraph 1 of the "Abgabenordnung" (Taxation Ordinance) of 16 March 1976 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 613), last amended by Second Chapter, Article 1 of the Law of 26 November 1979 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1953), are not applicable to persons and agencies as far as they are entrusted with the operation of federal and Laender statistics.

(2) The passing on of individual data between persons and agencies entrusted with the operation of a federal statistics is permissible to the extent that this is necessary for the compilation of the federal statistics.

(3) If requested, the Federal Statistical Office, the Land statistical offices and the other agencies and authorities concerned with the collection shall be entitled and liable to pass on individual data to the competent supreme federal and Laender authorities or the agencies determined by them, as well as to other incumbents and to persons specially sworn in for public service when and insofar as this passing on, specifying the circle of recipients and the nature of the utilization, is permitted in the legal provision ordering the statistics and if the survey papers contain such an indication. In this legal provision and in the survey papers, it must also be stated whether the passing on is permitted with or without indication of names or of names and addresses. It is not permissible to use information gathered from these data for measures against the person concerned.

(4) The obligation of confidentiality according to Paragraph 1, also applies to the persons who are the recipients of individual data passed on according to Paragraph 3.

(5) Individual data anonymized in such a way that they cannot be connected any longer with individual respondents or others concerned, may be passed on by the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices.

(6) 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.

(7) Data serving to identify individual respondents or others concerned, in particular names and addresses, must be deleted as soon as knowledge of them is no longer required for meeting the tasks in the sphere of statistics for federal purposes. The names and addresses of respondents are to be kept separate from the other data and under special lock and key.

SECTION VII
Special Provisions for Statistical Surveys of the
European Communities as well as the Supranational
and International Tasks of the Federal Statistical Office

Article 12

The provisions of this Law also apply to statistical surveys initiated with immediate lawful effect by legislative acts of the European Communities, as far as they do not contain provisions to the contrary.

Article 13

In the supranational and international sphere, the Federal Statistical Office has especially the task of cooperating in the preparation of statistical programmes and legal provisions, as well as in the methodological and technical preparation and harmonization of statistics, the establishment of national accounts and other integrated systems of statistical data for purposes of the European Communities and international organizations, and of passing on the results to the European Communities and the international organizations.

SECTION VIII

Provisions on Fines

Article 14

(1) It will be considered an irregularity if a person or agency wilfully or negligently renders information pursuant to Article 10, Paragraph 1 to 3, misleadingly, incompletely or not in due time.

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

SECTION IX

Transitional and Concluding Provisions

Article 15

In respect of statistics where a federal minister deals with the duties of Article 3 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 16

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 1, of "Drittes Überleitungsgesetz" (Law on the Position of Land Berlin in the Financial System of the Federation), this Law shall be applicable also to Land Berlin. Ordinances which are issued under this Law, are valid in Land Berlin pursuant to Article 14 of "Drittes Überleitungsgesetz".

Article 17

(1) This Law shall become effective on the day after its promulgation.

(2) The Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes in the adjusted version as published in Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Law Gazette), Part III, Classification No. 29-1, last amended by Article 52 of the Introductory Law to the "Abgabenordnung" (Taxation Ordinance) of 14 December 1976 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 3341) shall be invalidated at the same date.

1.4 Statistical Laws and Ordinances
(Position: 1 April 1981)

The following list comprises all the legal foundations of federal statistics and of statistics for purposes of the European Communities produced by the Federal Statistical Office or the Land statistical offices. As is the case with the "Survey of Statistics", the list is arranged by subject fields.

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

First Law Amending the Statistical Legal Provisions (1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics) of 14 March 1980

POPULATION

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

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation, as published on 14 March 1980

amended by the "Melderechtsrahmengesetz" (Skeleton Law on Compulsory Registration) of 16 August 1980*)

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

supplemented by Art. 2 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980*)

ELECTIONS

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

Federal Electoral Regulation of 8 November 1979, Art. 85

Law on the Election of the Members from the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Parliament (European Electoral Law of 16 June 1978, Art. 25)

Ordinance on the Preparation and Execution of the Election of the Members from the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Parliament (European Electoral Ordinance of 23 August 1978, Art. 78)

EMPLOYMENT

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

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

supplemented by Art. 2 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980*)

Regulation No. 195/81 (EEC) of the Council of 20 January 1981 on the Execution of a Labour Sample Survey in the Spring of 1981

Regulation No. 311/76 (EEC) of the Council of 9 February 1976 on the Compilation of Statistics on Foreign Labour

ENTERPRISES AND LOCAL UNITS

Law on a 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

amended by the Law on Press Statistics of 1 April 1975

and by the Law on Statistics of Production Industries of 6 November 1975

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES

Law on a Census in Agriculture (Census of Agriculture Law, 1979) of 5 May 1978

Regulation No. 218/78 (EEC) of the Council of 19 December 1977 on the Execution of a Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings 1979/1980

Law on Reports on Agriculture as amended on 1 July 1980

Law on a Survey of Land Utilization and Yields as amended on 21 August 1978

Livestock Census Law as amended on 1 July 1980

Law on Statistics on Labour in Agriculture and Forestry as amended on 1 July 1980

Law on Farm Management and Marketing Reports of 23 December 1966

Ordinance on the Reduction and Amendment of the Survey Programme according to Art. 2 of the Law on Farm Management and Marketing Reports of 11 August 1976

Ordinance on a Survey of Fruit-Growing of 25 January 1977

Regulation No. 24 on the Gradual Establishment of a Common Market Organization for Wine of 4 April 1962¹⁾

Regulation No. 357/79 (EEC) of the Council of 5 February 1979 on Statistical Surveys of Vine Acreages

Regulation No. 991/79 (EEC) of the Commission of 17 May 1979 on the Setting-up of a Tabulation Programme and Definitions in Basic Statistical Surveys of Vine Acreages, and concerning the Abrogation of Regulations No. 143 and No. 26/64 (EEC) of the Commission

Regulation No. 1992/80 (EEC) of the Council of 22 July 1980, amending Regulation No. 357/79 (EEC) on Statistical Surveys of Vine Acreages

Law on Timber Statistics of 30 April 1968

1) Basic EEC Regulation for the Viticultural Cadastre and for the Statistics on Production and Stocks of Wine.

Law on Environmental Statistics as amended on 14 March 1980*), here: Art. 8 (Waste Removal and Waste-Water Disposal in Livestock Keeping)

Law on Statistics on Poultry of 29 March 1967

amended by the Law of 17 April 1974

Regulation No. 2782/75 (EEC) of the Council of 29 October 1975 on the Production of and the Trade in Eggs for Breeding and Poultry Chicks

New Version of the Law on Meat Inspection of 29 October 1940, Art. 25a (introduced by Amending Law of 15 September 1969)

Law on the Inspection of Poultry Meat of 12 July 1973, Art. 34

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Meat Inspection and the Inspection of Poultry Meat (Regulation on Meat Inspection Statistics) of 20 December 1976 and rectification of 29 December 1976

Law on Statistics on Slaughterings and Slaughtering Weights of 29 August 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, as amended on 30 May 1980

Ordinance on the Statistical Coverage of Materials and Goods Received in Mining and in Production Industries as well as in Building Industry, of 20 October 1977

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 and by Amending Law of 22 June 1976

Law on Fertilizer Statistics of 15 November 1977

Law on the Census of Handicrafts, 1977, of 10 August 1976

Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Handicrafts, as amended on 30 May 1980.

BUILDING ACTIVITY AND DWELLINGS

Second Law on the Execution of Statistics on Building Activity and the Current Adjustment of Building Stock of 27 July 1978

Second Law on Housing Construction (Law on the Construction of Dwellings and Family Homes), as amended on 30 July 1980, here: Art. 32 (Statistics on Grants Made)

Law on the Census of Buildings and Dwellings, 1968 (Housing Census Law, 1968) of 18 March 1968

Law on the Execution of Sample Statistics on Housing (Housing Sample Surveys Law, 1978), of 14 December 1977

COMMERCE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT INDUSTRY, TOURISM

Law on Statistics in Commerce and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Trade Statistics Law) of 10 November 1978

Law on Accommodation Statistics in Tourism (Accommodation Statistics Law) of 14 July 1980

Law on Statistics on Trade in Goods with the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) of 16 June 1978

FOREIGN TRADE

Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport (Foreign Trade Statistics Law) of 1 May 1957

amended by Art. 9 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Revised version of the Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport of 14 July 1977

amended by Art. 24 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Regulation No. 1736/75 (EEC) of the Council of 24 June 1975 on Statistics on Foreign Trade of the Community and Trade between its Member Countries

Regulation No. 518/79 (EEC) of the Commission of 19 March 1979 on the Recording of the Exports of Complete Production Installations in Statistics of the Foreign Trade of the Community and of the Trade between its Member Countries

TRANSPORT

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 as amended on 24 June 1980

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics on Transport Performance in Long-Distance Road Haulage of 20 April 1956

Law on Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, 1978, of 24 November 1977

Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles of 21 December 1973

Law on the Execution of Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents of 18 May 1961, as amended by the Law of 20 September 1965

Ordinance on Railway Statistics of 8 August 1965

amended by Art. 25 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Law on Statistics on Inland Water Transport of 26 July 1957

amended by Art. 16 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Law on Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping of 26 July 1957

amended by Art. 14 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Ordinance on the Registration Offices for Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping of 24 April 1958

amended by Amending Ordinance of 18 March 1960

Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967

amended by Art. 15 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Ordinance to the Law on Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1967

amended by 1st and 2nd Amending Ordinance of 12 November 1973 and 10 March 1976, respectively

Second Ordinance to the Law on Aviation Statistics of 24 July 1968

MONEY AND CREDIT, INSURANCE

Mortgage Bank Law, as amended on 5 February 1963, Art. 23 last amended by Law of 11 March 1974 and Art. 16 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Law on Ship Mortgage Banks, as amended on 8 May 1963, Art. 21

last amended by Law of 11 March 1974 and Art. 17 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

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

last amended by Law of 11 March 1974 and Art. 18 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Law on Federal Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education (University Statistics Law), as published on 21 April 1980*)

Federal Law on Individual Educational Assistance (BAföG) as amended on 9 April 1976, Art. 55

last amended by 6th "BAföGÄndG" of 16 July 1979

Law on Measures Promoting the Supply of Traineeships in Vocational Training of 7 September 1976, 2nd Chapter²⁾

Law on Press Statistics of 1 April 1975

Law on Measures Promoting the German Film (Film Promotion Law) of 25 June 1979

2) Due to the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court declaring the Law on the Promotion of Vocational Traineeships as unconstitutional on account of the lacking approval by the Bundesrat (Upper House), the statistics on vocational education/training ordered by this Law had been deprived of their legal foundation. A new law is before Parliament.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Federal Law on Epidemics, as amended on 18 December 1979, Art. 3, 5a and 8

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

Fifth Law on the Reform of Criminal Law of 18 June 1974

amended by 15th Amending Law to Criminal Law of 18 May 1976
here: Art. 4 (Abortion Statistics)

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

supplemented by Art. 2 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980*)

Law on Statistics on the Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation as amended on 14 March 1980, further amended by the "Melderechtsrahmengesetz" (Skeleton Law on Compulsory Registration) of 16 August 1980*),
here: Art. 1 No. 1 (Causes of Death Statistics)

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

amended by Art. 19 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Ordinance on the Execution of Supplementary Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance on Nursing Assistance of 12 December 1977

Law on Seriously Handicapped Persons, as published on 8 October 1979, Art. 51

newly amended by Art. 20 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Law on Housing Allowances, as published on 21 September 1980, Art. 35

FINANCE AND TAXES

Law on Finance Statistics as published on 11 June 1980 and corrected on 27 June 1980

Law on Federal Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education (University Statistics Law), as published on 21 April 1980*),
here: Art. 8, No. 5 (University Finance Statistics)

Law on Tax Statistics of 6 December 1966, last amended by Art. 22 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Law on Taxation for Investments in Developing Countries, as published on 21 May 1979, Art. 1, 7 and 9

Tobacco Tax Law of 13 December 1979, Art. 23

FAMILY BUDGET SURVEYS

Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 11 January 1961

supplemented by Amending Law of 19 January 1968

and amended by Art. 10 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Statistics on Family Budget Surveys of 18 May 1977

WAGES AND SALARIES

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

Regulation No. 495/78 (EEC) of the Council of 6 March 1978 on the Execution of a Survey on the Structure and Distribution of Wages and Salaries in Industry, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and in Banking and Insurance

Regulation No. 3112 (EEC) of the Council of 27 November 1980 on a Survey on Earnings of Permanently Employed Labourers in Agriculture

Regulation No. 494/78 (EEC) of the Council of 6 March 1978 on the Execution of a Survey on Labour Costs in Industry, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and in Banking and Insurance

Second Ordinance on the Execution of a Survey on Types and Scope of Retirement Systems of Enterprises of 6 April 1977

PRICES

Law on Price Statistics of 9 August 1958

Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics of 29 May 1959

last amended by Art. 27 of the 1st Law on the Adjustment of Statistics of 14 March 1980

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Law on Environmental Statistics, as published on 14 March 1980*)

Ordinance according to Art. 5, Par. 3, No. 1 of the Law on Environmental Statistics (Third Ordinance on the Pollution by Waste Water) of 8 November 1979

Ordinance Modifying the Collection Dates for the Statistics on Waste Matters of 12 January 1979

DATA PROTECTION

Law on the Protection against Misuse of Personal Data in Data Processing (Federal Data Protection Law) of 27 January 1977

Order on a Data Protection Register of 9 February 1978

Order on Data Protection Fees of 22 December 1977

Order on Data Protection Publications of 3 August 1977

2 CLASSIFICATIONS

Degree of Detail and Fields of Application of Major German Classifications

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<u>Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments</u>	
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with explanations, Edition 1961 with Supplement 1970 1)2)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>10 divisions (1-digit), 26 subdivisions (2-digit), 176 groups (3-digit), 496 subgroups (4-digit), 856 classes (5-digit); further "Special Key for the Presentation of Certain Institutions and Establishments": 5 subgroups, 19 classes.</p>
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for Environmental Statistics (SYUM)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>18 2-digit, 68 3-digit, 150 4-digit, 213 5-digit items (see also under "SYUM" in connection with the 1979 Classification).</p>
- for the spheres outside production industries -	<p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Statistics on waste removal in trade, transport and certain institutions and establishments; statistics on water supply and backwater disposal in the economy; statistics on investments for environmental protection.</p>
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Version for National Accounts	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>3 sectors (excl. enterprises of production industries), 20 spheres</p> <p>(see also under "Version for National Accounts" of the 1979 Classification).</p>
- for the spheres outside production industries -	<p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>National accounting.</p>
Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations, Edition 1980 (SIO 1980) 3)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>5 divisions (1-digit), 65 groups (3-digit), 495 types of commodities/services (6-digit)</p> <p>(see also under "SIO 1980" of the 1979 Classification).</p>
- for the spheres outside agriculture, forestry, fisheries, production industries and commerce -	<p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Input-output tables within the scope of national accounting.</p>
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Basic Classification with Explanations, Edition 1961, with Supplement 1970 1)2)	<p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Press statistics, statistics on the film industry, statistics on strikes and lockouts, statistics on bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings, statistics on share markets, accommodation statistics, statistics on goods transport by motor vehicles, selected price statistics, survey of earnings in agriculture and in industry and trade, statistics on agreed wages and salaries.</p>
- with differing degree of detail -	

1) For all statistics classified by institutions. - See also "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications". - 2) The "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Basic Classification with Explanations", Edition 1961, with Supplement 1970, has been thoroughly revised and is replaced by the "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations, Edition 1979". The changeover from the old to the new classification is for the various statistics following differing time schedules. During a transitional phase, there will as a consequence for some statistics still apply the 1961 Edition or the 1970 Supplement, respectively, while for other statistics already the 1979 Edition of the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities is employed. - 3) Published annually.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<p>Industrial Index of Economic Activities for Statistics of the Federal Institution of Labour, 1973 4)</p> <p>- with own numbering system -</p>	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>10 divisions (1-digit), 95 groups (2-digit), 293 classes (3-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Labour market statistics, statistics on persons engaged.</p>
<p>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations, Edition 1979 5)</p>	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>10 divisions (1-digit), 40 subdivisions (2-digit), 209 groups (3-digit), 612 subgroups (4-digit), 1 064 classes (5-digit); further "Special Key for the Presentation of Certain Institutions and Establishments": 5 subgroups, 32 classes.</p>
<p>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Statistics of Production Industries (SYPRO) 6)</p> <p>- with own numbering system -</p>	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>42 2-digit, 254 4-digit items.</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>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>
<p>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Environmental Statistics (SYUM)</p> <p>- for the sphere of production industries; with own numbering system -</p>	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>42 2-digit, 264 4-digit items (see also under "SYUM" in connection with the 1961 Classification).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Statistics on waste removal in production industries; statistics on water supply and backwater disposal in the economy; statistics on investments for environmental protection.</p>
<p>Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for National Accounts</p> <p>- for the sphere of production industries -</p>	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>1 (partial) sector, 18 spheres (see also under "Version for National Accounts" in connection with the 1961 Classification).</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>National accounting.</p>
<p>Classification of Spheres of Production for Input-Output Calculations (SIO 1980) 3)</p> <p>- for the spheres of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, production industries and commerce -</p>	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>5 divisions (1-digit), 16 subdivisions (2-digit), 112 groups (3-digit), 2 546 types of commodities and services (6-digit) (see also under "SIO 1980" in connection with the 1961 Classification).</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Input-output tables within the scope of national accounting.</p>

3) Published annually. - 4) Following closely the "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1961, with Supplement 1970". - 5) For all statistics classified according to institutions. - See also "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications" and "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities. - 6) Former title of the advance publication for the sphere "Production Industries" of the revised Classification: "Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Rev., Version for the Statistics of Production Industries - SYPRO - , Position 1976".

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Census of Handicrafts 7)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>8 divisions (1-digit), 18 subdivisions (2-digit), 67 groups (3-digit), 122 subgroups (4-digit), 89 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Census of Handicrafts, 1977.</p>
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for Tax Statistics	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>10 divisions (1-digit), 38 subdivisions (2-digit), 187 groups (3-digit), 526 subgroups (4-digit), 923 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Income tax statistics, corporation tax statistics, statistics on standard values of working assets, turnover tax statistics, statistics on security prices.</p>
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>10 divisions (1-digit), 36 subdivisions (2-digit), 196 groups (3-digit), 479 subgroups (4-digit), 650 classes (5-digit).</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units.</p> <p>(The version prepared in 1980 is available for a future census of non-agricultural local units.)</p>
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1979, Version for the Occupational Census	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>4 spheres, 10 divisions (1-digit), 42 subdivisions (2-digit), 100 groups (3-digit).</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Population census (topics of employment statistics).</p> <p>(The version prepared in 1980 is available for a future occupational census.)</p>
Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations, Edition 1979 8) - with differing degree of detail -	<p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Surveys of the cost structure of non-agricultural enterprises, statistics on incorporated enterprises, balance-sheet statistics, reports on handicrafts, Census of Distribution, 1979, reports on trade and the hotel and restaurant industry, railway statistics, statistics on road passenger transport, statistics on sea-borne shipping, statistics on inland water transport, aviation statistics, surveys of the salary and wage structure in industries and in the service sector.</p>
Index of Trades which can be Pursued as Handicrafts, Annex A of the Handicrafts Ordinance of 28 December 1965	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>7 groups (1-digit), 125 branches (3-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Census of Handicrafts, 1977, reports on handicrafts, survey of earnings in handicrafts.</p>

7) Advance version 1977 of the revised Classification. - 8) See footnote 5) on p.140.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application								
<u>Classifications of Public Finance and Private Households</u> Functions and Grouping Scheme for Government Budgets	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <table> <tr> <td>Functions scheme</td><td>Grouping scheme</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 principal functions (1-digit)</td><td>10 principal groups (1-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>65 main functions (2-digit)</td><td>63 main groups (2-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>248 functions (3-digit).</td><td>348 groups (3-digit).</td></tr> </table> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>All statistics on finances of the Federation, the Equalization of Burdens Fund, the E.R.P. Special Fund, the Laender as well as of government hospitals with a commercial accounting system.</p>	Functions scheme	Grouping scheme	10 principal functions (1-digit)	10 principal groups (1-digit)	65 main functions (2-digit)	63 main groups (2-digit)	248 functions (3-digit).	348 groups (3-digit).
Functions scheme	Grouping scheme								
10 principal functions (1-digit)	10 principal groups (1-digit)								
65 main functions (2-digit)	63 main groups (2-digit)								
248 functions (3-digit).	348 groups (3-digit).								
Classification and Grouping Scheme for Communal Budgets	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <table> <tr> <td>Classification scheme</td><td>Grouping scheme</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 individual funds (1-digit)</td><td>10 main groups (1-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>81 chapters (2-digit)</td><td>76 groups (2-digit)</td></tr> <tr> <td>32 subchapters (3-digit)</td><td>189 subgroups (3-digit).</td></tr> </table> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>All statistics on the finances of the communities, local authorities, administrative associations and the like (= communal finance) as well as of communal hospitals with a commercial accounting system.</p>	Classification scheme	Grouping scheme	10 individual funds (1-digit)	10 main groups (1-digit)	81 chapters (2-digit)	76 groups (2-digit)	32 subchapters (3-digit)	189 subgroups (3-digit).
Classification scheme	Grouping scheme								
10 individual funds (1-digit)	10 main groups (1-digit)								
81 chapters (2-digit)	76 groups (2-digit)								
32 subchapters (3-digit)	189 subgroups (3-digit).								
Key for the Combined Statistics on Government and Communal Finance (combination of the two above classifications)	<p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>All statistics on revenue, expenditure, debts and the personnel of the overall public budget.</p>								
Systematic List of Receipts and Expenditure of Private Households, Edition 1963	<p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Continuous family budget surveys, sample surveys on income and expenditure.</p> <p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>6 2-digit, 16 3-digit, 34 4-digit, 51 5-digit items.</p> <p>5 2-digit, 12 3-digit, 26 4-digit, 39 5-digit items.</p>								
<u>Commodity Classifications</u> Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Edition 1978 10)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>5 groups (2-digit), 20 categories (3-digit), 72 classes (4-digit), 565 reporting numbers (6-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>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.</p>								

9) In addition private consumption expenditure, as derived from the "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, Edition 1963"; see there. - 10) Contains an alphabetic index.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics, Edition 1975 1)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>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).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Quarterly production survey, index of industrial gross output for investment and consumer goods, 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.</p>
Nomenclature for the Quick Report on Production	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>Variable, up to a maximum of 1,000 Report numbers from at present 27 commodity groups.</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Quick report on production.</p>
Product List from Subject Matter Statistics for the Quick Report on Production	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>Variable, Report numbers from at present 7 commodity groups.</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Quick report on production.</p>
Classification of Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries, Edition 1978 10)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>40 commodity groups (2-digit), 154 categories of commodities (3-digit), 346 classes of commodities (4-digit), 584 types of commodities (5-digit).</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Survey on the composition of materials and goods received by types of commodities in enterprises of mining and manufacturing as well as building industry proper and finishing trades.</p>
Classification of Buildings, Edition 1978 10)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>2 groups (2-digit), 10 subgroups (3-digit), 33 classes (4-digit), 74 sub-classes (5-digit), 120 types (6-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Statistics on building activity, statistics on building prices.</p>
Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, Edition 1978 12)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>91 commodity groups (2-digit), 712 commodity classes (3-digit), 3,861 types of commodities (4-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Statistics of trade and the hotel and restaurant industry, selected price statistics.</p>

10) Contains an alphabetic index. - 11) Here also "Alphabetic List of Commodities for Industry Statistics" and "Confrontation of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics with the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics". - 12) Here also "Alphabetic List of Commodities for Domestic Trade Statistics".

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, Edition 1981 10)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>21 sections (I to XXI), 99 chapters (1 to 99), 1,024 tariff numbers (4-digit), 9,084 commodity numbers (7-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Foreign trade statistics, selected price statistics.</p>
Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, Edition 1969 10)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>10 divisions (1-digit), 52 major groups (2-digit), 175 groups (3-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>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.</p>
Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, Edition 1963 10)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>9 major groups (1-digit), 46 groups (2-digit), 88 subgroups (3-digit).</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Recording of private consumption expenditure in National Accounts, consumer price indices, continuous family budget surveys, sample surveys on income and expenditure.</p>
<u>Classifications of Persons</u>	
Classification of Occupations, Edition 1975 13)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>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><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Population census (employment data), labour market statistics, statistics on persons engaged, statistics on public service personnel.</p>
Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 9th revision, 1979 (ICD) 14)	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>17 chapters (Roman numerals) as well as supplementary classification of external causes of injuries and poisonings.</p> <p><u>Fields of application:</u></p> <p>Causes of death statistics and records of diseases.</p>
Volume I: Systematic List ¹⁵⁾	
Classification of Religious Denominations, Edition 1970	<p><u>Number of items:</u></p> <p>10 1-digit, 42 2-digit items.</p> <p><u>Field of application:</u></p> <p>Population census.</p>

10) Contains an alphabetic index. - 13) Contains an alphabetic list of occupational titles. - 14) Issued by the Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health. - 15) Here also Volume II: Alphabetic List.

Classification	Degree of detail and fields of application
<u>Regional Classifications</u>	
Official Index of Communities, Edition 1971 16)	<u>Number of items:</u> 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). <u>Field of application:</u> Determination of area and total number of population.
Code Numbers of Communities and Administrative Districts in the Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany, 17) Position: 31 December 1977	<u>Number of items:</u> 11 Laender (2-digit), 29 governmental and administrative districts (3-digit), 92 towns not attached to a Landkreis and 235 Landkreise (5-digit), 10,391 communities (8-digit). <u>Field of application:</u> Determination of area.
Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics, Edition 1981	<u>Number of items:</u> 9 parts (1-digit), 194 country positions (3-digit). <u>Field of application:</u> Foreign trade statistics.
Index of Traffic Districts and Ports, Edition 1980	<u>Number of items:</u> 73 traffic areas (2-digit), incl. 22 in the Federal Republic, 293 traffic districts (3-digit), incl. 76 in the Federal Republic. <u>Field of application:</u> Transport statistics.

16) Contains an alphabetic index of communities. - 17) Since 1976 maintained by the Land Office for Data Processing and Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia.

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT			
Population Census 1970	household	person, household	enumeration list ³⁾
Microcensus			
1 %-sample surveys	household	mostly: person	segment ⁴⁾
0.5 %-sample surveys	household	mostly: person	segment ⁵⁾
0.25 %-sample surveys	household	mostly: person	segment ⁵⁾
0.1 %-sample surveys	household	mostly: person	segment ⁵⁾
ELECTIONS			
Statistics on the 1980 Bundestag Elections	person entitled to vote/voter	person entitled to vote/ballot paper	election district
Statistics on the 1979 Elections to European Parliament			
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY			
Reports on Agriculture	agricultural holding	agricultural holding, person	agricultural holding
Sample Part of the Main Survey for the 1979 Census of Agriculture	agricultural holding	agricultural holding, person	agricultural holding
Labour Statistics			
in agriculture	agricultural holding	person	agricultural holding
in forestry	forestry holding	person	forestry holding
Land Utilization Surveys			
Main survey	agricultural holding forestry holding	agricultural holding forestry holding	agricultural holding forestry holding
Survey of vegetable cultivation	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	community ⁹⁾
Special Yield Inquiry ¹⁰⁾			
Sample cuts and sample liftings	sample plot	field	holding, field of type of crop, sample plot
Complete threshings	field	field	field of type of crop ¹²⁾
Intercensal Livestock Surveys			
in April and August	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding
in June	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding

Footnotes see p. 152.

FEATURES OF SAMPLE SURVEYS

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
800,000	federal Land (11) - number of households (6)	10 % ³⁾	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 %	Combined adaptation to structure of persons and households followed by simple expansion; adaptation to 1 %-sample survey for the sampling fractions 0.25 % and 0.1 %.
about 10,000 ⁵⁾		0.5 % ⁶⁾	
about 10,000 ⁵⁾		0.25 % ⁷⁾	
about 10,000 ⁵⁾		0.1 % ⁷⁾	
57,000	federal Land (10); arrangement by: Community size class (9) - shares of SPD (7)-F.D.P. (3) - share of Protestants (3)	3.4 % ⁸⁾	Simple expansion with the applied rate of coverage of eligible voters (for voter turnout) and of the voters (for votes cast)
900,000	federal Land (11) - livestock population (4), cultivated area of special crops (6), agriculturally used area in horticulture (3) and the rest of agriculture (7)	about 11 %	Simple expansion
900,000	(as with Reports on Agriculture)	about 11 %	Simple expansion
900,000	(as with Reports on Agriculture)	about 11 %	Simple expansion
8,000	federal Land (8) - legal form (2) - size of wood area (4)	about 37 %	Simple expansion
1,070,000	(as with Reports on Agriculture) - additionally: main production line forestry (1), small agric. holdings (1)	10 %	Simple expansion
8,500	federal Land (8) - cultivated areas of vegetables, strawberries and areas under glass (3 or 4)	about 25 %	Ratio estimation/simple expansion
about 700,000	federal Land (8)	about 0.0001 % ⁷⁾¹¹⁾ of area	Average yield per hectare as unweighted mean value of yields ascertained on sample plots
1,500 to 1,900	federal Land (8)	0.03 % ⁷⁾¹¹⁾ of area	Computation of "correctives" ¹³⁾
950,000	federal Land (8) - type and volume of pig keeping (8)	5 %	Simple expansion
700,000	federal Land (8) - agriculturally used area (4), head of cattle (1), head of sheep (1)	5 %	Simple expansion

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
Sample Checking of the Livestock Censuses			
in December	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	community, agricultural holding
in April	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	community, agricultural holding
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES			
Survey of the Cost Structure in Mining and Manufacturing	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Survey of Materials and Goods Received in Mining and Manufacturing	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Survey of the Cost Structure in Construction	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Survey of Materials and Goods received in Construction	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Reports on Handicrafts	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
DWELLINGS			
Housing Sample Survey, 1978	buildings, dwellings, households	buildings, dwellings, households	segment ¹⁷⁾
COMMERCE			
Supplementary Survey			
in wholesale trade, 1981	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
in retail trade, 1980	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
in the hotel and restaurant industry, 1981	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Wholesale Trade Statistics	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise ²²⁾

Footnotes see p. 152.

FEATURES OF SAMPLE SURVEYS - cont'd

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
about 8,400	federal Land (8) - number of holdings keeping pigs and cattle (4) 14)	about ⁷⁾ 0.6 %	Separate estimation of differences
950,000	- type and size of holdings keeping pigs (8), size of agriculturally used area (4), head of cattle (1), head of sheep (1)		
about 7,800	federal Land (8) - number of holdings keeping pigs (3) 15),	about ⁷⁾ 0.3 %	Separate estimation of differences
950,000	- type and size of holdings keeping pigs (8)		
38,000	SYPRO branches (213) - number of persons engaged (5)	39 %	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
38,000	SYPRO branches (213) - number of persons engaged (5)	53 %	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
17,000	SYPRO branches (36) - number of persons engaged (5) - participa- tion in working combines (2)	23 %	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
17,000	SYPRO branches (36) - number of persons engaged (5) - participa- tion in working combines (2)	58 %	Simple expansion with adjustment to benchmark data
316,000	federal Land (11) - group of circles of firms (3) - combination of economic classes (32) - number of persons engaged (max. 5), branch of economic activity (31)	about 11 % ¹⁶⁾	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 statistics on building activity (as from 1972), followed by simple expansion
43,000 ¹⁸⁾	federal Land (11) - economic group (14) - size class of turnover (2) 19); size class of persons engaged (2)	46 %	Simple expansion
123,000 ²⁰⁾	federal Land (11) - economic group (9) - size class of turnover (2) 19); size class of persons engaged (2)	20 %	Simple expansion
137,000 ²¹⁾	federal Land (11) - economic group (3) - size class of turnover (2) 19); size class of persons engaged (2)	6 %	Simple expansion
20,000 ²²⁾	federal Land (11) - economic group (14) - size class of turnover (2) 19); size class of persons engaged (2)	50 %	Simple expansion

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
Statistics on Agents and Brokers Business	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Retail Trade Statistics	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise
TRANSPORT			
Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, 1978	motor vehicle	motor vehicle, trip	motor vehicle
SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES			
Supplementary Statistics on Public Assistance, Current Subsistence Aid, 1980	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance
Supplementary Statistics to the Annual Statistics of Public Assistance on Nursing Assistance 1977	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance	recipient of assistance
Statistics on Housing Allowances, 1978	household	household	household
WAGES AND SALARIES			
Statistics on Earnings			
in agriculture	agricultural holding	agricultural holding	agricultural holding
in industry and commerce	establishment (or local unit)	establishment	establishment (or local unit)
in handicrafts	establishment	establishment	establishment
Surveys on Labour Costs, 1978			
in production industries	enterprise	enterprise and local unit	enterprise
in trade and in the service sector 24)	enterprise	enterprise	enterprise

Footnotes see p. 152.

FEATURES OF SAMPLE SURVEYS - cont'd

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
45,000 ²¹⁾	federal Land (11) - economic group (10) - size class of turnover (2) 19); size class of persons engaged (2)	22 %	Simple expansion
123,000 ²⁰⁾	federal Land (11) - economic group (9) - size class of turnover (2) 19); size class of persons engaged (2)	20 %	Simple expansion
137,000 ²¹⁾	federal Land (11) - economic group (3) - size class of turnover (2) 19); size class of persons engaged (2)	6 %	Simple expansion
947,000	group of vehicle operators (13) - payload class of lorries (10), engine power class of semitrailer tractors (4)	9 % ²³⁾	Simple expansion based on stock figures
1,000,000	federal Land (11)	20 %	Estimation with auxiliary information/simple expansion
425,000	federal Land (11)	30 %	Simple expansion
about 1,500,000	type of allowance (2) - size of household (2) - social status (6)	25 %	Simple expansion
43,500	federal Land (11) - size class of persons engaged(3)	4 %	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 %	
149,000	federal Land (11) - branch of handicrafts (9) - size class of persons engaged (5)	13.5 %	
116,000	federal Land (11) - branch of economic activity (51) - size class of persons engaged (7)	13.3 %	Simple expansion
52,000	federal Land (11) - branch of economic activity (10) - size class of persons engaged (6)	23.3 %	Simple expansion

Subject Statistics	Basis of the statistics		Sampling
	statistical unit	tabulating unit	sampling unit ¹⁾
Survey of Salary and Wage Structure, 1978			
in trade and industry	local unit	employee (case of activity)	local unit
in the service sector ²⁴⁾	enterprise	employee	employee enterprise
Statistics on Pension Schemes of Enterprises	enterprise	enterprise	employee enterprise
FAMILY BUDGET SURVEYS			
Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1978	household	household	household ²⁷⁾

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

2) Hierarchically arranged stratification characteristics are set off against each other by a dividing hyphen (-).

3) 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.

4) Systematic subdivision of the ordered sample to prepare the rotation of segments. One quarter of the 1 %-sample is exchanged every year.

5) Selection 2nd phase from the 1 %-sample survey of the microcensus.

6) Every two years for purposes of the European Communities.

7) Total sampling fraction.

8) Election districts with less than 290 persons entitled to vote are not included in the sample; replaced by larger ones which, with regard to eligible voters and election behaviour, closely correspond to the districts replaced. For the eligibility to vote 3.7 %.

9) In some federal Laender also sample of holdings at a second stage.

10) For the Saar deviating sample design.

11) Per type of crop.

12) Selection 2nd phase from the field sample of sample cuts.

13) Ratio values for the conversion of yield values obtained by sample cuts to harvested quantities.

FEATURES OF SAMPLE SURVEYS - cont'd

procedure			Raising procedure
number of sampling units	stratification characteristics ²⁾ (number of groups)	average sampling fraction	
126,000	federal Land (11) - economic group and class (88) - size class of local units (4)	14.1 %	
about 11,000,000	-	10 % ⁷⁾	Simple expansion
52,000	federal Land (11) - branch of economic activity (10) - size class of persons engaged (6)	23.3 %	
about 2,000,000	-	10 %	Simple expansion
110,000 ²⁵⁾	federal Land (11) - branch of economic activity (113) 26) - size class of persons engaged (7)	10.1 %	Simple expansion
240,000 ²⁷⁾	(see Microcensus; in addition: size of household, employment status, class of income)	0.25 %	Simple expansion after adaptation to Microcensus households

- 14) 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.
- 15) Only those holdings keeping pigs are covered which are part of the sample of the intercensal livestock survey in April.
- 16) Handicraft enterprises which report to the monthly report on mining and manufacturing, and being part of building industry proper or, through one of their establishments, participate in the monthly survey of finishing trades, are not included here.
- 17) Same sampling plan as for the microcensus.
- 18) With at least 1 mn DM turnover in 1978.
- 19) The selection probabilities of the 2nd stratum are proportional to the turnover figures of the 1979 Census of Distribution.

- 20) With at least 250,000 DM turnover in 1978.
- 21) With at least 50,000 DM turnover in 1978.
- 22) Selection 2nd phase from the supplementary survey in wholesale trade.
- 23) Equally distributed to 13 series over the year.
- 24) In the service sector (excl. the public service), the sample of the year 1974 was once again drawn upon.
- 25) 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.
- 26) 56 branches of economic activity from the survey on personnel expenses and 57 from the census of non-agricultural local units.
- 27) Simple selection; partly from the 1977 Microcensus.

4 COMPUTATION BASIS OF INDICES AND INDEX NUMBERS *)

Title	Period- icity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see Wista
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES						
Indices of Orders Received and of Turnover in Manufacturing 2)	monthly	1976	major groups and 65 economic branches	393	orders received in 1976	9/80
Index of Unfilled Orders in Manufacturing	monthly	1976	major groups and 22 economic branches	87	unfilled orders in 1976	9/80
Index of Net Production in Production Industries	monthly	1970	major groups and 71 economic branches	470	net production values of 1970	12/74
Index of Gross Production of Investment Goods and Consumer Goods	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 Mining and Manufacturing (Output per Person Engaged, per Hour Worked by the Person Engaged, per Wage Earner and per Man-Hour Worked)	monthly ²⁾	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	1976	overground and underground work	13	orders received in 1976	9/73
Index of Unfilled Orders in Building Industry Proper	quarterly	1976	overground and underground work	13	unfilled orders in 1976	9/73
Production Index for the Building Industry	quarterly ³⁾	1970	building industry proper and finishing trades	6	net production values of 1970	12/74
COMMERCE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT INDUSTRY						
Index Numbers of Turnover and of Persons Engaged						
in wholesale trade	monthly	1980	14 groups and about 50 branches of wholesale trade	about 10,000 enterprises	-	5/72
in retail trade	monthly	1980	9 groups, about 50 branches as well as 4 types of business organization of retail trade	about 25,000 enterprises	-	7/74
in the hotel and restaurant industry	monthly	1980	about 5 branches of lodging trade and about 8 branches of the restaurant industry	about 8,000 enterprises	-	5/75
FOREIGN TRADE						
Indices of Imports and Exports						
Index of Current Values Volume Index Unit Value Index	monthly	1976	8 groups and 215 sub-groups of commodities of foreign trade statistics. 10 parts of the Standard International Trade Classification.	about 9,000 commodities	unit values for 1976, quantities of the reference months or years	1/79
			52 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. 158.

4 COMPUTATION BASIS OF INDICES AND INDEX NUMBERS *) - cont'd

Title	Period- icity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta
TRANSPORT						
Index Numbers of Passenger and Goods Transport	monthly	1976	passenger transport: rail-ways, road transport, air transport; goods transport: railways, long-distance road haulage, inland water transport, sea-borne ship-ping, air transport, pipe-lines	33	-	4/51
MONEY AND CREDIT						
Index of share prices	daily	30 Dec. 1976	4 major groups and 29 groups of economic activity	about 270 se- lected joint- stock compa- nies	nominal capital of joint-stock companies the shares of which are quoted on stock exchang- es, 30 Dec. 1976	12/74
WAGES AND SALARIES						
Indices of Average Weekly Hours Paid and of Average Gross Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners in Industry	quarterly	1976	7 sectors of economy, 40 economic groups, separately by sex; in addition for all sectors by qualification groups	4,062	numbers of per- sons engaged	4/59; 12/61; 1/66; 7/72; 12/79
Index of average Gross Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees in Industry and Commerce, Credit Institu-tions, and the Insurance Business	quarterly	1976	8 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 per- sons engaged	2/62; 1/66; 7/72; 12/79
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	1976	11 sectors of economy and 42 economic groups for wage earners; 10 sectors of economy, 45 economic groups for salaried employees	400 wage scales for wage earn-ers; 230 salary scales for sal- aried employees	numbers of per- sons engaged	8/60; 12/61; 1/66; 11/74; 12/79
Agreed Hourly and Weekly Wages of Wage Earners	quarterly	1976	11 sectors of economy and 42 economic groups	6,430 wage se- ries from 400 wage scales	numbers of per- sons engaged	9/58; 12/61; 1/66; 11/74; 12/79
Agreed Monthly Salaries of Salaried Employees	quarterly	1976	10 sectors of economy and 45 economic groups	7,220 salary series from 230 collective agreements	numbers of per- sons engaged	9/58; 4/59; 1/62; 1/66; 11/74; 12/79
Index of Agreed Wages in Agriculture	quarterly	1976	7 groups distinguished by qualification and kind of wages	90 wage series from 11 col- lective agree- ments	numbers of per- sons engaged	11/58; 12/64

Footnotes see p. 158.

4 COMPUTATION BASIS OF INDICES AND INDEX NUMBERS^{*)} - cont'd

Title	Period- icity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta
PRICES						
Index of Producers' Prices for Industrial Products	monthly	1976	34 groups of commodities, further subdivided by categories and classes of commodities	15,104 price series for 2,143 commo- dities	turnover values of production industries (do- mestic sales) 1976	8/80
Index of Producers' Prices for Agricultural Products	monthly	1976	17 groups of commodities for vegetable and animal products	1,103 price series for 145 commo- dities	sales proceeds of agriculture in 1976	9/80
Index of Producers' Prices for Forestry Products	monthly	1970 (re- based from 1962)	4 kinds of raw wood from national and private forests	1,483 price series for 34 commodities	sales proceeds of forestry in 1962 (forestry year)	5/66
Price Index of Basic Materials	monthly	1970 (re- based from 1962)	30 groups of commodities according to the inter- relations in the produc- tion process, 19 groups of commodities according to degree of processing and main type of utiliza- tion, further classified by subgroups and types of commodities, in part separately by domestic and foreign origin	6,555 price series for 731 commo- dities	sales proceeds of agriculture and forestry, domestic turn- over values of production in- dustries, im- port values (plus import charges) 1962	6/69
Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade	monthly	1976	14 economic groups and 76 classes, separately according to individual- business wholesale trade and wholesale cooperatives (institutional subdivi- sion); 32 major groups and 371 subgroups of com- modities (commodity clas- sification according to the interrelations in the production process) 10 main spheres and 77 groups of commodities (analysis according to Commodity Classification for Do- mestic Trade Statistics, Edition 1978)	9,000 price series for 1,155 commo- dities	turnover values of wholesale trade in 1976	7/79
Index of Purchase Prices for Farm Supplies	monthly	1976	11 groups of commodities in a further subdivision by categories of commo- dities	4,965 price series for 180 commodities and services	operating ex- penses of agri- culture in 1976	9/80
Index of Import Prices	monthly	1976	3 groups of commodities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 31 groups of commodities of pro- duction industries	5,598 price series for 2,100 commo- dities	import values, 1976	
Index of Export Prices	monthly	1976	11 groups of commodities according to foreign trade statistics as well as fur- ther subdivisions, 9 parts (branches of economic ac- tivity) according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC II)	5,889 price series for 2,200 commo- dities	export values, 1976	

Footnotes see p. 153.

4 COMPUTATION BASIS OF INDICES AND INDEX NUMBERS *) - cont'd

Title	Period- icity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta
Index Numbers of Prices for Building Services	quarterly	1976	for new construction: 38 types of construction activities; for maintenance: 12 types of construction activities	28,000 price series for 227 services in construction, incl. 18 types of maintenance work	-	
Indices of Building Prices	quarterly	1976	new construction: construction activities at the building (by sectors, types of activities, services) for residential buildings, non-residential buildings and other types of buildings; total building services (according to 4 major groups) for residential buildings; prefabricated one-dwelling houses with and without basement. Maintenance: residential buildings (4 types)	28,000 price series for 227 services and 255 price series for prefabricated houses	production costs of buildings in 1976	11/59; 9/66; 9/70; 5/72; 3/76; 8/80
Index of Retail Prices (Selling Prices)	monthly	1976	9 economic groups as well as economic subgroups and classes (analysis according to Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Edition 1961) 8 major groups as well as groups and subgroups (analysis according to Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure, Edition 1963) 10 main spheres as well as groups of commodities (analysis according to Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics, Edition 1978)	over 200,000 price series for a total of 900 commodities and services	turnover values of retail trade in 1976	11/79
Consumer Price Indices						
All Private households	monthly	1976			expenditure for the standard of living in 1973	
Households of Salaried Employees and Officials with Higher Income (four-person households)	monthly	1976				
Households of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees with Medium Income (four-person households)	monthly	1976	9 major groups as well as groups and subgroups by use as well as by durability and value of the commodities	more than 200,000 price series for a total of 800 commodities and services	expenditure for the standard of living in 1976	11/79
Households of Recipients of Pensions and Welfare Benefits (two-person households)	monthly	1976				
Minimum Standard of Living Necessary for a Child 4)	monthly	1976	9 major groups		consumption pattern for the standard of living of 1976	4/80
Price Indices of Postal Charges and Fees for Telephone and Telegraph Services	5)	1970	6 service sectors in a further subdivision by partial sectors and individual services	835 price series for 149 services (types of fees)	receipts of postal charges of the Federal Postal Administration, 1970	

Footnotes see p. 158.

4 COMPUTATION BASIS OF INDICES AND INDEX NUMBERS*) - cont'd

Title	Period- icity	Base year = 100	Analysis ¹⁾	Series	Weighting	Method see WiSta
Indices of Sea Freight Rates						
Liner	monthly	1976	2 major groups (for general cargo and bulk cargo)	about 1,400 price series for 180 types of goods	freight values 1976	-
Tramp	monthly	1976	3 major groups of time charters	average rates for 10 size classes of ships	freight receipts 1976	-
Tanker	monthly	WORLD- SCALE 6)	2 major groups (for dirty oil and products in trip charter)	average index numbers for 7 trade areas	fixings ⁷⁾	-
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS						
Index Numbers on the Volume Development of the Gross National Product	semi- annu- ally, annu- ally	1970	gross national product by type of appropriation	-		11/57
Index Numbers on the Volume Development of Gross Value Added and of the Gross Domestic Product	semi- annu- ally, annu- ally	1970	gross value added, analysed by sectors of economy 8)	-	price relationships of 1970	
Index Numbers on the Productivity Development (Gross Value Added and Gross Domestic Product at 1970 Prices per Average Economically Active Person)	semi- annu- ally, annu- ally	1960 and 1970 resp.				3/58
Price Indices (Used for Computing the National Product)	semi- annu- ally, annu- ally	1970	gross domestic product, analysed by type of appropriation	-	shopping basket of the relevant reference year	1/63

*) Only indices and index numbers computed by the Federal Statistical Office.

1) According to the relevant classifications.

2) For "mining and manufacturing" as a whole and for major groups monthly, for sectors of economy annually.

3) For "building industry proper" monthly.

4) Based on the needs of children aged 1 to 18 years.

5) Whenever the charges are changed.

6) Tariff schedule "WORLDSCALE" according to the version as revised on January 1st of each year (as from 1980 also on July 1st of each year) = 100.

7) In the year preceding the individual revision of the WORLDSCALE tariff, as from 1 July 1980 also in the preceding half-year.

8) Semi-annual index numbers on the productivity development only for gross value added and the gross domestic product as a whole.

5 SCHEDULE OF PUBLICATIONS

5.1 Publications of the Federal Statistical Office

The publications of the Federal Statistical Office (see also Chapter 5.1 in the text part) may be obtained from the publishers Messrs. W. Kohlhammer GmbH, D-6500 Mainz 42, P.O.B. 42 11 20. For details concerning contents, periodicity and prices see "Veröffentlichungsverzeichnis des Statistischen Bundesamtes" (List of Publications of the Federal Statistical Office), which is updated annually and shows all titles available. Publications which appeared already several years ago, but have not been reprinted since, are included in the index of sources contained in the Statistical Yearbook.

Summary Publications

General Cross-Section Publications

S t a t i s t i s c h e s J a h r b u c h
(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.

W i r t s c h a f t u n d S t a t i s t i k
(Economics and Statistics)

Monthly publication containing articles on methodological questions and comments on the results of new and important continuous statistics as well as many charts. In addition, it comprises a table part providing regularly recurring and one-time schedules as well as detailed compilations of figures relating to articles in the text part.

Selected methodological articles of this review are published in English translation in the Series "Studies on Statistics".

**S t a t i s t i s c h e r W o c h e n -
d i e n s t**
(Information on Statistics, Weekly)

Comprises all figures having become available in the reference week from short-term statistics with the relevant comparative figures.

**B e v ö l k e r u n g u n d W i r t -
s c h a f t 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.)

**L a n g e R e i h e n z u r W i r t -
s c h a f t s e n t w i c k l u n g**
(Long-Term Series on the Economic Development)

Time series for the assessment of the economic development since 1950. The publication contains in medium material detail basic data on population and employment as well as the most important results of the continuous economic statistics. Besides the basic figures, there are also percentages, reference figures and indices as well as rates of variance (biennially).

**I n d i k a t o r e n z u r W i r t -
s c h a f t s e n t w i c k l u n g**
(Indicators of Economic Development)

For major economic indicators, original values as well as seasonally adjusted figures and data adjusted for working days are shown in each case for the past 13 months. Selected subjects are also for longer periods illustrated by charts (monthly).

**B e v ö l k e r u n g s s t r u k t u r u n d
W i r t s c h a f t s k r a f t d e r
B u n d e s l ä n d e r**
(Population Structure and Economic Resources of the Federal Laender)

Annual publication containing "cumulative" series on major demographic and economic data in a breakdown by federal Laender.

Wirtschaftskalender
(Calendar of Economic Events)

This publication presents factors of influence as well as economic and socio-political events reflected in the results of official statistics or which may have affected them (discontinued since 1981).

Subject-Matter Related Cross-Section Publications

Bildung im Zahlenspiegel
(Education Figures)

Summary of statistical data from a large number of surveys, classified by spheres of education, which are most important for educational planning (annually).

Ausgewählte Zahlen für
die Bauwirtschaft
(Selected Figures for the Construction Industry)

Compiling data from the building reports, the statistics on building activity and various other sources, this publication presents an outline of the entire construction industry, from the use of the production factors to the completed building project (monthly).

Ausgewählte Zahlen zur
Energiewirtschaft
(Selected Figures on Power Production)

Monthly and annual abstracts on production and consumption in the entire field of power supply.

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

Presentation of comprehensive numerical data on the situation of the woman, arranged according to subject fields and supplemented by many charts and brief comments (Edition 1975; out of print).

Die Lebensverhältnisse
älterer Menschen
(The Living Conditions of Elderly Persons)

Compilation of selected structural data comprising figures, texts and charts on the generation of persons aged over sixty years (Edition 1977).

Die Situation der Kinder
in der Bundesrepublik
Deutschland
(The Situation of the Children in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Publication on the occasion of the "International Year of the Child, 1979" comprising data from all fields of life concerning the age group of the young people aged under 15 years. Detailed tables are supplemented by texts and charts (published in 1979).

Zur Situation der Behinderten
(The Situation of Handicapped Persons)

Compilation of structural data on the occasion of the "International Year of the Handicapped, 1981".

Publications on Organizational and Methodological Questions

Das Arbeitsgebiet der
Bundesstatistik
(Survey of German Federal Statistics)

Summary presentation of tasks, organization and methods of federal statistics comprising detailed text contributions, a survey of all official statistics and supplementary schedules (Edition 1981). In the "abridged version", which is also available in English and French, the survey of statistics has been shortened considerably (Edition 1981).

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

Presentation of the objectives, tasks and problems of federal statistics, published on the occasion of the centenary of central official statistics. There are also English and French versions available (published in 1972).

Die Arbeiten des Statistischen Bundesamtes
1976-1981
(The Activities of the Federal Statistical Office, 1976-1981)

At several years' intervals, this report to the Advisory Committee gives an outline of the state and development of the statistical work programme as well as of priority matters and problems of the activities of the Office.

Summary Brochures

Z a h l e n k o m p a ß (Statistical Compass)

This handy pocket-size brochure presents a selection of the most important benchmark figures from all subject fields, comprising comparative data for past reference years. There are also English, French and Spanish versions available (annually).

I m B l i c k p u n k t : D e r M e n s c h (In the Spotlight: The Human Being)

Concise and easily intelligible presentation of material from major fields of official statistics on the living conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany (Edition 1980).

H a u s h a l t s g e l d - w o h e r , w o h i n ? (Housekeeping Money - Where it Comes from and Where it Goes)

Presentation in popular form of the most important results of the continuous family budget surveys and the 1973 Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure (Edition 1977).

D a s W o h n e n i n d e r B u n - d e s r e p u b l i k D e u t s c h l a n d (Housing Conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Major benchmark data with comments from the 1978 Housing Sample Survey on buildings and dwellings by age of structure, occupancy, equipment and rent.

SUBJECT-MATTER SERIES

The results derived from individual statistics are published within the system of the subject-matter series, the framework of which is outlined below. Each subject-matter series comprises publication series relating to continuous statistics. These series are supplemented by special contributions if the need arises. The titles of the series indicate the specific field covered by the relevant statistics. A series may further be classidied into individual titles or sub-titles. The results of surveys conducted on a non-recurrent basis or at irregular intervals are issued within the respective subject-matter series as one-time publications.

Subject-Matter Series 1:

P o p u l a t i o n a n d E m p l o y - m e n t

Publication Series:

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

One-Time Publications:

Population and Occupation Census of 27 May 1970
Elections to the German Bundestag
Election of the Members from the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Parliament

Subject-Matter Series 2:

E n t e r p r i s e s a n d L o c a l U n i t s

Publication Series:

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

One-Time Publications:

Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units of 27 May 1970

Subject-Matter Series 3:

A g r i c u l t u r e , F o r e s t r y , F i s h e r i e s

Publication Series:

Series 1: Selected Figures on Agriculture
Series 2: Operating and Working Conditions, Income Situation
Series 3: Vegetable Production
Series 4: Animal Production

One-Time Publications:

Census of Agriculture, 1971
Census of Agriculture, 1979 (in preparation)
Census of Horticulture, 1972/73
Census of Forestry, 1972
Census of Inland Fisheries, 1972
Census of Viticulture, 1972/73

Subject-Matter Series 4:

P r o d u c t i o n I n d u s t r i e s

Publication Series:

Series 1: Summary Data for Production Industries (in preparation)
Series 2: Indices for Production Industries
Series 3: Output of Production Industries
Series 4: Mining and Manufacturing
Series 5: Building Industry
Series 6: Power and Water Supply
Series 7: Handicrafts
Series 8: Specialized Statistics

One-Time Publications:

Census of Production Industries, 1967
Census of Handicrafts, 1977

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

One-Time Publications:

Census of Buildings and Dwellings of 25 October 1968

1 %-Housing Statistics, 1978

Subject-Matter Series 6:

Commerce, Hotel and
Restaurant Industry,
Tourism

Publication Series:

Series 1: Wholesale Trade
Series 2: Vacant
Series 3: Retail Trade
Series 4: Persons Engaged and Turnover in
Hotel and Restaurant Industry
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
Census of Distribution, 1979 (in preparation)

Subject-Matter Series 7:

Foreign Trade

Publication Series:

Series 1: Summary Surveys of Foreign Trade
Series 2: Foreign Trade by Commodities and
Countries
Series 3: Foreign Trade by Countries and
Commodity Groups
Series 4: Foreign Trade with Selected Com-
modities
Series 5: Foreign Trade with Selected Countries
Series 6: Transit Trade in Sea-Borne Transport
and Transshipment
Series 7: Foreign Trade by Countries and Com-
modity Groups of Industry Statistics
Series 8: Foreign Trade according to the Stan-
dard International Trade Classifi-
cation (SITC-Rev. II) and by Coun-
tries (Special Trade)

Subject-Matter Series 8:

Transport and Communi-
cations

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 (discontinued)
Series 2: Share Markets

Subject-Matter Series 10:

Justice

Publication Series:

Series 1: Selected Figures on the Administra-
tion of Justice
Series 2: Courts
Series 3: Criminal Statistics of the Courts
Series 4: Execution of Sentences
Series 5: Probation Service

Subject-Matter Series 11:

Education and Culture

Publication Series:

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

Subject-Matter Series 12:

Public Health

Publication Series:

Series 1: Selected Figures on Public Health
Series 2: Notifiable Diseases
Series 3: Abortions
Series 4: Causes of death
Series 5: Public Health Occupations
Series 6: Hospitals

Subject-Matter Series 13:

Social Security Schemes

Publication Series:

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

Subject-Matter Series 14:

Finance and Taxes

Publication Series:

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

Subject-Matter Series 15:

F a m i l y B u d g e t S u r v e y s

Publication Series:

Series 1: Income and Expenditure of Selected Private Households

One-Time Publications:

Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1978

Subject-Matter Series 16:

W a g e s a n d S a l a r i e s

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

Survey of Salary and Wage Structure, 1978 (in preparation)

Surveys of Personnel Expenditure and Incidental Wage Expenses

Subject-Matter Series 17:

P r i c e s

Publication Series:

Series 1: Prices and Price Indices for Agriculture and Forestry

Series 2: Prices and Price Indices for Industrial Products

Series 3: Price Index for Basic Materials

Series 4: Index Numbers of Prices of Building Services and Price Indices for Buildings

Series 5: Purchase Values for Building Land

Series 6: Index of Selling Prices in Wholesale Trade

Series 7: Consumer Prices and Consumer Price Indices

Series 8: Prices and Price Indices for Imports and Exports

Series 9: Transport Prices

Series 10: International Comparison of Consumer Prices

Subject-Matter Series 18:

N a t i o n a l A c c o u n t s

Publication Series:

Series 1: Accounts and Standard Tables

Series 2: Input-Output Tables

Subject-Matter Series 19:

E n v i r o n m e n t a l P r o t e c t i o n

Publication Series:

Series 1: Waste Removal

Series 2: Water Supply and Waste-Water Disposal

Series 3: Investments for Environmental Protection in Production Industries

CLASSIFICATIONS

Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Explanations (Edition 1979)

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications (Edition 1979 - planned)

Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (Edition 1979)

List of Joint-Stock Companies and Limited Liability Companies (Position 31 December 1971; out of print)

Commodity Classifications

Classification of Products in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Edition 1978

Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

Systematic List (Edition 1975)

Comments on Mineral Oil Products; Electro-technical Products; Chemical Products;

Office Machinery; Data Processing Equipment; Sugar Confectionery and Durable Bakers' Wares

Alphabetic List (Edition 1975)

Commodity Classification for Materials and Goods Received in Production Industries (Edition 1978)

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (Edition 1981)

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC II) (Edition 1976)

Confrontations

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) with Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (WI) (Edition 1975)

Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics (WI) with Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics (WA) (Edition 1979)

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics (Edition 1969)

Commodity Classification for Private Consumption Expenditure (Edition 1963, unchanged reprint 1977)

Classification of Buildings (Edition 1978)

Commodity Classification for Domestic Trade Statistics (Edition 1978)

Classifications of Persons

Classification of Occupations (Edition 1975)

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

Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD) (Edition 1979)

Volume I: Classification

Volume II: Alphabetical Index

Classification of Religious Denominations (Edition 1970)

Regional Classifications

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

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

Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics (Position: 1 January 1981)

Index of Traffic Districts and Ports (Edition 1980)

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

Other Classifications

List of Hospital Establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany (Edition 1978)

MAPS

In conjunction with the large-scale censuses being conducted at longer intervals, the Federal Statistical Office issues thematic multi-coloured maps. There have been published so far 6 sheets on the 1968 Housing Census, 9 sheets on the 1970 Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 8 sheets on the 1970 Population and Occupation Census and 6 sheets on the 1971 Census of Agriculture.

STATISTICS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

General Foreign Statistics

Monthly International Figures

Inter-country comparisons as to selected topics.

Reports on Foreign Countries

Commented summaries of the most recent statistical material for selected countries or groups of countries (at irregular intervals)

Summary Reports on Foreign Countries

Presentation of topical data on the socio-economic structure and development of almost all independent countries in the world (48 reports annually).

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

5.2 Publications of Federal Ministries and Other Federal Agencies

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

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
M e t e o r o l o g i c a l D a t a		E m p l o y m e n t	
German Meteorological Service	Deutsches Meteorologisches Jahrbuch - Bundesrepublik (German Meteorological Yearbook - Federal Republic)	Federal Institution of Labour	Amtliche Nachrichten - monatlich - mit Sonderheften als Beilage (u.a. Jahreszahlen zur Arbeitsstatistik) (Official News - monthly - with special issues as supplements [among others: Annual Figures on Labour Statistics])
	Wetterkarte (Weather-Chart)		
	Europäischer Wetterbericht (European Weather Report)		
	Die Großwetterlage Europas (General Weather Situation in Europe)	A g r i c u l t u r e , F o r e s t r y , F i s h e r i e s Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Statistisches Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten (Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry)
	Die Witterung in Übersee (Weather Overseas)		Agrarbericht - agrar- und ernährungspolitischer Bericht der Bundesregierung (Agricultural Report - Report on Agrarian and Food Policies of the Federal Government)
	Monatlicher Witterungsbericht (Monthly Weather Report)		Agrarstrukturbericht (Report on the Structure of Agriculture)
	Jahresbericht (Annual Report)		Tierseuchenbericht (Report on Epizootic Diseases)
	Das Klima der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Climate of the Federal Republic of Germany)		Jahresbericht über die Deutsche Fischwirtschaft (Annual Report on German Fisheries)
	Klimadaten von Europa (Climate Data of Europe)		Statistische Reihe "BML Daten - Analysen" (Statistical Series: BML Data - Analyses)
	Marine Climatological Summary		Statistischer Monatsbericht (Monthly Statistical Report)
	Ergebnisse von Strahlungsmessungen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Results of Radiation Measurements in the Federal Republic of Germany)		Ertragslage des Garten- und Weinbaues (Yield Situation of Horticulture and Viticulture)
	Agrarmeteorologischer Wochenhinweis für das Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Weekly Meteorological Indications for Agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany)		Statistischer Bericht über die Milch- und Molkereiwirtschaft (Statistical Report on Milk Production and Dairies)
	Sonderbeobachtungen des Meteorologischen Observatoriums Hohenpeißenberg - Ozonmessungen (Special Observations of the Meteorological Observatory of Hohenpeißenberg - Ozone Measurements)		

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
	<p>Struktur der Mühlenwirtschaft (Structure of the Milling Industry)</p> <p>Abschlußbericht über die Besondere Ernteer-mittlung bei Getreide und Kartoffeln (Final Report on the Special Yield Enquiries for Grain and Potatoes)</p> <p>Futterwirtschaft (Forage Growing)</p> <p>Landwirtschaftliche Erzeugerpreise, Zu-kaufspreise und Absatz-wege (Agricultural Pro-ducers' Prices, Prices for Supplementary Pur-chases and Channels of Distribution)</p> <p>Die Molkereistruktur im Bundesgebiet (Structure of Dairies in the Federal Republic)</p>	R o a d T r a f f i c	
		Federal Ministry of Transport	<p>Verkehr in Zahlen (Transport in Figures)</p> <p>Straßenbaubericht (Report on Road Building)</p> <p>Verkehrsstärkekarten (Maps on Traffic Density)</p> <p>Forschung, Straßenbau und Straßenverkehrs-technik - Schriftenreihe (Research on Road Building and Road Traffic Technology - Publication Series)</p> <p>Allgemeiner Statisti-scher Dienst (General Statistical Service)</p> <p>Straßenverkehrszählun-gen - Schriftenreihe (Road Traffic Counts - Publication Series)</p>
P o w e r a n d W a t e r S u p p l y			
Federal Ministry of Economics	<p>Öffentliche Elektrizitätsversorgung der Bun-desrepublik Deutschland (Public Power Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Vierteljahresbericht über die Elektrizitäts-wirtschaft in der Bun-desrepublik Deutschland (Quarterly Report on Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Die Elektrizitätswirt-schaft in der Bundes-republik Deutschland (Electricity in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Bericht über die Gas-wirtschaft in der Bun-desrepublik Deutschland (Report on Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>Die Entwicklung der Gaswirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutsch-land (The Development of Gas Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany)</p>	Federal Office for Motor Transport	<p>Statistische Mittei-lungen (Statistical Informa-tion)</p> <p>Der Bestand an Kraft-fahrzeugen und Kraft-fahrzeuganhängern (Total Number of Motor Vehicles and Trailers)</p> <p>Neuzulassungen - Besitz-umschreibungen - Lös-ungen von Kraft-fahrzeugen und Kraft-fahrzeuganhängern (New Registrations - Transfers of Owner-ship - Cancellations of Motor Vehicles and Trailers)</p> <p>Auswertung des Verkehrs-zentralregisters als Mittel der Effizienz-kontrolle (Evaluation of the Central Register of Transport as a Means of Efficiency Control)</p>
		Federal Institution of Long-Distance Goods Transport	<p>Unternehmen und Fahr-zeuge des gewerblichen Güter- und Möbelfern-verkehrs (Enterprises and Vehi-cles of Commercial Long-Distance Goods Transport and Furni-ture Removal)</p> <p>Unternehmen und Fahr-zeuge des gewerblichen Güternahverkehrs (Enterprises and Vehi-cles of Commercial Short-Distance Goods Transport)</p>
B u i l d i n g A c t i v i t y a n d D w e l l i n g s			
Federal Ministry for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development	Bundesbaublatt (Federal Building Journal)		

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
	Unternehmen und Fahrzeuge des Werkfernverkehrs (Enterprises and Vehicles of Long-Distance Transport on Own Account)	Central Office for Postal Techniques	Monatliche Bezirksstatistik (Monthly District Statistics)
	Grenzüberschreitender gewerblicher Güterverkehr deutscher Kraftfahrzeuge nach obligatorischen Tarifen und Sonderabmachungen - Vierteljahresberichte (Frontier-Crossing Commercial Goods Transport of German Motor Vehicles according to Obligatory Tariffs and Special Agreements - Quarterly Reports)	M o n e y a n d C r e d i t	
		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 Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies	Geschäftsbericht (Operating Report) Veröffentlichungen (Publications)
Federal Institution 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 Institution of Long-Distance Goods Transport)	I n s u r a n c e	
	Gemeinsame Jahresberichte der Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr und des Kraftfahrt-Bundesamtes (Joint Annual Reports of the Federal Institution of Long-Distance Goods Transport and the Federal Office for Motor Transport)	Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies	Geschäftsbericht (Operating Report) Veröffentlichungen (Publications)
		Deutsche Bundesbank	Monatsberichte (Monthly Reports)
A i r T r a n s p o r t		J u s t i c e	
Federal Institution for Air Transport	Monatsbericht (Monthly Report) Angezeigte Unfälle bei dem Betrieb von Luftfahrzeugen (Reported Accidents in Connection with the Operation of Aircraft) Ergebnisse der fachlichen Untersuchung von Unfällen bei dem Betrieb von Luftfahrzeugen (Results of the Technical Investigation of Accidents in Connection with the Operation of Aircraft)	Federal Ministry of Justice	Bundesanzeiger (Federal Advertiser)
		Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Bundesarbeitsblatt (Federal Labour Journal) Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik (Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics)
		Federal Criminal Police Office	Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik (Crime Statistics of the Police)
		P u b l i c H e a l t h	
		Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health	Handbuch der Internationalen Klassifikation der Krankheiten, Verletzungen und Todesursachen (ICD) 1979, 9. Revision, Band I Systematisches Verzeichnis Band II Alphabetisches Verzeichnis (Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD) 1979, 9th Revision Volume I Classification Volume II Alphabetical Index)
C o m m u n i c a t i o n s			
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	Geschäftsbericht (Operating Report) Bezirksstatistik des Kalenderjahres ... (District Statistics of the Calendar Year)		

Publishing agency	Publication	Publishing agency	Publication
	Daten des Gesundheitswesens (Public Health Data)	F i n a n c e a n d T a x e s	
	Schriftenreihe (Publication Series)	Federal Ministry of Finance	Finanzbericht (Financial Report)
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Jahresberichte (Annual Reports)		Ministerialblatt (Ministerial Gazette)
Federal Health Office	Bundesgesundheitsblatt (Federal Health Journal)	Federal Ministry of Justice	Bundesanzeiger (Federal Advertiser)
S o c i a l S e c u r i t y S c h e m e s		W a g e s a n d S a l a r i e s	
Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Bundesarbeitsblatt (Federal Labour Journal)		
	Jahresberichte (Annual Reports)	Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Bundesarbeitsblatt (Federal Labour Journal)
	Hauptergebnisse der Arbeits- und Sozialstatistik (Major Results of Labour and Social Statistics)	Deutsche Bundesbank	Monatsberichte (Monthly Reports)
Federal Institution of Labour	Amtliche Nachrichten - monatlich - mit Sonderheften als Beilage (u. a. Jahreszahlen zur Arbeitsstatistik) (Official News - monthly - with special issues as supplements [among others: Annual Figures on Labour Statistics])	B a l a n c e o f P a y m e n t s	
		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 Equalization of Burdens Office	Amtliches Mitteilungsblatt (Official News Bulletin)		
	Statistische Berichte (Statistical Reports)		
	Vierteljahresberichte (Quarterly Reports)	Federal Ministry of Justice	Bundesanzeiger (Federal Advertiser)

5.3 Publications of the Land Statistical Offices

This schedule lists the "Statistische Berichte" (Statistical Reports) issued by the Land statistical offices, combined by groups. Further details on the individual titles, their periodicity, etc. are contained in the "Gesamtverzeichnis Statistischer Berichte der Statistischen Landesämter" (General List of Statistical Reports of the Land Statistical Offices) which may be obtained free of charge from the Land statistical Offices.

The Statistical Reports are largely arranged in a uniform way and also contain results for smaller regional units (particularly "Regierungsbezirke" and "Kreise"). The uniformity of the Laender publications is however limited due to the fact that all Land statistical offices except that of Schleswig-Holstein are maintaining in addition to the Statistical Reports also a series of source publications which is not classified by subject matters, but numbered consecutively. See in this connection also the lists of publications of the individual Land statistical offices.

Code No.	Subject matter	Code No.	Subject matter
A	P o p u l a t i o n a n d E m p l o y m e n t	D	E n t e r p r i s e s a n d L o c a l U n i t s
A I 1 to 5, 7 to 8	State of Population	D I 1 to 2	Continuous Statistics of Enterprises (or Local Units)
A II 1 to 2	Vital Events	E	P r o d u c t i o n I n d u s t r i e s
A III 1 to 2	Migrations	E I 1 to 8	Mining, Manufacturing
A IV 1 to 6, 8 to 10	Public Health	E II 1 to 3	Building Industry Proper
A V 1 to 2	Area	E III 1 to 2	Finishing Trades
A VI 1 to 2, 4 to 5	Employment	E IV 1 to 3	Power, Gas and Water Supply
		E V 1	Handicrafts
B	E d u c a t i o n , J u s t i c e , E l e c t i o n s	F	B u i l d i n g A c t i v - i t y , D w e l l i n g s
B I 1 to 5	Schools Providing General Education	F I	(Vacant)
B II 1 to 2, 4 to 5	Vocational Training	F II 1 to 5, 10 to 11	Dwellings
B III 1 to 6	Institutions of Higher Education	F III 1	Real Estate
B IV 1 to 2	Adult Education	G	T r a d e , H o t e l a n d R e s t a u r a n t I n d u s t r y
B V 1, 3 to 8	Other Cultural Institutions and Events, Youth, Sports	G I 1 to 3	Domestic Trade
B VI 1 to 7	Justice	G II 1 to 2	Trade in Goods with the German Democratic Republic incl. Berlin (East) and with Berlin (West)
B VII 1 to 5	Elections	G III 1 to 3	Foreign Trade
C	A g r i c u l t u r e , F o r e s t r y , F i s h e r i e s	G IV 1 to 3	Tourism, Hotel and Restaurant Industry
C I 1 to 8	Land Utilization and Cultivation	H	T r a n s p o r t
C II 1, 3 to 5, 7	Growth and Yields	H I 1 to 2, 4 to 8	Road and Rail Transport
C III 1 to 6	Livestock Farming	H II 1 to 2	Shipping
C IV 1 to 8	Operational Economy	H III 1	Air Transport
C V	Forestry		

Code No.	Subject matter	Code No.	Subject matter
J	Money and Credit	N	Wages and Salaries
J I 1 to 2, 4	Money and Credit	N I 1 to 4	Actual Earnings
		N II 1	Agreed Wages and Salaries
K	Social Security Schemes	O	Consumption
K I 1, 3 to 4	Public Assistance and Youth Welfare	O I 1	Family Budget Surveys
K II 1	Social Insurance	O II 1, 3, 5	Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure
K III 3	Handicapped Persons		
K IV 1	Social Institutions	P	National Accounts
L	Finance and Taxes	P I 1 to 2	Laender Results
		P II 1 to 2	"Kreis" Results
L I 1 to 3, 7	Government Finance	Q	Environmental Protection
L II 2 to 5, 7 to 9	Communal Finance		
L III 1 to 3	Debts and Personnel	Q I 1 to 3	Water Supply and Waste-Water Disposal
L IV 1 to 11	Taxes	Q II 1 to 3	Waste Removal
		Q III 1 to 2	Investments for Environmental Protection
M	Prices and Price Indices	Q IV 1	Other Kinds of Environmental Pollution
M I 1 to 2, 4 to 7	Prices and Price Indices	Z	Summary Reports

Addresses of the Statistical Offices*)

Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office)	Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 Postfach 55 28	6200 Wiesbaden 1	Tel. (0 61 21) 751 Telex 04186467 Telex 04186511
Zweigstelle Berlin (Branch Office Berlin)	Kurfürstenstraße 87 Postfach 11 04 60	1000 Berlin 11	Tel. (0 30) 26 00 30 Telex 0185489
Außenstelle Düsseldorf (Eisen- und Stahlstatistik) (Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf - Iron and Steel Statistics)	Hüttenstraße 5a Postfach 77 20	4000 Düsseldorf	Tel. (02 11) 37 20 60 Telex 08582744
Beratungsstelle - Statistisches Informations- system - (Advisory Service - Statistical Information System)	Deutschherrenstraße 93	5300 Bonn 2	Tel. (02 28) 33 27 30
Statistisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein (Land Statistical Office Schleswig-Holstein)	Fröbelstraße 15 - 17	2300 Kiel 1	Tel. (04 31) 6 89 51 Telex 0299871
Statistisches Landesamt Hamburg (Land Statistical Office Hamburg)	Steckelhörn 12	2000 Hamburg 11	Tel. (0 40) 3 68 11 Telex 0212121
Niedersächsisches Landes- verwaltungsamt - Statistik - (Lower Saxon Land Office of Administration - Statistics)	Geibelstraße 61/65	3000 Hannover 1	Tel. (05 11) 8 08 31 Telex 0923287
Statistisches Landesamt Bremen (Land Statistical Office Bremen)	An der Weide 14 - 16	2800 Bremen 1	Tel. (04 21) 36 11 Telex 0244804
Landesamt für Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen (Land Office for Data Processing and Statistics North Rhine-Westphalia)	Mauerstraße 51	4000 Düsseldorf	Tel. (02 11) 4 49 71 Telex 08586654
Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt (Hessian Land Statistical Office)	Rheinstraße 35/37	6200 Wiesbaden	Tel. (0 61 21) 36 81 Telex 04186555
Statistisches Landesamt Rheinland-Pfalz (Land Statistical Office Rhineland-Palatinate)	Mainzer Straße 15 - 16	5427 Bad Ems	Tel. (0 26 03) 7 11 Telex 0869033
Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg (Land Statistical Office Baden-Wuerttemberg)	Böblinger Straße 68	7000 Stuttgart 1	Tel. (07 11) 66 51 Telex 0722815
Bayerisches Landesamt für Statistik und Datenverarbeitung (Bavarian Land Office for Statistics and Data Processing)	Neuhauser Straße 51	8000 München 2	Tel. (0 89) 2 11 91 Telex 5213738
Statistisches Amt des Saarlandes (Land Statistical Office of the Saar)	Hardenbergstraße 3	6600 Saarbrücken	Tel. (0 61 81) 50 51 Telex 04421371
Statistisches Landesamt Berlin (Land Statistical Office Berlin)	Fehrbelliner Platz 1	1000 Berlin 31	Tel. (0 30) 86 71 Telex 0183798

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

Federal Statistical Office
6200 Wiesbaden 1

Federal Supreme Returning Officer:
President Kroppenstedt

President

Kroppenstedt

General Liaison with Council of Economic
Experts

General Liaison with Council of
Environmental Advisors

Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 - Postfach: 55 28 - Telex 4186511 and 4186467
Telephone: (06121) 751 - Exchange
For direct dialling: 75 ...plus extension number
Branch Office Berlin, Kurfürstenstraße 67, 1000 Berlin 30
Postal address: Postfach 11 04 60, 1000 Berlin 11
Telephone: (030) 26 00 30 - Exchange
For direct dialling: 2 60 03 ...plus extension number
Subsidiary Office Düsseldorf, Hüttenstraße 5a, 4000 Düsseldorf 1
Telephone: (0211) 37 20 60
Postal address: Postfach 77 20, 4000 Düsseldorf 1

Vice-President

Dr. Hamer

Sphere of Competence: Divisions III - VIII

Organization Chart
(December 1982)

DIVISION Z	Administration	Dr. Streit	SUB-DIVISION Z A	Organization	Organization of the Office General Planning and Coordina- tion of Statistical Work Flows Calculation of Costs Training and Continuation Courses Decentralized Continuation Courses of the Federal Academy for Public Adminis- tration	SUB-DIVISION Z B	Budget Internal Service	Budget and Accounting, Pay Office General Legal Questions of Administration Internal Service, Medical Service, Security Printing, Distribution of Publications	SUB-DIVISION Z C	Personnel	SUB-DIVISION Z D	Library, Documentation, Archives	Branch Office Berlin	Statistical Processing Work for Various Subject Fields Summary Reports on Foreign Countries (Technical Supervision by Divisions I - VIII)	Preliminary Auditing	
DIVISION I	General and Overall Tasks of Statistics	Dr. Bürgin	SUB-DIVISION I A	General Technical and Organi- zational Questions of Federal Statistics	Planning and Coordination of the Statistical Pro- gramme Organization of Federal Statistics Advisory Committee General Liaison with Federal Ministries, Land Statistical Offices, International Organizations on the Allocation of Research Projects Relating to Statistics	SUB-DIVISION I B	Classifications	Classifications of Enter- prises and Local Units Commodity Classifications Occupations	SUB-DIVISION I C	Legal Questions, Data Protection	SUB-DIVISION I D	Public Relations	General Public Relations General Questions of the Pro- vision of Statistical Data Summary Presentations Editorial Work on Publications General Information Service Translation Service	SUB-DIVISION I E	General and Technical Questions of the Statistical Information System	
DIVISION II	Mathematics Machine Data Processing	Zindler	SUB-DIVISION II A	Mathematical-Statistical Methods		SUB-DIVISION II B	Machine Data Processing	Planning and Performance of Processing Work Programming Courses Rationalization of Machine Work	SUB-DIVISION II C	Mathematical and Technical Questions of the Statistical Information System	<div>Advisory Service STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM</div> <div>Bonn-Bad Godesberg</div>					
DIVISION III	National Accounts Enterprise Accounts and Family Budget Surveys	Lützel	SUB-DIVISION III A	National Accounts	Origin and Appropriation of the National Product Enterprise Consumption Expenditure Capital Formation	SUB-DIVISION III B	National Accounts	Income General Government, Private Households Banking and Insurance External Economic Relations National Accounts of Foreign Countries	SUB-DIVISION III C	National Accounts Social Indicators					Input-Output Computations Health Special Tasks, Other Overall Statistical Systems	SUB-DIVISION III D
DIVISION IV	Production Industries Building Activity Environmental Statistics	Jäger	SUB-DIVISION IV A	Monthly Statistics in Mining and Manufacturing, Indices	Monthly Reports Orders Received, Unfilled Orders Production Indices, Productivity	SUB-DIVISION IV B	Production, Handicrafts	Basic Materials and Producers' Goods Investment Goods, Consumer Goods Food, Beverages and Tobacco Production Industries of Foreign Countries Handicraft Reports and Censuses of Handicrafts	SUB-DIVISION IV C	Annual Surveys, Censuses of Mining and Manufacturing	Annual Surveys, Card Files Censuses, Goods Received Censuses of Non-Agricultural Local Units	SUB-DIVISION IV D	Building Activity	Monthly Building Reports Annual Surveys, Censuses, Goods Received in Building Industry Building Work Authorized and Completed Current Adjustment of Number of Buildings and Dwellings Allowances for Rent	SUB-DIVISION IV E	Energy, Environment Energy and Water Environmental Statistics
DIVISION V	Food and Agriculture Trade and Transport	Schwenk	SUB-DIVISION V A	Agricultural Holdings	Reports on Agriculture Labour Censuses of Agriculture Prices of Agricultural Land Agricultural Statistics of Foreign Countries	SUB-DIVISION V B	Vegetable and Animal Production	General Land Utilization and Arable Farming Fruit and Vegetable Growing, Other Horticulture Viticulture Livestock Farming, Meat Production, Dairies Fisheries, Forestry	SUB-DIVISION V C	Domestic Trade and Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism	Wholesale and Retail Trade Commercial Agency Hotel and Restaurant Industry Tourism Trade in Goods with the DDR and Berlin (East) Trade in Goods with Berlin (West)	SUB-DIVISION V D	Transport and Communications	Inland Water and Ocean Transport Railways Road Transport Aviation Pipelines Communications Traffic Accidents		
DIVISION VI	Prices, Wages Foreign Trade	Guckes	SUB-DIVISION VI A	Prices	Producers' Prices Building Prices and Prices Wholesale and Foreign Trade Prices Transport Prices Consumer Prices Prices in Other Countries Price Comparisons with Other Countries	SUB-DIVISION VI B	Wages and Salaries	Salary and Wage Structure Personnel Expenses Current Surveys of Earnings Advised Wages and Salaries Wages and Salaries in Other Countries	SUB-DIVISION VI C	Foreign Trade	Declaration Procedures Compilation Groupings of Commodities Foreign Trade of Other Countries					
DIVISION VII	Finance and Taxes Education and Public Health	Gerhardt	SUB-DIVISION VII A	Public Authorities	Overall Budget Government Finance Communal Finance Indebtedness University Finance	SUB-DIVISION VII B	Taxes Public Service Personnel	Tax Budget, Taxes on Real Estate, Working Assets and Trade Tax Income Taxes Property Taxes, Standard Values Turnover Tax, Excise Duties Public Service Personnel	SUB-DIVISION VII C	Education and Culture Justice	Schools Vocational Training Institutions of Higher Education Press and Cinema, Culture Justice	SUB-DIVISION VII D	Public Health Social Benefits	Diseases and Causes of Death Public Health Occupations, Hospitals Public Assistance, Additional Aid to War Victims, Youth Welfare Handicapped Persons, Measures of Rehabilitation		
DIVISION VIII	Population Employment Housing, Elections General Foreign Statistics	Herberger	SUB-DIVISION VIII A	Overall Picture of Population and Employment Statistics Population Censuses Buildings and Dwellings	Overall Picture of Population and Employment Statistics Population and Occupation Censuses Real Estate, Buildings, Dwellings Elections	SUB-DIVISION VIII B	Current Population Statistics	Geographical Subdivisions Population Movement Population Estimates Population Projections Families and Households Aliens Population of Other Countries	SUB-DIVISION VIII C	Microcensus and Employment	Microcensus Statistics on Persons Engaged Employment Occupations	SUB-DIVISION VIII D	General Foreign Statistics	International Tables Reports on Foreign Countries Summary Reports on 1) Foreign Countries		

1) See also Branch Office Berlin

Position: April 1981



Permanent bodies

