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Federal Statistics*

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Preface to the German Edition

Since the publication of the last edition of "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" in the mid of 1958, the statistical programme and its legal and methodological basis have been subjected to various changes and supplementations. Therefore, the Federal Statistical Office decided to prepare a new edition of this volume. It thus complies with the requests frequently made by the users who, instead of having to use a number of supplements, rather prefer to consult a revised reference volume which dispenses with the necessity of referring back to former publications.

The present volume, which in structure and presentation largely follows the system used for its predecessors, provides a comprehensive picture of the whole field of official federal statistics. The efforts made in order to improve and complete the statistical resources, together with the legalisation of further statistics, led to an increase in the volume of the General Part, to the expansion of the Appendix as well as to the supplementation of the Catalogue of Statistics which was provided with additional references to the methodological foundations.

The supreme federal authorities as well as other agencies again joined in the compilation of the statistical material. I wish to take this opportunity to express to them my gratitude for their valuable assistance.

The present publication, in the preparation of which all Divisions of this Office participated, was compiled within the Division "General Organisation of Statistics, General Foreign Statistics" of Leitender Regierungsdirektor Dr. Szameitat by Dr. Hilde Strube in the Main Section of Regierungsrat Gerhardt.

Wiesbaden, November 1962

Dr. Gerhard Fürst
President of the Federal Statistical Office

Preface to the English Version

The volume "Survey of German Federal Statistics" and its more complete original version in German "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" have proved to be a useful source of information and reference material for a great number of agencies abroad. In particular the international organisations and institutions engaged in statistical work, as well as the statistical offices of various countries, have repeatedly stressed the usefulness of an English version of this publication for their work. This is the reason why we have, as with previous editions, again prepared an English version of the present revised volume. It has been confined to the presentation of those parts of the original German edition which are most important for users abroad.

The General Part has been translated completely. In the Catalogue of Statistics, which is supplemented by an alphabetic register, the less important details on the legal basis, the course of collecting information, and the publications have — contrary to the German edition — not been included. The Appendix, which in the German edition also comprises the text of all statistical laws and ordinances, contains extracts from more important classifications used in German statistics, a survey on the fields in which the sampling procedure is applied, as well as a list of publications.

The translation into the English language was made by the translation service of the Federal Statistical Office under the direction of Diplom-Übersetzer Bartel.

Wiesbaden, April 1963

Dr. Gerhard Fürst
President of the Federal Statistical Office

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Introduction

The present volume contains a General Part (Part A), a Catalogue of Statistics (Part B), and an Appendix.

Part A gives a *textual explanation* of the organisational, legal, and methodological foundations of federal statistics. A description of the organisation and duties of official statistics is followed by considerations on the legal foundations dealing, among others, with some fundamental questions which arose after the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314) had come into effect. The ever-increasing co-operation of the Federal Statistical Office in international and supra-national organisations is discussed in greater detail in another section of the text. The following contributions provide information on progress in the development of classifications and on the extending field in which sampling procedures are used. The paragraph on the application of machine tabulation procedures has also been expanded on account of the new possibilities created in this field by the use of an electronic large-scale computer. A new section has been included dealing with general questions of publication and with changes in the publication system of the Federal Statistical Office.

The main part of this publication (Part B) contains — as before — uniformly arranged according to subject-matters in a *Catalogue of Statistics*, the statistics compiled at the Federal

Statistical Office and by the supreme federal authorities. The division of the Catalogue into main sections corresponds largely to that of "Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany). For each individual statistics data are given on the periodicity of the survey, the respondents, and the nature of the recorded facts. Statistics which will be ordered in the near future are already included in the Catalogue. The *Alphabetic List of References* is intended to help in tracing the individual statistics and their major facts.

The *Appendix* comprises in addition to the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes also the laws enacted for amending it. In order to supplement the contribution on classifications in the General Part, a synopsis of the principal classifications used in official statistics has been included in the Appendix, containing details on the degree of itemisation and the fields of application. Moreover, for some of these classifications the first stages of analysis have been indicated. In a second synopsis supplementing the article on the use of sampling procedures, the methodological foundations of data collection and processing in sample surveys, e. g. sampling units, stratification characteristics, raising procedures, etc., have been compiled. The new publication system of the Federal Statistical Office can be seen from the schedule of publications issued by the Office.



Federal Statistical Office

A. General Part

Organisation and Duties of Federal Statistics

The duties connected with the statistical documentation of essential facts and changes of our economic, social, and cultural life have in the Federal Republic of Germany resulted in an organisational and institutional order for the whole field of federal statistics. This provides the frame for the execution of statistics, beginning with the request made by the competent ministries and ending with the final publication and general evaluation of the results.

As it is impossible to understand the organisation and working methods of German official statistics without any knowledge of the legal and organisational situation, the distribution of competences and duties as well as the co-operation of all agencies concerned, the following abstract provides some information on the organisation of federal statistics and on the sequence of work in the preparation and execution of a survey.

A. Institutions and their Functions

1. The Federal Ministries

Though it is true that the results of almost all federal statistics are of importance not only for governmental and administrative purposes, but in addition also affect the interest of the general public, the federal ministries are the "orderers" of federal statistics. They decide what figures they require for their purposes and thus determine the contents of the statistics. As in their capacity as orderers they are also interested in the technical and methodological principles according to which statistics are produced, they participate in the consultations of the expert committees of the Advisory Committee. This enables them in particular to join in the preparation of federal statistics.

The results published by the Federal Statistical Office and presented for general purposes are also evaluated by the federal ministries for their own specific objectives.

In general, the federal ministries produce under their own competence those statistics the records of which are exclusively obtained in the ordinary course of business or which cannot be dealt with separately from it (Art. 9 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes). They can transfer this task wholly or in part to the Federal Statistical Office; on the other hand, however, they can also be authorised in exceptional cases to perform for certain federal statistics the tasks of the Federal Statistical Office either completely or in part, even if it is not a matter of administrative statistics.

Though the federal ministries are in the first place responsible for the contents of the statistical work programme, while the methodological and technical execution is, as a general principle, the responsibility of the statistical offices, it is in practice not always easy to draw a clear line of separation. On the one hand, for instance, for the purpose of national accounting, the Federal Statistical Office has to exercise an influence on the programme of the statistics, while on the other the methodological question of whether and how the sampling procedure should be used for a statistics can for technical reasons be of relevance to a federal department. Irrespective of the fact, however, that nature and extent of the mutual participation and influence have not been laid down in detail by law, co-operation has proved quite satisfactory in practice.

2. The Statistical Offices

Institutionally, the whole range of federal statistics is chiefly concentrated on the statistical offices. They are in the first place responsible for the preparation, coordination, execution, and publication of statistics for federal purposes.

Technical requirements and the general administrative structure are decisive for the organisation of the statistical offices and the distribution of functions among them. The establishment of special technical institutions for the execution of statistical tasks has proved successful in Germany for about 100 years. This practice has also been continued after World War II. It facilitates the scientific and methodological uniformity of the whole statistical work programme and permits the rationalisation of working techniques. However, the distribution of tasks between the statistical offices on the different levels of public administration has been modified considerably. This distribution now corresponds to the federative structure of the state and the administration in the Federal Republic and has led on the federal level to a *centralised* organisation of official statistics *in the technical field*, but *regionally* to a far-reaching *decentralisation*.

The regional decentralisation complies with the provisions of the Basic Law which, apart from cases of federal administration, assigns, as a general principle, the administrative executive to the Laender (Art. 83). Generally, this refers also to the collection and processing of statistics.

For part of the federal statistics, the Land statistical offices make use of the co-operation of municipal statistical offices and local administrations.

The coordinating function of the Federal Statistical Office and the activities of the different statistical committees, which will briefly be described in Section 3, assure that the statistical work programme is implemented according to uniform principles and without any overlapping.

The Federal Statistical Office

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

- a) Technical and methodological preparation of statistics for federal purposes (federal statistics), promotion of their uniformity and comparability, collection and compilation of their results for the Federal Republic and presentation of these results for general purposes,
- b) Collection of data for, and processing of, federal statistics where this is provided for by a federal law or where the Laender concerned give their approval,
- c) Compilation of administrative statistics according to Art. 9, 2nd sentence,
- d) Collection and presentation of statistics of foreign countries and international organisations,
- e) Establishment of national accounts,
- f) Participation in the preparatory work for federal laws, ordinances, and general administrative regulations in the field of federal statistics, and
- g) Performance of other statistical and similar work and rendering of expert opinions on statistical questions at the request of the federal central authorities.

The technical and methodological preparation of the individual federal statistics is preceded by detailed scientific work designed to complete and develop all statistical resources. This

¹⁾ See also p. 10 ff.



Branch Office Berlin of the Federal Statistical Office

is closely related to the task of coordinating the results of the individual statistics in such a way that they fit into an overall statistical picture of economy. The general frame is provided by national accounts the elaboration of which has been expressly assigned to the Federal Statistical Office by legislation.

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

The Federal Statistical Office is competent for the mass of statistics of national economy which are of interest to a great number of users in administration and economy, while the federal ministries and the other federal authorities mainly produce some statistics for internal purposes. In the interest of complete objectivity and neutrality of the work of the Office, the official motivation to the Statistical Law mentions that the President of the Federal Statistical Office should not be bound by any technical directives as far as methodological and scientific questions are concerned.

²⁾ Deviations from the general rule are stated in the notes to the individual statistics in the Catalogue.

The co-operation of the Federal Statistical Office with supranational and international organisations is of ever-increasing importance. It will be dealt with in detail below (see p. 8 ff.).

In connection with the elections to the "Bundestag", a special task resulted from the fact that — in the tradition of the former elections to the "Reichstag" — the President of the Federal Statistical Office is at the same time the "*Bundeswahlleiter*" (federal supreme returning officer). Moreover, he is a member (and for the 4th electoral period also chairman) of the permanent boundary commission.

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

The BRANCH OFFICE BERLIN serves the purpose of promoting the special concerns of Berlin. Its permanent task is in particular the processing of the Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics, the former in co-operation with the Land Statistical Office for Berlin. Some other statistics, such as the Transit Traffic Statistics in foreign trade, the Aviation Statistics, and the Statistics on Fisheries are machine tabulated in Berlin. Moreover, this branch office has a typing and reading group in particular for work relating to publications. A special working group is also engaged in processing and concentration work for statistical surveys. Among the major jobs processed — which are, however, restricted in point of time — are the material for the Household and Family Statistics, obtained from the 1961 Population and Occupation Census, as well as the records of the 1962 Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure. Special work, undertaken in particular under the emergency programme by a staff of 400 — 500 employees, involves specific evaluations of scientific interest, mostly based on material already available from other surveys, e.g. the Microcensus, the Survey of the Teaching Staff at Academic Institutions of Higher Education, Family Budget Inquiries, and the 1% Supplementary Survey to Housing Statistics.

The SUBSIDIARY OFFICE DUESSELDORF is concerned with the particularly detailed statistics on industrial production in the iron and steel sector³⁾. Due to the concentration of the iron and steel industries in this district it seemed advisable to compile the relevant statistics as near as possible to the reporting establishments and in constant close touch with the interested associations.

Owing to the special position held by Hamburg in the field of foreign trade, the EXTERNAL OFFICE HAMBURG was established for the purpose of carrying out special tasks within the framework of Foreign Trade Statistics, e.g. preliminary checking of report forms and replying to inquiries. It thus established close contacts with the customs agencies and the external trade of Hamburg. Moreover, this subsidiary office participates in the processing of Air Freight Statistics.

Including the Branch Office Berlin, the Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf and the External Office Hamburg, the Federal Statistical Office employed in the mid of May 1962 a total of 2,498 persons (468 thereof at the Branch Office Berlin, 49 at the Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf, and 12 at the External Office Hamburg). This number was distributed among the individual divisions as follows:

Division	Personnel	
	total	among which not permanently employed
Z Administration	388	1
<i>including: Typing pool</i>	150	
I General Organisation of Statistics, General Foreign Statistics	806	297
<i>including: Machine tabulation</i> ...	240	50
<i>Branch Office Berlin</i> ...	468	245
II General Technical Coordination, National Accounts	112	
III Food and Agriculture Statistics ..	64	12
IV Industry and Handicraft Statistics <i>including: Subsidiary Office</i> <i>Duesseldorf</i>	155	10
.....	49	
V Trade and Transport Statistics ... <i>including: External Office Ham-</i> <i>burg</i> ⁴⁾	568	7
.....	12	
VI Statistics on Prices and Wages, Fam- ily Budget Inquiries, Housing and Social Statistics	174	31
VII Finance and Tax Statistics	114	
VIII Demographic and Cultural Statistics	117	31
	2,498 ⁵⁾	389

Land Statistical Offices

Corresponding to the federative structure of the Federal Republic, the majority of federal statistics are collected by the Laender and in most cases also compiled by them to Laender results. Thus the bulk of the technical work is performed by the Land statistical offices. From an organisational point of view they are independent Land authorities⁶⁾ but, according to their functions, to a large extent agencies for collecting and processing federal statistics. It must, however, be borne in mind that in many cases the results of federal statistics are also required for Laender purposes.

In addition, the Land statistical offices are responsible for Land statistics. They represent, however, a considerably smaller part of the work programme. In Land statistics produced by several or all Laender (e.g. statistics on education), the Federal Statistical Office acts as a coordinating agency, as both the Federation and the Laender are interested in obtaining comparable results.

Location and addresses of the individual Land statistical offices as well as their sphere of activities, which is regionally deter-

mined by the boundaries of the Laender, can be seen from the map and the list in the Appendix⁷⁾.

In the municipal 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 for Berlin participates in the same way in the statistical work as the other Land statistical offices.

When the Saar was incorporated into the economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, its formerly separate statistics were also completely adapted to the federal statistical programme.

The Municipal Statistical Offices

For part of the federal statistics the questionnaires are distributed to the respondents and collected directly by the Land statistical offices. In numerous other cases it has proved suitable to have the administrations of towns which are not attached to a Landkreis (rural district), those of Landkreise and communities distribute and collect the questionnaires as well as exercise certain controls. This applies above all to large-scale censuses (e.g. Population and Occupation 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 offices⁸⁾, 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 those surveys which are required by the self-governing local bodies for their 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 Landkreis administrations and entrusted with the responsibility for carrying out surveys within their sphere of competence.

3. The Statistical Committees

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

The Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee, which was established as an advisory body of the Federal Statistical Office pursuant to Art. 4 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (since 1948 the Statistical Committee had already performed similar functions⁹⁾), is composed of representatives from the ministries ordering the prospective statistics, the statistical offices producing them, as well as the users of federal statistics and the respondents¹⁰⁾. This large body, the only one to comprise all groups participating in federal statistics, is mainly concerned with the consideration of important methodological and technical problems. In addition, however, it also discusses all other subjects in the field of statistics. As a rule, the Advisory Committee is convened once a year — with the President of the

³⁾ See the Catalogue of Statistics, p. 51. — ⁴⁾ Excluding three persons who come under Division IV. — ⁵⁾ Including the President's office. — ⁶⁾ In Lower Saxony the statistical work is performed by the "Landesverwaltungsamt — Statistik".

⁷⁾ See p. 148 and p. 149. — ⁸⁾ See also the map on p. 148. — ⁹⁾ Law on the Establishment of a Statistical Office for the Bizonal Area of 21 January 1948 (Gesetzblatt der Verwaltung des Vereinigten Wirtschaftsgebietes, p. 19). — ¹⁰⁾ For the composition of the Advisory Committee see Section II, Art. 4 of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (cf. Appendix p. 114).



Participants of the 9th Meeting of the Advisory Committee held in Wiesbaden on 8 and 9 May 1962

Federal Statistical Office in the chair — to deal summarily with the whole statistical work programme and individual questions of topical interest and special importance.

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

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

Chairmen of the individual expert committees are the competent chiefs of the divisions in the Federal Statistical Office.

In addition, sub-committees and working parties have been established for certain separate fields or individual questions in order to handle partly permanent and partly temporary tasks.

For the discussion of questions concerning in particular the statistical offices — above all the work programme and its organisational as well as methodological and technical implementation — the heads of these offices meet from time to time at special conferences. Moreover, general problems of organi-

sation, methodology and technique are dealt with by the following five bodies:

- Committee for Organisational and Administrative Questions,
- Committee for Machine Tabulation¹¹⁾,
- Working Party for Public Relations,
- Working Party for Problems of Mathematical Methodology,
- Working Party for the "Uniform Classification of Enterprises and Establishments".

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Coordination and Rationalisation of Statistics

The functions of this Committee are to secure the implementation of the statistical programme at minimum costs and to discuss the necessity and urgency of the individual statistics. The Committee comprises representatives of certain federal ministries and the "Bundesrechnungshof" (Federal Audit Office) as permanent members, other competent federal ministries as non-permanent members entitled to vote, and the Federal Statistical Office as a permanent advisory member. In former years, the Inter-Ministerial Committee used to hold special meetings presided over by the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Since spring 1958, however, the Inter-Ministerial Committee has been convened for departmental discussions under an agreement between the federal departments upon invitation by the federal ministry concerned with the statistical project in hand. At the Federal Ministry of the Interior, meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee are now held only when statistical questions of fundamental importance are to be dealt with.

¹¹⁾ See also p. 18 "Machine Tabulation Procedures".

As a general principle, the Inter-Ministerial Committee deals with the whole work programme of official statistics. In the first place it studies new projects and in addition also the current programme. The results of its deliberations are considered for decisions taken on projects at the pre-parliamentary and parliamentary stages.

The endeavours of the Inter-Ministerial Committee aiming at the promotion of efficiency in the statistical work are supported by the federal Laender. Prior to the discussions of federal statistics by this body, special coordinating committees of the Laender examine the necessity and expediency of the individual projects. The projects are finally dealt with by the competent representatives of the Laender in the committees of the "Bundesrat".

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

B. Sequence of Work in the Execution of Federal Statistics

After the institutional interrelationships have been set forth in Section A, the following is intended to give within this framework a brief and more functional description of the individual phases of a survey, beginning with its proposal and ending with the publication of the results. Refraining from giving details on the integration of the phases, the presentation contained in the Appendix¹²⁾ shows the individual stages and briefly outlines the tasks to be performed in each instance as well as the institutions participating in them.

1. Proposal to Execute Federal Statistics

As was already mentioned at the beginning, the federal ministries are competent to propose that federal statistics be produced. In general, the respective federal ministries discuss such proposals with the Laender ministries concerned. They roughly outline the problems to be clarified and the facts to be recorded.

2. Preparation

a) Beginning of the Methodological and Technical Preparations

From the very beginning, the considerations and preparations made by the Federal Statistical Office following the ordering of the statistics aim at furnishing results suitable to be incorporated into the overall statistical picture. Endeavours are also being made to create a uniform methodological basis for all federal statistics, so that the individual component parts can be fitted together to a complex unity by means of corresponding questions and definitions as well as by the application of comparable classifications. The considerations on the execution of this task are determined by national accounts, details of which are given separately in the Catalogue¹³⁾. These basic considerations also permit to locate any gaps which might still exist in the overall picture and to bridge them over by the inclusion of fields so far neglected or of facts not yet covered. On the other hand, any overlapping and avoidable duplications, too, become obvious which, in the interest of a cost-saving execution of the whole statistical programme, are prevented or eliminated.

In detail, the first preparations serve the clarification of the following partial problems:

- Definition of facts and characteristics to be covered statistically,
- Classification for recording the results (classifications)¹⁴⁾,
- Drafting of a questionnaire (inquiry programme),

Delimitation of the number of respondents to be covered (examination of the possibilities to apply sampling procedures)¹⁵⁾,

Collection technique (e.g. mail inquiry, use of interviewers),

Processing design (manual or machine processing, processing of the total material or on a sampling basis),

Programme of tabulations,

Publication programme,

Calendar of key-dates,

Estimation of costs.

b) Consultations on the Draft Plan for Data Collection and Processing

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

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

c) Draft of the Legal Foundation

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

d) Final Examination of the Necessity for a New Survey

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

e) Enactment of the Legal Foundation

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

f) Allocation of Funds by the Ministries of Finance

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

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

¹²⁾ See p. 119. — ¹³⁾ See also p. 90. — ¹⁴⁾ See also p. 120.

¹⁵⁾ See also "The Use of Sampling Procedures", p. 15.

3. Collection and Processing of Federal Statistics

The final survey plan, which contains the specimen questionnaire, the key-dates, the course of collecting information, the type and volume of the compilation as well as methodological instructions, is distributed to all participating statistical agencies and ensures uniformity in the execution of the survey. The subsequent functions are in most cases performed by the Land statistical offices. These are:

- Selection of the respondents,
- Printing of the enumeration documents,
- Training of enumerators and interviewers (where they are required for the survey),
- Distribution of the enumeration documents to the respondents (also to the communities or the enumerators for further distribution) and use of interviewers,
- Collection of the returned enumeration documents,
- Control of number as well as checking for complete and correct replies,
- Reminding of tardy respondents,

Preparation and execution of the processing (manual or machine): compilation of the Laender results according to the intended regional and material analysis,
Communication of the results to the Federal Statistical Office and the competent ministry of the Land.

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

Publication and Evaluation of Results

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

Contacts with International Organisations

Numerous international organisations require internationally comparable statistical material for their political, economic, social, and cultural activities. Therefore, they engage more or less intensively in the methodological standardisation of the necessary statistics. They have contributed to a high extent to the development of international statistics, particularly during the years after the war, by promoting the exchange of views and experience among statisticians from all parts of the world and by recommendations or even binding agreements on statistical terms, groupings, and methods uniformly to be applied in all countries.

Internationally comparable statistical material is not only an indispensable basis for the activities of international organisations, but also of use for all countries, as very often new experience can be gained only by comparison. The statistical work of the international organisations also relieves the central statistical offices in the individual countries from the wearisome task of procuring directly from abroad the material required for purposes of comparison. The intensive exchange of experience, facilitated on a broad basis by the international organisations, has a stimulating effect and promotes the rational development of statistics in the various countries. Moreover, statistical methods which have already been tried out abroad may be introduced, thus saving many detours and unnecessary expenses.

The Federal Statistical Office participates to a varying extent in the statistical work of many international organisations.

1. European Organisations

Of particular importance are the contacts of the Federal Statistical Office with the Conference of European Statisticians and the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

The *Conference of European Statisticians* is a permanent institution affiliated organisationally to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in Geneva. It comprises the heads of the central statistical offices of all member countries of ECE, i. e. practically of all European countries and the United States. Its most important tasks are the methodological development of European official statistics, the improvement of their comparability, and a certain coordination of statistical work upon which other international organisations in the European area have embarked. The Conference devoted a great part of its efforts to special problems of national accounts. Conforming to previous recommendations of the United Nations, it has elaborated European standards for statistics on the formation of capital and on private consumption. Extensive preliminary work

is undertaken to show the financing operations in connection with the results of national accounts presented so far. Moreover, the Conference dealt in great detail with the setting up of European programmes for comprehensive enumerations (Population, Occupation, and Housing Censuses of 1960, World Censuses of Industrial Statistics, 1963) and for current statistics particularly appropriate for the short-term observation of the economic development. The Conference also participated frequently in the statistical work of the ECE expert committees and engaged in some cases very intensively in statistical projects of other organisations, for example in the elaboration of the European programme for the Agricultural Census or in the standardisation of agricultural production indices by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The exchange of views and experience among statisticians about numerous methodological problems in the field of statistics as well as practical questions, for example the training of statisticians for official statistics or the use of electronic large-scale computers for statistical purposes, is also in the interest of the various countries and, therefore, generally welcomed and encouraged¹⁾. The Conference of European Statisticians served as an example for institutions of a similar kind at the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations in Latin America, in the Far East, and recently also in Africa.

Owing to the establishment of the *Statistical Office of the European Communities*, the co-operation between the six member countries (Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg) gained considerably in importance. It plays now an important rôle in the work of the participating national offices. The Statistical Office of the European Communities is a joint institution of three supra-national organisations, i. e. the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Under the powers stipulated in the treaties, the Office is in a position to exert an even greater influence on statistics within the smaller circle of the six European member countries than the Conference of European Statisticians which may offer only recommendations. The standardisation of statistics was begun in many fields at the same time. On the basis of the work already done by other international organisations, uniform commodity classifications for foreign trade and goods transport statistics as well as a classification of all economic activities for industrial statistics have been elaborated. Work on a uniform commodity classification for production statistics has been started. In

¹⁾ See "Die Statistik in den internationalen Organisationen", No. 3 "Die Arbeiten der Konferenz Europäischer Statistiker 1953-1959", issued in the series "Allgemeine Statistik des Auslandes".

connection with the surveys of industrial statistics for 1963, recommended to all countries by the United Nations, and the European programme of industrial statistics which was in the meantime completed by the Conference of European Statisticians, an enlarged programme of industrial statistics has been drafted for the six countries. Moreover, work has been initiated with a view to setting up uniform input-output-tables (inter-relations of production). The "harmonisation" of the economic life within the Communities called for by the treaties caused in part very far-reaching demands also in other fields of statistics. Statistical committees and working groups are dealing with the standardisation of agriculture, handicrafts, industry, transport, power, labour, price, and wage statistics, as well as with surveys on private households, with national accounts, etc.

Out of the great number of European organisations, the following should — apart from the two institutions mentioned above — be dealt with because of their particular importance for the further development of statistics.

As was already stated, the Conference of European Statisticians is affiliated to the *Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the United Nations*. In addition, there are at the ECE expert committees for agriculture, forestry, coal, steel, gas, electricity, housing, and inland transport which are dealing with technical questions related to the European economy. In many cases these committees have formed statistical working groups which have to provide in a comparable form all European countries and the United States with the statistical material required for analyses. The statistical work of major importance comprises the elaboration of the new and uniform European commodity classification for the whole of transport statistics and the standardisation of current statistics based on great censuses, for example the standardisation of current agricultural statistics or statistics on housing and on building activities.

For statistics, mention must also be made of the *Organisation for European Economic Co-Operation (OEEC)*, comprising 18 European countries. After having been transformed into the *Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)*, it now includes also as full members the United States and Canada. It has done valuable work, particularly by the development of national accounts. Moreover, it compiles standardised statistical data for the annual reports and for current reports of the various expert committees.

Finally, one of the oldest European organisations should be mentioned in this connection, i. e. the *Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine* which is concerned with statistics on navigation on the river Rhine. In addition, this organisation rendered good services in the preparation of the new commodity classification for transport statistics.

2. World Organisations

Promotion and standardisation of statistics covering larger regions are part of the tasks to be dealt with by the world organisations, and first of all by the largest and most comprehensive of them, the United Nations. At the suggestion of the *Statistical Commission of the United Nations*, the *Statistical Office of the United Nations* has established close contacts with the central statistical offices of all countries and with the statistical departments of international organisations. These provide the office under specific regulations with data required for current and world-wide statistical publications and participate in discussions on questions relating to statistical methods for the purpose of obtaining uniform statistics on an international basis, so far as this can be achieved in view of divergent condi-

tions in the individual countries. The recommendations prepared in this way by the United Nations provide the frame for the preparation of international statistics and they serve at the same time — in particular for the developing countries — as an example for the organisation and development of statistical work in the individual countries. The recommendations of the United Nations as to statistics, which are, in part, revised recommendations of the former League of Nations, regard, among others, the Population, Occupation, and Housing Censuses of 1960, Industrial Statistics and, in particular, world-wide surveys in Industrial Statistics envisaged for 1963, the Statistics on Population Movement and International Migrations, Foreign Trade Statistics and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) on which it is based, the Census of Distribution, National Accounts, and the Statistics on the Formation of Capital.

An important position in the scope of world-wide co-operation in statistics is also held by the autonomous *special agencies of the United Nations*. The Organisation of the United Nations leaves to them the compilation, evaluation, publication, and improvement of the statistics of their special branches. Particularly great activity in the field of statistics is displayed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They regularly submit to the Statistical Commission of the United Nations reports about their statistical work. The Federal Republic is a member of both these and the other special organisations of the United Nations²⁾. For this reason the Federal Statistical Office also maintains contacts with these organisations and participates in their statistical work. This includes not only the provision of data for the statistical publications of the special organisations, but also the participation in discussions on statistical methods aiming at the standardisation and improvement of statistics. They have already resulted in the standardisation of a number of statistics. Only by way of example, mention can be made here of the work performed by ILO (International Classification of Occupations, Family Budget Inquiries, Statistics on Employment and Social Security), by FAO (World Programme for Agricultural Censuses, development of Statistics on Fisheries), by WHO (International Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death; improvement of the Health Statistics and their use for analyses regarding questions pertaining to genetics and damages caused by radiation), by UNESCO (standardisation of Statistics on Education), by IMF (Balances of Payment), or by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (standardisation of Aviation Statistics).

Apart from *official organisations*, also scientific and technical associations etc. have a share in the international co-operation in the field of statistics. Of particular importance among them is the *International Statistical Institute* which is the oldest international agency for the co-operation among statisticians. The original duties of this institute have been taken over in part by the government organisations, first by the League of Nations and later by the United Nations. As a scientific agency, this institute has still maintained its function of promoting discussions among statisticians of all special branches.

Of other world organisations dealing with statistics on a larger or smaller scale, the following may also be mentioned here: the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, as well as the International Chamber of Commerce.

²⁾ See "Die Statistik in den internationalen Organisationen", No. 1 "Weltorganisationen", issued by the Federal Statistical Office.

Legal Foundations of Statistics for Federal Purposes

The Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314), hereafter to be referred to as "Statistical Law", provides the legal basis for federal statistics¹⁾.

In 1955 the wording of the Statistical Law was modified as to the repartition of costs among the Federation and the Laender (Art. 8). Moreover, the period for the creation of new legal foundations for current statistics, as laid down in the transitional provisions (Art. 16), was twice extended, for the last time until 1959.

The Statistical Law regulates the whole field of organisational, procedural, and substantive law in federal statistics. It therefore differs considerably from the foreign legal provisions on statistics which, for the most part, set only the frame for the tasks to be performed by the statistical offices.

Out of the eight sections of the Statistical Law, Sections I "The Federal Statistical Office", II "The Advisory Committee", and IV "Special Rules of Procedure" have already been dealt with. The other sections, in particular Sections III "Ordering of Federal Statistics", V "Obligation to Render Information", VI "Obligation to Secrecy", and VII "Penalties and Fines" will be treated below.

Ordering of Federal Statistics

As the collection of statistical information from private respondents may to a high extent affect the sphere of their personal legal rights, Art. 6 stipulates with due regard to the rules of law that federal statistics shall be ordered by law or, under certain circumstances, by ordinance. In order to protect the respondents, the legal basis must establish which facts will be recorded and who will be liable to give information. For statistics not concerning private persons but public authorities or institutions, a general administrative regulation or an agreement between the federal and the Land administrations suffice if only federal agencies or also such of the Laender, as the case may be, are to furnish the information needed.

The special difficulties involved in creating the legal foundations for the individual statistics consist in the determination of the facts to be covered. Here the right of the respondent to be protected by the rule of law against any interference with his personal liberty collides with the demands of administration, economy, and science for sufficient elasticity in the inquiry programme so as to render it readily adaptable to changing requirements. So the statistical programme will have to be formulated in a clear and at the same time flexible way. It is, therefore, of great importance that the facts to be recorded are expressed in terms suitable to cover a maximum of individual questions. This practice conforms to the motivation of the Statistical Law which states expressly that the terms "respondents" and "facts to be covered" should be interpreted as denoting that not every detail but only the general outline is to be given²⁾.

The margin thus left is especially necessary for the methodological development of statistics. This has the further advantage of relieving the legislator who otherwise would have to be called upon for every minor change in the questions of the individual statistics. Because of the practice in legislation technique which developed along the lines indicated above, the various legal foundations did not have to comprise elaborate lists of questions or even questionnaires. The laws and ordinances also gained in clearness as to their composition by being freed from general provisions which are already contained in the Statistical Law except for special regulations, for instance as to the obligation to secrecy.

For providing a legal basis for the current statistical programme by the passing of the relevant laws, care has been taken to combine, as far as possible, technically related subjects. In this context should be mentioned: the Law on the Statistics on the

Movement of the Population and the Current Adjustment of the Demographic Situation of 4 July 1957, the Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 15 July 1957, the Law on Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping of 26 July 1957 and, more recently, the Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Trade as well as on the Tourist Statistics for Establishments of the Hotel Industry of 12 June 1960, the Law on Finance Statistics of 8 June 1960, and the Law on Statistics of Raw Material and Production Economy in Selected Branches of Economic Activity of 11 November 1960. It is intended to order also transport and tax statistics by collective laws rather than by ordinances as before.

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

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

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

The minimum contents of the legal basis consist according to Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Statistical Law in determining the facts as well as the respondents to be covered. Though they are not expressly mentioned in the Statistical Law, details on the collection date and period as well as, for current surveys, on the periodicity, form an essential part of every legal basis. If this should prove necessary, additional provisions could be included as to the representation, the voluntariness of supplying information, the way of executing the statistics (e.g. centralised evaluation) and on secrecy (e.g. the use of individual data for other than statistical purposes or the admissibility of official internal reports). As a rule, individual provisions on the execution of the statistics are not necessary since Article 83 of the Basic Law authorises the Laender to carry through the federal laws as their own concern. Any deviations from this principle must, however, be included into the respective legal foundation. By the Ordinance on the Execution of an Iron and Steel Statistics of 1 August 1957, for instance, the task of collecting and processing the data for this statistics has been assigned on principle to the Federal Statistical Office. In by far the most cases the collection and processing work is, though, attended to by the Land statistical offices.

In agreement with the Federal Minister of Justice, the Federal Minister of the Interior has expressed the view that federal statistics compiled on the basis of voluntary information also need a legal basis. One exception from this principle will, however, have to be made insofar as the Federal Statistical Office must be competent to conduct pilot surveys on a voluntary basis within the scope of its preparatory activities (Art. 2, Nos. 1 and 6 of the Statistical Law). When preparing complicated new statistics, the testing of the survey organisation and of the formulation of the questions by a pilot survey may be necessary and also contribute to a reduction of costs.

When statistics are based on legal foundations created by the European Communities, there are some doubts as to whether and in how far the principles of the Statistical Law apply — in particular with regard to the obligation to supply information and the obligation to secrecy, as well as to fines. For cases where the legal foundations of the European Communities do not contain such provisions, an amendment of the Statistical Law is considered accordingly.

¹⁾ See K. Szameitat, "4 Jahre Statistisches Gesetz", "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 9th Year, New Series, No. 11, November 1957, p. 577 ff. — ²⁾ See official motivation to Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Statistical Law.

Obligation to Render Information and Obligation to Secrecy

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

Art. 10, Par. 1 of the Statistical Law states generally that all natural and juristic persons, authorities and institutions are bound to answer any question which has properly been ordered. Who will be liable to respond is laid down in the individual legal foundation. The respondents have to supply the information truthfully, completely, in due time and generally free of charge, i. e. if information is given by mail, under payment of the postage. Another consequence of the gratuitousness of information is that the respondent is not allowed to charge his expenses for completing the questionnaires — e. g. cost for personnel occupied for this purpose — to the agencies entitled to collect the relevant information. In the opinion of the competent ministries and the Federal Statistical Office, which was confirmed by jurisdiction, the agencies in charge of official statistics are authorised to fix the appropriate time for the response.

Since the strict secrecy as to the individual data may under certain circumstances entail duplications which would hardly be justified from a financial point of view, Art. 12 of the Statistical Law provides the legal means to avoid such consequences. In certain cases it might be desirable and expedient to use the data obtained at a considerable expense not only for official statistics, but also for other purposes. If in cases of particular importance the use of individual data for other purposes shall be admissible, the relevant provision can be made in the legal foundation by indicating such further use. Art. 6 of the Livestock Census Law of 18 June 1956 provided, for instance, that individual data could also be used for official measures with regard to the implementation of the Law on Animal Breeding and the Law on Epizootic Diseases of Animals, as well as other purposes stated there in detail, by the competent authorities or the agencies acting on their behalf. Especially the results of the Population Census of 1961 which were compiled at a great expense are also of particular interest for agencies which are not part of official statistics. Art. 9, Par. 2 of the Law on the Census of Population of 13 April 1961 permitted, therefore, certain individual data to be passed on for scientific purposes. Pursuant to Art. 9, Par. 3 the lists of buildings and households could also be turned over to the communities for comparison and correction of their records.

In order to avoid duplication, the passing on of individual data through the official channels (official reporting) has also been provided for. Pursuant to Art. 12, Par. 2 of the Statistical Law, the Federal Statistical Office, the Land statistical offices and other authorities and agencies collecting statistical information are, if requested, authorised and under the obligation to pass individual data on through the official channels to the competent central federal and Land authorities or the agencies designated by them, if and insofar as the legal provisions ordering the statistics permit of such practice and this has been published in the survey documents.

Several legal foundations have provided for this possibility. The Law on General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper of 15 July 1957, for instance, while deliberately confining itself to the essentials, stipulates that it is permissible to pass individual data without disclosing the names only to the central authorities of the Federation or the Laender competent for economic matters. Such information may be passed on to these authorities with the names of respondents only in exceptional cases and if expressly requested. The facts on which information is required will also have to be stated in the request.

Since only the individual data supplied by a respondent are subject to secrecy, it would even be sufficient for publications of statistical results to combine the information furnished by two respondents. As in this case both respondents could, however, by subtraction find out the data provided by the other, it is a general practice of the statistical offices to combine, in excess of the legal requirements, the information of at least three respondents.

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

Penalties and Fines

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

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

Fines are imposed pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Irregularities of 25 March 1952 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 177). Art. 73 of this Law confers jurisdiction for the relevant cases to the competent central Land authority which, in its turn, may commission certain administrative authorities.

In most federal Laender the "Regierungspraesidenten" (presidents of the administrative districts) have been designated as the competent authority; they may in some cases again commission the "Kreise".

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

Classifications

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

- A. Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments
- B. Classifications of Commodities
- C. Classifications of Persons
- D. Regional Classifications
- E. Other Classifications.

A. Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

The following important classifications concerning the enterprise or establishment are at present used in official statistics:

1. Classification of Economic Branches derived therefrom:
 - a) Classification of Economic Branches for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961
 - b) Classification of Economic Branches for the Occupation Census, 1961
 - c) Classification of Economic Branches for Turnover Tax Statistics
 - d) Classification of Economic Branches for the Statistics of Owners of Motor Vehicles
 2. Classification for the Monthly Industry Report
 3. Index of Handicraft Branches
 4. Index of Land Utilization Systems
 5. Distribution of National Product
 6. International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Revised Edition — ISIC Rev. (Classification Internationale Type, par Industrie, de toutes les branches d'activité économique — CITI rev.)
 7. Nomenclature of Industries for the European Communities (Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes — NICE) (detailed edition in preparation).
- Figures may, furthermore, be broken down according to the following classifications employed up to now:
8. Classification of Establishments, 1950 Edition derived therefrom:
 - a) Classification of Enterprises (especially for Tax Statistics)
 - b) List of Economic Branches and Alphabetical Index of Specifications of Establishments (for Occupation Census)
 9. Index of Economic Branches for Labour Statistics (adjusted to 8 b).

Classification of Economic Branches

The classification of Economic Branches serves for arranging all economic institutions according to the type of their activity. It has replaced the 1950 edition of the Classification of Establishments drawn up for this purpose and is used for the compilation of the large censuses of 1960—62 as well as the other surveys from 1 January 1962 on.

The original intention of making the new Classification of Economic Branches applicable to as many cases as possible gave rise to the necessity of introducing some further classification criteria over against the code of 1950. This applies to the distinction by large economic functions (production, final consumption, redistribution of income, etc.) and, in the case of producing institutions, to the fact of whether or not they gener-

ally sell their production and realise a profit or cover at least the production costs by the proceeds from sales²⁾.

Consequently, the following sectors were formed:

- Enterprises and liberal professions (Sections 0 to 7),
- Non-profit organisations and private households (Section 8),
- Central and local government and social insurance (Section 9).

Sections 0 to 7, i.e. the sections of "Enterprises and liberal professions", serve for classifying enterprises (and the corresponding institutions of liberal professions) and/or parts of enterprises in their regional or technical delimitation.

The breakdown by sections distinguishes between production of commodities, their distribution (trade and transport), and services. Within the production of commodities, the stages of production are considered to a certain extent; among services, the credit institutions and insurance together form a separate section.

By inserting "sub-sections", the new Classification of Economic Branches has been enlarged by one stage as compared with the former Classification of Enterprises. This was necessary as the breakdown by sections was too rough for many purposes and that by groups already too detailed for this stage. The next stages of the classification, the "groups", "sub-groups", and "classes", serve for improving the subdivision. They were adapted, as far as possible, to the positions in special classifications already established or planned for future enumerations. The interrelationships according to aspects of production were given priority, i.e. institutions which, as a rule, have a similar programme of production, range of products, etc., were combined primarily according to the production procedure, but also as to the purpose for which the products are destined or the production material used. When establishing the Classification of Economic Branches, the associational structure of the economy has furthermore been taken into account as far as it generally corresponds to the considered characteristics. On the whole, it could be assumed that the membership in the associations also reflects a relationship in production, so that the associational structure could to a large extent be used for the classification. There were not considered groupings according to legal status, the recording in certain registers, the entry in the Official Register of Handicrafts, by contractual relations and sociological viewpoints, e.g. for recording the liberal professions. Those aspects were also neglected which apply only to individual economic sectors or could be ascertained but in a very detailed inquiry, for instance the department stores recorded so far and the former distinction made for wholesale trade between foreign trade and domestic wholesale trade. The consideration of such characteristics, which often are also very important, must be reserved for supplementary codes.

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

Combined economic institutions, i.e. those the economic activity of which covers several positions of the classification are, as a general principle, allocated to that position to which they belong according to their main activity. Only in few cases combined positions are provided for, viz., where different activ-

¹⁾ For part of these classifications structure and degree of itemisation are briefly outlined in a special schedule (Appendix p. 120). For extracts from important classifications see p. 123 ff.

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

ities are usually performed, none of them being obviously the main activity, so that an allocation according to one of these activities is *a priori* impossible or at least seems to be rather meaningless.

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

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

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

The Classification of Establishments, which was replaced by the Classification of Economic Branches, has also been applied for various purposes. But the new Classification of Economic Branches considers further characteristics. This fact and changes in trade (especially the combination of foreign trade and domestic wholesale trade) restrict — the otherwise generally existing — comparability with the former classification.

B. Classifications of Commodities

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

1. Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics with the derived version:
Classification for Use with the Quick Report on Production
2. Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics
3. German Customs Tariff
4. Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics
5. General Classification of Products in the Fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fisheries
6. Commodity Classification for Private Consumption
7. Standard International Trade Classification, Revised Edition — SITC Rev. (Classification Type pour le Commerce International — CTCI rev.) and in accordance with it:
8. Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade — CST (Classification Statistique et Tarifaire pour le Commerce International — CST)
9. Brussels Tariff Nomenclature — BTN (Nomenclature Douanière de Bruxelles — NDB)

10. Common Tariff of European Economic Community
11. Uniform Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics of the European Communities (Nomenclature uniforme de Marchandises pour les Statistiques de Transport — NST)
12. Commodity Classification for European Traffic Statistics (Classification de Marchandises pour les Statistiques de Transport en Europe — CSTE).

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

Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics

The now effective *Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics* was newly edited in 1957; the next edition is scheduled for January 1963. The continuous adaptation to the technological and economic development necessitates corrections which mostly appear annually and, in turn, require new editions at several years' intervals.

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

The adaptation to the institutional subdivision gives rise to some difficulties if a commodity belongs to products of different economic branches, as the same commodity should be listed only *once*. Such goods were allocated, if possible, to the commodity group which corresponds to the industrial group in which the commodity is mainly produced. For instance, electric ranges are recorded under electrical goods, even if they are products of the iron, steel, sheet, and metal industry.

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

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics

As to its structure, the *Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics* follows closely the German Customs Tariff from which sections, chapters, and tariff numbers have been taken over completely as a frame, so that it corresponds in this form to the system of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, 1955 (BTN).

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

The item numbers as smallest component parts of the Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics enable a combination to be made of the data into commodity groups and sub-groups of food production and industry. Within industry, it is distinguished according to the stage of fabrication between raw materials and semi-finished goods as well as finished pre-products and final products. However, the structure has hardly been changed since 1936 and does, therefore, no longer meet entirely the present requirements.

The combination of the data of Foreign Trade Statistics into the items of the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade (CST and SITC Rev.) is chiefly designed to facilitate the international comparison and the reporting to international organisations.

Data of Foreign Trade Statistics in the analysis by commodity groups and sub-groups of the Classification for Industry Statistics permit, with some reservations, a comparison with relevant data of Production Statistics.

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics

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

Commodity Classification for Private Consumption

The *Commodity Classification for Private Consumption* groups commodities and services as far as they are purchases of private households. The Classification has been established under two aspects, viz., according to use and group-specific characteristics, on the one hand, and by durability and value, on the other. The subdivision according to use presented special problems as purchases — a stage preceding the actual consumption — had to be classified. The arrangement itself follows the traditional groupings. The general use "Housekeeping" is followed by "Transport and Communications", which is not to be considered as "final" use, as well as by "Health and Personal Care", "Education and Entertainment", and lastly by "Personal Outfit, Others". From "Housekeeping" those commodities have been separated as individual major groups which serve a definite purpose as for instance "Foodstuffs, Beverages, Tobacco Products, etc.", "Clothing and Footwear", "Electricity, Gas, Fuels, etc.", as well as the service "Rents for Dwellings and the like". They are further subdivided according to specific characteristics.

Goods and services are, furthermore, arranged according to their durability and their value. The following distinctions have been made:

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

The Classification can be compared only in broad outlines with the Classification of Income and Expenditure used for family budget inquiries. The reason is in particular that it groups more precisely according to uses and, in addition, by durability and value. Furthermore, it does not consider all types of expenditure but only the purchases of private households and is of a more general structure.

C. Classification of Persons

For the grouping of persons by important characteristics and facts — first of all in statistics on population and gainful activity — the following special classifications are of importance for official statistics:

1. Classification of Occupational Titles (included in: Classification of Occupations, Systematic and Alphanumeric Register of Occupational Titles, 1961 Edition)
2. Classification of Occupations (Occupation Census, 1950)
3. Classification of Occupations (Index of Occupations for Labour Statistics, 1949 Edition)
4. Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death
5. Classification of Religious Denominations
6. International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

Classification of Occupational Titles

The Classification of Occupational Titles included in the *Classification of Occupations*, 1961 Edition, replaces as a uniform classification the formerly separate classifications of occupations for statistics and for labour administration. Like these former

classifications, the new Classification of Occupations considers as "occupation" the work performed as a gainful activity and requiring distinctive knowledge, skill, and experience in a typical combination. For the definition it is no longer necessary — as in the Classifications of Occupations of 1949 and 1950 — that the occupation provides the livelihood for the gainfully active person and his inactive dependents.

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

The occupational divisions are subdivided first into occupational groups, these, in turn, into unit groups and lastly into occupational classes. Occupations which are similar as to the task and performance of the work are combined in this very detailed classification.

Designations indicating the stage of professional training (e.g. apprentice, journeyman, master), the status in occupation (e.g. self-employed person, 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 grouped under the main activity of this combination.

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

Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death

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

According to the international agreements, the Classification of Causes of Death is employed in all member countries of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and published in the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. Revisions are made at about 10 years' intervals; the next one will probably be undertaken in 1965. The principle of arrangement as well as directions for the application of the Classification can be seen from the introduction to the List. The allocation of the cause of death is always determined by the underlying cause. If there is no connection between two fatal diseases, that illness is statistically ascertained which more quickly leads to death. As a general principle, only one cause of death is at present ascertained statistically for each individual death.

Of the more important classifications in this field, the *Classification of Religious Denominations* may also be mentioned which has been used in the population censuses for analysing the population into its religious affiliations.

D. Regional Classifications

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

The *Official Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany* with the statistical index numbers of communities and administrative districts (also published separately) is a highly important regional classification. Its last edition (1957) contains the 1956 position and already includes the Saar. All communities of the Federal Republic with their population and

area are analysed according to administrative units. In this index the communities are recorded not only by districts of general administration but also in accordance with regional subdivisions of labour administration, finance administration, etc. A new edition is in preparation. This index furthermore considers the territorial subdivision of the Federal Republic by *natural regions*. It distinguishes between 367 main units of natural regions which are combined to 68 groups.

As example for lists of territorial subdivisions outside the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany, mention should be made of the *Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics* as well as of the *Index of Foreign Ports*, classified by coastal sections, traffic districts, and continents.

E. Other Classifications

Of the more important classifications which cannot clearly be allocated to one of the sections mentioned, or which serve a very special purpose, those used in Finance Statistics may, among others, be mentioned:

1. Finance-Statistical Code Index
2. Directions for Statistics on Government Finance
3. Scheme of Functions (Classification of the Federal Budget by Function).

The *Finance-Statistical Code Index* arranges financial events in a certain order and creates a uniform scheme for establishing budgets and budgetary accounts of communities as well as local authorities and thus, at the same time, for statistics on communal finance. The Code Index exists in an abridged version for communities with less than 3,000 inhabitants and in an expanded form for larger communities and local authorities. It contains classification numbers for the various branches of administration and grouping numbers for the different types of revenue and expenditure.

For statistics on finance of central and local government — Federal Government, Equalisation of Burdens Fund, Laender,

and City States — the *Directions for Statistics on Government Finance* have the same function. In contradistinction to the communal sector, they are *not* binding for the structure of budgets and budgetary accounts. The two classifications can be combined in Finance Statistics.

For the ascertainment and publication of budget estimates of central and local government a classification scheme — based on the *Scheme of Functions* of the federal budget — is also employed in which the sequence of activities is varied as compared with the classifications mentioned.

In addition to the classifications already listed, other classifications and lists are used in official statistics. They mostly serve a special survey purpose and, therefore, contain only very limited facts. As an example might be mentioned the Index of Schools of Secondary Education, Intermediate Schools, and Special Schools which indicates the body responsible for the school and the type of school, and the Classification of Buildings which is in preparation.

The application of the same classification for corresponding facts in different surveys is an essential condition for the comparability of statistics. But care must also be taken that the same statistical unit is actually allocated in all surveys to the same item. Unfortunately, this is not always the case as the main economic (or occupational) activity of a unit cannot be determined with the same care in all surveys. The main economic activity of an enterprise should, for instance, be the activity contributing the largest part to the total net value added of this enterprise. In most cases this share can be determined only approximately. The auxiliary standards which must be drawn upon do not always lead to the same result. If one takes as a yardstick the number of persons employed in the various activities, one easily establishes another main activity than the one based on the shares in turnover (possibly corrected by "quotas of net value added"). As in some surveys only the one or the other characteristic is taken into account, it is, therefore, easily understood that the individual enterprise is not allocated in a uniform manner.

The Use of Sampling Procedures

Advantages and Limits of the Sampling Procedure

To an ever-increasing extent and with good success the sampling procedure is applied for collecting and compiling data in official statistics¹⁾. There is a number of *advantages* which explain its extensive use: While in a total enumeration all units of the universe to be analysed must be covered and compiled, the corresponding sample survey necessitates the ascertainment of only a representative part of it. The limitation to a part (sample) of the universe, which presents a reduced but otherwise accurate picture, permits the number of the units under study to be diminished. This means: less interviews, reduced expenses for ascertainment and processing as well as a quicker completion of the results. So the application of the sampling procedure involves a substantial rationalisation of statistical work. In a sample survey it is also possible to investigate each individual case with much more care than this can generally be done in a total enumeration. Therefore, errors due to inaccurate entries in the questionnaires or caused by processing often keep in much narrower boundaries than this would be the case in total enumerations. For some statistics it proves necessary from the outset to use a sampling procedure because either the complete count of the universe is impossible from a technical point of view or since for practical reasons the questions are so complicated that correct answers can be secured only by the employment of specially-trained interviewers.

Of course, there are certain *limits* to the employment of the sampling procedure. For many statistical tasks total enumerations are indispensable. This applies to all projects requiring a very

high degree of subdivision of the universe from a technical and a regional point of view, as for instance population censuses. Moreover, complete enumerations are in many cases needed for drawing the samples and as a basis for an estimation with auxiliary information. The disadvantages of a sample survey, which will have to be put up with if one wants to profit by the advantages, are the so-called "sampling errors". The results of sample surveys hardly ever conform entirely to the results of a corresponding ideal total enumeration, but show more or less pronounced random deviations. For the practical use of sample results the "margin of error" will, therefore, always have to be taken into account.

The range of this margin of error can be computed mathematically for samples drawn by random selection. This is the reason why the random sampling procedure or an equivalent substitute²⁾ are generally employed in official statistics. Only those sample surveys based on such a sampling procedure will be discussed below.

Uses of the Sampling Procedure

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

1. Use of the sampling procedure in the *survey*

- a) Limitation of the survey for practical reasons

Examples of the sample surveys held so far are the Special Yield Inquiries, the Microcensus (Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity) and the 1%/6-

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

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

Housing Samples. For the yield inquiries a complete coverage is in any case impracticable. The two other statistics comprise questions necessitating the employment of interviewers.

b) Limitation of the survey for technical and methodological reasons

1. Insertion of sample statistics between total enumerations

These statistics continue to be executed at greater intervals in the form of exhaustive enumerations so as to provide results in detailed classifications. The sample surveys held between these total enumerations are confined to a reduced programme of tabulations but supply the most recent results much more quickly and at lower expense. As examples, the Survey of Land Utilization and the Report on Handicrafts might be mentioned.

2. Grafting of sample surveys on total enumerations

The general tendency in censuses is to free the main surveys from those survey characteristics which can be covered separately by sample surveys. This procedure of a "multi-storeyed" survey structure has been used, for instance, in the 1960 Census of Distribution.

3. Change from partial surveys to sample surveys for the whole universe

Contrary to sample surveys, the results of partial surveys, for which only specified groups of the universe to be studied are covered by the statistics, can be generalised only to a very small extent. Therefore, efforts are being made in order to replace such partial surveys by sample surveys which supply information for the whole universe. One example is provided by the Family Budget Inquiries which formerly could currently be executed only for certain categories of employee households, but are now extended to the aggregate population by means of a Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure.

2. Use of the sampling procedure for *processing*

a) Preliminary processing by sampling

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

b) Representative processing of some tabulation groups in total enumerations

In large-scale censuses specific parts of the tabulation programme can sometimes be compiled from a sample drawn from the aggregate material. Thus, for example, in the 1950 Population Census the household statistics were based on a sample. For the Population Census, 1961, the tables for household and family statistics, as well as those concerning the distance to the place of work, are to be produced by a sample compilation.

c) Representative processing of existing statistical material

For the processing of very voluminous material not originally produced for use in statistics, the sampling procedure often leads to a substantial reduction of cost and speeds up processing. This applies, for instance, to the Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport. Moreover, the sampling procedure is also usefully employed where the results of the statistics anyhow contain considerable systematic errors due to the incompleteness of the material. One example are the Wage Tax Statistics.

3. Use of the sampling procedure for *checking*

a) Control of surveys by sampling

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

b) Control of processing by sampling

Like in industrial mass production, the quality of sorting and coding of statistical material, as well as the conversion of these data to punch cards, can in more voluminous statistics be checked by sampling procedures. The method of statistical quality control was for the first time tested in connection with the manual sorting work for the 1955 Wage Tax Statistics. A checking procedure for the transfer of data from vouchers to punch cards has now been successfully employed for some time.

The *synoptic schedule* on page 136 ff. provides a general outline of the major sample surveys of the last few years as well as of those envisaged for the near future. A detailed description of 38 important sample surveys is contained in the big volume "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik" (Sample Surveys in Official Statistics). The first part provides, after a popular introduction into the sampling procedure, detailed information on the method and the practical experience acquired in planning and executing sample surveys.

Structure of a Sample Design

A sample survey always calls for very careful planning. The individual steps from the selection of the sample units up to the computation of the results must be coordinated and adapted to the objective of the statistics. It is a *general principle* for the whole planning that with due consideration of the conditions for the individual case, the results of the sample survey should be compiled as economically and as accurately as possible.

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

1. the programme of tabulations of the statistics,
2. the nature of the questions put and the collection technique,
3. the available material for planning and sampling,
4. the variability of the characteristics to be covered,
5. the sample size or the sampling fraction,
6. the reliability requirements and expectations,
7. the reasonable costs of the statistics,
8. the time available.

Generally, these factors are prescribed as planning data. But they can in part be modified according to the methodological requirements of the sampling procedure applied. Above all, it has to be borne in mind that, to a certain degree, these factors also exercise a mutual influence upon each other and must, therefore, not be considered separately.

A sample design comprises the following three major parts:

1. Sampling procedure,
2. Procedure for raising or converting the sampling data,
3. Procedure for evaluating the reliability of the results.

The *sample* is designed to provide a miniature picture of the universe. This can be done in various ways. Of particular importance for the sample design is the determination of the "sampling units", i. e. the units on which a selection process is based. Contrary to the report units, which are conditioned by considerations of the survey organisation, and the tabulating units laid down by the programme of tabulations, the sampling units can be determined from a methodological point of view. In "multi-stage sampling procedures" several types of sampling

units are used. For the Microcensus (Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity), for instance, communities and dwellings were employed prior to the 1962 survey as sampling units, while households were the report units and persons the tabulating units. Report units frequently are at the same time sampling units. Often the sampling units are determined in such a way that they comprise several tabulation units. Such a "cluster sampling" procedure is employed, for example, in the Microcensus in which before the 1962 survey all persons in selected dwellings had to be covered. The opposite case is a rare exception.

By a "stratification" or "ordering" of the units before the sampling, the reliability of the results can be improved without infringing the principle of random sampling. In the case of stratification the population is divided into several parts. From each "stratum" thus formed a sample is taken separately. The sampling fractions may differ from one stratum to another. It is often possible to increase the reliability by suitably ordering the sampling units in connection with the systematic sampling procedure. The combination of stratification and ordering is also of great practical value. It was evolved in the course of the planning work for the Microcensus and since has been made use of for many other sample statistics³⁾.

The precision of the sampling results and the cost of the statistics depend to a large extent on the "size of the sample", i. e. the number of units included into the sample. Smaller samples furnish with an otherwise identical sample design less precise results than larger samples. For the precision it is generally the size of the sample which is more important⁴⁾ than the "sampling fraction", that is, the proportion of sampling units covered.

The picture of the universe studied, which had been reduced in sampling, has generally to be enlarged again to its original size in the course of tabulation. This process is called the *expansion* of the sample values. In "simple expansion" the sample values are multiplied by the reciprocal value of either the sampling fraction or the sampling fraction for the individual stratum. Under certain conditions the precision 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 reliability. In structural surveys a *conversion* of the sampling values to share values and relative figures is mostly made instead of expansion.

An important component of the sample design is the procedure used for *evaluating the reliability* 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 statistics it is differentiated between two types of errors. "Random sampling errors" are deviations due to the fact that not all units of the universe are considered for the statistics, but only those selected according to the principle of random sampling. "Systematic errors" are all deviations not caused by the sampling but by other influences, e. g. by inexact definition of the universe, vaguely formulated questions, incorrect information given by the respondent, non-response, considerations of prestige, errors in processing. While for the estimation of systematic errors supplementary data are needed (for checking of systematic errors in the Livestock Census, for example, special control surveys are held), the magnitude of the random sampling

errors can be estimated without any further material by calculating the "standard errors".

The calculation of standard errors is important not only because of the fact that they provide an objective measure for evaluating the results; it permits also the sample design to be improved and shows where the sampling procedure is no longer economical. For instance, the calculation of standard errors for the 1959 Sample Survey on Tree Nurseries has shown that for this statistics the sampling procedure does not offer any advantages, as the great majority of tree nursery establishments are relatively small and very heterogeneous.

Future Development of the Sampling Procedure

The great variety of experience acquired by the use of the sampling procedure in the course of the last ten years is being used for the further improvement of planning. Three principles⁵⁾ should, above all, gain particular importance for the future development of the sampling procedure: the systematic exchange of sample units, the quantification of the systematic errors, and the improvement in planning and processing of sample statistics by the use of electronic computers.

For current sample surveys a *systematic exchange* of sample units ("rotation of the sample") must be aimed at. 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 of survey and processing as well as on methodological problems of sampling. Generally, the units possessing the highest values of the characteristic under study must currently be covered, as otherwise the reliability of the results would be highly endangered. This group should, however, be kept as small as possible. As early as at the stage of planning, the necessary arrangements should be made for all the other groups in order to permit the respondents to be exchanged after an appropriate time. Generally, it is advisable to exchange only part of the sample for new units. In practice, such a procedure of "partial rotation" has, for instance, been used for the Microcensus (Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity) since 1960.

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

The *use of electronic computers* permits the planning of sample surveys to be improved and also sped up. Thus it is possible, among other things, to calculate several sample designs at the same time and to determine the most advantageous of them. With a computer it will also be possible to apply sample techniques of particular efficiency, which hitherto could not be made use of because of the amount of computing work involved. Finally, the calculations of standard errors needed for evaluating the reliability of sample results can now be accelerated and executed on a larger scale than before.

³⁾ See the synopsis p. 136 ff. — ⁴⁾ See K. Szameitat and S. Koller, "Ueber den Umfang und die Genauigkeit von Stichproben", *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, 10th Year, New Series, No. 1, January 1958, p. 10 ff.

⁵⁾ See also K.-A. Schäffer, "Stand der Anwendung des Stichprobenverfahrens in der amtlichen Statistik", *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, 12th Year, New Series, No. 11, November 1960, p. 635 ff.

Machine Tabulation Procedures

In the course of the last few years, the advances in technology have brought on a series of new possibilities for the processing of statistical data. But they have not rendered useless the means applied so far. Because of the extensive experience gained, the best possible solution can be found for each task. The combined application of different procedures proved to be an expedient solution for some jobs. The decision depends of course also on the machine capacity available and the situation on the labour market.

For simple and less voluminous tabulations the *manual procedure* continues to be applied. First of all, the conventional *adding machines* can be used as auxiliary machinery. As regards *four-species calculating machines*, there are now devices on the market where the calculating is done by means of electronic units. These machines permit in statistical evaluations of more reduced size the calculation of proportional numbers without using machine tabulation procedures (e. g. punch-card procedure).

Automatic accounting machines equipped with a great number of storage units and employed for many statistical tasks, have proved very useful for various types of tabulation work, where the use of punch cards would be too expensive. However, it is true that automatic accounting machines are liable to mechanical disturbances and that their operating speed cannot exceed a certain limit. In the last few years, accounting machines with electronic calculating units and large internal storages have been developed. Built-in control units make it possible to execute comprehensive and automatically-controlled operations. These devices, which will be available on the market in the near future, are equipped with counting units, operating also with negative figures, and in part with a four-species calculating unit. So it will be possible to compute for many tables in one run proportional and index numbers as well as absolute figures. For the

calculation of standard errors in sample surveys, for instance, the use of this type of machines would permit the various calculating operations to be combined in one run.

For the real mass-type work the *punch-card procedure* has retained its particular importance. It is economical in all cases where a great number of tables containing different classifications and manifold combinations of characteristics have to be produced from the same original statistical data. Moreover, the use of punch cards facilitates a repeated or new processing of the data at relatively low cost. For sample surveys following a total enumeration, too, it is very expedient to use punch cards in order to determine the size of the strata and to draw the sample on the basis of certain random figures.

The development of machine technology during the last few years was of particular interest. Additional features for *punch-card machines* and *verifiers* permit the automatic transfer of constant order characteristics to the following card. In this way it was possible to improve considerably the procedures used so far in motor-drive duplicating punches for subsequent punching of characteristics remaining constant for a large number of cards as well as the punching of master-cards involving the reading of constant characteristics by a special reading feature.

The considerable share in the total cost of machine tabulation taken up by punching and verifying of punch cards as well as the expenditure of time involved in the punching procedure, induced some firms to develop *magnetic character readers* permitting original vouchers to be processed in a fully mechanised process. By means of special printing types and prepared ribbons, magnetic characters are inscribed in the particular box of the forms. The whole printing field can be covered by the reading device and transferred to a computer for further processing.



Punching room of the Federal Statistical Office



Small electronic computer at the Federal Statistical Office

Simultaneously, the vouchers can be sorted towards one particular spot of the printing field.

Moreover, there are *optical character readers* with optical reading units. The United States Bureau of the Census has developed a special automatic reading device (FOSDIC) which has been employed with remarkable success in the American Population Census of 1 April 1960. It was, for instance, possible to publish the first results of this total enumeration as early as 12 months after the key-date. It may be expected that within a few years' time automatic reading devices can also be employed in German official statistics.

Owing to a new stacking system, the capacity of the *sorters* could be increased from originally between 24,000 and 60,000 to 120,000 punch-card runs per hour. It was found that even when employing electronic devices, the use of the sorter is expedient in many cases for the arrangement of the punch cards.

As regards the *tabulating machines*, no essential improvements have been made recently as for them technology had already reached very high standards. Moreover, the development was in some measure brought to a close by the use of electronic devices.

The new *electronic equipment*, which was in some cases employed for practical work at statistical offices as early as in 1961, brought about substantial changes in the whole procedure of processing. So far, the whole and sometimes very complex sequence of work has been broken up into individual steps. Each step was executed on special machines, such as collators, reproducers, calculating punches, and others. The modern electronic devices enable the various steps to be included in one comprehensive run. In contrast to the former system under which the processing work was broken up into individual stages performed by special devices, a "general-purpose machine" is now available again which can be employed either for complex operations or differentiated stages.

In the course of 1961, two small electronic computers have been placed into operation for practical tasks at the Federal

Statistical Office. Apart from mass-type work, they proved very effective especially for complicated index computations. Even with a small volume of input data, the employment of these devices is still quite economical as a lot of differentiated computation processes can be executed in a specific sequence.

At the beginning, only punch cards were used as input media. As the shifting of the work programme to a large-scale computer was possible only in summer of 1962, an interim solution was adopted for part of the mass-type work by using a simplified tabulating procedure based on specially-evolved standard programmes in order to avoid bottlenecks in the process of work.

In mid-July 1962, a *large-scale computer* replacing a considerable part of large-scale punch-card machines was installed at the Federal Statistical Office¹⁾. This is a modern installation with a large core memory (100,000 numerical or 50,000 alphanumeric digits). The working speed of this machine is very high. As an example can be mentioned that about one second is required for approximately 14,000 additions of ten-digit numbers. The computer is equipped with 11 tape units which can be used either as input or output devices. They can read and write at a speed of 42,300 characters per second. As the computing speed is very high, the machine can execute simultaneous operations, i. e. it is possible to read and/or write, while at the same time computations are made. The operating speed of the installation is such that even high-speed printers would be too slow to be connected directly to it. Data are fed into the computer only by means of magnetic tape. The same applies to the output of the results. Therefore, it is necessary to employ in addition to the large-scale computer also two small installations for card-to-tape operations, the printing of the results or the occasional punching of cards. This means that all operations performed on

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

the large-scale computer necessitate the co-operation with the two small installations which are electronic computers, too. These small computers have a high-speed card reader (48,000 cards per hour) and a high-speed printer with a performance of 36,000 lines per hour (printing width 132 characters per line). Moreover, 15,000 cards can be punched per hour.

The storage capacity amounts to 4,000 characters. Each computer is connected to a magnetic tape unit. Typical for the large-scale computer is not only the high speed exceeding many times that of the punch-card machines, but also the almost complete reliability of its performance due to a system of internal automatic controls. Errors caused by technical shortcomings are at once indicated by the machine.

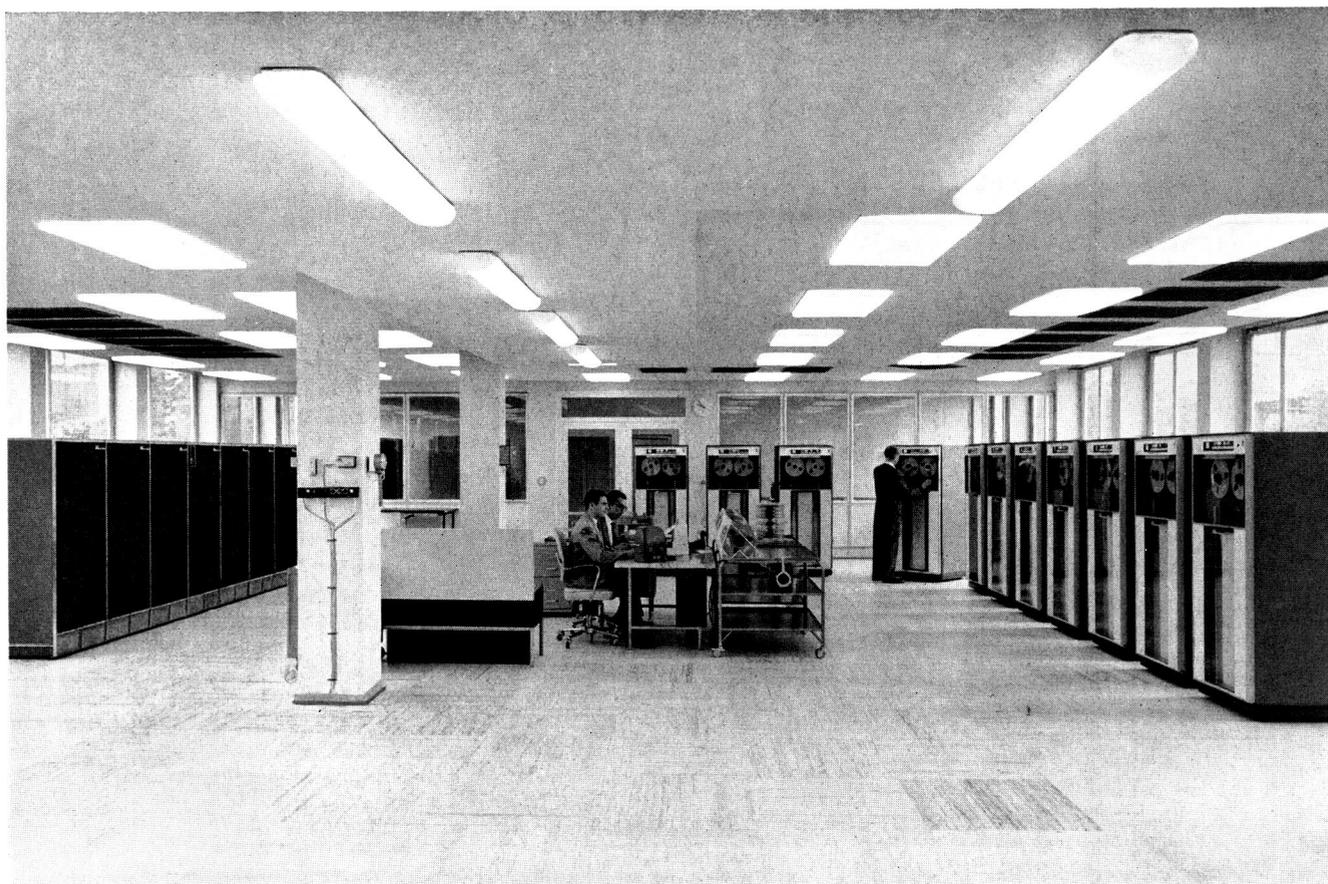
The installation works automatically and according to the programme fed into it. Accuracy and reliability of the computation work is of particular importance as this is a mechanical process executed for a large sphere of work in one comprehensive run and without any manual interference. Consequently, human errors, which otherwise are unavoidable, can be eliminated.

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

Naturally, the most voluminous and complicated processing work is shifted to the large-scale computer. Thus, the installation is used for compiling the Foreign Trade Statistics, which is the largest among the various jobs of the Office, as well as Aviation and Airfreight Statistics, the Microcensus, the Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport, the Statistics on Transportation

of Goods by Rail, the Family and Household Statistics of the Population Census, 1961, and others. The tables which had already been produced before can now be obtained much more quickly. At the same time, additional tables of increased penetration or providing further details are furnished. Moreover, the capacity of the machines enables jobs to be tackled which as yet were impossible. For instance, improved methods for expansion and the computation of dispersions in sampling as well as the seasonal adjustment of time-series are envisaged. The probability controls which can be performed on the large-scale computer are very comprehensive and lead to a precision of the statistical results never achieved before. It is also intended to realise further improvements by means of the systematic use of correction factors. An important step to be taken in the future is the production of new tables containing and commenting for current statistics the major changes over against the results of the preceding month or year. The printing of charts to supplement the tables is another worthwhile project.

A switch-over to *small electronic computers* is also being envisaged for the work of the Land statistical offices. From the end of 1961 to autumn 1962, such installations were installed at the Land statistical offices. They are to be used, for the time being, for processing the 1960/62 censuses. When these tasks will be completed in the second half of 1963, it is intended to shift the regular work from the conventional tabulating machines to these electronic computers. Thus it is possible to reach a uniformity in the machine equipment which permits the programming work for corresponding jobs of all Land statistical offices to be performed at only one place. Copies of the programming documents, as well as duplicates of the programming cards, can then be circulated to all the other Land statistical offices. Deviations from this programme in individual Länder can in part be considered by changes to the standard computer programme.



Electronic large-scale computer at the Federal Statistical Office

Type of machine	Number of machines at beginning of year					
	1961			1962		
	1961	1962 ²⁾	1963 ³⁾	1961	1962	1963 ³⁾
	Total			Among which at the Federal Statistical Office ⁴⁾		
Automatic accounting machines	20	18	19	8	8	9
Punches	300	635	645	81	94	104
Verifiers	168	388	397	37	46	55
Sorters	90	122	105	34	36	19
Tabulating machines ..	82	70	59	26	16	5
Reproducers and marking machines	76	74	65	15	12	3
Collators	23	22	18	6	5	1
Electronic statistical and control machines	15	18	14	4	4	—
Calculating indenters ..	10	5	4	2	1	—
Small electronic computers	2	11	9	—	2	3
Large-scale electronic computers	—	—	1 ⁵⁾	—	—	1 ⁵⁾

²⁾ Including machines for the 1960/62 censuses. — ³⁾ Projected. — ⁴⁾ Including the Branch Office Berlin. — ⁵⁾ Put into operation in July 1962.

This procedure was already applied for programming the tabulating work for the 1960/62 censuses. The whole programming work was prepared by the Committee for Machine Tabulation in co-operation with the Land statistical offices and then allotted to the working groups at the various statistical offices. Upon the completion of this work, all programmes were checked centrally in order to assure the uniformity of the programmes.

As can be seen from the table on the *mechanical equipment* of the Federal Statistical Office and the Land statistical offices, the optimum number of conventional punch-card machines had already been exceeded by some of the offices. Thus, the change-over to electronic computers involves not only a necessary modernisation and improvement, but also the replacement of an excessive number of machines which rendered a close control and the daily dispositions very difficult.

The *Branch Office Berlin* of the Federal Statistical Office has its own *department for machine tabulation*. Specific current tasks are performed there, such as the Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics, the Statistics on Fisheries, etc. Moreover, voluminous non-recurring and centralised special tasks are shifted to Berlin to be performed there with the help of not permanently employed staff members and machines rented for short periods. The conditions on the labour market there still allow to engage on a short-term basis younger personnel, particularly for punching

and verifying work. Thus, it has been possible so far also to assist Land statistical offices when there were bottlenecks in their work. For some Land statistical offices part of the punching and verifying work for the 1960/62 censuses is thus executed at the Branch Office Berlin.

The following table on the punch cards processed conveys an idea of the *increase* in the *volume of work* which had to be handled during the last few years by means of the conventional equipment and which induced the Federal Statistical Office to modernise and expand the machine capacity.

Year	Processed punch cards in millions	
	Total	Among which for Foreign Trade Statistics
1953	18.3	14.7
1954	23.2	18.6
1955	25.5	20.5
1956	31.4	21.6
1957	35.1	24.0
1958	37.6	23.4
1959	39.6	25.8
1960	40.1	27.1
1961	42.0	26.0

It can be seen from this table that in previous years the increase in the volume of punch cards was caused to a considerable extent by Foreign Trade Statistics. In 1961, another and quite important rise in the work to be performed was caused by a number of comprehensive special tasks, such as the Cost and Performance Statistics for Goods Transport, the Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises, the rebasing of the indices to 1958, and the 1% Supplementary Survey to the 1960 Housing Statistics.

Starting with the report year of 1962, there will be a substantial reduction in the number of processed punch cards. Owing to the use of the large-scale computer, punch cards will in future be required as storage media only for the first phase of work. After the data have been transferred from the original punch cards to magnetic tape, all further operations are performed by means of magnetic tape only, so that the summary cards used so far are no longer necessary. Therefore, the original punch cards can be destroyed immediately after the data have been transcribed to tape. It is no longer necessary to preserve the punch cards for several years. This means a considerable saving in storage costs.

Publications

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

Purpose, Volume, and Contents of the Publications

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

The mere question of the expenses involved imposes certain restrictions as to the *volume* of data to be published. In general, only the most important results can be published. This necessi-

tates a condensation of the material to be published, so that some particulars of interest are not included. The practical value of a publication needs, however, not be reduced by a restriction to the essentials if the material is suitably selected. Users who are interested in more detailed figures have the possibility of obtaining them from the Federal Statistical Office, if this does not run counter to the provisions of the "Statistical Law" on the obligation to secrecy as to individual data.

Moreover, the number of publications is restricted under an arrangement with the Land statistical offices according to which the Federal Statistical Office will in general abstain from publishing on a larger scale figures for smaller territorial units. As the figures for "Regierungsbezirke", "Kreise", and communities are in most cases contained in the publications of the Land statistical offices, it would be in contradiction to the principle of a reasonable division of labour if these results appeared again in the publications of the Federal Statistical Office. It must, however, be admitted that this method is inconvenient and disadvantageous for the users of these statistics who are not interested in regional figures for only *one* Land, since they have to consult a great many publications of various editors which frequently differ

in structure and in the form of their tables. Therefore, in some cases where consumers are interested in summaries of regional results for the whole of the Federal Republic, the Federal Statistical Office also issues publications containing data for smaller administrative units. These are in particular so-called "structural data" as listed in "Amtliches Gemeindeverzeichnis für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Official Index of Communities for the Federal Republic of Germany), as well as in some other special publications.

To guarantee that regionally classified results can be found in all the publications of the Land statistical offices, the working group "Veröffentlichungswesen der Statistischen Landesämter" (Publications of the Land statistical offices) has set up a minimum programme for publications binding all Länder to uniformly include into their publications certain basic data from the individual surveys. Further efforts of the working group aim at coordinating still differing publications of the Land statistical offices so that the results can as far as possible be presented in the same tabular form.

Many publications of the Federal Statistical Office merely consist of *tables* preceded only by a concise explanation of the methods employed for the collection and the presentation of the relevant data. Apart from statistical yearbooks and handbooks, these are in particular publications containing short-term results of current statistics and preliminary or quick reports preceding detailed publications to be issued at a later date. The Federal Statistical Office intends to place all completed statistics as quickly as possible at the disposal of those who would like to make use of them. In most cases descriptions are given in the monthly publication "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics) for figures subsequently to be published. On the other hand, most annual, census, and special publications contain a textual part. For reasons of saving expenses, textual presentations for annual publications are, however, in general given only every two to three years. Methodological, technical, and organisational questions not relating only to one particular statistics but being of general significance, are dealt with both in "Wirtschaft und Statistik" and in certain special publications (e.g. the volume on sampling procedures).

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

There are, in principle, two different possibilities for delimitating the individual publications *with regard to their contents*. Either

- results from *individual statistics*
- or figures on specific *facts* from *various statistics*

can be presented.

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

For practical reasons, preference has to be given to the classification by *statistics*, as the results of a statistics available at a certain date are to be published as quickly as possible. Moreover, some difficulties will arise for a compilation of data from different statistics because of technical, methodological, and material differences (periods under review, delimitations of terms, methods of survey, groupings), inherent in the nature and purpose of the

individual statistics. Even the successful efforts made by the Federal Statistical Office towards a technical coordination of the aggregate of statistical resources cannot completely overcome all these difficulties.

As the individual statistics are delimited in a different way, the publications of the Federal Statistical Office also contain in part results on certain facts from *separate* fields (e.g. persons employed in industry, labour employed in agriculture, turnover of the retail or wholesale trade), and in part also material on certain facts of *different* or *all* fields to be taken into consideration (e.g. prices or wages in the various economic branches, turnover in all branches covered by Turnover Tax Statistics, and cost structure in all sectors).

The results of the individual statistics are compiled both in the summary publications, e.g., in "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook), in "Statistisches Taschenbuch" (Handbook of Statistics), or in "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics), and in technical publications according to large special fields (e.g. agriculture and forestry, fisheries — industry and handicrafts — foreign trade — transport and communications). In some cases related special fields are included in one chapter to facilitate the reference (e.g. construction, building activity, dwellings).

In addition to the publications classified according to statistics, the Federal Statistical Office also issues some special publications containing the results of particular groups of persons (e.g. women, juveniles, expellees) from *different* statistics. A publication is being prepared which is to include all data on industry which are provided by the various statistics (e.g. Industrial Statistics, Price Statistics, Tax Statistics, etc.).

This sort of special publications will, however, have to be restricted to relatively few cases, as narrow limits are set both by the working capacity and the means available.

To facilitate the finding of figures on specific *facts* in different statistics, "reference pages" have been included into "Statistisches Jahrbuch" which, at the end of each chapter, refer to results for the same or similar facts in other chapters. Moreover, the volume on "Statistische Erfassung der Produktionsgrundlagen, -vorgänge und -ergebnisse in den Bereichen der Wirtschaft" (Statistical Ascertainment of Bases, Processes, and Results of Production in the Various Sectors of Economy) informs by means of a detailed catalogue as to statistical data available on certain facts for the various sectors of economy.

Information as to all essential *statistics* provides the volume "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" which, appearing at several years' intervals, is classified according to the same large subjects as the Statistical Yearbook and contains all important details on legal foundations, periodicity, respondents, course of reporting, recorded facts, and publications for each of the various statistics.

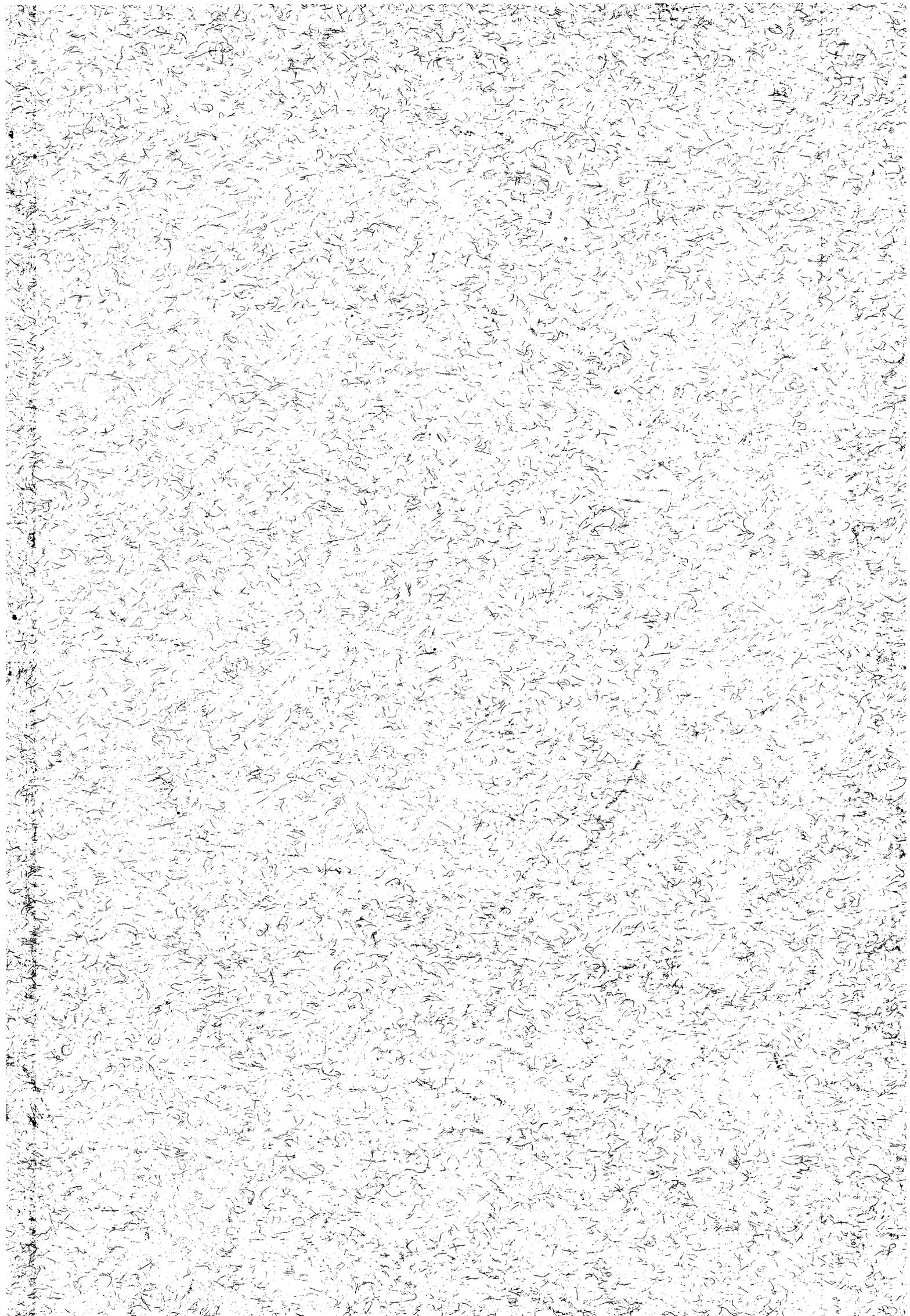
System of Publications

In order to enable the users of the great number of publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office to get more easily a general picture of the whole publication programme, certain changes have been made in the report series during the last few years. These changes were terminated at the beginning of this year and have entailed a general rearrangement of the publication system.

The publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office are now classified under three main headings:

- Summary publications,
- Technical publications (subject-matter series), and
- Classifications.

Summary publications contain results from several or all fields of work in which the Federal Statistical Office engages. Since they differ considerably from each other as regards their volume and format, the various publications are not issued under a uniform title and with a uniform get-up. The summary publications



comprise above all the following standard publications furnishing information of a general nature:

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

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

Technical publications containing results from the individual fields of statistics are now issued exclusively — not only in part as up to now — in the uniform format of DIN A 4¹⁾ within the scope of “subject-matter series” which differ from each other by certain distinctive letters, titles, and the different colours of the margin on the cardboard cover as follows:

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

Each subject-matter series is subdivided into a certain number of *publication series* containing results released at regular or irregular intervals. Results on large-scale censuses taken but once

or at longer intervals are issued as *one-time publications* within the scope of a subject-matter series.

The publication of the summary series “Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland” (Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany) and “Statistische Berichte” (Statistical Reports), which at last contained only reports on smaller sub-fields, has been discontinued.

There were several reasons supporting a discontinuation of these two summary series and the transition to a coherent system of subject-matter series. On the one hand, users not familiar with the publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office had difficulties in realising that in the series “Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland” there appeared annual as well as census and major special publications on a certain statistics, while the series “Statistische Berichte” merely contained short-term preliminary and minor other publications. On the other hand, however, experience has shown that the majority of subscribers to publications are interested in the results of a definite type of statistics or in specific facts. These were the reasons why the Federal Statistical Office decided to extend the formation of subject-matter series from publications on certain special fields in which the relevant work has been in progress for a considerable time (e. g. industry, foreign trade, transport and communications) also to publications in other fields.

In future, all publications issued in the respective subject-matter series will have, according to a uniform system, a reference and an order-number which will facilitate their incorporation into libraries, their obtention from the publishers, and also quoting.

The *classifications* will be published in future under the same summary title and not as previously either as part of a special series or without any obvious allocation whatsoever. The formation of a special group for the publication of classifications was deemed advisable, if only because of the fact that these are not publications containing results but provide rather supplementary reference material used for producing certain statistics. According to the type of the classified facts, a distinction is made between classifications of enterprises and establishments, commodities, persons, regional and other classifications (see also the section “Classifications” on page 12).

A general survey of publications of the various report series is provided by the schedule on page 150 of the Appendix.

¹⁾ DIN = German Industrial Standards.

B. Catalogue of Statistics

General Note

A. Contents

The Catalogue provides a general survey of the scope of official federal statistics. Included were statistics processed by the Federal Statistical Office and the supreme federal authorities (including subordinate agencies) the results of which are either published wholly or in part, are intended to be published or, upon request, placed at the disposal of interested persons. Furthermore, the Catalogue contains material data on the indices computed on the basis of the various statistics. — In point of time, the Catalogue includes all statistics which according to

the position as of mid-1962 were executed at regular intervals as well as those compiled only once or at irregular intervals since 1 January 1957. In addition, statistics in preparation are also quoted, mostly in an abridged form and according to the present stage of planning. Statistics executed before 1 January 1957 are listed only if their results are of greater importance and if they are not yet outdated by later enumerations (e.g. Population Census, 1950).

B. Structure and Arrangement

With its division into sections and sub-sections, the structure of the Catalogue largely follows the arrangement used for "Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland". For the various statistics the Catalogue provides the following details:

1. Periodicity

According to the type of the statistics, the data concern

- a) the periodicity of collection and processing or (for statistics compiled from existing statistical material) the ascertainment or reporting as well as the compilation;
- b) the date (key-date) at which the survey etc. was held;
- c) the date or period for which the facts were ascertained.

2. Respondents

The persons and institutions directly covered by the statistical inquiry are listed as respondents. In the case of statistics compiled from existing statistical material that

agency is quoted which deals first with the material in question. Particularities of the collection procedure are briefly explained. Under this heading and under "Note" some explanations are given as to the type and size of partial or sample surveys as well as indications to the synopsis on sample surveys in the Appendix.

3. Recorded Facts

These data provide a general view of the major facts and characteristics for which the results are published or intended to be published. They are compiled according to the latest position of the publication or survey programme. Where in connection with the "Recorded Facts" the relevant classifications are mentioned, reference is also made to the "Schedule of the Principal Classifications Used in Official Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany" as well as to the "Extracts from Important Classifications" reproduced in the Appendix.

I. Population, Activities in the Economy, Culture

A. Population and Movement of Population

1. Population Census

a) Population Census, 1950

(Volume 182, p. 25, ser. no. I A 1 a)

Periodicity:

Taken on 13 September 1950.

Respondents:

Total population.

Members of the occupying forces, occupation authorities, accredited foreign missions, the International Control Authority for the Ruhr, and the families of the above persons were not included.

Recorded Facts:

Population by sex, age, marital status, religious denomination, residence on 1 September 1939, mother tongue.

Households by type, size, number of children, number of income receivers as well as by sex, age, marital status, population group, major group of occupation, and social status of head of household.

Legitimate fertility.

Disabled persons by age as well as by type, cause, date of disablement, and degree of decrease in earning capacity.

In addition, data on expellees by sex, age, marital status, religious denomination, residence on 1 September 1939. Households of expellees in the same analysis as households of the total population.

Note:

The population data ascertained by the Population Census were projected forward in the "Currently Calculated Population" (see p. 28, ser. no. I A 4). For expellees and immigrants see p. 30, ser. no. I A 11 a — Number of Refugee Population (Current Calculation) —.

b) Population Census, 1961

Periodicity:

Taken on 6 June 1961.

Respondents:

Total population.

Members of foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany including Berlin (West), as well as members of foreign diplomatic and consular missions, and the families of these persons were not included.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Total resident population by sex (including persons with further accommodation), years of birth and age, marital status, religious denomination.

Pupils and students by sex and age groups.

Expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, analysed by sex, marital status, religious denomination, year of movement into the Federal Republic including Berlin (West).

Private households: Number and size, type of tenure (lease or ownership).

Institutions: Number of institutions and persons.

Institutional resident population by type of institutions as well as by groups of persons (personnel, inmates, legal status of expellee or refugee).

Aliens by sex, years of birth and age, marital status, nationality.

From the household lists of 10% of the enumeration districts tables for the following facts are established, using features of the Population and Occupation Census (see also synopsis on p. 136):

Households:

Single-person households: Persons by sex, age groups, marital status, type of activity in the economy, sector of economic activity, and status in occupation.

Multi-person households: Analysis by type of household, number of household members, and relationship; number of generations, sex, age group as well as type of activity in the economy, sector of economic activity, and status in occupation of head of household; number and age group of children; number of income receivers, sources of livelihood. Recording also for expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation.

Families:

Analysis of families by type of family and of household; by age and type of activity in the economy, sector of economic activity, and status in occupation of head of family or his wife; by number and age of children as well as the children's type of activity in the economy. Religious denomination of spouses as well as of the children, age of the spouses at marriage; hours worked per week, time needed daily for the way to the place of work, and commuter status of economically active mothers.

Completed professional education of spouses at a full-time vocational school, advanced full-time vocational school, university or other institution of higher education. Recording also for expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation.

Prisoners of war, civilian internees, and civilian displaced persons by detaining power and date of return.

University graduates:

Average years worked in the profession, branch of education, and various personal and occupational characteristics.

Note:

The population data ascertained by the Population Census are projected forward in the "Currently Calculated Population" (see p. 28, ser. no. I A 4). For expellees and immigrants see p. 30, ser. no. I A 11 a — Number of the Expellee and Refugee Population (Current Calculation).

(For the Occupation Census connected with the Population Census see p. 31, ser. no. I B 1 b.)

2. Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity (Microcensus)

(Volume 182, p. 25, ser. no. I A 2)

Periodicity:

Quarterly and annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Households and their members in selected dwellings. A two-stage sampling procedure is used for the survey, viz., a) selection of communities stratified by federal Laender, size classes as well as statistical criteria of population and economic activity for the communities, and b) selection of dwellings and corresponding households in approximately 2,700 selected (Microcensus-) communities. It is based on material of the Housing Statistics of 25 September 1956, supplemented by data of Statistics on Building Activity for the selection of newly-constructed dwellings occupied after this date and the households living in them. From October

1962, a sample design will be used which is based on the enumeration districts for the 10%⁰-processing of the Population and Occupation Census, 1961. Whole enumeration districts are used as sampling units; a stratification of communities is no longer necessary for the selection because of the broad regional dispersion of the enumeration districts and the consideration of regional characteristics in ordering.

The sampling fractions are 1% (about 180,000 households) in October and 0.1% (about 18,000 households) in January, April, and July. See also synopsis on p. 136 ff.

Recorded Facts:

Population:

Population by place of residence on 1 September 1939 and possession of an Expellee or Refugee Identity Card issued by the Federal Government, expellees by countries of origin or residence on 1 September 1939.

Resident population by age groups, sex, and type of health insurance; resident population aged 15 years and above, by membership in social pension insurance as well as by age groups, sex, and marital status. In addition, expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, analysed by age groups, sex, and marital status.

Households by type, number of household members, number of income receivers, and by number of children under 15 years living in the household. Multi-person households by sex and age groups as well as, for the economically active head of household, sector of economic activity and status in occupation; by number of generations.

Families by type of family, number of family members, and further important criteria of statistics on economic activity and family sociology.

Economic activity:

Economically active persons by sex, sectors of economic activity, status in occupation, hours worked, occupational groups, selected occupations, professional training; by type of health insurance and type of health insurance funds (in part separate recording of expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation).

Cases of activity by sex, sectors of economic activity, status in occupation, duration of work; for all cases of activity, hours worked, analysed by sectors of economic activity and status in occupation.

Dependently employed persons by sex, sectors of economic activity, status in occupation, days worked per week, reason for hours lost (by age groups, sectors of economic activity, and status in occupation), shift work, claims for leave, age groups; in the case of less than 45 hours working time, by reasons; employed persons subject to obligatory social pension insurance by age groups, sex, and status in occupation.

Persons participating in economic activity analysed by sex, sectors of the economic activity, status in occupation, age groups; women also by marital status.

Changes as to participation in economic activity (by age groups and marital status) and as to status in occupation; average hours worked in the main economic activity; fluctuation in the individual sectors of economic activity and in the various groups for status in occupation.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches for the Occupation Census (1961 Edition)" (see also schedule in the Appendix p. 120).

Note:

The 0.1%⁰-sample surveys were not executed in 1960 and in January 1961; since 1962 they have temporarily been discontinued for Berlin (West). The Microcensus survey of October 1960 contained also questions for the common sample survey on labour force in countries of the EEC. In the Microcensus, activities in the economy are ascertained according to three concepts: by "gainfully occupied persons", "labour force", and "total of persons participating in gainful activity". Besides a fixed basic programme, the new Microcensus law (in preparation) provides for a variable supplementary programme adapting to the circumstances.

3. Current Adjustment of Area; Changes of Area and Names of Communities

(Volume 182, p. 25, ser. no. I A 3)

Periodicity:

Current adjustment.

Respondents:

Competent Laender agencies.

Recorded Facts:

See under Note.

Note:

The results of the adjustment are taken into account in the regional classification of the Currently Calculated Population (see ser. no. I A 4) and in the conversion of data from earlier surveys to the new position for purposes of comparison.

4. Currently Calculated Population

(Volume 182, p. 25, ser. no. I A 4)

Periodicity:

Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual calculations.

Respondents:

Data are kept up-to-date by making use of Migration Statistics (see ser. no. I A 5) and Vital Statistics (see p. 29, ser. no. I A 7).

Recorded Facts:

Number of resident population.

Monthly (for the Federal Republic): Total by sex.

Quarterly (for the Federal Republic and the Laender): Total by sex.

Semi-annually, key-dates 30 June and 31 December (for Laender and Kreise): Total (including expellees and in-migrants) by sex.

Annually, key-date 30 June: Total by 10 size classes of communities (for Laender), communities with 20,000 and more inhabitants;

annually, key-date 31 December (for communities with 10,000 and more inhabitants as well as with 2,000 and more inhabitants): total;

(for the Federal Republic): total by years of birth or age and sex;

(for Laender): total by age groups and sex.

At several years' intervals (for communities): Total ("Official Index of Communities").

In addition: Projection of total population by sex and age groups, without migrations (irregularly).

Note:

The current calculations were first based on the figures of the Population Census of 13 September 1950 and later on the population figures of the 1956/57 Housing Statistics, key-date 25 September 1956. Since June 1961, the figures of the Population Census of 6 June 1961 have served as the basis.

Expellees and in-migrants were currently calculated up to the end of 1960.

5. Migration Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 26, ser. no. I A 5)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and processing of data to monthly, quarterly, and annual figures.

For the population census year 1961 data are in part processed separately for the time before and after the key-date of the census.

Respondents:

Residents' registration offices.

Recorded Facts:

Persons who moved in or out.

I. Across frontiers of the Federal Republic of Germany excluding Berlin

Quarterly and annually:

Federal Republic and Laender:

Sex, territory of origin and of destination, gainfully occupied persons, total number of persons, and persons per 1,000 inhabitants.

Annually also:

Federal Republic and Laender:

Years of birth and age, groups of persons (including expellees and in-migrants), size classes of communities (since 1962 combined with position in urban agglomerations).

Kreise:

Total number of persons.

II. Across international frontiers of the Federal Republic

Quarterly and annually:

Federal Republic and Laender:

Sex, territory of origin and of destination, total number of persons, gainfully occupied persons, non-gainfully occupied persons, Germans, aliens, and stateless persons, German re-migrants.

Annually also:

Federal Republic and Laender:

Nationality, years of birth and age, age groups, marital status, religious denomination.

III. Between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Zone of Occupation as well as the Soviet Sector of Berlin

Quarterly:

Federal Republic:

Sex.

Semi-annually and annually:

Federal Republic:

Years of birth and age.

Laender:

Age groups.

IV. Inside the Federal Republic

1. From one federal Land to another, excluding Berlin

Quarterly and annually:

Federal Republic and Laender:

Sex, Land of origin and of destination, total number of persons, gainfully occupied persons.

Annually also:

Federal Republic and Laender:

Non-gainfully occupied persons, age groups, per 1,000 inhabitants, groups of persons (including expellees and in-migrants), size classes of communities (since 1962 combined with position in urban agglomerations).

Governmental districts and Kreise:

Total number of persons.

2. Inside the federal Laender excluding Berlin

Quarterly and annually:

Federal Republic, Laender, governmental districts:

Total number of persons.

Federal Republic and Laender, in addition:

Sex.

Annually also:

Federal Republic and Laender:

Groups of persons (including expellees and in-migrants), size classes of communities (since 1962 combined with position in urban agglomerations), per 1,000 inhabitants.

Governmental districts and Kreise:

Total number of persons.

V. Across the borders of Berlin (West)

Quarterly and annually:

Sex, territory of origin and of destination, total number of persons, gainfully occupied persons, non-gainfully occupied persons.

Annually also:

Age groups.

VI. Between Berlin (West) and foreign countries

Quarterly and annually:

Sex, territory of origin and of destination, total number of persons, gainfully occupied persons, non-gainfully occupied persons, Germans, aliens, and stateless persons.

Annually also:

Nationality, years of birth and age, age groups, marital status, religious denomination.

Note:

The figures provided by these statistics and by Vital Statistics (see ser. no. I A 7) are taken as a basis for the Currently Calculated Population (see p. 28, ser. no. I A 4). For expellees and in-migrants Migration Statistics were executed up to the end of 1960.

6. Emigration and Immigration Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 26, ser. no. I A 6)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment; monthly, quarterly, and annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Frontier control agencies, seaports, senate commissioner for emigrations in Bremen; evaluation of passenger lists from the Statistics on Ocean Transport.

Recorded Facts:

Quarterly and annually:

Total emigrants by sex, German and foreign nationality, last place of residence (country), frontier-crossing points, and countries of destination; emigrants in the individual months by countries of destination. Emigrants who leave from seaports and airports for non-European countries additionally by age groups, marital status, legal status of expellee or refugee, and groups of occupation.

Total immigrants by sex, age groups, German and foreign nationality, ethnic groups as well as by countries of origin; in addition re-migrants.

Note:

The special Emigration and Immigration Statistics executed since 1953 was discontinued from the report year of 1959 because of its deficiencies. Instead, the Statistics on Migrations across the International Frontiers of the Federal Republic has been expanded since 1 January 1962.

7. Vital Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 26, ser. no. I A 7)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment; monthly, quarterly, and annual processing of data. For 1961 data are in part processed separately for the time before and after census date.

Respondents:

Registrars' offices.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly (by place of registration):

Marriages contracted. Live births; stillbirths. Total deaths.

Quarterly with monthly figures (births and deaths by place of residence):

Marriages contracted. Live births total (including illegitimate) and by sex; stillbirths. Deaths by sex; deaths in the first year of life and during the first 28 days.

Annually (births and deaths by place of residence):

Persons contracting marriage, analysed by years of birth and age and former marital status.

Marriages contracted, analysed by religious denomination, nationality, and former marital status of the spouses. First marriages, remarriages.

Legitimate and illegitimate live births and stillbirths by sex (for calendar months), including children born in institutions. Legitimate births by birth years of mothers and crude birth rank, by marriage year of mothers and live birth rank. Legitimate live births by year of marriage and birth years of mothers as well as by birth years and nationality of parents. Legitimate first-born children by month of birth and duration of marriage of parents. Legitimate second and further children by birth interval and crude birth rank. Multiple births by combination of sexes, live births, stillbirths, and legitimacy.

Deaths by sex, calendar months, age, marital status, religious denomination. Deaths in the first year of life, analysed by age, sex, legitimacy, month of birth and of death.

For expellees also: Marriages contracted, analysed by legal status of expellee for spouses; live births (including illegitimate) and deaths by sex. Stillbirths (in each instance by calendar months); deaths also by age groups and marital status.

For in-migrants: Live births and deaths.

For the population census year 1961 the following facts are additionally recorded: Part of the figures by types of communities, and furthermore marriages dissolved because of death, analysed by birth years of the two spouses and year of marriage; for 1960 and 1962 only facultative recording.

Note:

For expellees and in-migrants this statistics was executed up to the end of 1960.

8. Statistics on Decrees Absolute in Matrimonial Cases

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. I A 8)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, annual processing of data.

Respondents:

District courts.

Recorded Facts:

Legal dissolutions of marriages by type of decree (nullity of marriage, annulment of marriage, divorce), petitioner, reasons; divorces by guilt, year of marriage, duration of marriage, and number of children, by age, age difference, birth year, religious denomination of persons divorced. Divorced men and women by age and duration of marriage.

9. Statistics on Officially Registered War Deaths

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. I A 9)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Registrars' offices.

Recorded Facts:

Officially registered war deaths of members of the German armed forces and of civilians, by nationality and year of death; of Germans, by age groups and marital status.

10. Statistics on Legal Declarations of Death

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. I A 10)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Lower courts.

Recorded Facts:

Legal declarations of death of members of the German armed forces and of civilians, by sex, nationality, and year of death; of Germans, by age groups and marital status.

11. Statistics on Expellees, Refugees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and In-migrants

To what an extent data are collected on these groups of persons within the scope of official statistics can be seen from the Alphabetic Register and from "Recorded Facts" for the individual statistics.

a) Number of the Expellee and Refugee Population

(Results of the current calculations and the Microcensus respectively)

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. I A 11 a)

Periodicity:

Quarterly and annual calculations or annual collection in the Microcensus.

Respondents:

Data were projected forward by the Land statistical offices within the scope of the Currently Calculated Population; inquiries for the Microcensus surveys included households and their members.

Recorded Facts:

Current calculations: Expellees and in-migrants in the Federal Republic and in the federal Laender by sex and age; Microcensus: Expellees, refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation living in the Federal Republic and in the federal Laender, analysed by sex, age groups, marital status, economic activity.

Note:

For expellees and in-migrants current calculations as well as computations from Migration Statistics were made up to the end of 1960. Figures on the total number of expellees (possessing Federal Expellee Identity Card A or B) and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation (possessing Federal Refugee Identity Card C) and since 1961 also for Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation continue to be provided by the 1%o-Sample Survey of the Microcensus. Data on migrations of these groups of persons are not collected at the present time.

b) Special Computation Programme of Migration Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. I A 11 b)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual, in part quarterly, processing of data.

Respondents:

The computation was carried through at statistical offices of the admission Laender Hamburg, Bremen, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Baden-Wuerttemberg by making use of information provided by Migration Statistics (see p. 28, ser. no. I A 5).

Recorded Facts:

Quarterly:

Expellees migrating inside the Federal Republic of Germany from Laender of transfer to Laender of admission (up to 1959).

Semi-annually:

Persons migrating from or to Berlin (West) as well as the Soviet Zone of Occupation and the Soviet Sector of Berlin, analysed by sex, groups of persons (expellees, German in-migrants), age groups, and population groups, by years of birth and age; up to 1959 also expellees migrating inside the Federal Republic from Laender of transfer to Laender of admission by age groups. Data on population groups are obtained from the general Migration Statistics — see p. 28, ser. no. I A 5.

Note:

See Note to 11 a.

c) Statistical Evaluation of Application Forms for Federal Expellee Identity Card

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. I A 11 c)

Periodicity:

Since mid-1953 non-recurrent collection of information on the applications filed in general up to 31 December 1955; data processing was terminated in spring 1958.

Respondents:

Expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation.

Recorded Facts:

Expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation by sex, age groups, territories of origin, economic and social integration of expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation. Comparison with their situation prior to their expulsion or flight.

d) Survey of Non-Integrated Refugees of other than German Nationality Living in Camps, Homes, Institutions, and the like

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. IA 11 d)

Periodicity:

Conducted in July and August 1957 according to the position as on 30 June 1957.

Respondents:

Administrations of camps, homes, etc.

Recorded Facts:

Data on the economic and social situation of the refugee households.

12. Statistics on Aliens

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. IA 12)

A re-organisation of the Statistics on Aliens is planned. Data on aliens, analysed according to different characteristics, are obtained from the Population and Occupation Census, 1961.

13. Nationality Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 27, ser. no. IA 13)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Competent Laender authorities and the Federal Administration Office.

Recorded Facts:

Acquisition and maintenance of the German nationality because of naturalisation and relevant declarations made, certificates of nationality for Germans. Naturalised persons by the legal title. Acquisition and maintenance of German nationality by virtue of the Second and Third Law Regulating Questions of Nationality, of 1956 and 1957. Persons dismissed from German nationality, according to their new countries of residence.

B. Activities in the Economy

(See also p. 27, ser. no. IA 2

— Sample Survey on Population and Economic Activity [Microcensus] —)

1. Occupation Census

a) Occupation Census, 1950

(Volume 182, p. 28, ser. no. IB 1 a)

Periodicity:

Linked up with the Population Census of 13 September 1950.

Respondents:

Total population.

Members of the occupying forces, occupation authorities, accredited foreign missions, the International Control Authority for the Ruhr, and the families of the above persons were not included.

Recorded Facts:

Analysis of the population by sex and gainful activity. Gainfully occupied persons analysed by occupation, establishments, and social status as well as by age, marital status, and secondary activity. Independent persons without an occupation by groups of persons and age. Membership of gainfully occupied persons and their wives without a main

occupation in a health insurance and their probable old-age pensions. Commuters among the gainfully occupied persons. In addition expellees by sex and gainful activity, analysed by establishments and social status. Expelled gainfully occupied persons by their occupation and their secondary activity. Independent expellees without an occupation, by groups of persons and age.

b) Occupation Census, 1961

Periodicity:

Linked up with the Population Census of 6 June 1961.

Respondents:

Total population.

Members of the foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany including Berlin (West) as well as the members of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and the families of these persons were not covered.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

(All data are classified by sex.)

Resident population by age groups (for expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation by years of age), marital status, type of activity in the economy, main source of income; professional persons by main source of income, economic divisions of the Occupation Census, and status in occupation of the breadwinner.

Gainfully occupied civilian population by years of age (women also by marital status), type of activity in the economy, and status in occupation; economic subdivisions of the Occupation Census, social status, religious denomination, legal status of expellee or refugee; economic groups of the Occupation Census, occupational classes, status in occupation, age groups, main source of income; place of work and economic divisions of the Occupation Census.

Expellees and Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation among the gainfully occupied civilian population (by economic divisions of the Occupation Census) as well as among pupils and students.

Working civilian persons by economic subdivisions for the Occupation Census, status in occupation, age groups, working hours per week; with another activity by occupational classes, economic groups of the Occupation Census, status in occupation.

Non-working persons by type of activity in the economy before unemployment, occupational classes, and economic groups of the Occupation Census for the last activity performed.

Gainfully occupied population who mainly lived on pensions or were economically dependent, analysed by years of age, marital status, status in occupation.

Persons mainly dependent economically, analysed by age groups, economic divisions of the Occupation Census, and status in occupation as well as by the main source of income, economic division of the Occupation Census, and status in occupation of the breadwinner.

Non-economically active population by independent persons without occupation and economically dependent persons without occupation, further by years of age, marital status, legal status of expellee or refugee.

Pupils and students by place of school or of study.

Institutional civilian population by types of institutions; personnel and inmates by age groups, economic divisions of the Occupation Census, type of activity in the economy, main source of income, legal status of expellee or refugee.

Civilian commuters (separately for out-going commuters and in-coming commuters) for all communities: by occupational commuters (including dependent persons), analysed by economic divisions of the Occupation Census as well as by pupils and students, by community of residence or of destination.

Out-going commuters from communities of residence with 10 and more out-going commuters travelling to a specific community of destination or in-coming commuters in com-

munities of destination with 10 und more in-coming commuters from a specific community of residence (flows of commuters):

By occupational commuters, analysed by age groups, sector of economic activity, legal status of expellee or refugee as well as by pupils and students.

Way to place of work or study for working civilian persons or pupils and students (representative processing of data provided by 10% of the household lists by Laender and types of communities): Average time needed for the way, principal means of transport used, analysed by economic subdivisions of the Occupation Census, status in occupation (including commuters) as well as pupils and students (including commuters).

Persons with completed professional training at full-time vocational schools and advanced full-time vocational schools or institutions of higher education, analysed by age groups and, in part, by years of age, branch of professional training, type of activity in the economy, religious denomination (for women also by the marital status "married"); in part, recording of the legal status of expellee or refugee.

Gainfully occupied civilian population with completed professional training at full-time vocational schools and advanced full-time vocational schools or institutions of higher education, analysed by age groups and, in part, by years of age, occupational classes, branch of professional training, status in occupation, religious denomination, economic subdivisions of the Occupation Census. In part, recording for aliens as well as legal status of expellee or refugee.

Aliens by nationality, type of activity in the economy.

Aliens among the gainfully occupied population by nationality, type of activity in the economy, status in occupation, occupational classes, main source of income, economic groups of the Occupation Census.

Aliens among the economically dependent persons, analysed by nationality and economic characteristics of the breadwinner (for women also by the marital status "married").

The occupational and economic groupings were made according to the "Classification of Occupations, Systematic and Alphabetic Register of Occupational Titles, 1961 Edition", or according to the "Classification of Economic Branches for the Occupation Census, 1961". See also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the "Classification of Occupational Titles (1961 Edition)" on p. 135.

2. Statistics on Employment Exchange

(Volume 182, p. 28, ser. no. IB 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

I. Monthly: Unemployed, other persons seeking employment, and vacancies by occupational groups.

Quarterly: Seriously disabled persons by occupational groups.

Semi-annually: Unemployed expellees by occupational groups.

Semi-annually or annually: Unemployed by occupational groups, important unit groups of occupations, and occupations (characteristics to be collected are determined according to the circumstances).

Annually: Unemployed by age groups and occupational groups.

II. Monthly: Increase in the number of persons seeking employment and in vacancies as well as placements by occupational groups, including placements in temporary employment, placements of seriously disabled persons. Placements of out-of-town labour force including the equalisation of labour force between neighbouring districts, Laender, and in the Federation.

3. Annual Statistics on Vocational Guidance

(Volume 182, p. 28, ser. no. IB 4)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

Persons seeking advice, training places, occupations desired and positions obtained, classified by occupations, persons leaving school by types of schools, psychological aptitude tests, actual future employment of persons seeking advice.

4. Employment Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 28, ser. no. IB 5)

Periodicity:

Quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

Quarterly (position as on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December): Total number of dependently employed persons by sex.

Semi-annually (position as on 31 March and 30 September): Dependently employed persons by economic branches as well as employed homeworkers.

Annually (position as on 30 September): Employed juveniles under 18 years of age.

5. Survey of Foreign Labour

(Volume 182, p. 28, ser. no. IB 6)

Periodicity:

Quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges, German commissions in Italy, Spain, and Greece, German Liaison Office in Turkey.

Recorded Facts:

Quarterly (position as on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December): Labour permits granted for the first time to dependently employed non-German persons, analysed by nationality and branches of economic activity; non-German seasonal and permanent labour supplied with identity cards by the German commissions abroad, analysis according to occupations, total number of dependently employed non-German persons.

Semi-annually (position as on 31 January and 30 June): Dependently employed non-German persons by nationality and branches of economic activity as well as by type of labour permit granted.

Annually (position as on 30 September): Dependently employed non-German persons by economic branches.

6. Statistics on Short-Time Work

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IB 7)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

Establishments and short-time workers by economic branches or groups.

7. Statistics on Frontier Crossing Commuters

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IB 8)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges at the frontiers.

Recorded Facts:

Out-going and in-coming commuters crossing the international frontiers of the Federal Republic of Germany, by economic divisions.

C. Public Health

1. Statistics on New Cases of Notifiable Diseases

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 1)

Periodicity:

Current reporting, weekly, quarterly, and annual compilation.

Respondents:

Physicians, nursing personnel, midwives, heads of families, coroners; chief hospital physicians for hospital establishments, captains of ships.

Recorded Facts:

New cases of, and deaths from, diseases covered by the Federal Law on Epidemics.

2. Statistics on Total Registered and New Cases of Active Tuberculosis

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 2)

Periodicity:

Current reporting on new cases; under the Federal Law on Epidemics weekly reports to be filed by Kreis physicians since 1 January 1962. Quarterly compilation; key-date for the ascertainment of total registered cases: last day of the quarter. Weekly reports are planned for new cases.

Respondents:

Physicians, nursing personnel, midwives, heads of families, coroners; chief hospital physicians for hospital establishments, captains of ships; furthermore tuberculosis welfare branches at the public health offices.

Recorded Facts:

New cases and deaths as well as new cases and total cases registered at the tuberculosis welfare branches.

New cases and total registered cases of contagious as well as non-contagious active pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of other organs (annual analysis by age groups and sex).

3. Statistics on the Quick Reports on Cases of Poliomyelitis

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 3)

Periodicity:

Weekly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Public health offices.

Recorded Facts:

New cases of, and deaths from, poliomyelitis.

4. Survey on the Causes of Anthrax of Man

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 4)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Public health offices, veterinarians having status of public officials, trade supervisory officials.

Recorded Facts:

Course of disease, source of infection, investigations of industrial hygiene control.

5. Smallpox Vaccination Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 5)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Public health offices.

Recorded Facts:

Persons subject to compulsory vaccination, number of vaccinations, vaccination success.

6. Statistics on Causes of Death

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 8)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, monthly, quarterly, and annual compilation.

Respondents:

Registrars' offices (from data in the medical certificates of cause of death).

Recorded Facts:

Deaths by causes of death and sex as well as (only annually) by age groups; maternal and infant mortality by causes of death. General and standardised death rates by causes of death. Causes of death are recorded according to the "German Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1958 Edition" (monthly in an abridged form) and according to the "Abbreviated International List, 1958" List B (see schedule in the Appendix on p. 120).

For the population census year 1961, additional analysis by types of communities and marital status; for 1960 and 1962 only facultative recording.

7. Statistics on Types of Diseases and Causes of Death of the Social Health Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 9)

Periodicity:

Annual ascertainment and processing of data.

Respondents:

Legal health insurance funds (excluding substitute sick funds).

Recorded Facts:

Assisted cases by types of diseases according to the "List of Diseases and Injuries for Statistics of Social Insurance Institutions, 1962 Edition".

8. Statistics on Medical and Ancillary Personnel

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 7)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date 31 December) and processing of data. Monthly reporting on increase and decrease in the number of physicians now discontinued.

Respondents:

Public health offices.

Recorded Facts:

Medical and ancillary personnel by sex and occupational groups (in part also by type of professional practice). Admissions as specialists; licences granted to physicians, dentists, and pharmacists. Personnel of public health offices analysed by occupations.

Number and type of pharmacies as well as personnel of pharmacies by sex and occupations.

9. Statistics on Hospital Establishments

(Volume 182, p. 29, ser. no. IC 6)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date 31 December) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Hospital establishments.

Recorded Facts:

Public hospitals, hospitals of charitable and similar organisations, and private hospitals. Purpose of hospitals; specialised departments in general hospitals; personnel, number of beds, patients hospitalised and dismissed; births in hospitals.

D. Schools and Universities; Sports

1. Survey at Schools Providing General Education

(Volume 182, p. 30, ser. no. ID 1)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date 15 May) and processing of data. In Bavaria the survey is held in October.

Respondents:

Public and private primary schools, special schools, intermediate schools, high schools, "new system" schools, "Freie Waldorfschulen", evening schools, institutes leading up to university qualification.

Recorded Facts:

(Data are given for public and private schools, figures for the latter are mostly shown under "among which".)

I. Primary schools:

Schools, schools with advanced courses (courses of the intermediate level); number of schoolrooms, classrooms newly-built, used by only one class or shared, makeshift rooms, gymnasiums, and rooms for physical education, number of classes.

Pupils by sex, birth year, years of schooling (among which in advanced courses), changes in number of pupils (pupils beginning school, number of pupils who left school at the end of the preceding school year, and probable number of pupils leaving school at the end of the current school year), pupils attending lessons in foreign languages (among which in advanced courses).

Full-time teachers by sex, appointment, qualification (in part, separate recording of expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation; in addition, expellees and Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation who during the past school year were for the first time appointed as teachers at schools in the Federal Republic including Berlin [West]); part-time teachers by sex.

In addition: Confessional character of schools (1958); classes and pupils by length of school course (excluding parallel classes) (1958), classes according to number of pupils (under 20, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, etc. pupils) (1957); pre-primary schools (1959); religious denomination of pupils and teachers (1958); expellees among the pupils of primary and special schools (1959 and 1960); probable number of pupils beginning school, probable total number of pupils, probable number of pupils leaving school (including advanced courses and special schools) until 1970/71; full-time teachers by age groups (1959).

II. Special schools:

Schools by type, schools connected with a home or institution; classes by types of schools, classrooms newly-built, used by only one class or shared, makeshift rooms.

Pupils by sex, birth year, years of schooling, and pupils leaving school.

Teachers (for details see primary schools, furthermore by type of school).

In addition: Religious denomination of pupils (1958), expellees among the pupils of primary and special schools (1959 and 1960); full-time teachers by age groups (1959).

III. Intermediate schools:

Schools, classes, schoolrooms, classrooms newly-built, used by only one class or shared, makeshift rooms, gymnasiums, and rooms for physical education; classes by year of schooling.

Pupils by sex, birth year, years of schooling; pupils attending lessons in modern languages (with the exception of English); pupils not promoted, by years of schooling; change in number of pupils (admissions into the lowest class and pupils leaving school who were awarded the school leaving certificate).

Teachers (for details see primary schools).

In addition: Religious denomination of pupils (1958), probable total number of pupils, probable number of pupils leaving school until 1970/71; full-time teachers by age groups (1959).

IV. High schools (academic high schools):

For details see intermediate schools; furthermore: pupils who left school after having been promoted to the upper-fifth grade, higher school certificates awarded, candidates for the final high school examination by sex and birth year.

In addition: High schools by types of schools (1959); probable total number of pupils, probable number of pupils leaving school until 1970/71.

V. "New system" schools:

Schools by type; schoolrooms, classrooms newly-built, used by only one class or shared, makeshift rooms, gymnasiums, and rooms for physical education; classes by type of school. Pupils by sex and type of school.

Teachers (for details see primary schools).

In addition: Full-time teachers by age groups (1958).

VI. "Freie Waldorfschulen" ("Rudolf-Steiner-Schulen"):

Schools; classrooms (among which newly-built classrooms, those used by only one class or shared), makeshift rooms, gymnasiums, rooms for physical education; classes by elementary and secondary level.

Pupils at elementary and secondary level, analysed by sex. Teachers (for details see primary schools).

VII. Institutions of the "second path" to higher education:

a) Evening intermediate and high schools (recording since 1958):

Schools; attendants by sex (among which over 20 years old); final examinations passed; teachers giving less than 10 or 10 and more weekly hours of school.

b) Institutes leading up to university qualification (recording since 1961):

See under a).

2. Survey at Schools Providing Vocational Education

(Volume 182, p. 30, ser. no. ID 2)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (in November) and processing of data. Since 1958, the survey on part-time and full-time vocational schools has been conducted in Rhineland-Palatinate in June. Because of the change of the key-date to 15 May, no survey was held in North Rhine-Westphalia for 1961.

Respondents:

Public and private part-time, full-time, and advanced full-time vocational schools.

Recorded Facts:

(Data are given for public and private schools, figures for the latter are mostly shown under "among which".)

I. Part-time vocational schools:

Schools by types and subjects, private part-time vocational schools set up by large business firms (Werkschulen), special part-time schools by types, supplementary advanced vocational courses; schoolrooms and classes by types, schoolrooms newly-built, used by only one class or shared; classes by number of weekly hours of school.

Pupils by sex, birth year, years of schooling, pupils attending religious instruction, apprentices and trainees by occupational groups.

For details on teachers see primary schools; expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation also analysed by appointment and age; furthermore, part-time women teachers.

In addition: Economic activity and employ of pupils (1958). Full-time teachers by age groups, part-time teachers by sex and number of weekly hours of school (1957).

II. Full-time vocational schools:

Schools by types, full-time vocational schools attached to another school; schoolrooms by type (among which newly-built), number of classes.

Full pupils by sex, birth year, previous education, probable year of completing vocational education, major groups of occupation, and occupations; pupils in first year of vocational education.

For details on teachers see primary schools; expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation also analysed by appointment and age; furthermore: part-time women teachers.

III. Advanced full-time vocational schools:

Schools by types, advanced full-time vocational schools attached to another school; schoolrooms by type (among which newly-built), number of classes.

Pupils by sex, age year, previous education, occupations, pupils in the first and second semester by sex, by probable year of completing studies; foreign pupils by sex, nationality, and type of school.

For details on teachers see primary schools; expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation also analysed by appointment and age; furthermore: part-time women teachers.

3. Surveys at Engineering Schools, Schools for Technicians, and Courses for Technicians

(Volume 182, p. 31, ser. no. ID 2V)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (in November) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Engineering schools, schools and courses for technicians; students at engineering schools (since 1958).

Recorded Facts:

(Data have been compiled for public schools, private schools and, since 1960, for schools of horticulture.)

I. Engineering schools:

Schools by type or branch, number of semesters, number of weekly hours of school.

Schoolrooms by type (among which newly-built).

Students by sex (among which foreign students); students in the pre-semester; German students by sex, birth year, marital status, permanent residence (among which expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation), previous school education, vocational education, type of school, field of studies, subject, semesters in field of studies chosen, final examinations passed at advanced full-time vocational schools, pre-semesters, participation in supplementary advanced vocational courses and student-trainee instruction, financing of studies;

foreign students by sex, field of studies, semesters in field of studies chosen, nationality;

engineers' examinations passed by German and foreign students, analysed by branch of studies.

Full-time teachers by sex, education, appointment, legal status of expellee or refugee; in addition, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation who during the past school year were for the first time appointed as teachers at schools in the Federal Republic including Berlin (West); part-time teachers by sex and number of weekly hours of school.

In addition: Number of own children, interruption of studies, occupation of the father (1959), teachers by age groups (1959).

II. Schools for technicians and courses for technicians:

Schools by technical branch, number of semesters, and weekly hours of school, day and evening schools, evening courses; independent schools for technicians as well as those connected with engineering schools or attached to schools providing a vocational education.

Students by sex; German students by sex, legal status of expellee or refugee, birth year, previous school and occupational education, technical branch, semesters in field of studies chosen; technicians' examinations passed by German students, analysed by technical branch and sex of the students.

Note:

Data on engineering schools were gradually disconnected from Statistics on Advanced Full-Time Vocational Schools and for the first time published separately for 1956. Since 1958, all schools for technicians have also been recorded separately and included in the report on engineering schools.

4. Survey at Teacher Training Institutions

(Volume 182, p. 31, ser. no. ID 3)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (during the winter half-year) and processing of data.

Respondents:

All types of teacher training institutions; students at teacher training institutions (since 1959).

Recorded Facts:

Teacher training institutions by types; duration of training.

All students by sex, intended level of teaching (aim of training), type of institutions; teachers' examinations passed, analysed by intended level of teaching; completions of studies: total and per 100 teachers.

Students at teacher training institutions also analysed by permanent residence, legal status of expellee or refugee, type and date of qualification for studies, birth year, marital status, semesters in field of studies chosen, religious denomination, financing of studies, students intending to teach at schools providing a vocational education, by branch of studies and completed vocational training.

Students at teacher training institutions by birth year, religious denomination, in the first and second semester, by probable year of completion of studies.

Full-time teachers by sex, appointment, qualification, legal status of expellee or refugee; Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation who during the past school year were for the first time appointed as teachers in the Federal Republic including Berlin (West); part-time teachers by sex.

In addition: Full-time teachers by age groups (1959/60).

Note:

As far as the students are fully matriculated at individual universities, they are also recorded in the Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education.

According to the position as on 15 November 1959, students at teacher training institutions were for the first time ascertained by means of individual questionnaires. The figures for teacher training institutions have been recorded separately since 1960.

5. Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education

a) Great Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education (Students at Institutions of Higher Education)

(Volume 182, p. 31, ser. no. ID 4a)

Periodicity:

Collected and processed once a year for the winter half-year.

Respondents:

Students at universities, technical and academic colleges, colleges of theological philosophy, and evangelical colleges, colleges of fine arts and music, Sports College in Cologne.

Recorded Facts:

For all institutions of higher education:

German students by sex, birth year, and marital status, permanent residence, legal status of expellee or refugee; field of studies; type of the institution, type and date of qualification for studies at an institution of higher education. Basic subject of studies; German students newly enrolled, by basic subject of studies, permanent residence; foreign students by nationality and field of studies.

In addition: German and foreign students by accommodation and by types of institutions of higher education (winter-term 1958/59).

Furthermore for academic institutions of higher education: German students by subject of studies, semesters in field of studies chosen, professional aim, financing of studies, number of colleges attended.

In addition: University semesters, occupation of the father (1959).

**b) Small Statistics on Institutions of Higher Education
(Attendance at Institutions of Higher Education)**
(Volume 182, p. 31, ser. no. ID 4 b)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual collection (summer half-year and winter half-year) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Universities, technical and academic colleges, colleges of theological philosophy, and evangelical colleges, colleges of fine arts and music, Sports College in Cologne.

Recorded Facts:

German and foreign students, students newly enrolled at the various institutions, analysed by sex and branch of studies; students on leave, auditors by type of institution; foreign students in pre-semester or workers' colleges.

6. Statistics on the Teaching Staff and Scientific Personnel at Academic Institutions of Higher Education

(Volume 182, p. 31, ser. no. ID 5)

Periodicity:

Executed at irregular intervals, for the last time with key-date of 15 November 1960.

Respondents:

Teaching staff at academic institutions of higher education, scientific personnel.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Academic position and appointment; birth year; legal status of expellee or refugee; year of graduation, habilitation, first call; for junior groups: marital status, number of children.

7. Statistics on Examinations at Institutions of Higher Education

(Volume 182, p. 31, ser. no. ID 6)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (in October) and processing of data, in each instance for the 2 preceding semesters.

Respondents:

Boards of examiners or faculties of academic institutions of higher education.

Recorded Facts:

Preliminary examinations, state examinations, examinations conferring the right to hold a diploma, examinations for the doctorate (with or without a preceding state or diploma examination) passed and not passed by German and foreign students, analysed by sex of students, branch of studies, type of institution as well as (for winter-term 1959/60 and summer-term 1960) by completed semesters in field of studies chosen.

8. Statistics on Candidates for the Teaching Profession at Secondary Schools

(Volume 182, p. 31, ser. no. ID 7)

Periodicity:

Since 1955, annual collection (in January) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Institutional and other seminars or the ministries of education of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Number of training and institutional seminars. "Studienreferendare" (junior teachers of the secondary level in practical training) analysed by sex, legal status of expellee or refugee, subject groups, year in which the pedagogic examination will probably be passed, birth year, teaching qualification, semesters of training; pedagogic examinations passed, analysis by subject groups.

Teachers at secondary schools who participate in training of junior teachers of the secondary level, by sex and off-duty time allowed for training of junior teachers.

9. Inquiry on Athletics and Sports Establishments

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. ID 8)

Periodicity:

Conducted only once according to the position as on 21 August 1953.

Respondents:

Communities.

Recorded Facts:

Active and non-active members of athletics and sports clubs, analysed by sex (active members also by age groups). Number of communities with athletics and sports establishments by types. Total number and number of club-owned athletics and sports establishments by space destined for sports in square meters and type of establishment (gymnasiums, stadiums, sports fields, children's playgrounds, open-air and indoor swimming pools, tennis-courts, roller-skating rinks, winter sports grounds, etc.).

E. Justice

1. Judicial Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. IE 5)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Provincial courts of appeal (compilation of data from the records of the ordinary courts and the public prosecutors' offices), Federal Supreme Court.

Recorded Facts:

Number and personnel of courts and of the public prosecutors' offices, number of inhabitants of court circuits, organisation of the divisional courts. Cases pending at the ordinary courts of the first instance and at the appellate courts.

2. Statistics on Labour Jurisdiction

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX A 5 a)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and quarterly compilation.

Respondents:

I. Labour courts and Land labour courts;
II. Federal Labour Court.

Recorded Facts:

Number of proceedings at labour courts and way of settlement.

3. Statistics on Personnel and Proceedings at the Administrative Courts

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. IE 6)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Administrative courts, higher administrative courts, Federal Administrative Court.

Recorded Facts:

Administrative law cases pending, newly entered, and settled at the courts of general administrative jurisdiction (first to third instance). Personnel (judges in full-time service) at the courts of general administrative jurisdiction (first to third instance).

4. Statistics on Social Jurisdiction

a) Statistics on Preliminary Proceedings of Social Jurisdiction

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX A 5 b)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Institutions of pension insurances, accident insurance, unemployment insurance, and assistance schemes for war victims.

Recorded Facts:

Protests pending, newly entered, and settled; way of settlement.

b) Statistics on Social Jurisdiction

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX A 5 c)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

I. Social courts and Land social courts;
II. Federal Social Court.

Recorded Facts:

Actions, complaints, appeals, and appeals on point of law pending, newly entered, and settled; way of settlement.

c) Statistics on the Panels for Settlement of Protests and on Social Courts in the Sphere of Activities of the Federal Institution for Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX A 5 d)

Periodicity:

Quarterly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

Protests and actions entered, analysed by subject-matters and way of settlement.

5. Crime Statistics of the Police

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. IE 1)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Local (criminal) police authorities.

Recorded Facts:

In each instance for individual groups of offences. Cases known, place of the offence by four community size classes, cases cleared up, offenders found, by four age-ranges (21 years and older, 18 to under 21, 14 to under 18, under 14) and by sex. Offenders without a permanent residence, non-German offenders.

6. Prosecution Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. IE 2)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Authorities executing the sentences.

Recorded Facts:

Persons brought to trial and sentenced (at ages of 21 years and older, 18 to under 21, 14 to under 18) as offenders, in-

stigators or abettors, by sex, offences (in each instance separately by completion and attempt) and type of finding; convicts additionally by age at committal of the offence (age groups), as well as by type and amount of punishment and type of additional measures.

Sentenced juveniles and persons aged 18 to under 21 years sentenced under juvenile jurisdiction also by level of education, occupation, and some other characteristics.

7. Statistics on the Execution of Sentences

Periodicity:

Collected annually with key-date of 31 March. Data on arrivals and departures are reported monthly and processed annually. Conducted since 1961.

Respondents:

Prison administrations.

Recorded Facts:

Prisoners and persons in preventive detention on 31 March of the report year, analysed by sex, marital status, nationality, religious denomination, place of residence, offence, type and period of punishment and other measures, way of execution of sentence, kind and number of previous convictions, intervals between imprisonments.

Change in number of prisoners by type of penalty or measure of detention.

Note:

From 1962 on, persons detained in other than institutions owned by the judicial administration are also to be counted.

8. Statistics on Aid for Convicted Persons on Probation

Periodicity:

Current reporting and annual compilation (first report year: 1963).

Respondents:

Probation officers.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Total number, increase and decrease in number of persons under probation control, analysed by the penal laws applied and by type of control. Persons for whom the control has been discontinued because of revocation of probation or good conduct, by personal characteristics and offence.

9. Statistics on Extraditions

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. IE 3)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Provincial courts of appeal, attorneys general at the provincial courts of appeal.

Recorded Facts:

Extraditions from and to other countries as well as transit, analysed by countries requested and requesting and the relevant offence. Number and nationality of the persons concerned. Number of supplementary requests.

10. Amnesty Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. IE 4)

Periodicity:

So far executed only once on the basis of the Act of Amnesty of 17 July 1954.

Respondents:

Authorities executing the sentences.

Recorded Facts:

Remission of penalty and stay of proceedings, analysis by offences.

F. Elections

1. Statistics on Elections to the "Bundestag"

(Volume 182, p. 32, ser. no. I F 1)

Periodicity:

Dates of elections; latest execution on the occasion of the "Bundestag" elections of 17 September 1961.

Respondents:

About 60,000 polling districts.

Recorded Facts:

Persons entitled to vote, voters, poll, invalid and valid first and second votes cast; distribution of the valid first votes among the candidates for the polling districts and of the

valid second votes among the party lists of candidates for the individual Laender. Candidates and elected persons by party membership, age groups, place of residence and occupation; for persons elected, whether by name or by list voting.

Special evaluation of the results of letter voting.

Representative election statistics 1961: Conducted in 1,126 selected polling districts for 2.4% of the persons entitled to vote; in order to achieve comparability with the relevant enumeration of 1957, mainly in the same polling districts as in 1957:

Poll and votes cast, by sex and age of persons entitled to vote and of voters as well as by combination of first and second votes. See also synopsis on p. 136 ff.

II. Food, Agriculture and Forests

A. Holdings, Labour

1. Census of Agricultural Holdings

a) Census of Agricultural Holdings, 1949

(Volume 182, p. 33, ser. no. II A 1 a)

Periodicity:

Taken on 22 May 1949. In 1953 a Survey on the Use of Tractors and Rotary Cultivators in Agriculture and Forestry (see p. 40, ser. no. II A 4), and in 1950 a Horticulture Survey (see p. 40, ser. no. II A 2 a) were conducted as supplementary surveys to the 1949 Census of Agricultural Holdings.

Respondents:

About 2,051,000 agricultural and forestry holdings (including horticultural and viticultural holdings) with a farm or wood area (total area) of 0.5 and more hectares.

(Small-sized agricultural holdings and small gardens with a total area of less than 0.5 hectares were covered by the Population and Occupation Census, 1950 — see p. 27, ser. no. I A 1 a.)

Recorded Facts:

Sizes of holdings and land tenure;
Land utilization;
Livestock farming;
Use of machinery; personnel.

b) Census of Agriculture, 1960 (Main Survey)

Periodicity:

Main survey conducted on 31 May 1960. Furthermore, a monthly labour survey following the main survey and lasting one year up to October 1961 (see p. 41, ser. no. II A 5 b), as well as a Horticulture Survey in July 1961 (see p. 40, ser. no. II A 2 b), a Forestry Survey from April 1961 to March 1962 (see p. 46, ser. no. II E 4), and a Survey on Inland Fisheries in June 1962 (see p. 45, ser. no. II C 8).

Respondents:

About 1,778,500 farmers (owners or others)

- a) of agricultural and forestry holdings with total areas of 0.5 and more hectares,
- b) of all commercial horticultural and viticultural holdings,
- c) of commercial establishments of inland fisheries.

(Small-sized agricultural holdings and small gardens with a total area of less than 0.5 hectares were covered by the Population and Occupation Census, 1950. See p. 27, ser. no. I A 1 b.)

Recorded Facts:

Intended to be processed:

Agricultural and forestry holdings with a farm or wood area of 0.5 and more hectares.

Main types of holdings, sizes, and land tenure: Holdings by size classes of farm, agricultural, wood as well as other areas. Tenure by own and leasehold land, owners by natural and legal persons as well as by legal status of expellee or refugee. Duration of leasehold, level of rent, number of plots by size classes of agricultural area.

Land utilization: Holdings (number and area) by main types of cultures, types of crops on the arable land, special cultures (vines, tobacco, hop), analysed by size classes of agricultural area.

Personnel: Owners and their family members and relatives living in the same household, by sex, age groups, and hours worked, status in gainful activity as well as main source of subsistence. Family labour (permanent and non-permanent) and permanent outside labour by sex, age groups, position in the farm enterprise, social insurance. Technical education of the farmers and housewives at holdings with agricultural products as the main line of production. Mostly analysed by size classes of agricultural area or wood area.

Subsidiary establishments, commercial establishments, buildings: Processing subsidiary establishments of agricultural and forestry holdings, commercial establishments of the owners, residential and farm buildings, dwellings by main types of holdings and size classes of agricultural or wood area.

Livestock farming: Holdings with livestock farming by types of animals, livestock density, analysed by horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and fowl; in each instance by number of animals kept as well as by size classes of agricultural area.

Use of machinery: Holdings with tractors and prime movers by type, capacity, proprietorship as well as by main types of holdings and size classes of agricultural area. Holdings with machines and implements for tillage, sowing, cultivation of plants, fertilizing, harvesting, and first processing of crops, preparation of feeding stuffs, as well as use of conveyors, means of transportation, and other technical equipment, in each instance by type and proprietorship as well as by size classes of agricultural area.

Management tables: Holdings by land utilization systems, agricultural holdings by additional earnings of the proprietors' families, structure of farm management, mechanization stages and degree, labour, livestock, and traction power.

Note:

For the main survey two different questionnaires were used, Form A with a larger inquiry programme for holdings with a farm area of 2 and more hectares, and Form B with an abridged inquiry programme for holdings with a farm area of 0.5 to under 2 hectares (including holdings of commercial gardening, fruit and vine-growing, as well as commercial pond-pisciculture and fish farming with a farm area of less than 0.5 hectares); accordingly, for holdings with a farm area of 2 and more hectares individual facts are presented in greater detail and with a higher degree of classification.

c) Census of Small-Sized Agricultural Holdings under 0.5 Hectares (Linked up with the 1950 Population and Occupation Census)

(Volume 182, p. 33, ser. no. II A 1 c)

Periodicity:

Taken on 13 September 1950 within the scope of the "Population and Occupation Census, 1950".

Respondents:

About 4,551,000 farmers cultivating an area of less than 0.6 hectares.

Recorded Facts:

Number and area of small-sized agricultural holdings with a total area of less than 0.5 hectares by tenure and types of cultures.

d) Census of Cultivated Areas under 0.5 Hectares (Linked up with the 1961 Population and Occupation Census)

Periodicity:

Taken on 6 June 1961 within the scope of the Population and Occupation Census, 1961.

Respondents:

About 5,000,000 farmers cultivating an area of less than 0.5 hectares.

Recorded Facts:

Intended to be processed:

Households by number and size classes of total area, analysed by utilization as garden, arable, and vine land, as well as other agricultural areas and forests. The results are compiled separately for expellees with the Federal Expellee Identity Cards A or B as well as German farmers who moved in after the war from the Soviet Zone of Occupation or the Soviet Sector of Berlin, among which holders of the Federal Refugee Identity Card C.

2. Horticulture Survey

a) Horticulture Survey, 1950

(Volume 182, p. 33, ser. no. II A 2 a)

Periodicity:

Conducted on 15 October 1950.

Respondents:

About 200,000 holdings cultivating garden products for sale.

Recorded Facts:

Type and main line of the holding, sales conditions, cultivated area, labour, technical equipment.

b) Horticulture Survey, 1961

Periodicity:

Conducted in July 1961.

Respondents:

About 300,000 holdings cultivating horticultural and tree-nursery products for commercial purposes.

Recorded Facts:

Intended to be processed:

Nature and type of holding, sales conditions, tenure; data on areas used for growing vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, fruit, and for tree nurseries; fruit trees (of fruit-bearing capacity or not) by type and number (partly also by forms of trees); hotbeds and similar facilities under glass by type and size, machinery, implements, means of transportation, water supply, store-rooms; labour by family membership, activity in cultivation of fruit and vegetables as well as other fields of horticulture and by type of activity.

3. Survey on Viticultural Holdings, 1958

(Volume 182, p. 34, ser. no. II A 3)

Periodicity:

Conducted from March to May 1958.

Respondents:

90,865 holdings with total vine-growing area of 20 and more ares each and commercial vine-growers with an area of less than 20 ares; wine growers' cooperatives.

Recorded Facts:

Viticultural holdings by type and size classes; farm area, agricultural area, and vine-growing area; yield of must, its use and channels of distribution; labour and technical equipment; draught animals used in viticulture; supplementary purchases of fertilizers.

Note:

The survey was held in the Laender of North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Bavaria.

On the Saar, the survey was executed in the same way.

4. Survey on the Use of Tractors and Rotary Cultivators in Agriculture and Forestry, 1953 (Tractor Survey)

(Volume 182, p. 34, ser. no. II A 4)

Periodicity:

At several years' intervals; last survey conducted from 19 to 26 May 1953. (See also under Note.)

Respondents:

About 290,000 agricultural and forestry holdings with a farm or wood area of 0.5 and more hectares, commercial horticultural and viticultural holdings; contractors, tractor communities, and tractor cooperatives.

Recorded Facts:

Holdings using their own or hired tractors or harvester-threshers, analysed by size classes of the agricultural area. Owned or hired tractors, analysed by years of construction.

(The statistics on p. 42, ser. no. II B 1 c informs on areas reaped by means of harvester-threshers.)

Note:

Information on the total number of tractors by size classes of agricultural area has been projected forward up to the position of 31 December 1959 on the basis of new registrations recorded at the Federal Office for Motor Transport. New registrations and transfers of tractors in agriculture by size classes of the agricultural area are also processed annually or semi-annually.

For the ascertainment of the total number of tractors, other prime movers and work machines, as well as technical equipment within the scope of the 1949 Census of Agricultural Holdings see p. 39, ser. no. II A 1 a and of the 1960 Census of Agriculture p. 39, ser. no. II A 1 b.

5. Statistics on Labour in Agricultural and Forestry Holdings

a) Statistics on Labour in Agricultural Holdings, 1956/58

(Volume 182, p. 34, ser. no. II A 5)

Periodicity:

Basic survey in August 1956; monthly inquiries from September 1956 to July 1958.

Respondents:

About 145,000 selected holdings with an agricultural area of 0.5 and more hectares. Commercial horticultural and viticultural holdings also with an agricultural area of less than 0.5 hectares.

The sampling procedure was employed for the surveys. The basic survey covered approximately 145,000 holdings or about 8% of all agricultural holdings with an agricultural area of 0.5 and more hectares; the monthly inquiries included about 10% of the holdings covered by the basic survey.

The selection for the basic survey was made by using the data of the Land Utilization Survey according to size classes of the agricultural area; for the monthly inquiries additionally by land utilization systems.

Recorded Facts:

Basic survey: Owners of agricultural holdings and their families living with them in the same household, analysed by age, relationship to the owner, sources of income and subsistence, work performed on the holding, their health insurance as well as their claims to workers' old age and employees' insurance funds, to official pensions, and to private pension insurance funds. Permanent outside labour, analysed by those provided board and lodging and others, furthermore by age and position in the farm enterprise. Non-permanent labour and their tasks on the holding.

Monthly inquiries: Changes in the number of persons covered by the basic survey and their tasks on the holding during the preceding month.

In addition, annual compilations for 1956/57 and 1957/58 respectively: Owners of the holdings and their families living with them in the same household during the agricultural year, including persons occupied on the holding; hours

worked by these persons per year, analysed by hours worked in full-time and in part-time occupation. Permanent and non-permanent outside labour and hours worked by them per year.

Note:

The survey was not executed in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

b) Survey on Labour in Agricultural and Forestry Holdings, 1960/61

Periodicity:

Monthly surveys from November 1960 to October 1961.

Respondents:

Selected holdings of agriculture and horticulture with an agricultural area from 0.5 hectares upwards as well as selected forestry holdings with a wood area of 50 and more hectares. The surveys were conducted according to a one-stage sampling procedure with deep stratification. The two selected groups of holdings were interviewed alternately every second month. Each of the two groups included 50,000 (3%) of the holdings covered by the 1960 Census of Agriculture. The stratification was made according to the three main types of holdings: agriculture, horticulture, and forestry by size classes of the agricultural or wood area, in agriculture also for the size classes of 5 to under 30 hectares of agricultural area by holdings with and without permanent outside labour, in the size classes of 30 and more hectares of agricultural area by land utilization systems. See also synopsis on p. 138.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Family members and outside labour by sex, age, task on the holding during the survey month, analysed by main groups of holdings: agriculture, horticulture, and forestry as well as by size classes of agricultural or wood area.

Note:

The survey was not held in Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin. Beginning with 1963, it is intended to conduct a current survey on labour in agriculture and forestry as follows:

- a) monthly in *agricultural holdings* with an agricultural area of 2 and more hectares as well as in holdings producing for the market also from 0.5 to under 2 hectares,
- b) annually in *forestry holdings* with a wood area of 50 and more hectares.

6. Farm Management Reports

(Volume 182, p. 34, ser. no. II A 6)

Periodicity:

Monthly, semi-annual, and annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Selected agricultural holdings.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Stocks of grain and potatoes in agriculture (first hand).

Semi-annually or annually: Crops intended to be cultivated.

When required: Other important problems concerning the farm management.

7. Book-Keeping Statistics of Agricultural, Viticultural, and Horticultural Holdings

(Volume 182, p. 34, ser. no. II A 7)

Periodicity:

Annual compilation (for the agricultural year from 1 July to 30 June).

Respondents:

Joint accounting offices for farmers (in accordance with the annual financial statements made for selected holdings of agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture).

Recorded Facts:

Ascertainment of receipts and expenditures, of earning power and income situation, and of the indebtedness of agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture.

8. Report on Rural Settlement

(Volume 182, p. 35, ser. no. II A 8)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Local land settlement offices.

Recorded Facts:

Procurement and distribution of land for settlements according to the Reich Law concerning Rural Settlement of 11 August 1919 and the Laender laws concerning the land reform. Availability and utilization of land for settlements; land reserves. Distribution of land for settlements (settlers' holdings created); origin of new settlers' families and of other families living on settlers' holdings.

Integration of expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation into agricultural holdings according to the Law concerning Rural Settlement for Refugees of 10 August 1949 and the Federal Law on Expellees of 19 May 1953 as amended by the Law of 14 April 1957. Number and size of holdings taken over, financing of integration measures. Total result of rural settlement.

9. Report on the Consolidation of Holdings

(Volume 182, p. 35, ser. no. II A 9)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Local offices for the consolidation of scattered holdings.

Recorded Facts:

Cases of land consolidation pending or settled, and size of plots. Areas included and reallocated. Landowners affected and their old and new plots as well as holdings concerned and their ratio of consolidation, analysed by size classes of holdings. Other results of land consolidation procedures by which new plots were allocated.

10. Report on Agricultural Training and Advisory Service

(Volume 182, p. 35, ser. no. II A 10)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Chambers of agriculture or competent Laender authorities.

Recorded Facts:

Particulars on practical vocational education on training farms, at technical and special schools; studies of agricultural science and period of instruction for "Landwirtschaftsreferendare" (junior agriculturists). Number of advisory officers and advisory groups.

B. Land Utilization and Crops

1. Land Utilization Survey

a) Preliminary Survey to the Land Utilization Survey

(Volume 182, p.35, ser. no. II B 1 a)

Periodicity:

Every year from January to May, areas and tenure are covered for a sample of no more than 10% of the respondents unless total coverage is provided for by ordinance. (First total preliminary survey was ordered for 1959.) Serves the purpose of preparing and securing the main survey.

Respondents:

About 130,000 owners of agricultural and forestry holdings and of total areas of 0.5 and more hectares which wholly or in part are used for purposes of agriculture or forestry, as well as owners of all areas used in commercial horticulture and viticulture; about 11,000 communities (for all other areas).

Recorded Facts:

Acreage. (Beginning with 1959, data on major types of utilization and on the agricultural area by type of culture, as ascertained up to 1958, have been collected in the Main Survey on Land Utilization — see ser. no. 1 b.)

Note:

For the verification of the survey see below under ser. no. 1 b. In Berlin, Bremen, and Hamburg a preliminary survey is conducted only if total coverage is provided for by ordinance.

b) Main Survey on Land Utilization

(Volume 182, p. 35, ser. no. II B 1 b)

Periodicity:

Annual sample survey in May including no more than 10% of the respondents unless total ascertainment is provided for. (First total main survey was ordered for 1960 and carried out in connection with the 1960 Census of Agriculture.) Annual processing of data.

Respondents:

About 130,000 owners of agricultural and forestry holdings and of total areas of 0.5 and more hectares which wholly or in part are used for purposes of agriculture or forestry, as well as of all areas used in commercial horticulture and viticulture; communities (for all other areas). See also synopsis on p. 138.

Recorded Facts:

Analysis of the acreage by main types of utilization (agricultural area, wood areas, etc.). Agricultural area analysed by type of culture (arable land, meadows, pastures, etc.), cultivated acreage on arable land by type of crop (types of grain, potatoes, sugar-beets, fodder crops, garden plants, commercial crops, etc.).

In the main survey from 1952 to 1955 and in 1960, in the preliminary survey from 1956 to 1958 also: Expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation among owners of agricultural and forestry holdings.

Note:

In Berlin, Bremen, and Hamburg a main survey is held only if total ascertainment is provided for by ordinance. At several years' intervals (last in 1960) sample checks of the preliminary and the main surveys on land utilization are made by special commissions in no more than 3,000 holdings; Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, and the Saar excepted. See also synopsis on p. 138.

c) Subsequent Survey to the Land Utilization Survey

(Volume 182, p. 35, ser. no. II B 1 c)

Periodicity:

Annual sample survey in October covering no more than 10% of the respondents unless total ascertainment is provided for by ordinance. (First total subsequent survey was ordered for 1960.) Annual processing of data.

Respondents:

About 130,000 owners of agricultural and forestry holdings and of total areas of 0.5 and more hectares which wholly or in part are used for purposes of agriculture or forestry.

Recorded Facts:

Cultivated acreage of summer and winter intercropping (underseed, stubble seed) as well as of fodder crop for seed production. From 1955 to 1958 and in 1960 also: Areas reaped by harvester-threshers.

Note:

In Berlin, Bremen, and Hamburg a subsequent survey is conducted only if total ascertainment is provided for by ordinance.

d) Preliminary Survey on Vegetables

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 1 d)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (February) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Holdings commercially cultivating vegetables or strawberries, in no more than 20% of the communities.

Recorded Facts:

Intended cultivation of selected types of vegetables (not under glass). Actual cultivated acreage of wintering types of vegetables. Strawberry growing.

Note:

The survey is not carried out in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

e) Main Survey on Vegetables

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 1 e)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (July) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Holdings commercially cultivating vegetables, strawberries, ornamental plants, in no more than 20% of the communities or as total survey if so provided for by special ordinance.

Recorded Facts:

Cultivated acreage of vegetables, ornamental plants (under glass and not under glass) as well as of strawberries. Intended cultivation of wintering types of vegetables.

Note:

Conducted in 1961 as part of the horticulture survey in all Laender (including Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin) on a total basis.

f) Survey on Cultivation and Yield of Drug and Condiment Plants

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 1 f)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (July) and processing of data.

Respondents:

No more than 30% of holdings commercially cultivating drug or condiment plants (about 3,000 holdings).

Recorded Facts:

Cultivated acreage and yield of drug and condiment plants by types.

Note:

The survey is not carried out in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

g) Survey on the Total Number of Plants in Tree Nurseries

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 1 g)

Periodicity:

Since 1958 annual collection and processing of data (July to August).

Respondents:

30% of tree-nursery establishments (about 3,000).

Recorded Facts:

Total number of fruit and ornamental trees or bushes by types and specific characteristics of nursery plants.

Note:

The survey is not carried out in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

2. Enumeration of Fruit Trees, 1958

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 2)

Periodicity:

At several years' intervals, at last conducted as a sample survey from 15 May to 15 June 1958 in approximately 12% of the communities.

Respondents:

Communities (ascertainment according to lots by honorary enumerators).

Recorded Facts:

Total number of fruit trees by types of fruit, forms of trees, fruit-bearing capacity, and location.

Note:

Selection units for the 1958 enumeration were in Schleswig-Holstein and Baden-Wuerttemberg the enumeration area or the lot, in the other Laender the community. See also synopsis on p. 138. Towns not attached to a Landkreis were excluded from the enumeration. In these towns another method of ascertainment was used.

3. Report on Registration of Seeds

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 3)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Seed registration authorities.

Recorded Facts:

Cultivated acreage of major agricultural crops by types, and of vegetable seeds with positive qualification, reported for inspection or registration and surveyed. Yield of vegetable seeds inspected or registered.

4. Crop Reports

a) Report on the Growth and Yield of Agricultural Field Crops and Grassland

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 4 a)

Periodicity:

From March to November: Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

About 7,800 honorary reporters.

Recorded Facts:

Growth of specified field crops (rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar-beets, etc.) as well as preliminary and final yield estimates of field crops and of grassland. Areas ploughed up or to be ploughed up where seeds are lifted by frost.

b) Report on Growth and Yield of Vegetables

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 4 b)

Periodicity:

From March to October: Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

About 2,900 honorary reporters.

Recorded Facts:

Growth, preliminary and final yield estimates for types of vegetables and groups of varieties, strawberries.

c) Report on Growth and Yield of Fruit

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 4 c)

Periodicity:

From May to October: Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

About 6,100 honorary reporters.

Recorded Facts:

Growth, preliminary and final yield estimates of the major types of fruit.

d) Report on Growth of Vines and Yield of Must

(Volume 182, p. 36, ser. no. II B 4 d)

Periodicity:

From May to November: Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

About 1,150 honorary reporters.

Recorded Facts:

Growth of vines and quality of grapes, preliminary and final estimates of must yield, value and quality of must. Weight of must and acidity.

5. Special Yield Inquiry

(Volume 182, p. 37, ser. no. II B 5)

Periodicity:

Annual ascertainment and processing of data.

Respondents:

Kreis commissions for special yield inquiries.

Recorded Facts:

Yield per hectare of winter rye, winter wheat, summer barley, and late potatoes.

Note:

Data are obtained by means of square metre cuts in about 5,600 fields and sample liftings in about 2,700 fields which are selected by random sampling. In about 15% of these fields complete threshings or uprootings are made. See also synopsis on p. 140.

In the light of the Special Yield Inquiry the yield estimates of other types of cereals and of early potatoes (see ser. no. II B 4 a) are checked and corrected where necessary.

C. Livestock Farming, Meat Production, and Dairy Industry; Fisheries

1. Livestock Census

a) General Livestock Census

(Volume 182, p. 37, ser. no. II C 1 a)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (with key-date 3 December) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Persons keeping animals.

Recorded Facts:

Keepers of some types of animals (households and holdings). Total number of livestock by major types of animals (horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry; beehives). Every second year: Proportion of the total number of livestock (in 1957 and 1961 only of pigs and fowl, in 1959 of pigs and milk cows) to the agricultural area.

Note:

Beginning with 1953, the census has been taken only at 2 years' intervals in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin as well as in towns not attached to a Landkreis and in towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

In all Laender, except in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin, sample checks of the total number of pigs and cattle and the changes ascertained by the censuses have since 1956 been made at 2 years' intervals. See also synopsis on p. 140.

b) Intercensal Livestock Surveys

(Volume 182, p. 37, ser. no. II C 1 b)

Periodicity:

Data are collected and processed three times a year (with key-dates 3 March, 3 June, and 3 September).

Respondents:

Keepers of pigs; in June also keepers of cattle and sheep.

Recorded Facts:

March and September: Keepers of pigs, total number of pigs.

June: Keepers of pigs, cattle, and sheep. Total number of pigs, cattle, and sheep.

Note:

Since 1950, the surveys have not been conducted in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin, in towns not attached to a Landkreis as well as in towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

Beginning with 1954, the intercensal surveys in March and September have been undertaken on a sampling basis, the enumeration area being the sample unit. The intercensal surveys in June have also been sample surveys since 1956. The selection includes about 12,000 enumeration areas, i. e. 12% of all enumeration areas. With an average of 20 keepers of pigs per enumeration area, approximately 240,000 keepers of pigs are thus included in the sample. See also synopsis on p. 140.

Following the intercensal surveys of the year 1955, the enumeration error for the total number of pigs and for the changes was determined by sampling. Since 1956, sample checks have been made at two years' intervals of the total number of pigs and the changes as provided by the intercensal survey in June. A sample check of the total number of cattle was made only in June 1958. See also synopsis on p. 140.

2. Slaughtering Statistics

a) Monthly Slaughtering Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 37, ser. no. II C 2 a)

Periodicity:

Current collection and monthly processing of data.

Respondents:

Inspectors of slaughter animals and meat; inspecting veterinary surgeons and agencies.

Recorded Facts:

Inspected slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin in slaughter houses, home slaughterings, in each instance by types of animals (cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, etc.).

b) Statistics on Slaughtering Weights

(Volume 182, p. 37, ser. no. II C 2 b)

Periodicity:

Current collection, monthly processing of live-weights. Every 6 years (beginning with 1960) on a killing-day in September the live-weight as well as the slaughtering weight of slaughtered animals are collected, in the 1st year for cattle, in the 2nd year for pigs, in the 3rd year for calves and sheep. No data are collected from the 4th to the 6th year.

Respondents:

Owners of animals for slaughter, selected slaughter houses, markets and wholesale markets for slaughter animals.

Recorded Facts:

Average slaughtering weights and total number of slaughterings for slaughter house and home slaughterings of animals of domestic origin (with the exception of home slaughterings of pigs) and for slaughterings of animals of foreign origin, always analysed by types of animals (see ser. no. 2 a).

Note:

The slaughtering weights are analysed by trade classes. In all Laender the ascertainment are restricted to one slaughter house to which a wholesale market for slaughter animals is attached. Not executed in Schleswig-Holstein and the Saar, as there is no such slaughter house.

c) Annual Statistics on the Inspection of Slaughter Animals and Meat

(Statistics on the Suitability of Meat for Consumption)
(Volume 182, p. 37, ser. no. II C 2 c)

Periodicity:

Current collection and annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Inspectors of slaughter animals and meat; inspecting veterinary surgeons and agencies.

Recorded Facts:

Inspected slaughterings of animals of domestic origin (of which ordinary and emergency slaughterings) by types of animals (see ser. no. 2 a). Rejected whole bodies, pieces of meat, and organs, analysed by groups of valuation, types of animals (see ser. no. 2 a) and reasons for rejection.

3. Cattle and Meat Report

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II C 3)

Periodicity:

Weekly and monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

For supplies of live animals and of meat as well as for prices: Wholesale markets.

For meat deliveries: Establishments of the meat producing industry, wholesale butchers, and big butchers' shops.

Recorded Facts:

Supplies of live animals and of meat, as well as prices of live animals at wholesale markets. Deliveries of meat and meat products across the borders of the federal Laender.

4. Statistics on Epizootic Diseases

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II C 4)

Periodicity:

Semi-monthly reporting, semi-monthly and monthly compilation.

Respondents:

Kreis veterinary surgeons.

Recorded Facts:

Total registered cases of notifiable epizootic diseases.

5. Statistics on Milk Production and Utilization

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II C 5)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Up to 1% of keepers of cows;

managers of milk collection centres and dairies;

managers of associations for milk yield controls, commissions for milk estimates (one in every smaller administrative district). See also synopsis on p. 140.

Recorded Facts:

Total production of cow milk as well as yield per cow, utilization of cow milk.

Note:

Collected on one day of every month:

For cow keepers: production, utilization by producers' holdings, number of cows and of calves under 3 months;

for milk collection centres and dairies: monthly deliveries of milk.

Monthly estimation:

Production of cow milk as well as its utilization by producers' holdings.

6. Dairy Report

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II C 6)

Periodicity:

Monthly (in part weekly) collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Dairies, cheese dairies, establishments producing sterilized milk.

Recorded Facts:

Milk deliveries, processing of milk, production and sales of milk and milk products, producers' prices for milk.

7. Statistics on Catches in Fisheries

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II C 7)

Periodicity:

Current, in part monthly, reporting of individual fishing voyages. Monthly and annual processing of data. For Lake of Constance fisheries: Monthly reporting, monthly and annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Skippers, shipping companies, fishing companies, administrations of salt-water fish markets, fish processing cooperatives, fish-merchants, fish processors. For Lake of Constance fisheries: Skippers or purchasing bodies (cooperatives) or fish dealers. (Total of about 3,500 respondents.)

Recorded Facts:

For sea and inshore fisheries: Catches (quantity and producers' proceeds) by types of fish or animals, fishing grounds and places, by voyage, days of voyage, and fishing days, landing places and utilization as well as by types of fisheries and craft. Number and gross register tons of fishing craft by types of fisheries and ports of registry. Craft in operation. Crews in trawler and logger fisheries.

For Lake of Constance fisheries: Catches (quantity and producers' proceeds) by types of fish.

8. Survey on Inland Fisheries, 1962

Periodicity:

Conducted in June 1962.

Respondents:

About 12,000 establishments of river and lake fisheries, pond-pisciculture and fish-farming.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Owners of establishments (full-time and part-time occupation) by sex; family labour by sex and occupational groups; outside labour by sex, groups of activity, and status in occupation.

Establishments of river and lake fisheries: Size classes of the fishing area, catches in 1961, fish for human consumption and fish for fodder purposes, stocks of fish; fishery equipment, fishing craft, fresh water fish tank installations and cooling equipment, motor vehicles.

Establishments of pond-pisciculture and fish-farming: Type and size of ponds, production in 1961 by type, age, and quantity of fish; equipment, consumption of feeding stuffs in 1961, losses by sewage water and diseases of fish.

D. Food Production

(See also under II C Livestock Farming, Meat Production, and Dairy Industry; Fisheries)

1. Grain Report

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II D 1)

Periodicity:

Monthly (for small mills: quarterly) collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Corn merchants, agricultural cooperatives, processing establishments (establishments processing grain or producing noodles), flour trade, importers.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Stocks of grain and grain preparations (second hand). Sales of grain by agriculture according to types of grain. Processing of grain and production of grain preparations.

Quarterly: Grain and flour balances.

2. Sugar Report

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II D 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Sugar factories, wholesale trade, importers.

Recorded Facts:

Stocks of sugar, processing of sugar-beets and unrefined sugar, production and sales of sugar.

3. Fat Report (Fats for Human Consumption)

(Volume 182, p. 38, ser. no. II D 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Oil mills, margarine factories, fat melting and lard boiling establishments, importers.

Recorded Facts:

Stocks of oil-seeds, oils, and fats; sales of oil-seeds in agriculture, processing of oil-seeds, oils, and fats; production and sales of oils, fats, and margarine.

4. Statistics on Stocks of Wine

Planned:

The stocks of grape mash, grape must (with the exception of grape juice destined for immediate consumption) as well as of wine of home and foreign growth are to be ascertained periodically at all viticultural holdings and at establishments (also at wine growers' cooperatives) which commercially process, store, or sell wine. Restaurants and retail traders without own wine cellars are not liable to report.

E. Forestry and Timber Trade

1. Afforestation Report

(Volume 182, p. 39, ser. no. II E 1)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Forestry offices.

Recorded Facts:

Clearings at the beginning of the forestry year, afforestations of clearings and waste land.

2. Report on Cutting and Sales of Wood

(Volume 182, p. 39, ser. no. II E 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly (prices for round timber) and quarterly (cutting and sales of wood) collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Forestry holdings and offices.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Average prices for round timber in national forests.
Quarterly: Cutting and sales of wood.

3. Report on Timber-Trade

(Volume 182, p. 39, ser. no. II E 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly (prices for conifer timber) and quarterly (other facts) collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Wood-working establishments, pit-props and pulp-wood trade.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Prices for conifer timber.

Quarterly: Stocks of raw wood, waste wood, timber, veneers, plywood, wood fibre boards, and boards made of wood-shavings.

Note:

In Lower Saxony, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Baden-Wuerttemberg this report is linked up with the quarterly Production Report with the participation of the Land statistical offices.

4. Forestry Survey, 1961

Periodicity:

Conducted from April 1961 to March 1962 with key-date 1 October 1960.

Respondents:

About 500,000 managers of forestry holdings and wood areas of 0.5 hectares and above.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Forestry holdings by size, type of culture (stands of high, mixed, medium-sized, and low trees) and proprietorship (forests owned by the Federation, the Land, communities, corporations or private persons), types of trees; age and yield classes as well as tillering; labour according to family and outside labour as well as by permanently, non-permanently, and temporarily employed persons.

III. Enterprises and Local Units (excluding Agriculture)

1. Enumeration of Non-Agricultural Local Units

a) Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1950

(Volume 182, p. 40, ser. no. III 1 a)

Periodicity:

Taken on 13 September 1950.

Respondents:

Non-agricultural local units including all public authorities, self-employed persons in liberal professions; all types of offices; horticultural and livestock-breeding local units if they do not cultivate either their own or rented land; fish farms without own or rented waters. The Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration conducted the census themselves within their own spheres of responsibility. (Altogether about 2,300,000 local units.)

Recorded Facts:

In data processing by local units (technical analysis pursuant to the "Classification of Establishments — 1950 Edition —", see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126):

Local units and employees: Total (including persons employed in handicrafts) and by size classes of local units (by number of employees); local units employing seriously disabled persons and persons drawing full pensions from miners' pension insurance funds; local units in retail trade and their employees, by forms of local units; employees by sex and position in the local unit, total number of employed expellees and those employed in handicraft units. Motor vehicle equipment of local units.

In data processing by economic units — enterprises — (technical analysis as above):

Enterprises and employees: Total, by size classes of turnover, legal forms of the enterprises, financial situation of incorporated enterprises, and participation of public authorities; handicraft enterprises and their employees, by size classes of turnover as well as enterprises in retail trade and their employees by number of branches; enterprises operated by expellees, total turnover (liable and not liable to turnover tax) of the calendar year 1949 by size classes of turnover; in addition separate recording of turnover for enterprises with financial participation of public authorities, handicrafts, and retail trade.

b) Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961

Periodicity:

Taken on 6 June 1961.

Respondents:

Non-agricultural local units including all public authorities, self-employed persons in liberal professions; homeworkers; all types of offices; local units of commercial gardening and of livestock breeding; local units of deep-sea and inshore fisheries. The Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration conducted the census themselves within their own spheres of responsibility.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

In data processing by local units (technical analysis pursuant to the "Classification of Economic Branches — 1961 Edition —", see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123):

Local units (including units registered in the Official Register of Handicrafts, furthermore sole enterprises and branches of enterprises of other economic groups) and total number of their employees; local units and employees by size classes of local units (according to the number of employees); employees of local units (including part-time employees) by

sex and position in the local unit; local units of tradesmen working at home, homeworkers, and work agents and their employees by number of outside labour and by size classes of local units.

In data processing by economic units — enterprises — (technical analysis as above):

Enterprises and persons employed, by legal form and by size classes of enterprises (according to the number of employees); enterprises registered in the Official Register of Handicrafts and their employees as well as enterprises operated by expellees and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and their employees.

Structural and regional connections between the enterprises and their branches.

2. Cost Structure Surveys

a) Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises, 1950

(Volume 182, p. 40, ser. no. III 2 a)

Periodicity:

In principle conducted only for 1950 (special cases: construction only for 1952, clothing industry for 1950 and 1951, shipbuilding for 1950 and 1951, dentists for 1950, 1951, and 1952).

Respondents:

Selected enterprises of industry and handicrafts (including also enterprises of construction and building trade), wholesale, publishing, and retail trades, hotel and restaurant industry, as well as of transport industry; furthermore selected physicians and dentists.

About 43,000 enterprises were covered. The degree of representation varied among the individual industry and size classes.

Recorded Facts:

Total performances; tax turnover; industrial turnover; costs by types; personnel expenditure; taxes and gross proceeds. Technical analysis pursuant to the "Classification of Establishments (1950 Edition)", see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126.

Note:

In Berlin (West) the survey was also conducted in the same way in the above sectors (except for the publishing trade and for physicians).

b) Individual Studies

In addition to the Cost Structure Survey, 1950, some further studies were made in the following years. As regards the facts recorded, they are practically consistent with the surveys conducted in the same sectors within the scope of the Cost Structure Survey, 1950.

c) Current Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises

Periodicity:

Surveys in industrial economy as well as in other enterprises (with the exception of agricultural and forestry holdings) successively in four years' rotation, beginning with 1959 for the report year 1958:

1. in the first report year:
in industry (including electricity, gas, and water supply) and in handicrafts;
2. in the second report year:
in transport trade and the other enterprises not mentioned under 1., 3., 4.;
3. in the third report year:
in wholesale trade (including publishing trade) as well as commercial agent and broker trade;

4. in the fourth report year:
in retail trade as well as in the hotel and restaurant industry.

Respondents:

Selected enterprises of industrial economy; furthermore, selected liberal professions (e.g. physicians, dentists, lawyers, notaries; auditing occupations, economic advisers and tax counsels). The aim of the surveys is to obtain for an average of 5% of all enterprises of industrial economy and other local units representative totals for the individual economic branches. Information is given on a voluntary basis.

Recorded Facts:

In the classification by classes pursuant to the "Classification of Establishments — 1950 Edition —" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126); from the third report year pursuant to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123); partly in a still more detailed classification and — where possible — by size classes according to the total performance of enterprises or of liberal professions (for dentists by income):

Total output (total production) or incomes (for liberal professions); tax turnover for the calendar year, in part subdivided by tax-free and taxable turnover as well as by tax rates;

industrial turnover for the business year, analysed by technical specialities; changes in stocks, self-produced semi-finished and finished products during the business year.

Value of self-produced fixed assets (in industry and transport trade); net value of production (in industry); gross proceeds (in handicrafts and commerce); orderings of materials and goods (in handicrafts, commerce, as well as in the hotel and restaurant industry).

Costs in per cent of total output (total production) or incomes (for dentists):

Consumption of material (in part subdivided) and original cost value of commercial goods sold; consumption of motor and other fuels, electricity, gas and the like; wages, salaries, social expenditure (legal, others). Maintenance cost, taxes (in part subdivided).

Rents, tax depreciations, and interest for borrowed funds (with the exception of industry); other costs (for industry without calculated costs), in part further subdivided.

Per enterprise:

Persons employed and personnel expenditure, such as wages, salaries, social expenditure; selected items of the annual financial statement (e.g. fixed assets, stocks; claims and liabilities for shipments of goods and services).

Note:

In the first 4-years' rotation only those parts of transport trade are considered which were not covered by the "Cost and Performance Statistics for Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, Inland Waterways Craft, and Railways" which was also executed for 1959 (see Section VII p. 66, ser. no. F 2 a). Public road transport and sea shipping were also covered by the Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises.

3. Statistics on Incorporated Enterprises

(Volume 182, p. 41, ser. no. III 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting, annual compilation.

Respondents:

Compilation is made at the Land statistical offices on the basis of reports received from the registry courts or from the publications in the "Bundesanzeiger".

Recorded Facts:

Total number and change in number and nominal capital of about 41,000 incorporated enterprises (end of 1961) by economic groups, increase and decrease in number of incorporated enterprises by type of change; joint-stock com-

panies and limited companies by size classes of the nominal capital (at three years' intervals, for the last time in 1959). Beginning with 1 January 1962, technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)"; see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123.

4. Balance-Sheet Statistics of Joint-Stock Companies

(Volume 182, p. 50, ser. no. III 4)

Periodicity:

Annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Important balance-sheet items of joint-stock companies by economic groups, supplemented by data on the items of profit and loss accounts. Balance structure, financing sources, dividends; development of fixed assets; property as to capital of joint-stock companies (for 1956, 1958, and 1960).

Beginning with 1 January 1962, technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)"; see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123.

Note:

The statistics are executed at the Federal Statistical Office in the light of publications in the "Bundesanzeiger" and of the annual reports of joint-stock companies. In 1959 and 1960 about 1,900 joint-stock companies (excluding banks, insurance companies, and holding companies) were included; companies with registered offices in Berlin are recorded separately.

5. Statistics on the Financial Situation of Public Enterprises

(Volume 182, p. 68, ser. no. X A 5)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

At last about 650 public utility and transport enterprises without a legal status of their own which are operated in accordance with the "Eigenbetriebsverordnung" (Ordinance concerning public enterprises without a legal status of their own but otherwise — administratively etc. — independent), in communities with 10,000 and more inhabitants and in Landkreise (see also Note).

Recorded Facts:

Annual statements of accounts of the enterprises, largely following the publication scheme of joint-stock companies (balance sheet, statement of fixed assets, profit and loss account).

Note:

Provisions are made for extending the statistics to utility and transport enterprises in communities with less than 10,000 inhabitants, to government-owned enterprises operating in accordance with Art. 15 of the Reich Budget Regulations, as well as to communal institutions operating as enterprises without a legal status of their own but otherwise independent.

6. Trade Inspection Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 41, ser. no. III 5)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Trade inspection boards.

Recorded Facts:

Recorded violations of the regulations concerning industrial safety, punishments, recording of investigated accidents (technical and personal defects), objections made in respect of technical questions of accident prevention and factory hygiene. Additionally at two years' intervals: Local units, persons employed, number of inspections made.

IV. Industry and Handicrafts

A. Industry Reports

1. Industry Report

a) Monthly Industry Report

(Volume 182, p. 42, ser. no. IV A 1 a)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Industrial units which in general employ 10 and more persons. (At present are included approximately 53,300 units connected as to their location and production, i. e. 58% of all industrial units comprising a share of 98% of persons employed and of turnover in the whole industry. Public utilities — electricity, gas, and water — and the local units of the construction industry are not included. For Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, and the Saar, data on coal mining are provided by "Statistik der Kohlenwirtschaft e. V." [Statistics of the Coal Industry, Incorporated].)

Recorded Facts:

Monthly:

Within the planned Census of Industry, 1963 (see p. 53, ser. no. IV F 1), it is intended to cover additional facts for the calendar or business year 1962.

Local units, employed persons by position in the local unit, manhours worked, gross total of wages and salaries, domestic and foreign turnover (total value of invoiced deliveries and services), consumption and stocks of coal by types; consumption of fuel oil by types; purchases, own generation, sales, and consumption of electricity; consumption of gas.

Annually:

Local units, employed persons, and turnover (with the inclusion of small industrial units employing less than 10 persons — see ser. no. 1b) by size classes of industrial units, based on the number of employed persons.

(In general, these facts are processed by local units, in part also by parts of local units according to the analysis by groups and branches of industry pursuant to the "Classification for the Monthly Industry Report". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 128.)

Note:

Information on orders received is at present collected from approximately 16,600 selected industrial units employing in general 25 and more persons. About 12,500 of these industrial units are covered by the Land statistical offices and about 4,100 by the associations of industry. Compilation and publication of the federal results by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs.

b) Industry Report for Small-Sized Industrial Units

(Volume 182, p. 42, ser. no. IV A 1 b)

Periodicity:

Data are collected and processed once a year for the month of September.

Respondents:

All industrial units which are not covered by the monthly report, i. e. in general local units employing less than 10 persons. (At present, approximately 39,200 units connected as to their location and production, i. e. 42% of all industrial units with 2% of persons employed and of the turnover in the whole industry. Public utilities — electricity, gas, and water — and the local units of the construction industry

are not included. For Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, and the Saar, data on coal mining are provided by "Statistik der Kohlenwirtschaft e. V." [Statistics of the Coal Industry, Incorporated].)

Recorded Facts:

Industrial units, employed persons, and turnover, furthermore industrial units owned by expellees or in-migrants, in each instance by groups and branches of industry according to the "Classification for the Monthly Industry Report". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 128.

2. Supplementary Survey to Industry Report

(Volume 182, p. 42, ser. no. IV A 2)

Periodicity:

Conducted at one to two years' intervals, at last in October 1960.

Respondents:

Industrial units employing in general 10 and more persons (as in the Monthly Industry Report, see ser. no. IV A 1 a).

Recorded Facts:

For the survey in October 1958: Employed persons by position in the industrial unit as well as by units separated as to their location, both data for September 1958; turnover by enterprises, water supply, both data for the year 1957. For the survey in October 1960: Employed persons by sex and position in the industrial unit (in September 1960). Water supply for the year 1959 (water from own production and purchases, utilization of water, including circulating water, draining).

Together with the survey in October 1960, a survey was conducted on a *voluntary* basis ascertaining the following facts: Value of total production (turnover and internal deliveries in the firm, stocks), consumption of materials, gross and net value of production, net quotas; all these data for 1958.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification for the Monthly Industry Report". See schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 128.

3. Annual Survey of Net Product of Industry

(Volume 182, p. 42, ser. no. IV A 3)

Periodicity:

Conducted in March 1956 for the calendar year 1954 or the business year nearest to this year for which a balance sheet is available.

Respondents:

All enterprises covered by the monthly industry report (position as on 30 September 1954); in a supplementary inquiry (see Recorded Facts): about 11,000 selected industrial enterprises, including Berlin (West). See also synopsis on p. 142 ff.

Recorded Facts:

Total turnover (including turnover in commercial goods); total value of stocks of products from own production, commercial goods, raw materials, consumable stores and fuel, as well as other pre-products (at the beginning and the end of the report year); total value of receipts of raw materials, consumable stores and fuel, other pre-products as well as of commercial goods, value of contract work performed by other firms, gross and net value of production, total number of employed persons.

For selected firms also: Breakdown of the total value of materials received according to types of commodities and to purchases from territories inside and outside the Federal Republic, proportion of sales of commercial goods in total turnover.

Furthermore, special processing of production statistics: Breakdown of value added for 1954 as obtained from the Quarterly Production Survey of enterprises and local units according to their manufacturing programme as well as analysis of industrial products according to their origin from the various branches of industry.

B. Industrial Production

(See also p. 82, ser. no. XB 11 — Excise Duty Statistics —)

1. Quarterly Production Survey

(Volume 182, p. 42, ser. no. IV B 1)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Industrial units employing in general 10 and more persons (practically as in the Monthly Industry Report, p. 49, ser. no. IV A 1 a).

Recorded Facts:

Production destined for sale, by quantity and value in accordance with the technical analysis of the "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics" — see also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Commodity Classification on p. 130.

(For products where additional data are collected on further processing at the same local unit, total production is recorded only by quantity, and for production destined for sale by quantity and value.)

Note:

Out of the total number of about 5,500 included commodities, data are published for about 2,300. Part of these data originate from other surveys (e.g. Iron and Steel Statistics — see p. 51, ser. no. IV D 1 —, Coal Statistics of "Statistik der Kohlenwirtschaft e.V." [Statistics of the Coal Industry, Incorporated], statistics of the Federal Office for Industrial Economy).

2. Quick Report on Production

(Volume 182, p. 43, ser. no. IV B 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Industrial units employing in general 10 and more persons (see ser. nos. IV A 1 a and IV B 1 — Note —).

Recorded Facts:

Production (only quantity) of about 500 selected commodities or groups of commodities, analysis according to the Classification for Use with the Quick Report on Production derived from the "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics". See also schedule on p. 120.

Note:

The monthly Quick Report on Production with its sample selection of major industrial commodities provides short-term summary information on the development of industrial production and is designed to be used for the computation of the index of the net value of industrial production as well as of the index of the gross value of industrial production for investment and consumer goods, while the Quarterly Production Survey (see ser. no. IV B 1) informs on quantity and value of industrial production in a detailed analysis by commodities.

Index of the Net Value of Industrial Production

(Volume 182, p. 43, following ser. no. IV B 2)

Monthly computation of the index at the Federal Statistical Office, original basis 1950 = 100. Combination of about 380

production series. Analysis by 56 groups or branches of industry. Beginning of the index series: January 1948 (computation by working days and calendar months). — Description of the computation method in "Studies on Statistics", No. 2. New computation intended with the basis 1958 = 100.

Index of the Gross Value of Industrial Production for Investment and Consumer Goods

Monthly computation of the indices at the Federal Statistical Office, original basis 1950 = 100. Combination of 96 production series for investment goods and of 90 production series for consumer goods; recording by 5 commodity groups for investment goods and by 6 commodity groups for consumer goods. Computed retrospectively to 1950, for the years 1951 to 1953 annual indices only; beginning with January 1954, monthly indices. New computation intended with the basis 1958 = 100.

Indices of Output in Industry per Employed Person, per Wage Earner, and per Manhour

(Volume 182, p. 43, following ser. no. IV B 2)

Quarterly computation of the indices at the Federal Statistical Office for the whole industry, annual computation for individual industry groups, original basis 1950 = 100. Comparison of the net value of production with the various data on labour costs. Analysis by 34 industry groups. Beginning of the index series: 1949. New computation intended with the basis 1958 = 100.

C. Electricity, Gas, Water

Within the scope of the planned Census of Industry, 1963 (see p. 53, ser. no. IV F 1), provisions are made to collect for the calendar or business year 1962 additional data at public utilities, including remote heating plants, as well as at the enterprises of water supply.

1. Surveys at Electric and Gas Utilities

(Volume 182, p. 43, ser. no. IV C 1)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Public electric and gas utilities.

Recorded Facts:

Persons employed at end of year by position in the local unit, manhours, gross total of wages and salaries, sales to domestic consumers and foreign countries, revenue from sales.

Note:

See also Monthly Statistics on Public Power Supply (ser. no. IV C 2) and Monthly Statistics on Public Gas Supply (ser. no. IV C 3).

2. Monthly Statistics on Public Power Supply

(Volume 182, p. 43, ser. no. IV C 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Public electric utilities.

Recorded Facts:

Gross generation of electric power, by sources; electric power supplied to the public system; industrial power fed into the public system, imports and exports of electric power, power used for pumping, consumption of electric power, capacity and use by sources, consumption and stocks of fuels.

Note:

See also ser. no. IV C 1 — Surveys at Electric and Gas Utilities.

3. Monthly Statistics on Public Gas Supply

(Volume 182, p. 43, ser. no. IV C 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Public gas utilities (excluding enterprises supplying exclusively natural gas, petroleum gas, liquid gas, or refinery gas).

Recorded Facts:

Production and supply of gas; consumption and stocks of coal; production, supply, and stocks of coke; production of crude benzol.

Note:

See also p. 50, ser. no. IV C 1 — Surveys at Electric and Gas Utilities.

4. Statistics on Public Water Supply and Sewerage

(Volume 182, p. 43, ser. no. IV C 4)

Periodicity:

Conducted in summer 1958 for the year 1957.

Respondents:

I. Water supply:

Communities, associations of water supply, public utility waterworks.

II. Sewerage:

Communities operating public sewerage systems, or associations for the removal of sewage.

Recorded Facts:

Raising, collection, and purchasing of ground, spring, and surface water. Supplied quantity of water, analysed by final consumers and distributors; number of inhabitants of immediate supply area.

5. Survey of Industrial Power Generating Plants

(Volume 182, p. 43, ser. no. IV C 5)

Periodicity:

Collected and processed annually or at several years' intervals.

Respondents:

Annually: Industrial units with power generating plants the generators of which have a nominal capacity exceeding 1,000 kilovoltamperes.

At several years' intervals: Industrial units with power generating plants the generators of which have a nominal capacity of up to 1,000 kilovoltamperes (inclusive).

Recorded Facts:

Industrial units with power generating plants, persons employed (until 1958); number and capacity of boilers, nominal capacity of prime movers by types and of generators, annual generation peak of the plants; purchases, sales, and consumption of electric power.

In addition, analysed by sources of power:

Installed capacity and operable capacity of plants; generation of electric power and consumption of fuels.

(The facts mentioned are processed according to combined industry groups.)

Note:

Every second year (at last for 1961) the survey is conducted with only a condensed inquiry programme.

6. Survey on Industrial Plants for Generating and Transforming Gaseous Fuels (Industrial Gas Generators)

(Volume 182, p. 44, ser. no. IV C 6)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Industrial units with gas generators.

Recorded Facts:

Industrial units with gas generators and separation plants. Gas generators, analysed by types and capacity, and fuel charge by types of fuels. Generation of gas, analysed by types of gas and utilization.

D. Special Statistics on Selected Industries

1. Iron and Steel Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 44, ser. no. IV D 1)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Iron-ore pits; iron and steel producing works; iron, steel, and malleable iron foundries; producers of alloyers; scrap-metal, iron, and steel dealers.

Recorded Facts:

I. Iron-ore mining

Iron ores: Production, dressing, and roasting; deliveries and stocks.

II. Iron and steel industry

A. Blast furnaces

Charge materials: Purchases, consumption, and stocks. Coke: Production, purchases, consumption, and stocks. Pig-iron by kinds: Production, deliveries, and stocks.

B. Steel mills

Case materials: Purchases, consumption, and stocks. Crude steel by production processes: Production, deliveries, and stocks. Basic slag: Production, deliveries, and stocks.

C. Rolling mills

Semi-finished steel products, finished rolled-steel products, finished rolled-steel products further processed (in each instance by kinds): Production, deliveries, and stocks.

D. Forging, pressing, and hammer works

Free form forgings, railway rolling stock accessories: Production, deliveries, and stocks.

In addition, data on fuel and power, employed persons (analysed by parts of local units), manhours (hours worked and lost), gross total of wages and salaries.

III. Iron, steel, and malleable iron foundries

Consumption of raw materials, production, orders received and unfilled orders, deliveries, fuel and power consumption; employed persons, manhours (hours worked and lost).

IV. Scrap

Consumers: Scrap from own plants, purchases, consumption, and stocks. Commerce: Receipts, deliveries, and stocks; employed persons.

2. Statistics on Non-Ferrous and Precious Metals

(Volume 182, p. 44, ser. no. IV D 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly, for some facts quarterly or annual, collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Local units of non-ferrous ore mining, smelting, first-stage processing and metal trade.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Production of ores, concentrates, raw material, and semi-material; deliveries of precious metals; orders received and deliveries at local units of first-stage processing; stocks of raw material at smelteries.

Quarterly: Consumption of premelted metal, raw, and scrap material. Stocks of premelted metal and scrap material at smelteries as well as of premelted metal, raw, and scrap material at local units of first-stage processing and metal trade.

Annually: Deliveries of raw and semi-material to domestic purchasers.

3. Fertilizer Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 44, ser. no. IV D 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Producers, importers, and exporters of fertilizers.

Recorded Facts:

Production, imports, exports (ex factory), and stocks of fertilizers (by pure nutritive substance — nitrogen, phosphate, potash —) as well as of raw materials for the production of fertilizers. Deliveries of fertilizers for use in agriculture.

4. Leather Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 44, ser. no. IV D 4)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Local units in the leather producing industry.

Recorded Facts:

Receipts, currying, and stocks of hides and skins by types. Production, deliveries, and stocks of leather by types.

5. Mineral Oil Statistics

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Local units producing mineral oil products, obtaining or delivering them in foreign or interzonal trade.

Recorded Facts:

Receipts, deliveries, stocks of mineral oil products.

Note:

Further results may be obtained upon application.

6. Textile Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 44, ser. no. IV D 5)

Periodicity:

Monthly, quarterly, or annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Local units producing chemical fibres, preparing and processing spinning material, and processing textile fibres; textile finishing and wool and cotton trade local units.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Additions, withdrawals, stocks of textile raw materials by types; production, deliveries, stocks of textile products by types, as well as spindle and loom hours.

Quarterly: Withdrawals and stocks of textile raw materials in wool and cotton trade, analysis by types.

Annually: Employed persons, textile machines.

7. Statistics on Raw Tobacco

(Volume 182, p. 45, ser. no. IV D 6)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Establishments treating and processing raw tobacco as covered by the Monthly Industry Report; establishments of raw tobacco trade the annual raw tobacco turnover of which amounts to at least 2,500 kg.

Recorded Facts:

Additions, withdrawals, and stocks of raw tobacco by types.

Note:

Results can be obtained upon application.

E. Handicrafts

1. Census of Handicrafts, 1956

(Volume 182, p. 45, ser. no. IV E 1)

Periodicity:

Taken in the summer of 1956 with key-date of 31 May 1956.

Respondents:

Establishments entered in the Official Register of Handicrafts.

Recorded Facts:

In processing by groups and branches of handicrafts, according to the "Index of Handicraft Branches" (see schedule in the Appendix p.120), furthermore in a detailed subgrouping by 10 size classes of establishments (according to the number of employed persons) and by 11 size classes according to the turnover:

Total number of establishments. Establishments founded prior to 1 January 1956.

Establishments mainly operated on a handicraft basis and subsidiary handicraft establishments pursuant to Art. 3 of the Law for the Regulation of Handicrafts (Handicrafts Regulations) of 17 September 1953.

Handicraft establishments connected with other economic activities (agriculture, restaurant, transport trade, etc.). (For establishments connected with agriculture, among other facts: total owner-occupied area, size classes of agricultural area.) Establishments authorized to train apprentices. Membership of the proprietor in a trade guild, registration in the Trade Register, connection with a shop, equipment with electric motors and other prime movers. Establishments of expellees and in-migrants.

Total number of persons employed on 31 May 1956, analysis by position in establishment and by sex. Employment of seriously disabled persons and homeworkers, wage earners and salaried employees at the average of the year 1955. Persons employed in establishments mainly operated on a handicraft basis as well as in establishments founded prior to 1 January 1956. Active proprietors, journeymen, and other skilled workers by 9 age groups. Pension plan and health insurance of proprietors. Active proprietors who passed master's examination, other employed persons with master's examination. Employed expellees and in-migrants.

Wages and salaries in 1955, total and at establishments mainly operated on a handicraft basis, as well as wages paid to homeworkers.

Turnover 1955, total and analysed by handicraft turnover, commercial turnover, other turnover. Handicraft turnover separately for turnover in new production, repairs, and services. Turnover of establishments mainly operated on a handicraft basis (total handicraft turnover, commercial turnover, other turnover).

Material and commodities received in 1955 (of which for further treatment or manufacture as well as commercial goods), total and at establishments mainly operated on a handicraft basis.

In addition to these facts, further data (such as export turnover in 1955; stocks of materials and commodities at inventory-taking establishments at the end of 1954 and 1955; compulsory contributions to social insurance paid by employers for 1955) are processed according to handicraft branches.

2. Census of Handicrafts, 1963 (in preparation)

Periodicity:

Will presumably be taken in summer 1963 with key-date of 31 May 1963.

Respondents:

Establishments entered in the Official Register of Handicrafts.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

The programme of the 1963 Census of Handicrafts will largely follow that of the Census of 1956. Additional data

to be collected are among others: Legal form of the establishment, nationality of the proprietor, date when establishment was taken over by him, and activities performed. Special recording for establishments of expellees, Germans from the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation.

Further facts, which belong to the inquiry programme of the World Census of Industry, 1963, are intended to be collected.

Technical analysis is intended pursuant to the "Index of Handicraft Branches", the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)", and the "Nomenclature of Industries for the European Communities (1961 Edition)". For extracts from the Classifications see p.123 ff. (cf. schedule in the Appendix on p.120).

3. Report on Handicrafts

Periodicity:

Facts under a):

Quarterly collection and processing of data, beginning with the 3rd quarter of 1960;

facts under b):

Survey years 1961 and 1964, then at 4 years' intervals.

Respondents:

About 26,000 selected establishments (entered in the Official Register of Handicrafts) in selected branches of handicrafts.

The inquiry is conducted as a sample survey. Questionnaires of the 1956 Census of Handicrafts were used as selection documents, furthermore lists of establishments newly entered since that time in the Official Register of Handicrafts. These lists were made available by the Chambers of Handicrafts. The average sampling fraction of the sample, which is stratified by size classes, is about 4%. See also synopsis on p.142 ff.

Recorded Facts:

By handicraft groups and selected branches of handicrafts:

- a) Employed persons, total turnover, handicraft turnover,
- b) Goods received and stocks.

F. Summary Industry Statistics

1. Census of Industry, 1963 (in preparation)

Within the scope of the United Nations world programme of industrial statistics for 1963, a census of industry is scheduled the programme of which in the member countries of EEC is also adapted to the requirements of this organisation. The census will cover the following sectors: Mining, manufacturing (industry and producing handicrafts), building trade; electricity, gas, and water. Data on producing handicrafts are to be obtained from the 1963 Census of Handicrafts which will be extended accordingly.

The main emphasis of the programme is on the collection of characteristics for computing the net value of production and on investments. Data on the production of about 350 selected products and on the quantitative supply of industry with fuels and power can be gleaned from current statistics.

Periodicity:

Once in 1963 for 1962. The draft of the relevant Law provides for a repetition of the ascertainments on net output and investments in the sector "industry" at intervals of three to five years.

Respondents:

1. Enterprises and local units of mining and manufacturing industry (excluding construction industry); intended to be covered are all multi-establishment enterprises (about

4,000) with their 10,000 to 15,000 local units and all single-establishment enterprises (about 47,000) employing 10 or more persons. A sample is to be taken including about 5,000 enterprises out of approximately 40,000 single-establishment enterprises employing 1 to 9 persons.

2. All enterprises of the construction industry (about 4,000).
3. All establishments of producing handicrafts (including building trade) (about 700,000) in the "General Survey" (total ascertainment for only some few facts); of these local units about 15,000 selected units are to be covered additionally by a sample survey (for the other characteristics).
4. Selected electric, gas, and water utilities as well as all remote heating plants (about 4,000).

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

For four key-days in the calendar year:

Employed persons (by sex and position in the local unit).

For the business year 1962:

Manhours worked, gross total of wages and salaries; investments (value of increase in fixed assets acquired new or second-hand as well as obtained or self-produced);

Sales of fixed assets (values);

Value of receipts (or consumption) of raw material, consumable stores and fuel (including motor and other fuels, electricity and gas) and of commercial goods;

Value of outside contract work;

Value of stocks (at the end and the beginning of the business year) in raw material, consumable stores and fuel (including motor and other fuels), in self-produced semi-finished and finished products, in commercial goods;

Turnover (or deliveries), analysed by own products and services, commercial goods, by-products and the like.

For the calendar year 1962:

Production (quantity and value) for 350 selected products (data to be obtained from current production statistics); quantities of supply (purchases, deliveries, production/generation, and consumption) of motor and other fuels, electricity and gas (as provided by current statistics).

It is intended to analyse the results pursuant to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)" and to the "Nomenclature of Industries for the European Communities (1961 Edition)". Extracts from Classifications on p.123 ff.; for "Classification of Economic Branches" see also schedule in the Appendix on p.120.

Note:

For the facts of the Quarterly Production Survey see p.50, ser. no.IVB1, for producing handicrafts p.52, ser. no.IVE2.

2. Foreign Industry Statistics

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, generally annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Production of industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products. Consumption of important products. Establishments, persons employed, manhours, values of production. Production indices, subdivided in each instance by branches of industry.

(Compilation from official statistical publications of foreign countries; in exceptional cases from publications of associations and other agencies.)

V. Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings

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

a) General and (10%) Sample Survey, 1956

(Volume 182, p. 46, ser. no. V 3 a)

Periodicity:

Conducted on 25 September 1956.

Respondents:

Households.

The data collected in the sample survey in excess of those accounted for by the general survey were provided by 10% of the respondents (about 1,400,000). See also synopsis on p. 142.

Recorded Facts:

I. Housing conditions and tenancy:

Dwellings by inhabitability and by size of conventional dwellings. Dwelling parties in conventional dwellings, analysed by dwelling conditions, number of persons, and groups of persons who suffered war damages. Dwelling parties in other than conventional dwellings, analysed by type of accommodation, groups of persons who suffered war damages, and by size of dwelling parties.

Additional information furnished by the sample survey: Social status of head of household, main source of income of the household, number of rooms occupied by the household.

In addition: Rents and grades of rents for regular conventional leasehold flats by groups of age of structure, rent per dwelling.

II. Enumeration of population:

Population by sex and categories of persons (expellees etc.), in each instance by size classes of communities; households (excluding institutional households), out-going commuters.

b) Supplementary (1%) Sample Survey, 1957

(Volume 182, p. 46, ser. no. V 3 b)

Periodicity:

Conducted from March to May 1957.

Respondents:

Selected households (owners, main tenants, subtenants) in about 140,000 dwellings.

A two-stage sampling procedure was employed for the 1957 survey (see also synopsis on p. 142):

- a) Selection of communities stratified by federal Laender, size classes, and characteristics of population and occupation statistics for the individual communities, and
- b) selection of dwellings or (for persons without a dwelling living in institutions) of households from the material of the Housing Statistics of 25 September 1956 in the about 2,700 selected communities. The sampling fraction was 1% of all dwellings or households.

Recorded Facts:

Installations and equipment of dwellings, living space, income of dwelling parties, their housing wishes, analysed by size, location, installations and equipment of dwellings, and by type of tenure (own house, rented flat, sub-tenancy), financing possibilities, willingness to pay the rent, and sub-tenancy.

c) Supplementary (1%) Sample Survey, 1960

Periodicity:

Conducted in April/May 1960. First repetition of the 1957 survey.

Respondents:

Selected households (owners, main tenants, subtenants) in about 160,000 dwellings.

A two-stage sampling procedure was employed for the 1960 survey (see also synopsis on p. 142, note to the Supplementary (1%) Sample Survey, 1957):

- a) Selection of communities stratified by federal Laender, size classes, and characteristics of population and occupation statistics for the individual communities, and
- b) selection of dwellings (about 160,000) or households in about 2,700 selected communities. The sampling fraction was 1% of all dwellings (conventional and makeshift dwellings) or households.

Recorded Facts:

Dwellings:

Type of building and dwelling, age of structure, tenure, number of rooms, space, type of installations and equipment as well as of heating, number of households in the dwelling.

Households:

Size; social status as well as age group of head of household, number of commuters, time needed by head of household for the way to place of work and manner of reaching it, housing condition, type of accommodation, type of tenancy desired; heads of household by possession and type of Expellee or Refugee Identity Card, rent, rental burden, income.

The results are analysed by size classes of communities and, in part, also by structural zones (centres or outskirts; industrial, mixed or agricultural zones).

2. Statistics on the Housing Stock (Current Adjustment)

(Volume 182, p. 46, ser. no. V 4)

The housing stock as determined by the 1956/57 Housing Statistics is annually projected forward with the results of the Statistics on Building Activity and the changes due to releases and occupancies of dwellings for members of foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic.

Note:

Together with the provisions of the Law on the Gradual Reduction of Housing Control and the Introduction of a Social Tenancy and Housing Law of 23 June 1960, the stock of conventional dwellings at the end of every year forms the basis for the calculation of the housing shortage in the Kreise.

3. Statistical Inquiries on Occupied Buildings, 1961

Periodicity:

Conducted on 6 June 1961 together with the Population and Occupation Census.

Respondents:

Owners of real estate and buildings respectively.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Buildings: Type, proprietary condition, number of dwellings, dwelling parties, and persons.

Conventional residential buildings: Category (one, two, or multi-family houses, farmhouse, small-holders cottage), type (ascertained from the age of structure, condition of the roof, type of structure as well as of kind of water supply and

disposal of human waste products), age of structure, number of dwellings, equipment with W.C. and bathroom, number of dwelling parties and persons.

Note:

From January to May 1961 preliminary surveys on buildings were executed optionally either on a total or a partial basis in numerous, mostly larger communities.

4. Cost Structure Survey on the Housing Sector for 1953

(Volume 182, p. 46, ser. no. V 2)

Periodicity:

Conducted in 1954 for the year 1953.

Respondents:

Owners and managers of real estate (private persons, charitable and similar non-profit institutions, public authorities).

Recorded Facts:

Residential buildings by groups of age of structure (old construction, newly built, of recent construction). Proceeds and expenditures, borrowed funds invested and service of capital, cost of repairs completed and still to be made.

Note:

The survey was conducted on a representative basis. About 10,000 multi-family houses and about 2,000 one-family houses were included.

5. Statistics on Building Activity

The statistics under a) to d) cover only building projects which are subject to authorisation and cause an increase or decrease in the living or used space or result in alterations to the structure or in a conversion to other use.

a) Statistics on Building Permits

(Volume 182, p. 46, ser. no. V 5 a)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, monthly processing of data.

Respondents:

Builder-owners, surveyors' offices.

Questionnaires are filled in by builder-owners or architects and checked subsequently by surveyors' offices.

Recorded Facts:

Building permits granted.

Buildings, dwellings, enclosed volume, living space (gross), estimated construction costs proper, in each instance by type of construction work (new construction, reconstruction, etc.), types of buildings (residential buildings; for non-residential buildings: buildings of institutions, office buildings, etc.) and groups of builder-owners.

b) Statistics on Buildings Started

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and monthly processing of data.

Respondents:

Builder-owners, surveyors' offices.

Recorded Facts:

Buildings started (overground workings):

Residential and non-residential buildings, dwellings, new construction and reconstruction as well as other construction work, estimated construction costs proper, builder-owners, time which elapsed since granting of permit.

c) Statistics on Completions of Buildings

(Volume 182, p. 47, ser. no. V 5 b)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, monthly (restricted) data processing to intermediate results, annual (detailed) processing of data.

Respondents:

Builder-owners or surveyors' offices (completions are reported by builder-owners, decrease owing to demolition, fire, etc. by surveyors' offices).

Recorded Facts:

Building projects completed.

Conventional buildings, dwellings, enclosed volume, living or used space (gross), estimated construction costs proper, in each instance by types of construction work (new construction, reconstruction, etc.); in addition annually by types of buildings (for residential buildings: one, two, or multi-family houses; for non-residential buildings: buildings of institutions, office buildings, etc.) and groups of builder-owners; for makeshift constructions: buildings and dwellings. Conventional buildings, dwellings, and rooms by size, including subsidised buildings, dwellings, and rooms.

Period which elapsed between granting of permit and completion. In addition, annual ascertainment of decrease in the number of residential buildings, dwellings, and dwelling rooms owing to demolition, fire, etc.

d) Statistics on Non-Completions of Buildings

(Volume 182, p. 47, ser. no. V 5 c)

Periodicity:

Annual ascertainment (key-date 31 December) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Communities, surveyors' offices. (Preparation of survey documents by Land statistical offices. Stage of construction is ascertained and entered by agents of the communities or surveyors' offices.)

Recorded Facts:

Authorised construction work not reported as completed at end of year.

Conventional buildings and dwellings (for non-residential buildings also enclosed volume) by stage of construction, type of construction work (new construction, reconstruction, others), groups of builder-owners, and dates of permits. Expired building permits.

e) Statistics on Civil Engineering (Underground Workings)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and monthly reporting.

Respondents:

Ordering agencies of the Federation, the Laender, and the communities of 5,000 and more inhabitants; local authorities; legal entities under public and private law in which public authorities have a considerable share.

Recorded Facts:

Underground construction work with an order value of 25,000 DM and more, analysed by builder-owners, type of construction work, and probable duration of work.

6. Reporting on the Public Housing Scheme

(Volume 182, p. 47, ser. no. V 6)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Competent supreme Laender authorities.

Recorded Facts:

Grants made and amounts paid out of public funds by the appropriation offices of the Laender as well as number of dwellings the construction of which was promoted by public funds, analysed by types of grants made.

7. Reporting on the Financing of Residential Construction by Investing Institutions

(Volume 182, p. 47, ser. no. V 7)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Associations of investing institutions.

Recorded Facts:

Grants made and amounts paid as housing credits by investing institutions. The share taken by social residential construction is not included.

8. Statistics on Grants Made in Social Residential Construction Promoted by Public Authorities

(Volume 182, p. 47, ser. no. V 5 d)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, quarterly processing of data.

Respondents:

Appropriation offices for public funds or supreme building supervisory authorities of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Grants made for building projects promoted by public authorities.

Quarterly:

Estimates of means for financing building projects promoted by public authorities, analysis by sources of financing and type of subsidy.

Projected buildings and dwellings by size, types of construction work (new construction, reconstruction, etc.), and types of buildings (one, two, or multi-family houses, other buildings); dwellings by proprietary conditions and purpose. Average rent or charges per m² and month.

For fully subsidised dwellings also:

Buildings, dwellings, enclosed volume, living space, and estimated construction costs proper, analysed by size, types of buildings (one, two, or multi-family houses, other buildings), and groups of builder-owners. Total costs of construction additionally by cost elements.

9. Statistics on Allocations of Living Quarters

(Volume 182, p. 47, ser. no. V 8)

Periodicity:

Current notations, quarterly processing of data.

Respondents:

Offices competent for allocating living quarters.

Recorded Facts:

First allocations of newly constructed or reconstructed living quarters in social residential construction promoted by public authorities. Allocations with number of persons and rooms, by groups of persons, including to expellees and in-migrants.

10. Building Report

a) Monthly Report on the Building Industry Proper

(Volume 182, p. 47, ser. no. V 9 a)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection (except for the month of July in which the Census — see ser. no. 10 b — is taken) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Establishments of building industry proper employing 20 and more persons.

Of an aggregate of about 60,000 establishments as ascertained by the Census undertaken in July 1960, about 16,000 establishments with a proportion of about 80% of the persons employed and of the turnover of all establishments in the building industry proper are at present covered every month. The results are expanded to all establishments.

Recorded Facts:

Establishments; persons employed: total and by five employment groups; gross total of wages and salaries. Taxable turnover in the construction industry and total hours worked, in each instance by type of construction (see ser. no. 10 b).

Note:

Within the scope of the planned Census of Industry, 1963 (see p. 53, ser. no. IV F 1) provisions are made to ascertain further facts for the calendar or business year of 1962.

b) Census on the Building Industry Proper

(Volume 182, p. 48, ser. no. V 9 b)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date 31 July) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Establishments of the building industry proper.

Recorded Facts:

Establishments (including those operated by expellees, refugees from the Soviet Zone of Occupation and by in-migrants) and enterprises, (from 1961) work communities (establishments temporarily joining in work on a specific building project), branch of industry; persons employed: total and by position in the establishment (13 employment groups). Gross total of wages and salaries paid in July. Total turnover in the construction industry during the last calendar year. Total turnover and hours worked in July of the current year, analysed by type of constructions (residential, agricultural, industrial, public, and transport construction; for public and transport construction separate data for over-ground workings, road construction, and other civil engineering).

Important equipment available: Total (owned); equipment used (including hired).

(All results are analysed by size classes of establishments — according to the number of employed persons — and presented separately for handicrafts and industry.)

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123).

11. Survey on Housing Conditions of Wage Earners in the Industries of the European Coal and Steel Community, 1958

Periodicity:

Conducted in April and May 1958 according to the position as on 1 February 1958.

Respondents:

40,000 (of 1,500,000) wage earners in coal and iron ore mining and iron and steel industry in the member countries of the European Coal and Steel Community determined by random selection, among which 18,400 wage earners in 1,426 communities of the Federal Republic.

Recorded Facts:

Wage earners by age groups, marital status, nationality, country or territory of origin, years of activity, age at the beginning of activity; wage earners in private and institutional households or private dwellings and common accommodation.

Type and year of construction of private and institutional residential buildings. Type, installations and equipment, year of construction, space, number of rooms of the dwellings, proprietary conditions and tenancy, number of persons in dwellings, common use of dwellings with other households. Distance between dwelling and place of work, means of transportation used, time needed, reimbursement of travelling expenses, opinion of wage earners as to their housing conditions.

Separate presentation for foreign wage earners.

Note:

According to the size of the district or branch of industry, the sampling fraction varied between 1% and 20%.

In contradistinction to the term "dwelling", as used in German statistics (constructional unit), the rooms rented and occupied by a wage earner or a wage earner's household are considered a dwelling in the survey of the European Coal and Steel Community.

VI. Trade

A. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

1. Census of Distribution, 1960

Periodicity:

Basic survey

Conducted in trade with key-date 30 September 1960, in the hotel and restaurant industry with key-date 31 August 1960.

Supplementary sample survey

Conducted in 1961 with at most 15% of the enterprises of retail trade, wholesale trade, hotel and restaurant industry included in the basic survey (about 105,000 enterprises).

The selection for the supplementary sample survey was made according to Laender with a combined stratification by economic classes and size classes of turnover. See also synopsis on p. 142 ff.

Additional survey for foreign trade

Conducted in 1961 for all enterprises of foreign trade and all enterprises of domestic wholesale trade with imports and/or exports of at least one million DM in 1959.

On the Saar, the enumeration was executed one year after the key-dates for the Federal Republic.

Respondents:

Enterprises of retail, wholesale, and foreign trade, of distributing agent's and broker's business, hotel and restaurant industry, publishing trade, legally dependent retail shops of manufacturing industries open to the general public.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Basic survey

Enterprises: Legal form, commercial activity, registration in Trade Register, in the Official Register of Handicrafts, legal status of expellee or refugee; turnover in 1959 and its composition; commodities received, stocks of commodities, gross proceeds, wages and salaries, accounts receivable; persons employed by position in the establishment; persons employed on a full-time and part-time basis, analysed by sex and age groups.

Branches (not for distributing agent's and broker's business as well as publishing trade): Main function; legal status of expellee or refugee of persons operating the enterprise (retail trade); turnover in 1959; type of business organisation and of service (retail trade); type of establishment, season, capacity of accommodation (hotel and restaurant industry); persons employed on a full-time and part-time basis, analysed by position in the establishment and by sex.

Own retail shops of manufacturing industries open to the general public: Year of opening; turnover in 1959 and its composition; type of service. Persons employed on a full-time and part-time basis, analysed by position in the establishment and by sex.

Analysis in general by size classes of turnover, in part by size classes (according to the number of persons employed), size classes of communities, number of branches; systematic analysis by economic classes of the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)". See also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123.

Supplementary sample survey (not conducted for distributing agent's and broker's business; corresponding facts for publishing trade ascertained in the basic survey).

Enterprises: Turnover by categories of customers (retail and wholesale trade), by areas of sale (wholesale trade), by method of payment (retail trade); assets and liabilities at beginning and end of the business year 1959 (for enterprises of expellees and refugees also persons employed and turnover); acquisition and sales of fixed assets; commodities re-

ceived, by types and by supply channels, by areas of purchase (wholesale trade); persons employed.

Analysis by size classes of turnover, economic classes of the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)". See also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123.

Additional survey for foreign trade

Enterprises by type and degree of specialisation (technically, by Laender, technically and by Laender, not specialised); turnover in 1959; commodities received; persons employed, import stores, branches, and holdings in foreign countries.

2. Wholesale Trade Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 49, ser. no. VI A 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly and annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

About 7,500 selected enterprises from 51 branches of business in independent wholesale trade and 9 technical lines of industrial and agricultural purchasing and selling associations.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Development of turnover values (sales of commodities) for selected branches of wholesale trade in indices (basis 1954 = 100). Beginning of the annual series: 1950, of the monthly series: January 1954. From January 1962 rebased to 1958 = 100.

Annually: Changes in commodities received and stocks of commodities, from 1959: proportion of gross proceeds in the economic turnover.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123).

Note:

It is intended to compute a turnover index after the inclusion of some further business branches of the independent wholesale trade (basis 1958 = 100).

3. Retail Trade Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 49, ser. no. VI A 1)

Periodicity:

Monthly and annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Specialised retail shops selected from 37 branches of business as well as department stores, mail order companies, and co-operative societies. (At present about 24,000 enterprises with 44,000 shops are included, the turnover of which represents approximately 24% of total turnover as ascertained by turnover tax statistics.)

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Development of turnover values in selected branches of retail trade in indices. Index series analysed by 4 categories of commodities (values at current and at constant prices). (Basis: monthly average 1954 = 100. Beginning of the series: January 1954.) From January 1960 for two size classes of turnover as well as for department stores and mail order companies (basis: monthly average 1958 = 100).

Annually: Changes in commodities received and stocks of commodities, from 1959: proportion of gross proceeds in the economic turnover.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Establishments (1950 Edition)" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126); from the report year 1962, an analysis is scheduled to be made according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123).

4. Statistics on Deliveries and Stocks of Imported Solid Fuels

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Enterprises of the relevant import, interzonal, and intermediate trade.

Recorded Facts:

Deliveries and stocks of imported solid fuels by types, groups of purchasers, and receiving federal Laender.

5. Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics

a) Statistics on Goods Transport between Berlin (West) and the Rest of the Federal Republic

(Volume 182, p. 49, ser. no. VI A 3 b)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and compilation to monthly, semi-annual, and annual results.

Respondents:

The statistics is based on pages 2 and 3 of the interzonal trade permits dealt with by the customs agencies at the zonal border or at the airports.

Recorded Facts:

Consignments by types of commodities, weight, and value according to the "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics" as supplemented by the "Classification of Products in the Fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fisheries" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Commodity Classification on p. 130). In addition, analysis by channels and branches of transport as well as by federal Laender.

b) Statistics on Goods Transport between the Currency Areas of DM-West and DM-East

(Volume 182, p. 49, ser. no. VI A 3 a)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and compilation to monthly, semi-annual, and annual results.

Respondents:

The statistics is based on pages 2 and 3 of the interzonal trade permits dealt with by the customs agencies of the Federal Republic including Berlin (West).

Recorded Facts:

Consignments by types of commodities and value according to the "Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics" as supplemented by the "Classification of Products in the Fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fisheries" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Commodity Classification on p. 130).

6. Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Up to 15,000 selected enterprises of the hotel and restaurant industry.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Indices of total turnover, including turnover from meals and beverages as well as turnover from accommodation; indices of persons employed.

Note:

First survey month: January 1962.

See also synopsis on p. 142 ff.

7. Tourist Statistics for Establishments of the Hotel Industry

a) Statistics on Registered Guests and Overnights

(Volume 182, p. 56, ser. no. VII F 1 a)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection, monthly, semi-annual, and annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Commercial establishments of the hotel industry (including persons providing private lodgings), sanatoria and similar institutions, convalescent and holiday homes, children's homes, youth hostels, camping grounds in at present about 2,400 selected report communities (from April 1961: communities with 3,000 and more overnights annually).

Recorded Facts:

Registered guests and overnights (including foreigners) in report communities by groups of communities (large cities, health resorts, climatic health resorts, seaside resorts, other report communities) as well as registered guests and overnights, analysed according to types of establishments. Total number of registrations of, and nights spent by, foreigners according to country of permanent residence.

Total number of registered guests and overnights (including foreigners) at children's homes, youth hostels, and on camping grounds; total number of registrations of, and nights spent by, foreigners on camping grounds by country of permanent residence.

b) Statistics on Accommodation Capacity

(Volume 182, p. 56, ser. no. VII F 1 b)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date 1 April) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Commercial establishments of the hotel industry (including persons providing private lodgings), sanatoria and similar institutions, convalescent and holiday homes, children's homes, youth hostels, camping grounds in at present about 2,400 selected report communities (from April 1961: communities with 3,000 and more overnights annually).

Recorded Facts:

Establishments, guest rooms and beds in report communities by groups of communities (see ser. no. 7 a) and by types of establishments (for private lodgings only beds).

Beds in children's homes and youth hostels.

B. Foreign Trade

(See also p. 57, ser. no. VI A 1

— Census of Distribution, 1960 —)

1. Foreign Trade Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 49, ser. no. VI B 1)

The following items will be included:

I. General trade

II. Special trade

III. Transit

IV. Nominal customs revenue

Periodicity:

Current collection and processing of data to monthly results, monthly cumulative results, and annual results.

Respondents:

I. and II.: Importers, exporters.

III.: Actual possessors of goods (carriers) when the goods cross the frontiers.

IV.: Customs agencies.

Recorded Facts:

Frontier crossing goods traffic between the report area and foreign countries (imports, exports, and transit).

At present, the report area covers the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany (without the customs exclaves of Baden and up to 5 July 1959 without the Saar), Berlin (West), and the Austrian communities of Jungholz and Mittelberg (as customs inclusions).

For the purposes of foreign trade statistics, the term "foreign countries" relates to the territory outside the report area and outside the currency areas of DM-East. Goods traffic involving the currency areas of DM-East is not recorded in Foreign Trade Statistics but in Statistics on Goods Transport in Interzonal Trade between the Currency Areas of DM-West and DM-East (see p. 58, ser. no. VI A 5 b).

I. General trade

All commodities imported and exported (with the exception of goods in transit) by quantity and value as well as by countries of production and of purchase (for imports) or by countries of consumption and of sale (for exports).

Technical analysis by "Commodity Groups and Sub-Groups of Food Production and Industry", regional analysis by countries and continents according to the "Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics" (see also schedule on p. 120).

II. Special trade

Mainly commodities which enter the report area for use, consumption, processing, or manufacture and those commodities which were produced, processed or manufactured in the report area and leave it. (See also Note.)

Quantity and value of commodities by individual types of transactions (e. g. job processing) and by countries of production and of purchase (for imports) or by countries of consumption and of sale (for exports); export data are additionally compiled according to federal Laender.

These facts are — in a technical and regional analysis — recorded in various combinations, viz.:

technical analysis by individual and by combined items as well as by chapters of the "Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Commodity Classification on p. 131), by "Commodity Groups and Sub-Groups of Food Production and Industry", by "Groups and Branches of Commodities of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics" as well as by the "Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade" (CST) (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the two Classifications on p. 130 ff.);

regional analysis by countries and continents according to the "Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120), by groups of countries (OECD, GATT, EEC, European Coal and Steel Community).

III. Transit

Quantities of commodities transported through the report area (from 1958 including transshipment in sea and air transport) in technical analysis by "Commodity Groups and Sub-Groups of Food Production and Industry", in regional analysis by countries of consignment as well as by frontier districts where goods enter or leave.

IV. Nominal customs revenue

Nominal customs revenue by sections and chapters of the customs tariff

Note:

In general, commodities are recorded on special report forms when crossing the frontier.

Statistics on special trade differ from statistics on general trade because of the different treatment of data on customs storage trade. Of customs storage trade, general trade includes imports of commodities into bonded warehouse and exports of commodities from bonded warehouse, while special trade covers only imports of commodities from bonded warehouse.

From 1958 processing of vouchers on export shipments of less than 280 DM has tentatively been refrained from; instead machine doubling of cases between 280 and 500 DM. See also synopsis on p. 142 ff.

Indices of Foreign Trade Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 50, following ser. no. B 1)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

Development of indices of actual values, volume, and average values for the whole import and export (special trade), by "Commodity Groups of Food Production and Industry" as well as by parts of the "Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade" (CST) (see also extracts from the Classification on p. 133); indices of volume also for important sub-groups of commodities. Basis 1954 = 100. Beginning of the series: for annual results from 1952, for the individual months from January 1955. (For 1950 and 1951, rebasing of the former indices with basis 1950.)

2. Foreign Trade Statistics of Foreign Countries

(Volume 182, p. 50, ser. no. VI B 2)

Periodicity:

Current evaluation.

Recorded Facts:

World trade, foreign trade of countries, groups of countries, and economic regions in a regional and technical analysis with recording of the share of the Federal Republic of Germany; recording of foreign trade of the partner countries with the Federal Republic of Germany in the light of statistics of foreign countries and comparison with the data of German foreign trade statistics.

(Compiled at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of foreign trade statistics of foreign countries.)

VII. Transport and Communications

A. Railways

1. Statistics of the German Federal Railways

(Volume 182, p. 51, ser. no. VII A 1)

The German Federal Railways compile their statistics from their extensive records of operating statistics. The principal facts published are:

a) Length of Lines and Tracks

Annually: Length of main and secondary lines, single-track, double-track, electrified lines.

b) Rolling Stock and Consumption of Energy

Annually: Locomotives, railcars, passenger stock, luggage vans, and wagons, in each instance by types (also monthly publication of summary data).

Monthly and annually: Consumption of coal, electricity, diesel fuel, and fuel oil for tractive stock (rail).

c) Operating Performance

Monthly and annually: Train-kilometres, wagon-axle kilometres, ton-kilometres, locomotive and railcar-kilometres.

d) Traffic Performance

Annually, in the majority of cases also monthly: Passengers carried, passenger-kilometres; quantities of luggage carried, quantities of goods carried, ton-kilometres charged, average distance covered in goods transport. Goods tariff data by distances covered and tariffs (annually). Wagons supplied, total and per working day (monthly and annually).

For transportation of goods by types of goods and traffic districts see ser. no. 2 "Statistics on Transportation of Goods by Rail".

e) Operating Accidents

Annually: Number of accidents, passengers killed or injured.

f) Offices etc.

Annually: Offices and repair shops, stations, traffic offices, and technical offices.

g) Personnel

Annually: Officials, salaried employees, and wage earners, trainees. (Total number also monthly.)

h) Finance

Annually: Annual account, profit and loss account, balance sheet.

2. Statistics on Transportation of Goods by Rail

(Volume 182, p. 51, ser. no. VII A 2)

Periodicity:

Current reporting, annual compilation of data.

Respondents:

Statistics are compiled in the sphere of activity of the German Federal Railways, viz., for domestic transport by machine tabulation of waybills, for frontier crossing goods transport on the basis of notations at the frontier stations.

Recorded Facts:

Goods transport by the German Federal Railways and other public railways not owned by the Federation (since 1 January 1959 including military transport). Dispatch and receipt by traffic districts.

(Technical analysis of goods transport according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1956 Edition", since 1 January 1962 according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 134.)

B. Inland Waterways and Ocean Transport

(See also p. 84, ser. no. XI A 6
— Statistics on Transport Prices and Index of
Ocean Freight Rates —)

1. Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport

a) Current Adjustment of the Number of Inland Waterways Craft

(Volume 182, p. 51, ser. no. VII B 1 a)

Periodicity:

Data are currently projected forward from the count held on 1 January 1950; results of this current adjustment are compiled annually (key-date 31 December).

Respondents:

Shipowners, registry courts.

Recorded Facts:

Currently adjusted number of operable inland waterways craft. Number and carrying capacity of vessels by categories of vessels and waterways areas; carrying capacity, type of propulsion, engine power, and age of vessels by categories and size classes of craft; cargo vessels and tugs also by width and length.

b) Statistics on Shipping and Goods Transport on Inland Waterways

(Volume 182, p. 51, ser. no. VII B 1 b)

Periodicity:

Current notations, monthly and annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Skippers or raftsmen, carriers, consignors.

Recorded Facts:

Shipping and goods transport of German and foreign craft on inland waterways of the Federal Republic.

Monthly:

Goods transport on inland waterways by groups of goods and major traffic relations; ton-kilometres performed, by flags of vessels. Transshipment of goods in inland harbours by waterways areas and most important groups of goods; transshipment of goods in major inland harbours. Goods transport at frontier and zonal crossing points and at major locks.

Annually:

Shipping, goods and raft transport: For total of inland harbours by waterways areas and flags; at major inland harbours, major locks, and frontier crossing points in each instance by direction and flags. In addition, separate recording of goods transport at inland harbours by traffic districts (Statistics on Transportation of Goods). Ocean transport at inland harbours; transshipments from and to inland water-

ways, by waterways areas and by groups of goods; trans-shipment of goods at inland harbours as well as goods transport at frontier crossing points and at major locks; ton-kilometres performed by sections of waterways.

(Technical analysis of goods transport according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1956 Edition", since 1 January 1962 according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 134.)

c) Statistics on Traffic and Operating Accidents on Inland Waterways

(Volume 182, p. 51, ser. no. VII B 1 c)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, annual compilation of data.

Respondents:

Offices of the river police.

Recorded Facts:

Traffic and operating accidents of German and foreign craft on inland waterways, analysed by waterways, number and size of vessels involved, by place and time of accidents, causes and consequences of accidents.

2. Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping

a) Statistics on Ocean-Going Craft

(Volume 182, p. 52, ser. no. VII B 2 a)

Periodicity:

Data provided by the count held on 31 December 1948 are currently projected forward; results of current adjustment are compiled annually.

In preparation: Count (key-date 1 January 1962) and current adjustment of data on ocean-going craft under construction.

Respondents:

Shipowners, registry courts, Federal Office for Measurement of Vessels.

Recorded Facts:

Currently adjusted total number of ocean-going craft (number and gross tonnage) by type of use and propulsion. Merchant vessels and ocean-going fishing craft by size classes, age classes, home areas as well as by categories of craft or types of propulsion.

Planned:

Currently adjusted total number of ocean-going craft under construction (number and presumable gross tonnage) by type of use and propulsion. Merchant vessels and ocean-going fishing craft under construction by size classes, probable year of delivery, location of the shipyard, residence of orderer as well as by categories of craft or types of propulsion.

b) Sailor Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 52, ser. no. VII B 2 b)

Periodicity:

Data are collected at enrolment negotiations and processed semi-annually.

Respondents:

Crews of ocean-going craft under the flag of the Federal Republic as well as other persons working on board.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Crews of ocean-going craft under the flag of the Federal Republic as well as other persons working on board, analysed by sex and characteristics of occupation and activity performed.

c) Statistics on Ocean Transport

(Volume 182, p. 52, ser. no. VII B 2 c)

There will be dealt with below:

- I. Sea-borne shipping and goods transport;
- II. Shipping and goods transport on the Kiel Canal;
- III. Sea-borne passenger transport to and from foreign countries.

Periodicity:

I. and II.: Current notations, monthly and annual processing of data.

III.: Current monthly notations, annual processing of data.

Respondents:

- I. Skippers, consignors or their agents;
- II. Registry offices of the Canal administration;
- III. Skippers, consignors or their agents.

Recorded Facts:

I.:

Monthly: Total shipping (arrivals and departures) by flags; total in the individual seaports. Total goods transport (receipts and shipments) by groups of goods; in the individual seaports by major traffic relations.

Annually: Total shipping by flags and major traffic relations; in major seaports by traffic districts, flags; in the individual seaports by major traffic relations, categories of craft and types of transport. Total goods transport by major traffic relations, traffic districts, flags; in the individual ports by months; in the individual German sea traffic districts by traffic areas or for the Federal Republic by traffic districts (Statistics on Transportation of Goods).

(Technical analysis of goods transport according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1956 Edition", since 1 January 1962 according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 134.)

II.:

Monthly: Shipping by use of craft. Total goods transport by groups of goods. Shipping and goods transport by flags.

Annually: Total shipping by use of craft; transport of merchant vessels by months, flags, territories of origin and of destination. Goods transport on German and foreign vessels by months and groups of goods.

(Technical analysis as for I.)

III.:

For the ports of Hamburg and Cuxhaven as well as the ports of Bremen: Nature of voyage, country of destination and origin of passengers.

d) Statistics on Accidents at Sea

(Volume 182, p. 52, ser. no. VII B 2 d)

Periodicity:

Collection whenever investigations of accidents at sea are made by the maritime courts; annual compilation of data.

Respondents:

Maritime courts.

Recorded Facts:

Accidents at sea investigated by the maritime courts.

Number and gross tonnage of German vessels involved in accidents off the coasts of the Federal Republic and in foreign waters as well as accidents of foreign vessels off the coasts of the Federal Republic, analysed by place, type, cause, and consequence of the accident as well as number of persons killed, injured, and missing.

C. Roads and Road Transport

1. Road Statistics

a) Count of Roads and Statistics on Length of Classified Roads

(Volume 182, p. 52, ser. no. VII C 1 a)

Periodicity:

I. Count of Roads: So far conducted with key-dates 31 March 1951, 31 March 1956, and 1 January 1961. Intended to be repeated at five years' intervals.

II. Statistics on Length of Roads: From 1951 to 1960 annually with key-date 31 March, since 1961 annually with key-date 1 January except for those years in which a count of roads is made.

Respondents:

Highway departments of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

I. Count of Roads: Total length of roads, type of road surface, width of roadway, data on sections of road leading through non-built-up areas, on passages through built-up areas, on metalled sidestrips, type of sub-structure (in each instance analysed by competent highway authorities).

II. Statistics on Length of Roads: Length of sections of classified roads leading through non-built-up areas and passages through built-up areas, analysed by competent highway authorities (Federal Government, Laender, communities) and of sections maintained by others (in each instance by classes of roads).

b) Statistics on Communal Roads, 1956 and 1961

(Volume 182, p. 53, ser. no. VII C 1 b)

Periodicity:

Executed in 1958 according to the position as on 31 March 1956, in 1961 according to the position as on 1 January 1961.

Respondents:

Communities and local authorities.

Recorded Facts:

For 1956 and (planned) for 1961: Roads maintained by the respondents, according to length, types of road and of road surface. Passages of classified roads through built-up areas by length, classes of roads, and highway authorities. Roads not classified and not maintained by the respondents, according to length. For communities with 20,000 and more inhabitants also: Number and area of public parking grounds as well as (only for 1956) length of tracks of tramways on the roads. Furthermore planned for 1961: Roads by width of roadway; private roads of public transport according to roads inside and outside built-up areas; area of public parking grounds, parking strips, parking lots with or without parking meters; size of places temporarily available for parking purposes and of marked strips on sidewalks.

2. Statistics on the Total Number of Motor Vehicles and Trailers and its Changes

(Volume 182, p. 53, ser. no. VII C 2)

Periodicity:

Annual ascertainment of the total number by counts or by current adjustment; key-date for motorcycles: 1 January, for motorcars and trailers: 1 July. Current reporting and compilation of changes to annual results, of new registrations and transfers of ownership also to monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual results.

Respondents:

The total number of motor vehicles and trailers and its changes are ascertained at the Federal Office for Motor Transport on the basis of the reports of the registration offices, which are compiled in the card-index on the total number of vehicles (see also Note).

Recorded Facts:

I. Total number of motor vehicles and trailers.

Semi-annually by type of vehicle, size class, and registration districts; annually also by type of propulsion, year of construction, manufacturer, type, type of body construction, trade or occupation of the owner.

II. Registrations of new motor vehicles and trailers.

Monthly by type of vehicle and size class; semi-annually also by manufacturer, type, trade or occupation of the purchaser; annually also by type of propulsion, registration district.

III. Cancellation of registrations of motor vehicles and trailers.

Annually by type of vehicle, size class, year of construction.

IV. Transfers of ownership of second-hand motor vehicles and trailers.

Monthly by type of vehicle and size class; semi-annually also by trade or occupation of the purchaser; annually also by year of construction, registration district; at several years' intervals in part also by trade or occupation of the seller.

Note:

The card-index on the total number of vehicles which is kept by the Federal Office for Motor Transport consists of punch cards and covers every vehicle registered under the Registration Regulations for Motor Vehicles and issued with a motor vehicle or trailer registration certificate.

3. Statistics on Driving Licences and Permits for Driving Instructors and on the Activities of the Testing Stations

a) Statistics on Driving Licences and Permits for Driving Instructors

(Volume 182, p. 53, ser. no. VII C 3 a)

There will be dealt with below:

I. Granting of driving licences and permits for driving instructors.

II. Denials and suspensions of driving licences.

Periodicity:

I. Annual reporting and processing of data.

II. Current reporting and compilation of semi-annual and annual results.

Respondents:

I. Registration offices for motor vehicles and testing stations for motor transport.

II. On the basis of the reports filed by the courts, the public prosecutors' and registration offices for motor vehicles, data are compiled to the central transport register at the Federal Office for Motor Transport.

Recorded Facts:

I. Licences granted by class of driving licence and sex of holder, furthermore by first grants, extensions, re-grants, transfers, grants to holders of a foreign driving licence, and granting of international driving licences.

II. Driving licences denied and suspended, by age group of holder, reasons for denial and suspension as well as periods of suspension.

b) Statistics on the Activities of the Testing Stations for Motor Transport

(Volume 182, p. 53, ser. no. VII C 3 b)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and processing of data.

Respondents:

Testing stations for motor transport.

Recorded Facts:

Examinations for driving licences, permits for driving instructors as well as additional driving licences for the transportation of passengers pursuant to Art. 15 dff. of the Registration Regulations for Motor Vehicles, analysed by type and result of examination. Class of driving licence and sex of candidates. Inspections of motor vehicles and trailers by type of vehicle, type and result of inspection by seriousness, type, and location of defects.

4. Additional Survey at Commercial Road Transport Undertakings, 1951

(within the framework of the 1950 Censuses)

(Volume 182, p. 53, ser. no. VII C 4)

Periodicity:

For supplementing the "Population Census, 1950", conducted in 1951 with key-date 15 May 1951 or according to the position as of May 1951.

Respondents:

Commercial road transport undertakings (including undertakings of important secondary and ancillary lines).

Recorded Facts:

Commercial road transport undertakings and performance in commercial goods transport by motor vehicles.

Undertakings; gainfully employed persons by sex and position in the undertaking; vehicle park by types of vehicles; performance of motor lorries; undertakings engaging in passenger transport as well as those holding licences for long-distance goods transport (in each instance by communal units of undertakings).

Enterprises; gainfully employed persons; vehicle park by groups of vehicles; enterprises of motor vehicle goods transport according to the number of motor lorries; transport performance of enterprises (in each instance by economic units); principal and branch undertakings.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Establishments, 1950 Edition" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126).

5. Statistics on Road Passenger Transport by Public Means of Transport

(Volume 182, p. 54, ser. no. VII C 5)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Undertakings of road passenger transport subject to authorisation.

Recorded Facts:

I. For transport by tramways (including high-speed city railways, overhead and underground railways, suspension railways) and trolley-buses: Number and type of enterprises, length of lines operated, passengers carried, passenger-kilometres, receipts, number and type of vehicles, vehicle-kilometres.

II. For transport by motor-buses: Number and type of enterprises, number and length of lines operated, passengers carried, passenger-kilometres, receipts, number and type of vehicles, vehicle-kilometres, type of transport.

6. Statistics on Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles

a) Sample Survey on Road Haulage, 1952

(Volume 182, p. 54, ser. no. VII C 6 a)

Periodicity:

Held in July 1952 or during the week from 7 to 13 July 1952.

Respondents:

Selected owners of motor vehicles. (About 10% of the total number of motor lorries and trailers were selected.)

Recorded Facts:

Motor lorries and trailers by payload classes and industrial sectors. Trailers by type of traction vehicles, payload classes, and industrial sectors. Motor lorries as well as traction vehicles of trailers according to crew (drivers and co-drivers).

Performance of vehicles in June 1952:

Service and non-service days of motor lorries and trailers by payload classes and industrial sectors. Transport performance (kilometres, tons) of motor lorries and trailers in short-distance transport (including local transport) and in long-distance transport by payload classes and industrial sectors. Transport performance (tons) of motor lorries and trailers by groups of goods and industrial sectors.

Performance of vehicles during the week from 7 to 13 July 1952:

Transport performance (tours, kilometres, tons, ton-kilometres) of motor lorries and trailers by local, short-distance, and long-distance transport, by distances, by transports on own account and commercial transport as well as by payload classes and industrial sectors.

b) Statistics on Vehicles Used in Long-Distance Road Haulage and Long-Distance Transport on Own Account

(Volume 182, p. 54, ser. no. VII C 6 b)

Periodicity:

For long-distance goods transport and furniture removal according to the position as of January 1955, July 1957, and July 1959; intended to be repeated at two years' intervals; in the interim, current adjustment. For long-distance transport on own account according to the position as of April 1954 and October 1958; intended to be repeated at specific intervals; in the interim, current adjustment.

(For special studies see Note.)

Respondents:

The statistics is executed by the Federal Institute for Long-Distance Goods Transport on the basis of its card-indexes.

Recorded Facts:

Vehicles subject to registration at the Federal Institute for Long-Distance Goods Transport:

I. in long-distance goods transport and furniture removal by types of licences, payload classes, load capacity, type of vehicle, year of construction, body construction, and manufacturers;

II. in long-distance transport on own account (motor lorries with a payload of more than 4 tons and truck tractors of more than 55 hp as well as their trailers) by industrial sectors, payload classes, load and operating capacity. (The total number of vehicles used in long-distance transport on own account is recorded in Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport on Own Account, ser. no. 6 d.)

Note:

According to the position as of October 1956, the Federal Institute for Long-Distance Goods Transport has also undertaken studies in view of establishing a key for distributing the contingent of licences for commercial long-distance goods transport and furniture removal among the Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany. The results of these studies have been published. According to the position as of October 1956 and August 1960, special enumerations with the index-card material were made for analysing the structure of long-distance goods transport. (Repetitions to be made at specific intervals.)

c) Statistics on Commercial Long-Distance Road Haulage

(Volume 182, p. 54, ser. no. VII C 6 c)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data to monthly, quarterly, and annual results.

Respondents:

Freight control offices commissioned by the Federal Institute for Long-Distance Goods Transport and the Coding Department of the Federal Institute (collection of data on waybills)

or — for long-distance furniture removal — on waybills or monthly compilations).

Recorded Facts:

Quantities of goods carried, ton-kilometres performed, freight receipts.

I. Commercial long-distance road haulage by German motor lorries: Monthly by distances, main groups of goods, tariff classes; quarterly also by Laender of registration of vehicles; in addition annually by weight classes, goods dispatched from, and received in, traffic districts as well as by combined traffic areas (freight traffic).

II. Commercial long-distance furniture removal by German motor lorries: Monthly by distances, groups of goods; quarterly also by Laender of registration of vehicles; in addition annually by goods dispatched from, and received in, traffic districts as well as by combined traffic areas (freight traffic).

III. Frontier crossing long-distance goods transport by foreign motor lorries: Monthly by distances, major groups of goods; quarterly also by imports, exports, and transit as well as by countries of registration of vehicles; in addition annually by tariff classes, goods dispatched from, and received in, traffic districts as well as by combined traffic areas (freight traffic).

(Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1956 Edition", since 1962 according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 134.)

Note:

For processing of data under I the sampling procedure is applied by selection of every third (up to June 1957), every fourth (up to December 1961) or every fifth (since January 1962) waybill. See also synopsis on p. 144. For statistics II and III total processing of data.

d) Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport on Own Account

(Volume 182, p. 54, ser. no. VII C 6 d)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data to monthly, quarterly, and annual results.

Respondents:

Enterprises performing long-distance transport on own account.

Recorded Facts:

Quantities of goods carried, ton-kilometres performed.

I. Long-distance transport on own account by German motor lorries: Monthly by distances and major groups of goods; quarterly also by industrial sectors, tariff classes, Laender of registration of vehicles; in addition annually by goods dispatched from, and received in, traffic districts as well as by combined traffic areas (freight traffic).

II. Frontier crossing long-distance goods transport on own account by foreign motor lorries: Monthly by distances, major groups of goods; quarterly also by imports, exports, and transit as well as countries of registration of vehicles; in addition annually by tariff classes, goods dispatched from, and received in, traffic districts as well as by combined traffic areas (freight traffic).

(Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1956 Edition", since 1962 according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 134.)

Note:

For processing of data under I the sampling procedure is applied by selection of every third (up to December 1957), every fourth (up to December 1961) or every fifth (since January 1962) case of transportation. See also synopsis on p. 144. For statistics under II and III total processing of data.

e) Statistics on Short-Distance Road Haulage

Periodicity:

Collection is intended at irregular intervals.

Respondents:

Owners of selected motor lorries.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Quantity of goods carried and ton-kilometres by groups of goods, distances, type of transport, type and size class of vehicle, economic branch of the owner of vehicle.

Note:

For preparing a sample survey to be conducted from 1964 at several years' intervals, a pilot survey was held on a voluntary basis for 6,000 owners of motor lorries from January to August 1962. Reportings were made on the performance of vehicles during a specific week.

7. Statistics on Frontier Crossing Motor Transport

a) Statistics on Frontier Crossing Passenger Transport by Motor Vehicles

(Volume 182, p. 55, ser. no. VII C 7 a)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment; monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Drivers of vehicles or frontier customs agencies (register offices).

Recorded Facts:

Motor-buses (including trailers) which entered the Federal Republic, analysed by country of registration of vehicle, number of passengers, operating in regular or occasional transport, and (for German vehicles) country to which the journey was made. Other vehicles used in passenger transport by type and country of registration of vehicle. In addition semi-annually by frontier customs agencies.

b) Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles

(Volume 182, p. 55, ser. no. VII C 7 b)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and processing of data to monthly, quarterly, and annual results.

Respondents:

Drivers of vehicles.

Recorded Facts:

Motor lorries entering, leaving, and passing through the Federal Republic.

Monthly by countries of registration of vehicles, countries where goods are loaded and unloaded, frontier customs agencies, quantity of goods carried, by major groups of goods.

Annually also for the Federal Republic: Goods dispatched to, and received from, foreign countries, by traffic districts as well as by selected foreign countries; by domestic traffic districts, subdivided by foreign traffic districts. Transports through the Federal Republic by countries of origin and of destination. Goods transported from Berlin (West), the Soviet Sector of Berlin, and the Soviet Zone of Occupation through the Federal Republic to foreign countries and vice versa.

(Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1956 Edition", since 1962 according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition". See also schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 134.)

8. Statistics on Interzonal Road Transport to and from Berlin and the Soviet Zone of Occupation

(Volume 182, p. 55, ser. no. VII C 8)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, monthly reporting and processing of data.

Respondents:

Control stations at border crossing points.

Recorded Facts:

Vehicles crossing the zonal border, analysed by type of vehicle, direction, and crossing points; for motor-buses also by place of registration of vehicle and use in regular or occasional transport, furthermore, number of passengers; for motor lorries also analysed by place of registration, whether loaded or empty as well as quantity of goods carried.

9. Statistics on the Performance of Motor Vehicles, 1959

Periodicity:

Executed once for the report year 1959.

Respondents:

Selected owners of motor vehicles (selected were about 200,000 of the registered motor vehicles, trailers as well as bicycles with auxiliary engine; excluded are motor-buses and their trailers as well as tractors and trailers in agricultural and forestry holdings). See also synopsis in the Appendix on p. 144.

Recorded Facts:

The average and total performance of vehicles in the calendar year 1959 by type of vehicle, size class, year of construction, economic branch of owner of vehicle, and the main use for either private or professional purposes.

Note:

The responses were given on a voluntary basis. For motor and trolley-buses the figures on performance were provided by the Statistics on Passenger Transport, supplemented by special inquiries on buses used in transport on own account. On the basis of the results of the 1959 survey, the performance of motor vehicles for 1960 was ascertained by estimation.

10. Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents

(Volume 182, p. 55, ser. no. VII C 9)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, monthly and annual compilation.

Respondents:

Police authorities.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Road traffic accidents by type of damage (personal injury, only damage to property), persons killed and injured (Quick Report).

Road traffic accidents involving personal injury, by consequences of accident, place of accident (class of road), category of road users involved (e.g. motor vehicles by types, tramways, railways, pedestrians), persons killed and injured in accidents, by type of participation in traffic. Seriousness of injury, age groups.

Traffic accidents involving only damage to property, by amount of damages (less than 200 DM, from 200 to under 500 DM, 500 DM and more). Data are always shown separately for accidents inside or outside built-up areas. Casualties of accidents involving personal injury in large cities.

Annually: Facts and characteristics as in the detailed monthly report. In addition: Accidents involving personal injury by weekdays and hours, type of accident by classes of roads as well as by selected places of accident, by nationality of motor vehicles involved, by age and sex of involved drivers of motor vehicles or mopeds, and type of vehicle; casualties by type of participation in traffic and age groups, causes of accidents by built-up areas and non-built-up areas (by classes of roads only for 1960); accidents involving only damage to property, by amount of damages and months.

D. Air Transport

1. Aviation Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 55, ser. no. VII D 1 a and b)

Periodicity:

Current collection, monthly processing of data.

Respondents:

Airlines maintaining permanent agencies at airports, airport operators, officials in charge of flight operations, pilots of aircraft.

Recorded Facts:

Since April 1959 total civilian domestic and international aviation at airports of the Federal Republic including Berlin (West).

Commercial air traffic (airline traffic and non-scheduled air traffic): Flights, passengers carried, freight and mail by types of transport, months; transportation of passengers, goods, and mail by individual airports, transport performance (freight and passenger-kilometres, freight and mail ton-kilometres) on the route sections by types of transport, by months; for airline traffic by directions. Passenger transport by traffic relations, viz., international transport by countries of destination, airports of origin for passengers changing the aircraft.

Non-commercial air traffic: Take-off and landing of planes in airport flights, cross-country flights, and transport flights on own account, analysed by airports.

Goods transport by aircraft: Up to 1961 dispatch to, and receipt from, foreign countries by German airports, categories of goods, countries of destination and of origin, since 1962 the above transport including domestic transport. Transit from one foreign country to another with transshipment by categories of goods, countries of origin and of destination, traffic relations.

Technical analysis up to 1961 according to the "Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)", since 1 January 1962 according to the "Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 134).

E. Postal Service and Telecommunications

1. Statistics of the Federal Postal Administration

(Volume 182, p. 56, ser. no. VII E 1)

The following statistics are compiled by the Federal Postal Administration from its records and published monthly, quarterly, and annually.

a) Facilities

Postal service and postal travel service:

Monthly: Post offices, sub-post offices, and auxiliary equipment (agencies officially selling postage stamps, postal letter-boxes, post-office boxes, house letter boxes); repair shops for postal motor cars; motor vehicles; road network of postal omnibuses (number and length of lines), real estate, buildings, and dwellings of the Federal Postal Administration.

Telecommunications:

Monthly: Offices of telecommunication, local telephone networks, telephone exchanges, installations of sub-offices.

Telex and telephone connections (main lines, extension lines, public call boxes) also quarterly and annually.

b) Postal Performance

Postal service:

Monthly, quarterly, and annually: Letters and parcels handled, number of money orders and postal orders, collection of fees for radio licences (radio and television).

Data on radio licences were compiled annually for radio up to the key-date of 1 April 1957, for television up to 1 April 1958 according to administration districts. After these key-dates data on radio licences (radio and television) have been available only by post-office districts.

Monthly and annually: Registered letters and packages with a declared value, collections by the post, registered cash-on-delivery mail, amount of money orders and postal orders.

Annually: Pension payments, number of newspaper copies, revenue from postage stamps and special postage stamps, stamps for social insurance, and fiscal stamps on bills of exchange, performance of motor vehicles for transport of mail, persons carried by postal omnibuses.

Postal travel service:

Motor-car and trailer-kilometres performed by postal omnibuses and special postal omnibuses. Persons carried.

Postal cheque service:

Monthly, quarterly, and annually: Postal cheque accounts, postal cheque account balances.

Monthly and annually. Deposits and withdrawals (number and amount).

Monthly: Number of entries.

Postal savings service:

Monthly, quarterly, and annually: Post office savings books, credit balances.

Monthly and annually: Deposits and withdrawals (number and amount).

Quarterly: Number of entries.

Telegraph service:

Monthly, quarterly, and annually: Telegrams.

Telex service: Inland service by units of charges, foreign countries by telex minutes (= time minutes).

Telephone service:

Monthly, quarterly, and annually: Local and trunk calls (manual exchange and inter-city dialing only monthly and annually).

c) Personnel

Monthly and annually: Personnel at the end of the report period, subdivided by officials, salaried employees, wage earners, mail contractors, and trainees (part-time personnel converted to full-time personnel).

Quarterly: Personnel at the average of the report period (part-time personnel converted to full-time personnel).

Annually: Personnel by number at the end of the report year, subdivided by officials, salaried employees, wage earners, mail contractors, and trainees; personnel at the average of the report year by activity and branches of service.

d) Finance

Quarterly and annually: Working account, profit and loss account, capital account, statement on expenditure on capital equipment.

Annually: Balance sheets, earnings statements of branches of service and of parts of them.

F. Summary Statistics on Transport

1. Census of the Transport Industry, 1962

Periodicity:

Taken once. Key-date 28 September 1962.

Respondents:

About 130,000 local units and enterprises which as the main or secondary economic activity engage in commercial transport, as well as up to 12% of local units or enterprises performing motor transport on own account. See also synopsis in the Appendix on p. 144.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Local units and enterprises by type of their economic activity, by persons employed, means and facilities of transport. For local units and enterprises of commercial transport also data on the turnover structure.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123).

Note:

The characteristics are ascertained by means of different questionnaires which are adapted to the particularities of the individual economic branches and the transport activities performed.

2. Cost and Performance Statistics for Goods Transport, 1959

a) Survey of Enterprises

Periodicity:

Conducted in 1960 for the report year 1959.

Respondents:

Selected enterprises in commercial transport, viz., 3,180 enterprises of motor vehicle goods transport, 1,132 enterprises of inland waterways transport, the German Federal Railways, and 84 other railways.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Analysis by classes pursuant to the "Classification of Establishments, 1950 Edition" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126), in part in a more detailed subdivision and, as far as possible, by size classes according to total performance (in DM) of enterprises;

aggregate of turnover and total performance in 1959 per enterprise and per person employed;

costs in per cent of the total performance; personnel expenses, consumption of motor and other fuels, as well as of other materials, commercial goods sold, repair and maintenance costs, taxes, dues, rents, depreciations, others;

persons employed, personnel expenses, items of the annual financial statement at the beginning and the end of the business year 1959 per enterprise.

b) Survey of Means of Transport

Periodicity:

Conducted in 1959.

Respondents:

Owners of about 85,000 selected motor vehicles, truck tractors, and trailers, owners, charterers or outfitters of about 1,700 selected inland waterways craft, the Federal Railways, and 84 other selected railways. The degree of representation differed in the various sectors of transport and size classes.

Recorded Facts:

For motor vehicles: Type of authorisation, of trade of owner, total number of vehicles in the establishment; for every trip of the selected motor vehicles in the report week: duration, route, number of kilometres, type and weight of load (including of the trailers), type of transport (commercial short-distance or long-distance goods transport, short-distance or long-distance goods transport on own account, long-distance furniture removal), method of handling (pickup and delivery service, communication service, house-to-house service); directly attributable costs for the report week, such as personnel and motor fuel expenses, insurance premiums, taxes.

Technical analysis on the basis of a classification arranged along the lines of the coding manual for marking the occupations of owners of motor vehicles as used by the Federal Office for Motor Transport.

For inland waterways craft and tugs: Data on the shipowner, his fleet of craft; for the selected craft: name, category, size, engine power, year of construction, crew; for every voyage of the craft: performance report on duration, cargo, consumption of engine fuel, expenses of voyage, interruptions of voyage by type and duration; for tugs also data on vessels tugged with and without cargo.

Operating statistics were used for railways.

Note:

From early in January 1959, inquiries were made successively with about 3.9% of the selected owners of motor vehicles at two weeks' intervals, and with 25% of the selected inland waterways craft every quarter.

3. Statistics on Transportation of Goods in International Traffic

(Volume 182, p. 56, ser. no. VII G 1)

Periodicity:

Annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Transportation of goods in international traffic by rail, road, or sea, on inland waterways, and by air.

Receipt and shipment of goods by selected groups of goods determined internationally and by branches of transport.

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office from available statistical material. For goods transport by rail and road the relevant data are provided by the Chief Administration of the German Federal Railways and the Federal Office for Motor Transport.)

4. Statistics on Frontier Crossing Travel

(Volume 182, p. 56, ser. no. VII G 2)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and monthly compilation of data.

Respondents:

Frontier control agencies.

Recorded Facts:

Persons arriving from foreign countries (in the case of Czechoslovakia also departures) in travel (including transit) and frontier traffic, analysed by frontier sections and frontier crossing points or airports as well as (in travel including transit) by nationality of passengers. Persons arriving at, and departing from, seaports, by ports, countries of origin and of destination as well as by nationality.

Persons arriving and departing in traffic with the Soviet Zone of Occupation and Berlin by frontier sections and frontier crossing points or — for Berlin (West) — by airports.

Indices of Passenger and Goods Transport

(Volume 182, p. 56, following ser. no. VII G 2)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

Characteristic series for passenger and goods transport in the Federal Republic (passenger transport: Federal Railways, tramways, buses; goods transport: Federal Railways, inland waterways and ocean transport). Basis 1950 = 100. Beginning of the series: January 1951. Rebasings to 1954 = 100. Beginning of the monthly series: January 1959.

G. Weather Service

1. Statistics of the German Meteorological Service

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, daily, decadal, monthly, and annual compilation.

Respondents:

Main and secondary observation stations — German Meteorological Service.

The observations of atmospheric phenomena of most of the civilized countries are exchanged internationally and used for the tasks of the service.

Recorded Facts:

Atmospheric pressure, air temperature, atmospheric humidity; wind direction, wind-force; visibility in the lower strata; cloud amount and species; amount, times, and form of precipitation; duration of sunshine; phenomena of atmospheric electricity and optical phenomena; depth and density of snow; state of ground; temperature and water content of the upper layers of the ground; characteristic phases in the development of wild and cultivated plants.

Recording

a) in tables:

Original values; derived values (mean of day, decade, month, year, and long-range mean); sums of the corresponding periods; number of days with certain stage values of temperature and precipitation;

b) in diagrams:

Monthly: Air temperature, amount of precipitation; deviation of precipitation and temperature for the Federal Republic.

c) on maps:

Daily: Distribution of pressure and air-masses with individual values for temperature, wind, and precipitation for Europe and the larger part of the Northern Hemisphere; distribution of current with individual values of the temperature for various strata of the troposphere and the lower stratosphere for the Eastern Atlantic and Europe.

Monthly: Distribution of precipitation for the Federal Republic; individual phases in the development of the general weather situation in Europe; monthly mean of atmospheric pressure and of the deviation of the temperature from normal for the larger part of the Northern Hemisphere; monthly mean of atmospheric pressure, air temperature and precipitation for the larger part of the world.

Note:

The weather service comprises special branches for industry, aviation, and shipping.

VIII. Money and Credit

A. Overall Monetary Survey

1. Consolidated Condition Statement for the Credit Institutions including the German Federal Bank

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII A 1)

Periodicity:

Monthly compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Summarisation of the results of the inquiries held on balance-sheet statistics at the credit institutions and of the central bank statistics to an overall survey of the domestic monetary development.

(Data are compiled on the basis of available records at the German Federal Bank.)

2. Statistics on Note and Coin Circulation and on Bank Deposits (Volume of Money)

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII A 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Note and coin circulation and sight deposits (volume of money) as well as other bank deposits by groups of depositors.

(Data are compiled on the basis of available records at the German Federal Bank.)

3. Statistical Data on Money Supply

Periodicity:

Quarterly, semi-annual, and annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Domestic money supply and the relevant items of the consolidated condition statement for the credit institutions including the German Federal Bank.

(Data are compiled on the basis of available records at the German Federal Bank.)

4. Statistical Data on Bank Liquidity

Periodicity:

Monthly, quarterly, and annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Bank liquidity and the credit institutions' recourse to Central Bank credit as well as relevant items of the return of the German Federal Bank.

B. Central Bank

1. Central Bank Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII A 3)

Periodicity:

Return of the German Federal Bank as well as note and coin circulation: Compilation by bank-return weeks; other Central Bank statistics: monthly compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Return of the German Federal Bank, note and coin circulation, Central Bank lendings, Central Bank deposits, monetary reserves of the German Federal Bank.

(Data are compiled at the German Federal Bank on the basis of available records.)

2. Minimum Reserve Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII A 4)

Periodicity:

Monthly compilation.

Respondents:

For reserves: Credit institutions subject to minimum reserve requirement.

Recorded Facts:

Reserves of credit institutions at the German Federal Bank by banking groups and reserve classes. Reserve ratios.

C. Credit Institutions

1. Semi-Monthly Bank Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII B 1)

Periodicity:

Semi-monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

480 selected credit institutions.

Recorded Facts:

Short-term lendings and deposits of business and private customers as well as public authorities, subdivided by types of lendings and deposits.

2. Statistics on Interim Statements

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII B 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Credit institutions with the exception of the smaller agricultural credit cooperatives which had on 31 December 1953 a balance-sheet total of less than 0.5 million DM.

Recorded Facts:

Interim statements of the credit institutions by banking groups.

3. Credit Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII B 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Credit institutions with the exception of the smaller agricultural credit cooperatives which had on 31 December 1953 a balance-sheet total of less than 0.5 million DM.

Recorded Facts:

Short, medium, and long-term bank lendings (including mortgage loans) to business and private customers, public authorities and credit institutions, analysed by types of lendings and banking groups.

4. Borrower Statistics (Lendings to Non-Bank Customers by Purposes or Borrowers)

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII B 4)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

For medium and long-term lendings: Credit institutions in the Federal Republic (excluding the Saar) and Berlin (West) with the exception of the smaller agricultural credit cooperatives which had on 31 December 1953 a balance-sheet total of less than 0.5 million DM. For short-term lendings: About 730 selected credit institutions.

Recorded Facts:

Short, medium, and long-term bank lendings to business and private customers as well as public authorities, analysed by purpose or borrower groups.

5. Statistics on Instalment Credits and Small Loans

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII B 5)

Periodicity:

For amounts: Monthly collection and processing of data, for turnover figures: quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

For amounts: Credit institutions with the exception of the smaller agricultural credit cooperatives which had on 31 December 1953 a balance-sheet total of less than 0.5 million DM. For turnover figures: Instalment credit institutions.

Recorded Facts:

Amount of instalment credits and small loans granted by instalment credit institutions. Use of instalment credits newly taken from instalment credit institutions.

6. Statistics on Securities

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Credit institutions with the exception of the smaller agricultural credit cooperatives which had on 31 December 1953 a balance-sheet total of less than 0.5 million DM.

Recorded Facts:

The credit institutions' holdings of treasury bills and non-interest-bearing treasury bonds, medium-term notes (Kassenobligationen), securities and syndicate participations, analysed by banking groups; domestic public issues in the credit institutions' portfolios, analysed by issuers and banking groups.

7. Statistics on Deposits

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Credit institutions with the exception of the smaller agricultural credit cooperatives which had on 31 December 1953 a balance-sheet total of less than 0.5 million DM.

Recorded Facts:

Sight, time, and savings deposits of business and private customers as well as public authorities, by banking groups. Time deposits by term categories and banking groups.

8. Savings Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 57, ser. no. VIII B 6)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Credit institutions with the exception of the smaller agricultural credit cooperatives which had on 31 December 1953 a balance-sheet total of less than 0.5 million DM.

Recorded Facts:

Credits, debits, and interest credited to savings deposits at credit institutions, by banking groups, amount of savings deposits of private or business customers, and public authorities, as well as amount of savings deposits carrying tax privileges and entitling to premiums, analysed by banking groups.

9. Statistics on Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Foreign Countries

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

All credit institutions with assets and liabilities in relation to foreign countries.

Recorded Facts:

Short-term assets and short-term liabilities of credit institutions in relation to foreign countries, by types; deposits by depositor groups.

10. Statistics on Size Classes of Credit Institutions

Periodicity:

Annual compilation.

Respondents:

All credit institutions.

Recorded Facts:

Number of credit institutions by banking groups, distribution by size classes according to balance-sheet totals.

11. Statistics on Mortgage Banks and Communal Credit Institutions

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII B 7)

Periodicity:

Monthly and quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

67 mortgage banks and communal credit institutions (1961).

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Credit and liabilities-side business of mortgage banks and communal credit institutions (post-currency reform transactions). Circulation of bonds, analysed by category of bonds as well as type and place of institutions, by interest rates and type of taxation. Liabilities from long-term loans taken. Total lendings by type, form, and source of loans as well as by place of institutions. Since July 1960 also initial placing and redemption of bonds, gross lendings.

Quarterly: Circulation and coverage of bonds from total transactions (pre-currency and post-currency reform).

Annually: Amount of long-term lendings, regional analysis by residence of borrowers (post-currency reform transactions).

D. Building and Loan Associations

1. Quarterly Report on the Transactions of Private Building and Loan Associations

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII C 1)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Private building and loan associations.

Recorded Facts:

Business activity in the report quarter: Among others, provisional data on savings amounts paid in and amortisation payments, out-payments of savings deposits, building loans, savings deposits withdrawn, funds, administrative expenses, interest credited to savings deposits and receipts of interest on building loans as well as changes in total savings deposited.

2. Annual Statistics on Capital Investments of Private Building and Loan Associations

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII C 2)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Private building and loan associations.

Recorded Facts:

Position and development of capital investments in the report year: Provisional data on initial and final holdings of real estate, claims on mortgages, land charges, annuity charges, open-market credits and loans, securities, participations, and equalisation claims. Furthermore: Amount of long-term loans, analysed by regions.

3. Annual Statistics of Private Building and Loan Associations

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII C 3)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Private building and loan associations.

Recorded Facts:

Total results analysed by legal forms and individual results (since 1960) as provided by the statements of account of building and loan associations (balance sheet as well as profit and loss account).

E. Security Markets

1. Statistics on Securities Issued

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII D 1)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Issuing institutions.

Recorded Facts:

Issue, placing, and circulation of fixed-interest-bearing securities and shares in nominal values, placing also in issue values. For fixed-interest-bearing securities also redemption and net placing, terms of issue (interest rates, issue prices, etc.).

2. Investment Statistics

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Investment companies in the Federal Republic.

Recorded Facts:

Net asset value of investment funds, number of units issued, issue prices, capital accruing.

3. Statistics on Security Prices

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII D 2)

Periodicity:

Weekly and monthly compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Weekly: Average prices of fixed-interest-bearing securities by categories of securities and interest.

Monthly: Average values of prices, dividends, and yields of all shares quoted on stock exchanges of companies in the Federal Republic excluding Berlin, analysis by economic groups.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" with considerable modifications. See also schedule on p. 120.

(Compilation is made at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of quotations on stock exchanges of the Federal Republic.)

Share Price Index

Recorded Facts:

Weekly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

430 selected ordinary shares quoted on stock exchanges of the Federal Republic (basis 31 December 1953 = 100). Analysis by 4 main groups and 33 economic groups. Beginning of index series: January 1950.

4. Statistics on Yields of Fixed-Interest-Bearing Securities

Periodicity:

Monthly processing of data.

Recorded Facts:

Average yields of fully taxed fixed-interest securities except medium-term notes (Kassenobligationen) and other medium-term paper, total and by categories of securities.

(Calculated at the German Federal Bank on the basis of stock exchange official lists in combination with data obtained from Statistics on Securities Issued, e.g. nominal interest, maturity, and circulation amount.)

5. Statistics of Turnover on Stock Exchanges

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII D 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Stock exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

Index of nominal values and average prices of securities officially sold on stock exchanges.

F. Other Money Matters; Insolvencies

1. Currencies of the World

(Volume 182, p. 58, ser. no. VIII E 1)

Periodicity:

Quarterly compilation (according to the position as at end of March, June, September, and December).

Recorded Facts:

Official foreign exchange quotations on the Frankfurt Bourse (rates at key-days and average rates).

Buying and selling rates of European central banks for the U.S. dollar (pursuant to Art. 9 of the European Monetary Agreement).

Computed parities, lowest and highest rates of multilaterally marketed European currencies; currency parities (gold parities).

Foreign exchange quotations of U.S. dollar fixed abroad (pound sterling and Deutsche Mark) and computed comparable DM-values.

(Data are compiled in accordance with records available at the German Federal Bank.)

2. Statistics on Foreign Exchange Quotations

(Volume 182, p. 59, ser. no. VIII E 2)

Periodicity:

Compilation for trading days.

Recorded Facts:

Official foreign exchange quotations on the Frankfurt Bourse. (Data are compiled at the German Federal Bank from available records.)

3. Statistics on Money and Interest Rates

(Volume 182, p. 59, ser. no. VIII E 3)

Periodicity:

Rates for day-to-day money: Daily compilation; money market rates: weekly compilation; other interest rates: whenever there are changes.

Recorded Facts:

Discount rate and rate for advances on securities, rates for prime bankers' acceptances, money market rates in Frankfurt, debtor and creditor interest rates in the Federal Republic including Berlin (West).

(Data are compiled at the German Federal Bank from available records.)

4. Statistics on Equalisation Claims

(Volume 182, p. 59, ser. no. VIII E 4)

Periodicity:

Occasional special inquiries, monthly adjustments.

Respondents:

Credit institutions, building and loan associations, Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations.

Recorded Facts:

Equalisation claims of the German Federal Bank, credit institutions, insurance companies, and building and loan associations, analysed by debtors and categories of equalisation claims.

5. Statistics on Mortgage Transactions

(Volume 182, p. 59, ser. no. VIII E 5)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual ascertainment and processing of data.

Respondents:

Lower courts.

Recorded Facts:

Registrations of mortgages, land charges, and annuity charges of private creditors and creditors abroad on agricultural or other real estate, in each instance by type of encumbrance. Registrations and cancellations of ship mortgages on inland waterways and ocean-going craft, by groups of creditors.

Note:

Since 1961, the registrations of mortgage credits granted by institutions (banks, insurance companies, and public agencies) have no longer been ascertained, nor have cancellations of mortgages, land charges, and annuity charges been covered since that year.

6. Statistics on Bankruptcy and Insolvency

(Volume 182, p. 59, ser. no. VIII E 6)

Periodicity:

Monthly (for financial results annual) ascertainment; monthly and annual processing of data.

Respondents:

Lower courts.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly and annually: Number of bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings by economic branches, legal form of the enterprises, and amount of probable claims.

Annually: Probable financial results of bankruptcies and insolvencies by economic branches and legal form of the enterprises, number of bankruptcies and insolvencies of expellees and in-migrants.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)".

Note:

In addition, data on number and amount of protests of bills of exchange are compiled monthly at the Federal Statistical Office.

IX. Social Security Schemes; Insurance

A. Social Insurance

1. Statistics on Pension Insurance (Workers' and Employees' Old Age Insurance Funds, Miners' Pension Insurance Fund)

a) Quarterly Statistics on Pension Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 1 a)

Periodicity:

Quarterly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

I. Land insurance institutions; II. special institutions; III. Federal Insurance Institution for Employees; IV. miners' benefit societies; V. pension computation offices of the Federal Postal Administration.

Recorded Facts:

Applications for pensions and their settlement, amount of pensions, receipts and expenditures. For miners' pension insurance fund also the insured persons.

b) Annual Statistics on Pension Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 1 b)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

I. Land insurance institutions; II. special institutions; III. Federal Insurance Institution for Employees; IV. miners' benefit societies.

Recorded Facts:

Organisation, applications for, and amount of, pensions, causes and composition of increase in number of pensions, receipts and expenditures, assets.

c) Statistics on Working Capital and Investments of the Pension Insurance Funds

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 1 c)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

See ser. no. 1 b.

Recorded Facts:

Amount of working capital. Amount of, and increase in, long-term investments.

2. Statistics on Social Health Insurance

a) Monthly Statistics on Social Health Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 2 a)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Legal health insurance funds: I. Miners' health insurance funds; II. health insurance funds of the Federal Railways, the Federal Postal Administration, the Federal Ministry of Transport, maritime health insurance fund; III. other health insurance funds.

Recorded Facts:

Members, increase and decrease in number of sick persons, total number of sick persons, number of hospitalised persons.

b) Semi-Annual and Annual Account of Social Health Insurance Funds

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 2 b)

Periodicity:

Reporting and compilation for the first half of every business year and for the business year.

Respondents:

See ser. no. 2 a.

Recorded Facts:

Receipts and expenditures, assets.

c) Annual Business Results of Social Health Insurance Funds

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 2 c)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

See ser. no. 2 a.

Recorded Facts:

Personnel, establishments operated on own account, provisions in the articles of association, members, cases for which benefits are drawn.

3. Statistics on Legal Accident Insurance

a) Semi-Annual Statistics on Legal Accident Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 3 a)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

I. Industrial professional associations; II. agricultural professional associations, accident insurance associations of communities, executive agencies.

Recorded Facts:

Insured persons; industrial injuries and occupational diseases reported and compensated for the first time, beneficiaries of pensions and sick pay, as well as expenditures.

b) Business and Accounting Results of Legal Accident Insurance Funds

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 3 b)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

See ser. no. 3 a.

Recorded Facts:

Personnel, autonomous bodies, establishments, injured persons, full-time wage earners, remunerations, industrial injuries and occupational diseases reported and compensated for the first time, recipients of benefits, expenditures and receipts, assets.

c) Accident Statistics of Legal Accident Insurance Bodies

(Volume 182, p. 60, ser. no. IX A 3 c)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

See ser. no. 3 a.

Recorded Facts:

Industrial injuries and occupational diseases reported, compensated for the first time, fatal industrial accidents and occupational diseases, analysed by objects at which the accident occurred as well as professional activity of the injured person at the time of the accident and circumstances of the accident.

4. Statistics on Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Relief

a) Monthly and Semi-Annual Statistics on Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Relief

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX A 4 a)

Periodicity:

Monthly and semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

Monthly: Number of recipients of total amount, applications for unemployment benefits and for unemployment relief, measures against abusive claims for benefits, separately by unemployment insurance and unemployment relief.

Semi-annually: Recipients of total amount under unemployment insurance and unemployment relief by different characteristics, e. g. according to weekly earnings, age groups, as well as recipients of total amount under unemployment assistance by duration of payments.

b) Statistics on Contributors to Unemployment Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX A 4 b)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Health insurance funds which collect contributions for the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance.

Recorded Facts:

Contributors and persons exempt from contributions.

c) Statistics on Productive Unemployment Relief

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX A 4 c)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Labour exchanges.

Recorded Facts:

Relief workers and relief measures by type of measures.

**B. Assistance Scheme for War Victims,
Equalisation of Burdens**

1. Statistics on the Assistance Scheme for War Victims

a) Quarterly Statistics on Applications for Pensions and Persons Entitled to a Pension

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX B 1 a)

Periodicity:

Quarterly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Pension offices.

Recorded Facts:

Applications for pensions and their settlement, persons acknowledged as entitled to pensions (number and changes).

b) Statistics on Pensions Paid to Persons Abroad

(Volume 182, p. 61, ser. no. IX B 1 b)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual, in part only annual, reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Pension offices.

Recorded Facts:

Applications for pensions made by persons abroad, persons with permanent residence abroad acknowledged as entitled to pensions.

c) Annual Special Survey on Persons Entitled to Pensions

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 1 c)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Pension offices.

Recorded Facts:

Type and amount of pensions, other pension criteria (at longer intervals by age structure of persons entitled to pensions).

d) Statistics on Orthopedic Assistance to War Disabled

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 1 d)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Agencies for orthopedic assistance.

Recorded Facts:

Activity of the agencies for orthopedic assistance, applications, allowances.

Persons receiving orthopedic assistance, analysed by type of disablement and the major orthopedic instruments used.

2. Statistics on Loans and Allowances for Prisoners of War, their Dependents, and Political Prisoners

a) Statistics on Loans and Allowances pursuant to the Law on Compensation Payments for Prisoners of War as well as the Law on Aid Granted to Political Prisoners

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation (key-dates 30 June, 31 December).

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Number and amount of loans for resettlement or accommodation, number and amount of allowances for procuring household equipment. Recipients analysed by ex-prisoners of war and former political prisoners.

b) Statistics on Maintenance Allowances for Dependents of Prisoners of War

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 2)

Periodicity:

Annual ascertainment and processing of data.

Respondents:

Pension offices of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Recipients of maintenance allowances. Parties with number of persons and expenditure by two groups of persons.

Note:

The statistics was discontinued from the financial year 1961.

3. Statistics on the Equalisation of Burdens

a) Statistics on the Assessment of Damages and Basic Compensation

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 a)

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting; monthly, in part quarterly, compilation.

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Applications filed for the assessment of damages and stage of treatment by groups of damages (damages suffered by expellees, analysed by territories of origin, war damages to property, damages to property in territories east of the Oder-Neisse-Line suffered by persons who lived outside these territories), number and amount of assessments of damages by groups of damages and types of property (agricultural and forestry property etc.) as well as recognized and satisfied claims for basic compensation, by groups of persons. Satisfaction of claims, analysed by cash payments, by creation of savings deposits and registered debts as well as by setoff, by conversion of loans or deduction of war damage pensions.

b) Statistics on War Damage Pensions and Livelihood Allowances

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 b)

Periodicity:

Quarterly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Stage of treatment of applications. Recipients (eligible persons) of maintenance assistance, compensation pension, and livelihood allowances, by groups of persons.

c) Statistics on Compensation for Household Equipment and Allowances for the Procurement of such Equipment

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 c)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Approved applications and amounts by 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instalments as well as by damage brackets I, II, and III. Recipients of payments by groups of persons.

d) Statistics on Rehabilitation Loans (Industry and Liberal Professions; Agriculture; Residential Construction)

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 d)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual, in part quarterly, reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Rehabilitation loans by purpose and occupational groups of recipients, by size classes of agricultural holdings taken over, number and type of subsidised dwellings.

e) Statistics on Educational Assistance

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 e)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation (key-dates 30 June, 31 December).

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Number and amount of grants made to pupils at intermediate and high schools, advanced full-time vocational schools and part-time vocational schools, to students at institutions of higher education, to university graduates during preparatory service, to apprentices and trainees.

f) Statistics on Currency Conversion Compensation for Savings Accounts of Expellees

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 f)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation (key-dates 30 June, 31 December).

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Number and capital of compensatory credit entries approved and passed to savings accounts.

g) Statistics on Loans for the Promotion of Homes

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 g)

Periodicity:

Annual reporting and compilation (key-date 31 December).

Respondents:

Equalisation offices of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Homes and welfare institutions subsidised by loans (analysed by types of homes and bodies responsible for the homes). Procurement of accommodation in homes for persons suffering from war and other damages. Total expenditure for homes and loans granted from the Equalisation Fund.

h) Statistics on the Activities of Offices for Information on the Condition of Expellees in their Former Home Areas

(Volume 182, p. 62, ser. no. IX B 3 h)

Periodicity:

Quarterly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Offices for information on the condition of expellees in their former home areas.

Recorded Facts:

Claims filed for damages suffered by expellees and damages to property in territories east of the Oder-Neisse-Line suffered by persons who lived outside these territories concerning agricultural and forestry property, real property, and working assets. Expert opinions rendered.

i) Statistics in Connection with the "Old Savings Law"

(Volume 182, p. 63, ser. no. IX B 3 i)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual reporting and compilation (key-dates 30 June, 31 December).

Respondents:

Equalisation offices.

Recorded Facts:

Treatment of applications passed on by the financial institutions to the equalisation offices for decision. Treatment of applications filed directly with the equalisation offices and of cases where appeals are lodged with the equalisation offices against the decision of the financial institutions.

C. Social Welfare, Other Social Statistics

1. Statistics on Public Assistance

(Volume 182, p. 63, ser. no. IX C 1)

Periodicity:

Annual (up to financial year 1957 inclusive, quarterly) collection and processing of data. In addition annual supplementary statistics.

Respondents:

About 600 district and Land welfare organisations or main welfare agencies.

Recorded Facts:

Total number and changes in number of regularly assisted parties and persons by type of benefits. Expenditure and revenue of general welfare, welfare for in-migrants, aid for tuberculars, and of social welfare (pursuant to the First Law on the Transfer of Financial Powers), analysed by non-institutional and institutional welfare as well as by type of benefits; other assistance granted by welfare organisations. For institutional welfare also: Total number and changes in number of accommodated persons, number of catering days and expenditure, analysed by type of homes and institutions.

Annual supplementary statistics: Subdivision of parties and persons or expenditure by groups of recipients and types of benefits. For 1956 and 1957 recording of structural data on regularly assisted parties and persons under non-institutional welfare (e. g. type of family, group of beneficiaries, incomes deducted, amount of assistance paid and — for 1956 — age groups). In 1958/59 ascertainment of non-recurrent assistance granted in non-institutional economic welfare (e. g. cases of assistance; groups of beneficiaries, cause and purpose of assistance), 1960/61 recording of structural data on institutional welfare (e. g. persons accommodated, purpose, type, and duration of institutional welfare).

Note:

The annual supplementary statistics is executed as a sample statistics. For 1956 and 1957, about 10% of the parties regularly assisted in September under non-institutional welfare (including social welfare pursuant to the Federal Law on War Victims' Pensions as well as aid for tuberculars) were covered by random selection (combinations of initial letters of family names). For 1958/59, 10% of the recipients of non-recurrent assistance in the period from 1 October 1958 to 30 September 1959 and, for 1960/61, 10% of persons under institutional welfare at the end of March 1960 were covered accordingly. See also synopsis on p. 146.

2. Statistics on Public Youth Welfare

(Volume 182, p. 63, ser. no. IX C 2)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

About 700 youth welfare offices and Land youth welfare offices or correctional education agencies.

Recorded Facts:

Activity of public bodies in youth welfare; protection of foster children, official guardianships, affiliation orders, adoptions, communal orphan council, protective care for juveniles and other welfare work for morally endangered youths, official tutelage or assistant guardianship, social assistance in juvenile courts, assistance during probation period, information on preliminary and definite correctional education and voluntary educational assistance as well as expenses for these purposes. Number of institutions of youth welfare and places available.

Note:

Under an agreement between the Laender, a non-recurrent survey on illegitimate children under guardianship whose fathers are members of the occupying forces was held in 1955 (key-date 30 April 1955) within the scope of these statistics.

3. Statistics on Social Conditions of Recipients of Pensions and Benefits, 1953/55

(Volume 182, p. 63, ser. no. IX C 3)

Periodicity:

Part 1 was executed in September and October 1953 (position as of September 1953), part 2 from March to May 1955 (position as of spring 1955).

Respondents:

Part 1: All agencies responsible for social security payments; part 2: recipients of social service payments.

Part 1 of this statistics covered about 4.5% of all cases involving the payment of pensions and benefits (recipients whose family names begin with the letter "L"). For part 2, 20% of the about 469,500 recipients of pensions or benefits as ascertained by part 1 were interviewed (cluster sampling). See also synopsis on p. 146.

Recorded Facts:

Part 1:

Social service cases by type and amount of pensions and benefits. Influence of family allowances, reduction provisions, and age of recipients on the amounts paid. Number and grouping of recipients of pensions and benefits, recipients of several pensions or benefits, stratification of the amounts of pensions and benefits by cases and persons.

Part 2:

Economic and social conditions of households with recipients of pensions and benefits (incomes by types, special burdens, housing conditions, importance of pensions and benefits as to total income).

4. Statistics on Camps and their Inmates, 1955

(Volume 182, p. 63, ser. no. IX C 4)

Periodicity:

This statistics was executed only once according to the position as on 30 June 1955.

Respondents:

Bodies responsible for the camps, or managements of the camps and their agents.

Recorded Facts:

Part 1 (camps):

Camps under the scheme of relief for effects of war with more than 10 inmates including refugee camps (Berlin-Marienfelde, Uelzen, and Giessen) as well as other camps established in consequence of the war which are occupied by more than 20 inmates: Type and purpose of camps; type, utilization, and repair of buildings; number and size of rooms for accommodation; capacity and occupation by specific groups of persons; owners of buildings and land as well as bodies responsible for the camps.

Part 2 (inmates):

Inmates of camps under the scheme of relief for effects of war as well as of other camps established in consequence of the war which accommodate more than 20 inmates and are permanently occupied: Position in the household, age, marital status, and sex, duration of stay in camp, whether covered by the scheme of relief for effects of war; occupation of economically active inmates, occupation and duration of unemployment for unemployed inmates, income receivers by size of household, groups of income in the households.

D. Private Insurance

1. Statistics on Capital Investments of Insurance Enterprises

a) Quarterly Statistics on Capital Investments of Insurance Enterprises

(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 1 a)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data, annual supplementation.

Respondents:

Life assurance companies, pension funds, reinsurance companies as well as larger property insurance companies (in-

cluding liability and accident insurance companies) with about 95 % of the total amount of capital investments of all indemnity and accident insurance companies subject to supervision.

Recorded Facts:

Amount and development of capital investments: Provisional data on initial and final holdings of real estate, claims on mortgages, land charges and annuity charges, open-market credits and other loans, securities, participations, and equalisation claims as well as on increases and decreases with a detailed analysis of the increase by types of investments; new open-market credits and other loans granted, analysed by economic branches.

Annually also: Regional analysis of total loans, total loans by fixed periods (only life assurance companies) as well as subdivision of totals which are recorded in the aggregate for quarters.

b) Annual Statistics on Capital Investments of Insurance Enterprises not Reporting for the "Quarterly Statistics"
(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 1 b)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Insurance enterprises not reporting for the "Quarterly Statistics" (see ser. no. 1 a).

Recorded Facts:

Capital investment by types, for health insurance companies and pension funds also gross increase and decrease in capital investment during the business year.

2. Life Assurance Statistics

a) Quarterly Life Assurance Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 2 a)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Life assurance companies.

Recorded Facts:

Dealings of life assurance companies during the report quarter: Provisional data on premiums, subsidiary contributions of policy holders, payments for assurance cases and cash surrenders, funds on hand, gross increase and decrease in capital investment. Increase and decrease in the number of self-contracted life assurances (capital) and total number of self-contracted other life assurances; self-contracted assurance dealings — gross — in Berlin (West).

b) Statistics on the Number of Life Assurances

(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 2 b)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Life assurance companies.

Recorded Facts:

Trend of total number of life assurances in the various branches: Total number at beginning and end of business year as well as increase and decrease during the business year, by types.

3. Statistics on Pension and Burial Funds

(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 3)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Pension and burial funds.

Recorded Facts:

Number of members, receipts from contributions, payments for insurance cases, administration costs, capital earnings, composition of capital.

4. Statistics on Private Health Insurance

a) Quarterly Report on Private Health Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 4 a)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Health insurance companies with annual receipts from contributions exceeding 75,000 DM.

Recorded Facts:

Dealings of health insurance companies during the report quarter: Provisional data on contributions and payments for insurance cases, by types of insurances, on capital earnings, expenditure for the adjustment of claims, for insurance transactions and current administration as well as on funds on hand and number of insured persons at end of report period.

b) Annual Statistics on Private Health Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 4 b)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Health insurance companies with annual receipts from contributions exceeding 75,000 DM.

Recorded Facts:

Annual results on dealings of health insurance companies with data on the facts indicated under ser. no. 4 a; furthermore: subdivision by insurance benefits paid to men, women, and children as well as by type of benefits.

5. Statistics on Indemnity and Accident Insurance

a) Annual Statistics on Larger Indemnity and Accident Insurance Companies

(Volume 182, p. 64, ser. no. IX D 5 a)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Larger indemnity and accident insurance companies including life assurance companies which as a side line engage in certain branches of indemnity and accident insurance (e.g. liability, accident, motor vehicle insurances).

Recorded Facts:

Claims in self-contracted insurance business — gross — (premiums, insurance benefits, and loss ratios), analysed by insurance lines and fields; insurance benefits paid and deferred for insurance cases of previous years; number of animal insurances by types of insurances and insured animals.

b) Annual Statistics on Smaller Indemnity and Accident Insurance Associations Subject to Federal Supervision

(Volume 182, p. 65, ser. no. IX D 5 b)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Smaller indemnity and accident insurance associations subject to federal supervision.

Recorded Facts:

Capital investments at end of business year by types of investment. Premiums, insurance benefits, and sums reserved for insurance cases, number of animal insurances by type of insurances and insured animals.

6. Statistics on Causes of Losses in Animal Life Insurance

(Volume 182, p. 65, ser. no. IX D 6)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Larger animal insurance companies.

Recorded Facts:

Number of animals for which a compensation was paid, by causes of loss (designations of diseases).

7. Annual Statistics on Reinsurance Business

(Volume 182, p. 65, ser. no. IX D 7)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Reinsurance companies as well as first-insuring companies with premium receipts (gross) in reinsurance exceeding 1 million DM in the business year 1954.

Recorded Facts:

Premiums, insurance benefits, insurance and loss reserves.

8. Annual Statistics on Smaller Insurance Associations Subject to Land Supervision

(Volume 182, p. 65, ser. no. IX D 8)

Periodicity:

Up to 1959 annual, from 1960 triennial, collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Smaller insurance associations subject to supervision by Land supervisory boards, viz., pension and burial funds as well as health, indemnity, and accident insurance associations.

Recorded Facts:

Number of members, premiums, payments for insurance cases, assets, capital earnings as well as number of insured animals in animal insurance associations.

9. Individual Business Data on Insurance Companies (from the Statement of Accounts)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data (since 1960).

Respondents:

Larger life assurance, health, indemnity, and accident insurance companies as well as reinsurance companies.

Recorded Facts:

For life assurance, health, indemnity, and accident insurance companies as well as reinsurance companies: Balance sheets, capital investments (subdivided), premiums, benefits paid for insurance cases.

For life assurance companies also: Cash surrenders, number of assurances (self-contracted assurances); for indemnity and accident insurance companies: subdivision by 19 insurance lines; for reinsurance companies: gross and net premiums, insurance benefits on own account (subdivided by 7 insurance lines) as well as loss reserves.

X. Finance and Taxes

A. Federal, Laender, and Communal Finance

1. Statistics on Federal and Laender Finance

a) Annual Budget Statistics of the Federal and Laender Governments

(Volume 182, p. 66, ser. no. X A 1 a)

Periodicity:

Data are collected and processed annually after closing of accounts.

Respondents:

Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Equalisation Office, and finance ministries of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Expenditure and revenue of governmental administrations.

Expenditure by types (current expenditure: personnel expenses, current maintenance, etc.; capital expenditure: investments, creation of reserves, etc.). Revenue (special cover) by types (current revenue: dues, remunerations, fines; capital revenue: borrowings, repayments of loans, withdrawals from reserves, etc.) and subsidy requirements, in each instance analysed by branches of administration.

Payment transactions with central and local government.

General cover (taxes, general allocation of funds, proceeds from earning assets) and final balance.

b) Reporting on Budget Revenue and Expenditure as well as on the Cash Position of the Federal Government

(Volume 182, p. 66, ser. no. X A 1 c)

Periodicity:

Monthly compilation, quarterly reporting.

Recorded Facts:

Revenue and expenditure by subjects.

Revenue from taxes, public enterprises, coinage, loans; administrative and other revenue, transiting and appropriated items.

Expenditure on defence charges, social service payments, federal aid to Berlin, subsidies, stockpiling, residential construction and settlement.

Other important measures for economic development etc.

Cash position: Excess expenditure, excess receipts, balances of payments not booked in the budget, cash balance of the Chief Federal Cash Office, floating debt.

c) Reporting on Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Laender Governments

(Volume 182, p. 66, ser. no. X A 1 d)

Periodicity:

Quarterly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Finance ministries of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Revenue from taxes and allocations of funds as well as from capital transactions, other revenue.

Expenditure: Allocations of funds and amounts paid over, expenditure on capital transactions, other expenditure.

2. Statistics on Communal Finance

a) Annual Budget Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 66, ser. no. X A 2 a)

Periodicity:

Data are collected and processed annually after closing of accounts.

Respondents:

Communities and local authorities (about 26,000 agencies of central and local government).

Recorded Facts:

Expenditure and revenue of municipal administrations of finances.

Expenditure by types (see ser. no. 1), revenue (special cover) by types (see ser. no. 1) and subsidy requirements, in each instance analysed by branches of administration and combined by type of central and local government (towns not attached to a Landkreis, communities attached to a Landkreis, agencies, Landkreise, district authorities) or size classes of communities.

Payment transactions with central and local government.

General cover (see ser. no. 1) and final balance.

b) Quarterly Statistics on Communal Finance

(Volume 182, p. 66, ser. no. X A 2 b)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Communities and local authorities.

Recorded Facts:

Communities and local authorities:

Cash tax revenue by types (for details see ser. no. X B 1 b); general allocation of funds and rating (summarised by type of central and local government, see ser. no. 2 a).

Towns not attached to a Landkreis, communities with 10,000 and more inhabitants attached to a Landkreis as well as local authorities (without agencies):

Construction investments (analysed by schools, hospitals, residential construction, road construction, sewerage, other public institutions, public enterprises);

position and development of post-currency reform indebtedness (internal debts incurred since 21 June 1948) by type of debts.

3. Statistics on the Indebtedness of the Federal Government, the Laender and Communities (Local Authorities)

a) Statistics on the Indebtedness of the Federal Government and the Laender

(Volume 182, p. 67, ser. no. X A 3 a)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date up to the financial year 1959/60: 31 March, since end of 1960: 31 December) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Equalisation Office, finance ministries of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Indebtedness of the Federal Government, the Equalisation of Burdens Fund, and the Laender.

Internal debts, separately by pre-currency reform debts (up to 20 June 1948) and post-currency reform debts (since 21 June 1948), analysed by type of debts; external debts, guarantees, arrears.

b) Reporting on the Indebtedness of the Federal Government

Periodicity:

Quarterly compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Indebtedness of the Federal Government, distinguished by funded and floating debt, debt in Deutsche Mark and in foreign currencies.

c) Reporting on the Indebtedness of the Laender

(Volume 182, p. 67, ser. no. X A 3 b)

Periodicity:

Quarterly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Finance ministries of the Laender.

Recorded Facts:

Indebtedness of the Laender by external debts, liabilities in respect of equalisation claims; other internal debts incurred prior to currency reform; internal debts incurred since currency reform and taken into the budget, floating debt.

d) Statistics on the Indebtedness of Communities

(Volume 182, p. 67, ser. no. X A 3 c)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date up to the financial year 1959/60: 31 March; from end of 1960: 31 December) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Communities and local authorities.

Recorded Facts:

Indebtedness of communities and local authorities.

Internal debts, separately by pre-currency reform debts (see ser. no. 3 a) and post-currency reform debts (see ser. no. 3 a); external debts by type of debts; additional data on annuities, fixed period, and purpose (most important branches of administration), indebtedness within the communities and local authorities, guarantees; in each instance combined by type of central and local government (see ser. no. 2 a).

Terms of interest and maturity at several years' intervals.

4. Statistics on the Budget Estimates

a) Statistics on the Budget Estimates of the Federal Government and the Laender

Periodicity:

Annually.

Respondents:

Federal Government and Laender.

Recorded Facts:

For main spheres of activity:

Revenue of the ordinary and extraordinary budget, including allocations of funds and subsidies as well as borrowings and repayments of loans; expenditure of the ordinary and extraordinary budget, including expenditure for construction and major repairs, loans granted to third parties as well as payments to central and local government; revenue, total and by types of taxes, other current and non-recurring revenue; expenditure, total and analysed by current expenditure as well as by general and non-recurring expenditure.

b) Statistics on the Budget Estimates of Communities with 10,000 and more Inhabitants and of Local Authorities

Periodicity:

Annually.

Respondents:

Communities with 10,000 and more inhabitants, and local authorities.

Recorded Facts:

In each instance separately for the ordinary and the extraordinary budget:

Revenue and expenditure by important types of revenue and expenditure as well as by special accounts and branches of administration respectively.

5. Statistics on the Property of Public Authorities

Planned:

Surveys on the property to be conducted at five years' intervals. For the in-between years only the increase and decrease in property is to be ascertained for the current adjustment of the total figures.

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

a) Annual Statistics on Personnel

(Volume 182, p. 67, ser. no. X A 4 a)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (key-date 2 October) and processing of data; every 3rd year with an enlarged inquiry programme.

Respondents:

Central and local government including their public enterprises without a legal personality of their own; the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration; in addition, legal persons under public law controlled directly by a federal ministry.

Recorded Facts:

Every third year (for the first time for 1960): Personnel of governmental and communal administrations, of public enterprises without a legal personality of their own, of the Federal Railways, and the Federal Postal Administration by activities, sex, employment, career group, legal status of expellee (refugee), analysed by type of body and enterprise respectively.

Special combinations for individual groups of personnel such as physicians, teaching personnel, persons in professional training.

In the in-between years: Personnel of the same sectors by employment, analysis for the governmental sector by activities, for the communal sector by type of body and size classes of communities.

Note:

The persons as defined by Art. 131 of the Basic Law were ascertained only once in a special statistical survey held in 1950.

b) Survey on the Structure of Personnel

(Volume 182, p. 67, ser. no. X A 4 b)

Periodicity:

At several years' intervals; last survey conducted with key-date of 2 September 1950.

Respondents:

Central and local government including their public enterprises, the Federal Railways, and the Federal Postal Administration; other bodies corporate (see Recorded Facts).

Recorded Facts:

Personnel of governmental and communal administrations of the Federation, the Laender, communities, and local authorities; teaching personnel at state and communal schools; personnel of public enterprises. (In each instance analysed by branches of administration, types of enterprises, employment, careers, and salary or wage groups.)

Personnel of the Federal Railways and the Federal Postal Administration. Personnel of legal persons under public law (institutions etc.) controlled by central and local government. Expellees, in-migrants, returnees, seriously disabled persons, and persons as defined by the Law relating to Art. 131 of the Basic Law who are employed in public service.

Personnel of communities and local authorities by type of central and local government (towns not attached to a Landkreis, Landkreise, communities attached to a Landkreis, district authorities) and by size classes of communities.

Note:

See ser. no. 6 a, Note.

B. Taxes

1. Cash Revenue from Government and Communal Taxes

(including customs duties and equalisation of burdens levies)
(Volume 182, p. 66, ser. nos. X A 1 b and 2 b)

a) Reporting on Government Taxes

Periodicity:

Monthly reporting and compilation.

Respondents:

Superior Finance Directorates ("real" federal taxes), finance ministries of the Laender (taxes of the Laender including the federal share in income and corporation taxes).

Recorded Facts:

Cash tax revenue in the Laender, analysed by taxes on property and transactions, turnover tax, turnover adjustment tax on imports, customs and excise duties; subdivided by tax revenue of the Federation and the Laender.

b) Quarterly Statistics on Communal Taxes

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data (executed semi-annually in communities with less than 1,000 inhabitants, estimation for the in-between quarters).

Respondents:

Communities and local authorities (about 26,000 agencies of central and local government).

Recorded Facts:

Cash tax revenue by types.

2. Comparison of Taxation on Real Estate and Working Assets

(Volume 182, p. 66, ser. no. X A 2 b)

Periodicity:

Annual collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Communities (about 25,000 agencies of central and local government).

Recorded Facts:

Actual receipts from taxation on real estate and working assets, basic amounts and weighted average rates of tax levied by communities as well as variance of the effective rates according to Laender and size classes of communities. Taxable capacity (taxation on real estate and working assets) of the individual towns not attached to a Landkreis and of the communities attached to a Landkreis, combined according to individual Landkreise.

3. Wage Tax Statistics, 1957 and 1961

(Volume 182, p. 68, ser. no. X B 1)

Periodicity:

Executed at irregular intervals, at last for 1957; in preparation for 1961.

Respondents:

These statistics are executed on the basis of wage-tax vouchers (wage-tax cards and wage-tax transfer sheets) which the tax and revenue offices place at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

Recorded Facts:

For 1957: Wage-tax payers, gross wages, and wage tax by groups of gross wages, tax brackets, sex, and duration of employment. Additional tax-free deductible amounts.

Additionally planned for 1961:

Wage-tax payers by religious denomination, female wage-tax payers of tax brackets II, III, and IV, analysed by groups of gross wages; wage-tax payers with annual assessment of wage taxes.

4. Income Tax Statistics, 1957 and 1961

(Volume 182, p. 68, ser. no. X B 2)

Periodicity:

Executed at irregular intervals, at last for 1957; in preparation for 1961.

Respondents:

These statistics are executed on the basis of copies of income-tax assessments which the tax and revenue offices place at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

Recorded Facts:

For 1957:

Analysis of the assessed income-tax payers, of the income and the tax liability by income groups and tax brackets. Analysis of the assessed wage-tax payers, of gross wages, deducted wage tax, total of earnings, income, and tax liability by groups of gross wages. Total amounts for the individual types of earnings, losses made up for, total earnings, special expenditure, taxable income and special tax privileges.

Planned for 1961:

Income-tax payers subject to unlimited taxation (partly analysed by persons exempt and not exempt from taxation): By size classes of income: Earnings, income, tax liability.

By size classes of the total earnings: Earnings, income, and tax liability of tax payers, analysed by the main type of earnings and number of children for which allowances were granted; losses made up for; special expenditure; special tax privileges and expenses of a special type; development of the taxable part of income; church tax and church wage tax by religious denomination of tax payers; assessed wage-tax payers, analysed by number of children for whom allowances were granted.

By size classes of the taxable income: Income and tax liability, analysed by the number of children for whom allowances were granted. Separate data on tax payers with earnings from agriculture and forestry, on tax payers with earnings and losses from commercial enterprises and some liberal professions. Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" — see also schedule on p. 120.

Assessed income-tax payers subject to unlimited taxation:

By groups of gross wages: Gross wages, earnings, income, and income-tax liability.

Deductions for wear and tear and for depletion as well as deduction of expenses of tax payers with income; losses.

5. Corporation Tax Statistics, 1957 and 1961

(Volume 182, p. 68, ser. no. X B 3)

Periodicity:

Executed at irregular intervals, at last for 1957; in preparation for 1961.

Respondents:

These statistics are executed on the basis of copies of corporation-tax assessments which the tax and revenue offices place at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

Recorded Facts:

For 1957:

Corporation-tax payers subject to unlimited taxation:

Income and tax liability by income brackets and types of corporations. Additions to, and deductions from, profit (loss)

as shown in the balance. Special tax privileges and special expenses by types of corporations. Taxable income and tax liability by tax rates. Internal income and tax liability of tax payers subject to limited taxation, analysed by income brackets.

Planned for 1961:

Corporation-tax payers subject to unlimited taxation:

Earnings, income, and tax liability by types of corporations, analysed by size classes of income and of total earnings; earnings from commercial enterprises by types of corporations and sectors of economic activity, analysed by size classes of earnings. Development of the taxable income from profit as shown in the balance. Taxable income, tax rates, and tax liability. Profit (loss) as shown in the balance, additions and deductions of cases involving a loss. Earnings and losses of cases involving a loss, analysed by sectors of economic activity.

Special tax privileges; expenses of a special type; deductions for wear and tear and for depletion as well as deduction of expenses of persons with assessed income and of cases involving a loss. Earnings, income, and tax liability of affiliated companies by types of corporation, analysed by size classes of total earnings.

Earnings, internal income, and tax liability of corporation-tax payers subject to limited taxation, analysed by size classes of total earnings.

6. Trade Tax Statistics, 1958

Periodicity:

Executed only once for 1958.

Respondents:

a) Main statistics on trade tax

This statistics was executed on the basis of copies of trade-tax assessments which the tax and revenue offices placed at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

b) Statistics on payroll tax

This statistics was executed on the basis of payroll-tax records which the communities sent to the Land statistical offices.

c) Statistics on trade-tax rates

This statistics was executed on the basis of copies of the fiscal reallocation assessments which the tax and revenue offices placed at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

Recorded Facts:

Main statistics on trade tax:

Tax payers, basis for apportionment (calculation of operating profits as well as of working capital, with indication of additions and reductions as to trade tax), tax rates according to profits and capital, as well as standard tax rate. In each instance for natural persons and partnerships as well as for legal persons, associations without legal status, and similar tax payers, analysed by 18 sectors of economic activity and within these sectors by groups of operating profits and working capital as well as according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" — see schedule on p. 120.

Statistics on payroll tax:

Cases of taxation, payroll total, taxable payroll total, tax rate, payroll tax for natural persons and partnerships as well as for legal persons, associations without legal status, and similar tax payers, analysed by payroll groups, according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" — see schedule on p. 120.

Statistics on trade-tax rates:

Total number of enterprises liable to pay trade tax (without consideration of fiscal reallocation), tax rate by operating profits and working capital, standard tax rate; reallocation shares to be considered; standard tax rate after reallocation; collection rate; taxes due.

In each instance separately for natural persons and partnerships as well as for legal persons, associations without legal status, and similar tax payers, analysed according to 8 sectors of economic activity.

7. Property Tax Statistics, 1957 and 1960

(Volume 182, p. 69, ser. no. X B 5)

Periodicity:

Executed at several years' intervals, at last according to position as on 1 January 1960.

Respondents:

These statistics are executed on the basis of copies of property-tax assessments which the tax and revenue offices place at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

Recorded Facts:

For 1957 and (planned) for 1960:

Natural persons subject to unlimited property taxation (persons exempt and not exempt from taxation): Gross property, and types of property, debts and other deductions, total property, amounts exempt from taxation — only for tax payers: taxable property and tax liability — analysed by groups of property and main type of property. For 1960 also: Special analysis of the other property by groups of property; gross property and types of property, total property, taxable property, and tax liability in the towns not attached to a Landkreis as well as in Landkreise.

Legal persons subject to unlimited property taxation: Standard value of working assets, deductions, total property-taxable property, and tax liability, analysed by groups of property and legal forms. For cases of minimum taxation: Standard value of working assets (or amount of excessive indebtedness), deductions, total property (or deficit), minimum property, and tax liability, analysed by groups of property and for 1960 also by legal forms.

Natural and legal persons subject to limited property taxation: Gross property and types of property, debts and other deductions, inland property, taxable property, and tax liability, analysed by groups of property.

8. Statistics on Standard Values of Working Assets, 1957 and 1960

(Volume 182, p. 69, ser. no. X B 4)

Periodicity:

Executed at several years' intervals, at last according to position as on 1 January 1960.

Respondents:

These statistics are executed on the basis of copies of the assessments of standard value of working assets which the tax and revenue offices place at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

Recorded Facts:

For 1957:

Invested capital by fixed assets and capital assets; circulating assets, including stock-in-trade; gross assets; debts and other deductions (levy on profits from credits, other long-term debts, other debts, deductions for participations in other companies); standard value of working assets of industrial units for natural and legal persons, in each instance in technical analysis according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" — see also schedule on p. 120 — and according to legal forms of the enterprises.

Items of assets and debts (as above) as well as standard value of working assets by groups of standard values and combined sectors of economic activity.

Analysis of standard values of working assets by groups of standard values and legal forms.

For 1957 and (planned) for 1960:

Number of local units of natural and legal persons as well as standard value of working assets of these local units in technical analysis according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" — see also schedule on p. 120 — and groups of standard values of working assets.

Planned for 1960:

Invested capital by fixed assets and capital assets; circulating assets (working capital and stock-in-trade); gross assets; debts and other deductions (among which reserves for current pensions and for expectancies of pensions, deductions for participations in other companies); standard value of working assets of industrial local units for natural and legal

persons, in each instance in technical analysis according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" — see also schedule on p. 120.

Items of assets and debts (as above) as well as standard value of working assets by groups of standard values and by legal forms.

9. Inheritance Tax Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 69, ser. no. X B 6)

Periodicity:

Annual ascertainment and compilation.

Respondents:

This statistics is executed on the basis of inheritance-tax records which the tax and revenue offices place at the disposal of the Land statistical offices.

Recorded Facts:

Persons subject to unlimited inheritance taxation.

Net acquisition, taxable acquisition, and assessed tax by types of acquisition, tax brackets, and grades of value.

Estates of inheritance and devises (total inheritance or devise, net inheritance or devise, taxable inheritance or devise, and tax liability) by grades of value.

Tax-free acquisitions of surviving spouses exceeding 20,000 DM, analysed by grades of value.

Taxable acquisition and assessed tax for persons subject to limited taxation as well as cases of lump-sum taxation.

Acquisitions subject to unlimited taxation, analysed by the calendar year in which the tax liability arose (beginning with the assessment year of 1955).

10. Turnover Tax Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 69, ser. no. X B 7)

Periodicity:

Beginning with the report year 1954, annual collection and processing of data in accordance with a partly varying inquiry programme.

Respondents:

Tax and revenue offices.

This statistics is executed on the basis of enumeration sheets to which the tax and revenue offices transfer data from the control sheets for turnover tax.

Recorded Facts:

Tax payers as well as total turnover in the report year and the preceding year; turnover in the report year by size classes of turnover (14 to 17 and, beginning with the report year 1960, 32 size classes); turnover taxed with 1 0/0 (taxable wholesale deliveries) since 1956; advance payments of turnover tax; number and turnover of joint-stock companies (up to 1957). The results are processed in the technical analysis according to the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)" — see also schedule on p. 120 — and separately for enterprises registered in the Official Register of Handicrafts. From 1958: Number, total turnover, and tax of the affiliated companies in an economic analysis.

For the report year 1959 also:

Additional analysis of tax payers by 59, for those of producing handicrafts by 42, size classes of turnover.

Note:

Planned for 1962: A survey with a comprehensive inquiry programme and also in technical analysis according to the "Classification of Economic Branches (1961 Edition)" — see schedule on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123.

11. Excise Duty Statistics

(Volume 182, p. 69, ser. no. X B 8)

Periodicity:

Varying periodicity for the individual taxes, viz., monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual reporting and compilation (for details see Recorded Facts).

Respondents:

Customs agencies (according to records of tax payers).

Recorded Facts:

I. Tobacco tax

Monthly: Tax payments for tobacco by products as well as price classes and groups, tax revenue.

Semi-annually: Manufacturing establishments by type; prepared domestic and foreign raw tobacco by type of establishments; sales of products by size classes; dealers in raw tobacco and in tobacco products; cigar-tax entrepôts.

Annually: Commercial cultivation of tobacco; tobacco planters; number and acreage of lands cultivated with tobacco; yield of tobacco; total value of yield of tobacco and average prices.

II. Beer tax

Monthly: Beer output by sorts and types of beer, beer in bottles etc., taxed and tax-free quantities of beer sold.

Annually: Breweries, commercial brewing plants, home brewers, brewing substances used, beer output by size classes, taxed quantities of beer by tax rates, tax-free quantities of beer sold, taxed beer imports.

III. Mineral-oil tax

Monthly and annually: Taxed mineral oils by types and tax rates as well as amounts of taxes due.

Annually: Tax-supported utilization of mineral oils, analysed by types.

IV. Spirit-monopoly

Quarterly: Production of spirits, sales of drinkable spirits.

Annually: Distilleries, distilling rights, substances used, production and sales of spirits, imports and exports of spirits and spirits-products, exports of spirits and spirits-products against export bounty, budget revenue from spirit-monopoly, stocks of spirits, sales of spirits by monopoly administrations to producers of drinkable spirits, analysed by size classes.

V. Champagne tax (quarterly)

Manufacturing establishments; taxed and tax-free sales; amounts of taxes due (in each instance for champagne and similar beverages).

VI. Sugar tax

Quarterly: Taxed and tax-free sugar exports, amounts of taxes due.

Annually: Sugar sold on a tax-free basis; tax refund for sacchariferous products exported or taken into a bonded warehouse, amount of refund.

VII. Salt tax (annually)

Manufacturing establishments; taxation, tax-free exports by types of salt; amounts of taxes due. Tax-free quantities of salt sold, analysed by types of salt, denaturants, and use.

VIII. Illuminants tax (annually)

Manufacturing establishments; stocks of illuminants at beginning and end of the financial year, taxation of taxable illuminants as well as tax-free exports by types of products; amounts of taxes due.

IX. Duty on matches (annually)

Manufacturing establishments; taxed domestic production and sales of matches; stocks; amounts of taxes due.

X. Tax on playing cards (annually)

Manufacturing establishments; manufactured packs of cards; taxed domestic sales and taxed imports, tax-free exports. Amounts of taxes due.

XI. Acetic acid tax (annually)

Manufacturing establishments by type of raw materials used in the production of acetic acid; sales of taxed as well as of denatured and non-denatured tax-free acetic acid; amounts of taxes due.

XII. Saccharin tax (annually)

Manufacturing establishments; taxation of saccharin manufactured in the report area or imported as well as saccharin exported by the manufacturing establishment on a tax-free basis or denatured and sold tax-free (in each instance by type and quantity); tax receipts.

XI. Prices, Wages, Family Budget Inquiries

A. Prices, Cost of Living

1. Statistics on Domestic Producers' and Wholesale Prices

(Volume 182, p. 71, ser. no. XI A 1)

Periodicity:

On principle, monthly collection and processing of data, for commodities subject to seasonal influences at shorter intervals.

Respondents:

Selected local units, cooperative societies, commissions for price quotations, market administrations (about 4,800 respondents in the field of statistics on producers' prices and about 650 firms for the report of sales prices in wholesale trade).

Recorded Facts:

Producers' sales prices and wholesale purchase prices for 102 agricultural and forestry products as well as for about 1,900 industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products.

Sales prices of wholesale trade for about 800 products.

Price Index of Selected Basic Materials

(Volume 182, p. 71, following ser. no. XI A 1)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 1,509 price series for 102 selected basic materials originating from agriculture and forestry (34) and from industry (68) (basis 1950 = 100 and rebased to 1938 = 100). Beginning of index series for basic materials of domestic origin: July 1948; for basic materials of foreign origin: January 1950.

Note:

New computation of the index on the basis 1958 = 100 in preparation.

Index of Producers' Prices for Industrial Products

(Volume 182, p. 71, following ser. no. XI A 1)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 7,725 price series for about 1,900 commodities of industrial production (basis 1958 = 100). Analysis of the products by origin (33 groups and 162 branches of industry). Beginning of index series: January 1955.

Note:

Computation of a continuous series for long-range comparisons by linking with the former index on the original 1950 basis as compared with January 1955.

Index of Producers' Prices for Agricultural Products

(Volume 182, p. 71, following ser. no. XI A 1)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 699 price series for 68 commodities of agricultural production (basis: average of the agricultural years 1957/58 and 1958/59 = 100). Beginning of index series: July 1955.

Note:

Computation of a continuous series for long-range comparisons by linking with the former index on the 1950/51 basis as compared with the average of the agricultural year 1955/1956.

Index of Producers' Prices for Cut Flowers and Pot-Plants

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 141 price series for 8 types of cut flowers and pot-plants. (Basis: agricultural year 1958/59 = 100). Beginning of index series: July 1958.

Index of Producers' Prices for Forestry Products

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 1,492 price series for 34 domestic types and sorts of raw wood, classes of quality and thickness (basis: forestry year 1954 = 100). Beginning of index series (in each instance separately for national as well as private forests): forestry year 1955. For the national forests projected backward to the forestry year 1950.

Note:

New computation of the index on the basis of the forestry year 1958 = 100 in preparation.

2. Statistics on Import and Export Prices

(Volume 182, p. 71, ser. no. XI A 2)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

About 1,900 importing and exporting firms, associations.

Recorded Facts:

2,000 import prices and 2,600 export prices for agricultural and industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products.

Index of Purchase Prices for Foreign Goods

(Volume 182, p. 71, following ser. no. XI A 2)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of about 400 price series for 50 major agricultural and 107 industrial import goods (basis 1950 = 100). Analysis by 16 groups of commodities according to the sector of production or 30 groups of commodities according to the "Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics" (see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Commodity Classification on p. 131). Beginning of index series: January 1950.

Note:

It is intended to revise the index of purchase prices for foreign goods and to expand at the same time the price basis. An index of export prices is in preparation (basis 1958 = 100; projected beginning of the annual series: 1954, of the monthly series: 1958).

3. Statistics on Purchase Prices in Agriculture

(Volume 182, p. 71, ser. no. XI A 3)

Periodicity:

Monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Cooperative societies, retail shops, handicraft establishments, and trade guilds (altogether about 1,800 respondents).

Recorded Facts:

Purchase prices for 102 items in the field of farm supplies and services.

Note:

The survey is not held in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

Index of Purchase Prices for Farm Supplies
(Volume 182, p. 71, following ser. no. XI A 3)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 6,479 price series for 102 commodities and services (basis: agricultural year 1958/59 = 100). Beginning of index series: July 1955.

Note:

Computation of a continuous series for long-range comparisons by linking with the former index on the 1950/51 basis as compared with the average of the agricultural year 1955/56.

4. Statistics on Consumer Prices

(Volume 182, p. 71, ser. no. XI A 4)

Periodicity:

Monthly, for some selected commodities weekly (for rents quarterly) collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Selected establishments of retail trade, handicrafts, hotel and restaurant industry, public utilities, tenants of leasehold flats, in part also lessors, in 116 communities (altogether approximately 21,700 respondents).

Recorded Facts:

Consumer prices for about 600 commodities and services (of which about 420 are published).

Index of Retail Prices

(Volume 182, p. 71, following ser. no. XI A 4)

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of about 100,500 price series for about 440 commodities (basis 1950 = 100 as well as rebased to 1958 = 100 and 1938 = 100). Analysis by 19 main lines and lines of retail trade, additionally by 37 commodity groups. Beginning of index series: June 1948.

Consumer Price Index

(Volume 182, p. 71, following ser. no. XI A 4)

a) Average employee households

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

Combination of about 141,000 price series for about 440 commodities and services. Basis 1958 = 100. Consumption pattern 1958 for four-person employee households with 2 children and monthly cost-of-living expenditure of approximately 570 DM in 1958. Analysis by 9 consumption groups as well as by major groups of commodities and services. Total index also without the commodities particularly dependent on seasonal influences (potatoes, vegetables, fruit, eggs, fresh fish).

Note:

Computation of a continuous series for long-range comparisons by linking with the former index on the original 1950 basis as compared with January 1957. This permitted the rebasing of the new index to 1950=100 and 1938=100.

b) Households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits
Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

Combination of about 128,000 price series for 375 commodities and services. Basis 1958 = 100. Consumption pattern 1958 for two-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with monthly cost-of-living expenditure of approximately 260 DM in 1958. Analysis by 9 consumption groups.

c) Simple level of living of a child

Monthly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

Combination of about 83,000 price series for 180 commodities and services, among which 80 for food and 30 for clothing. Basis 1958 = 100. Consumption pattern 1958 for the simple level of living of a seven-year-old child which is accommodated in a private household and cared for by the mother, or free of charge by another person. Analysis by 8 consumption groups.

5. Statistics on Prices for Services in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry

(Volume 182, p. 72, ser. no. XI A 5)

Periodicity:

a) Monthly collection and processing of data.
Beginning: April 1958.

b) Annual collection (for August) and processing of data.
Beginning: 1959.

Respondents:

a) About 210 establishments in 11 selected large cities.
b) About 2,500 establishments in 108 selected communities (large cities, seaside resorts, climatic health resorts, other resorts, other communities with tourism, communities without special importance for tourism).

Recorded Facts:

a) Prices for 18 services (overnights, meals, beverages).
b) Prices for 20 services (overnights, meals, beverages).

6. Statistics on Transport Prices

(Volume 182, p. 72, ser. no. XI A 6)

Periodicity:

Daily, monthly, or quarterly collection of data according to type of transport.

Recorded Facts:

Railway rates in passenger transport at home and abroad, in goods transport at home; freight rates in German inland waterways transport and in ocean tramp shipping; air transport prices in passenger and goods transport (approximately 1,600 price series as well as indices of ocean freight rates for 7 countries). In addition, beginning with spring 1961: Postal charges and fees for telephone and telegraph services (for letters, parcels, newspapers, telephone calls, telegrams), beginning with winter 1961/62 also telex charges, from spring 1962 also postal charges for money transfer as well as fares in postal omnibuses.

(The results are compiled at the Federal Statistical Office from records provided by the Office for International Passenger Transport, the Chief Administration of the German Federal Railways, the Federal Ministries of Transport as well as of Posts and Telecommunications, by German shipping companies, foreign agencies, and by foreign Chambers as well as by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and its affiliated airlines or by direct evaluation of relevant German and foreign technical journals. A selection of transport prices and index numbers is published.)

Index of Ocean Freight Rates

(Volume 182, p. 72, following ser. no. XI A 6)

Monthly computation of German indices of ocean freight rates at the Federal Ministry of Transport/Ocean Transport Division. The computations are based on data on ocean freight rates as compiled by the Federal Ministry of Transport/Ocean Transport Division. Combination of freight rates of 28 traffic relations (regions) of tramp shipping or 1,000 freight-rate items of liner shipping for transshipment of goods at German seaports in ocean transport (basis: 2nd half of 1954 = 100). Individual indices by types of operation (tramp and liner shipping). Computation of an unweighted index number for tanker shipping (single voyages of crude oil tankers from large oil centres to Great Britain/the Continent), related to the Scale System; beginning of index series: January 1955.

Note:

Revision of the freight index in liner shipping on the basis of transshipment of goods at German seaports in 1958. From January 1960, separate indices for part-load and for bulk cargoes. (Basis: December 1959 = 100.)

Revision of the freight index in tramp shipping on the basis of transshipment of goods at German seaports in 1960.

7. Statistics on Producers' and Wholesale Prices in Foreign Countries

(Volume 182, p. 72, ser. no. XI A 7)

Periodicity:

Data are mainly ascertained by official days of business on the stock exchange, in addition also weekly and monthly. They are compiled weekly, and in an expanded form also on a monthly and quarterly basis.

Recorded Facts:

Producers' and wholesale prices of important agricultural and industrial raw materials, semi-finished and finished products in foreign countries (particularly "world market prices") and price indices (approximately 3,000 price series, about 60 indices).

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of stock exchange information, price lists, foreign publications on price statistics.)

8. Statistics on Consumer Prices in Foreign Countries

a) Consumer Prices in Foreign Countries

(Volume 182, p. 72, ser. no. XI A 8 a)

Periodicity:

Data are mainly ascertained monthly, in addition also on a weekly and quarterly basis.

Recorded Facts:

Consumer prices for commodities and services forming part of the cost of living, as well as price indices for the cost of living and retail trade in foreign countries (about 2,500 price series and 100 indices).

(Data are compiled at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of foreign official statistical publications, information provided by foreign statistical offices, German embassies, and the like.)

b) International Comparison of Consumer Prices

(Volume 182, p. 72, ser. no. XI A 8 b)

Periodicity:

Comparisons are made at irregular intervals. The results are currently adjusted on a monthly basis.

Recorded Facts:

Parity of consumer prices for foreign currencies as compared with RM/DM, calculated on the basis of comparisons between prices for goods forming part of the cost of living for medium employee households. So far, comparisons were made for 50 countries.

(Computation at the Federal Statistical Office. The price data are gleaned from foreign official and private publications as well as from the results of German official statistics on consumer prices supplemented by own ascertainments.)

9. Statistics on Prices of Building Land

Periodicity:

Monthly collection, quarterly processing of data.

Respondents:

516 tax and revenue offices.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Average prices by type, location, and size of the estate as well as by type of the building area, by the person of the seller and of the purchaser as well as the relationship.

10. Statistics on Construction Prices

(Volume 182, p. 72, ser. no. XI A 9)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection (middle of February, May, August, November). Quarterly and annual processing of data.

Respondents:

About 2,900 selected enterprises of the construction industry and handicrafts.

Recorded Facts:

Index series calculated from about 17,000 price series for about 150 selected building services, basis 1958 = 100 or, for road construction, 1960 = 100. Beginning of the series: February 1959 and February 1960 respectively.

Construction Price Indices

a) Price index for residential buildings

(Volume 182, p. 72, following ser. no. XI A 9)

Quarterly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 14,500 price series for total of residential buildings, subdivided by building services at the building, 4 stages (ground and foundation work, construction of shells of buildings, finishing, and installations), ancillary building services and individual types of construction work with weighting schemes for 12 different types of one-(two-) family buildings and 15 different types of multi-family buildings, basis 1958 = 100.

The weighting was derived from the final accounts for selected one and multi-family buildings erected in 1958.

Beginning of the index series: February 1950. The indices for building services at the building were projected backward to 1913.

In separate tables are published indices on the total number of one-(two-)family buildings and multi-family buildings as well as for one-family buildings of type no. 20 and multi-family buildings of type no. 25 of the List of Buildings.

b) Price index for non-residential construction

Quarterly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 14,500 price series for building services at the building as well as for individual types of construction work for 2 types of office buildings, 6 types of commercial, 4 types of farm buildings, and one type of a composite building. Basis 1958 = 100. Beginning of the series: February 1959.

c) Price index for road construction

Quarterly computation at the Federal Statistical Office. Combination of 2,300 price series to indices for the whole road construction as well as for individual types of construction work with different weighting schemes. Basis 1960 = 100. Beginning of the series: February 1960.

Note:

It is intended to compute in 1963 a price index for maintenance work on the basis of price series for approximately 20 types of maintenance work (basis 1962 = 100) with different weighting schemes. Beginning of the series: February 1962.

11. Family Budget Statistics

a) Inquiries in Employee Households of a Medium Consumer Group ("Index Households") and in a Lower Consumer Group ("Pensioner Households")

(Volume 182, p. 72, ser. no. XI A 10 a)

Periodicity:

Current notations, monthly collection and processing of data.

Respondents:

Medium consumer group: Up to 400 four-person employee households with a monthly consumption expenditure of between 200 DM and 350 DM in 1950.

Lower consumer group: Up to 150 two-person households of recipients of pensions, welfare benefits, etc., with a monthly consumption expenditure of less than 140 DM in 1952.

The limits of the monthly consumption expenditure have since been currently adapted to the movement of the average employee income and of pensions and welfare benefits. At present these limits are between 600 DM and 800 DM (medium consumer group) and below 300 DM (lower consumer group).

Recorded Facts:

Monthly receipts and expenditure by types, quantitative consumption of selected commodities per household and per member of the household, average amounts spent for selected commodities per quantity unit.

b) Inquiries in Yearly Changing Consumer Groups

(Volume 182, p. 73, ser. no. XI A 10 b)

Periodicity:

Undertaken in 1949, in the years 1950/51 and 1951/52 (July to June) as well as in 1953. Current notations, monthly collection, annual processing of data.

Respondents:

1949: 743 employee households.

1950/51: 910 employee households.

1951/52: 615 households of recipients of pensions, welfare benefits, etc., and 577 employee households.

1953: 761 farm households (with an agricultural area of less than 20 hectares), 193 households of farm workers. The inquiries were not made in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

Recorded Facts:

Annual receipts and expenditure by types, quantitative consumption of selected commodities per household, per member of the household, and per full person, average amounts spent for selected commodities per quantity unit.

Grouping of households by size, social status of head of household, amount of consumption expenditure, and by housing conditions.

Note:

For 1957/58 the Federal Statistical Office was entrusted with an inquiry into potash and salt mining, for 1958/59 into brown-coal mining. The number of households covered was 65 and 164 respectively.

c) Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962

(Volume 182, p. 73, ser. no. XI A 10 c)

Periodicity:

Current notations, monthly collection, processing of data for a whole year beginning with May 1962. Repetitions at three to five years' intervals.

Respondents:

About 50,000 households (approximately 0.3% of all households), of which approximately 35,000 households of dependently employed persons, analysed by 7 social groups (officials, salaried employees, wage earners, pensioners, retired persons, recipients of welfare benefits, other economically non-active persons) as well as 15,000 households of self-employed persons, subdivided by self-employed farmers and other self-employed persons. Where possible, an additional stratification was made by 5 income groups (for farmers by size classes of the agricultural area) and by number of household members. See also synopsis in the Appendix on p. 146.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Income of households by sources (gainful activity, pension, retired pay, own property, depreciation or dissolution of property, indebtedness, etc.). Expenditure of households by use as well as by durability and value of purchased commodities.

Households by size (number of persons and of children), amount of income, number of income receivers, main source of subsistence, sector of economic activity, and status in occupation of the economically active head of household. Furthermore, analysis by size classes of communities of residence, time for which the household has been existing, legal status of expellee, equipment of the household (housing conditions, possession of certain high-quality durable goods).

Note:

It is planned to use the "Commodity Classification for Private Consumption" (1962 Edition) as a basis for the analysis of consumption.

d) Inquiries in Households of Wage Earners of the Coal, Iron and Steel Industries

Periodicity:

Conducted from 1 May 1956 to 30 April 1957.

Respondents:

238 households of wage earners in hard coal mining, 100 in iron ore mining, and 114 in iron and steel producing industry with 4 household members (parents and 2 children under 14 years old). The average wage of the head of household kept within a margin of $\pm 20\%$ as compared with the average wage of the respective group.

Recorded Facts:

Annual receipts and expenditure by types, quantitative consumption of selected commodities per household; average amount spent for selected commodities per quantity unit. Grouping of households by industry branches, districts as well as underground workers and surfacemen.

B. Wages, Salaries

1. Survey of Earnings in Industry and Commerce

(Volume 182, p. 73, ser. no. XI B 1)

Periodicity:

Quarterly collection and processing of data, in each instance for the 2nd month of the quarter.

Respondents:

Selected local units of industry as well as of commerce, banking and insurance, generally employing 10 and more persons (building trade, commerce, banking and insurance: employing 5 and more persons, in mining all local units).

Covered are wage earners and salaried employees in divisions 1 to 5 as well as salaried employees in division 6 (according to the "Classification of Establishments, 1950 Edition" — see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126). In general, the sampling fraction is in all economic divisions approximately 25% (in building trade and commerce 10%, in mining 100%) of the persons employed.

Recorded Facts:

For wage earners: Average gross weekly and hourly earnings, average hours paid weekly, and average weekly hours worked (including overtime), analysed by industry groups, efficiency groups, and sex.

Average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees, analysed by industry groups, types of activity, efficiency groups, and sex.

Index of Average Gross Hourly and Weekly Earnings and of Average Weekly Hours Paid to Wage Earners in Industry
(Volume 182, p. 73, following ser. no. XI B 1)

Quarterly computation at the Federal Statistical Office (basis 1958 = 100) for all divisions covered by the Survey of Earnings in Industry (including construction). Total index and analysis by economic groups, efficiency groups, and sex. Beginning of index series: 1950.

Index of Average Gross Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees in Industry and Commerce

Quarterly computation at the Federal Statistical Office (basis 1958 = 100) for all divisions covered by the Survey of Earnings in Industry (including building trade) and Commerce. Total index as well as analysis by economic groups, types of activity, efficiency groups, and sex. Beginning of index series: 1957.

2. Survey of Earnings in Handicrafts

(Volume 182, p. 73, ser. no. XI B 2)

Periodicity:

Semi-annual collection (May and November) and processing of data; first collection for November 1957.

Respondents:

Selected local units in selected branches of handicrafts employing 3 and more persons. About 10% of the persons employed in all handicraft establishments of this size class are covered.

Recorded Facts:

Average gross hourly and weekly earnings of journeymen and the other male wage earners (for tailors: male and female wage earners, for dressmakers: only female wage earners), average weekly hours paid, and average weekly hours worked (including overtime).

Analysis in each instance by senior journeymen, junior journeymen, and other wage earners, for tailors also by sex. Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Establishments, 1950 Edition". See also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126.

3. Survey of Earnings in Agriculture

(Volume 182, p. 73, ser. no. XI B 3)

Periodicity:

Annual collection (for September) and processing of data.

Respondents:

Selected agricultural holdings with an agricultural area of 20 and more hectares.

The holdings were selected in such a way that the survey included approximately 10% of all agricultural labour of the wage earners' groups covered. The survey is not executed in Hamburg, Bremen, the Saar, and Berlin.

Recorded Facts:

Gross monthly cash earnings of outside labour living in the farmer's household, analysed by sex and 2 size classes of holdings; gross hourly cash earnings of, and hours of work paid to, male outside labour (only for holdings with an agricultural area of 50 and more hectares), analysed by 2 groups of wage earners.

Technical analysis according to the "Classification of Establishments, 1950 Edition". See also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126.

4. Surveys of Salary and Wage Structure

a) Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries, 1957

(Volume 182, p. 73, ser. no. XI B 4 a)

Periodicity:

Part 1: Conducted as a supplement to the wage statistics at several years' intervals (3 to 5 years), at last for October 1957.

Part 2: Conducted in 1958 for the business year 1957.

Respondents:

Part 1: All industrial local units employing 100 and more persons. Of local units employing 20 to 99 persons every 2nd local unit. Of local units employing 10 to 19 persons (in the economic division 6 with 5 to 19 employed persons, in selected branches and classes of economic division 9 with 2 to 19 employed persons) every 7th local unit.

Covered are wage earners and salaried employees in economic divisions 1 to 5 and the salaried employees in economic division 6 as well as in selected branches and classes of economic division 9 (in each instance according to the "Classification of Establishments, 1950 Edition" — see also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 126). The sampling fraction is about 15% of the total number of persons employed in these economic sectors, viz., of local units employing 100 and more persons about 15%, of local units employing 20 to 99 persons about 30%, of local units employing less than 20 persons the aggregate of the persons employed.

Part 2: Enterprises in economic divisions 1 to 6 employing 20 and more persons, the local units of which were covered by Part 1 of the Survey of Salary and Wage Structure, 1957.

Recorded Facts:

Part 1: Average gross monthly earnings (for wage earners also average gross hourly and weekly earnings, weekly hours paid, and average weekly hours worked), analysed by sex, age groups, efficiency groups, type of wages, length of service in the local unit, salary and wage scales, and occupations. Composition and stratification of earnings.

Part 2: Expenditure of enterprises for the employees in the business year 1957.

b) Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries and in the Service Sector, 1962 (in preparation)

Periodicity:

To be conducted for October 1962.

Respondents:

All industrial local units employing 100 and more persons. Of local units employing 20 to 99 persons every 2nd local unit. Of local units employing 10 to 19 persons (for economic divisions 6 and 9 in selected groups, subgroups, and classes upwards of 5 and 2 employed persons respectively) every 7th local unit (in each instance according to the "Classification of Economic Branches", 1961 Edition). See also schedule in the Appendix on p. 120 and extracts from the Classification on p. 123.

Wage earners and salaried employees are ascertained only in those economic branches in which they are of importance numerically. The sampling fraction is in general 15% of the persons employed. In selected local units employing up to 19 persons data are collected for all persons employed, in selected local units employing 20 to 99 persons for 30%, and in local units employing 100 and more persons for 15% of the persons employed. See also synopsis in the Appendix on p. 146.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Average gross monthly earnings for salaried employees (average weekly hours worked, average gross hourly and weekly earnings for wage earners), legal deductions from gross earnings, analysed by economic sectors, size classes of local units, efficiency groups, sex, for salaried employees also by types of activity, for wage earners by forms of wages.

Gross monthly earnings by classes of earnings, sex, and age groups. In addition for wage earners: Gross hourly earnings by classes of earnings, monthly hours worked by classes of hours worked.

Effective and standard earnings of wage earners and salaried employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, analysed by economic sectors and efficiency groups. Local units and persons employed by them, by five or six-day week or alternating five and six-day week.

c) Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Agriculture, 1953

(Volume 182, p. 74, ser. no. XI B 4 b)

Periodicity:

Data were collected monthly from February 1953 to January 1954; for smaller holdings only in the months of February, May, September, and November 1953. Processing of data at the end of the report year.

Respondents:

Selected holdings with an agricultural area of 5 and more hectares.

About 22,000 holdings, i.e. about 6.5% of all holdings ascertained by the Census of Agricultural Holdings, 1949, with permanently employed outside labour.

Recorded Facts:

Outside labour — salaried employees and wage earners — (permanently employed, seasonal, and temporary labour) in agricultural holdings.

Average yearly, monthly, and hourly earnings including remuneration in kind, analysed by groups of workers, sex, marital status and number of children, age groups, local classes of salary and wage scales, size classes of holdings; composition and stratification of earnings.

d) Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Agriculture, 1962

Periodicity:

In holdings with an agricultural area of 50 and more hectares: From February 1962 to January 1963 monthly data on wage earners paid on an hourly basis; for one month of the survey year (August or September alternately) data on wage earners paid on a monthly basis and on salaried employees.

In holdings with an agricultural area from 20 to under 50 hectares: For one month of the survey year (August or September alternately) data on farm labour and auxiliary workers paid on a monthly basis.

Respondents:

30% of agricultural holdings (about 5,000) with an agricultural area of 50 and more hectares and 15% of holdings (about 9,000) with an agricultural area of from 20 to under 50 hectares. See also synopsis in the Appendix on p. 146.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Groups of wage earners, salaried employees (inspectors and farm managers) by sex, marital status, number of children, age groups.

Wage earners paid on a monthly basis and salaried employees: Composition of total gross earnings per month as well as marital status and number of children; distribution to classes of total gross earnings per month.

Wage earners paid on an hourly basis: Composition of hours paid and total gross earnings per year as well as by marital status and number of children; distribution to classes of hours worked per year, classes of total gross earnings per year and per hour.

Note:

The survey is not held in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

e) Survey of Wage Structure in Commercial Gardening, 1962

Periodicity:

Conducted for May 1962.

Respondents:

50% of horticultural holdings mainly producing vegetables, fruit, and other horticultural products (about 6,200 holdings).

Outside labour (excluding non-horticultural skilled labour) who in the survey month work on a full-time basis and are older than 15 years are included.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Group of wage earners (master gardeners, head-gardeners, assistants, trained and unskilled workers) by sex, marital status, number of children, age groups.

Average hours paid; average gross earnings paid in cash or in kind and total gross earnings, percentages of legal deductions; total gross earnings by classes of monthly and hourly earnings. Average total gross and net earnings per hour according to marital status and number of children.

f) Survey of Wage Structure in Forestry, 1952/53

(Volume 182, p. 74, ser. no. XI B 4 c)

Periodicity:

Data were collected on a quarterly basis for the individual months of the forestry year 1953 (October 1952 to September 1953). Processing of data: Quarterly and at the end of the report year.

Respondents:

Governmental and communal forestry holdings with a wood area of 100 and more hectares.

Covered were workers whose names begin with the letters D, G, L, R, T, or W; they accounted for about 25% of all workers employed in the report area (about 22,500).

Recorded Facts:

Labour in forestry holdings.

Average yearly, monthly, and hourly earnings including remuneration in kind, analysed by groups of wage earners, sex, marital status and number of children, age groups, type of wages (time rate and piecework earnings), local classes of the salary and wage scales; composition and stratification of earnings.

g) Survey of Wage Structure in Forestry, 1961/62

Periodicity:

Data are collected and processed for the forestry year 1962 (1 October 1961 to 30 September 1962).

Respondents:

Governmental and communal forestry holdings with a wood area of 100 and more hectares. Covered are 25% of the permanently employed wage earners of over 20 years of age (about 13,500); all wage earners whose family names begin with one of the following letters are included: D, G, L, R, T, W.

Recorded Facts:

Planned:

Groups of wage earners (master-fellers, skilled forestry workers, other forestry workers) in governmental and communal forestry holdings, analysed by age groups, marital status, number of children.

Hours paid yearly; composition of gross earnings per year and per hour as well as by marital status and number of children; distribution to classes of hours worked per year, classes of gross earnings per year and per hour.

Note:

The survey is not executed in Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin.

5. Statistics on Standard Wages and Salaries

a) Statistics on Standard Wages and Salaries

(Volume 182, p. 74, ser. no. XI B 5)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment of standard wage and salary rates and semi-annual processing of data, in each instance according to the position as of May and November.

Recorded Facts:

Selected collective bargaining agreements. Standard wage rates of the highest and the lowest wage group, and of selected in-between wage groups, for the highest age-range of the wage scale. Starting and final standard salaries of the highest and the lowest salary group and selected in-between salary groups. (In each instance in the highest local class of the salary and wage scales; in the other local classes account is taken only of those wage or salary groups which comprise the greatest number of persons.)

For wage earners and salaried employees: Important collective agreement provisions (working hours, leave, payment in case of illness, additional pay for overtime, etc.) only annually, in each instance according to the position as of May.

(Data are compiled at the Federal Statistical Office from collective bargaining agreements furnished by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs [Tariff Register] and by the bargaining partners.)

Index of Standard Wages and Salaries

(Volume 182, p. 74, following ser. no. XI B 5)

Quarterly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

I. For hourly standard wages in industry and public administration: Combination of 1,727 wage groups from 454 wage scales (male wage earners) or 738 wage groups from 306 wage scales (female wage earners). Basis 1958 = 100. Analysis for men by 47 economic groups and for women by 35 economic groups as well as combined for men and women and for economic sectors.

II. For monthly standard salaries in industry and public administration: Combination of 1,148 salary groups from 236 collective bargaining agreements (male salaried employees) and 657 salary groups from 215 collective bargaining agreements (female salaried employees). Basis 1958

= 100. Analysis for men by 50 economic groups and for women by 47 economic groups as well as combined for men and women and for economic sectors.

III. For standard wages in agriculture: Combination of 153 wage series from all 11 wage scales (original basis: November 1950 = 100, rebased to 1958 = 100). Analysis by groups of wage earners, hourly and monthly wages as well as by cash wages and total monthly wages.

Note:

Computation of continuous series for long-range comparisons by linking with the former index on the 1950 basis (for I and II).

Index of Standard Hours Worked per Week

Quarterly computation at the Federal Statistical Office.

For standard hours worked per week in industry and public administration: Analysis for male wage earners by 47 and for female wage earners by 35 economic groups as well as for male salaried employees by 50 and for female salaried employees by 47 economic groups, and also combined for men and women and for economic sectors.

Basis 1958 = 100.

Note:

Computation of continuous series for long-range comparisons by linking with the former index on the 1950 basis.

Computation of a Standard Wage Level for the Whole Economy

Periodicity:

Monthly compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Development of the level of standard hourly and weekly earnings in the whole economy, basis: monthly average 1958 = 100; number of persons employed for whom increases in standard wages came into effect, extent of the relevant increase in standard wages.

(Compilation at the German Federal Bank.)

b) Statistics on Standard Wages and Salaries in Foreign Countries

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Average standard hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly wages, average standard monthly or annual salaries analysed — as far as possible — by sex, occupations, groups of wage earners, economic branches, wage zones in selected European and overseas countries. (Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of official statistical publications of foreign countries.)

Wage Indices in Selected Countries

Annual computation at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of foreign official publications. Indices of standard hourly or weekly wages, analysed — as far as possible — by sex, occupations, groups of wage earners, economic branches in selected European and overseas countries.

The indices are uniformly rebased to the year 1953.

6. Statistics on Strikes and Lockouts

a) Statistics on Strikes and Lockouts

(Volume 182, p. 74, ser. no. XI B 6)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and quarterly processing of data.

Respondents:

Enterprises affected by strikes or lockouts.

Recorded Facts:

Enterprises affected by strikes or lockouts with data on participating employees and man-days lost, analysed by economic groups.

b) Statistics on Strikes and Lockouts in Foreign Countries

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Number of cases, participating employees as well as man-days lost, in each instance by selected countries and — as far as possible — by economic divisions.

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of official statistical publications of foreign countries.)

7. Statistics on Earnings and Wages in Foreign Countries

(Volume 182, p. 74, ser. no. XI B 7)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, quarterly compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Average gross earnings and hours worked as well as standard wage rates and hours worked for wage earners and salaried employees, analysed by economic groups, occupations, and efficiency groups in selected European and overseas countries.

Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of official statistical publications of foreign countries and foreign periodicals.

8. Survey of Expenditure of Employers for Wages and for Incidental Wage Expenses, 1959, 1960, 1961

Periodicity:

Conducted for the years 1959 and 1960; ordered for 1961.

Respondents:

For 1959:
Local units in 14 selected industries.

For 1960:
Enterprises in another 8 selected industries.

For 1961:
Enterprises in another 13 selected industries.

For all three surveys enterprises (1959: local units) employing at least 50 (in Luxembourg at least 20) persons were/are covered.

Recorded Facts:

Wage earners and salaried employees by sex; cost of labour; incidental wage expenses: total and by type of expenditure (legal, according to the trade agreement, additional); hours worked by wage earners, in the analysis by industries as well as by size classes of local units and enterprises respectively, analysed by number of persons employed.

XII. National Accounts

1. National Accounts for the Federal Republic of Germany

(Volume 182, p. 75, ser. no. XII 1)

Periodicity:

Annual computation. (Quarterly and semi-annual computation is intended for origin and use of the national product as well as for compensation of employees.)

Recorded Facts:

I. System of Accounts

Presentation of economic events in a past period in a comprehensive accounting system (with double entry of all transactions covered). Under the present accounting system, the economic institutions are combined into three sectors: enterprises, government (including social insurance) as well as private households and private non-profit institutions. A more detailed analysis of sectors is planned. For presenting the economic activities and the operations connected with them, seven accounts recording the following parts of the economic process are kept for each sector:

Account 1: Production and utilization of goods and services

Sales (including imputed sales) from current production, changes in stocks; purchases for current production purposes; net balance: contribution of the sector to the gross domestic product.

Account 2: Formation of income from economic activity and property

Depreciation, indirect taxes paid, subsidies received; net balance: contribution of the sector to the net domestic product at factor cost.

Account 3: Distribution of income from economic activity and property

Compensation of employees accruing and distributed; income from entrepreneurship and property accruing and distributed; net balance: share of the sector in national income.

Account 4: Redistribution of income

Current transfers received (indirect taxes, direct taxes, and social security contributions, others); current transfers effected (direct taxes and social security contributions, subsidies, others); net balance: disposable income of the sector after redistribution.

Account 5: Final consumption and saving

Purchases (including imputed purchases) for final consumption (of the government as well as of private households and private non-profit institutions); net balance: saving of the sector.

Account 6: Capital transactions

Changes in tangible assets: Purchases (including imputed purchases) for fixed asset formation from production, purchases (less sales) of land and used fixed assets, changes in stocks held, depreciation, sales of scrap. Saving etc. of unincorporated enterprises and the like, capital transfers received and effected; net balance: financial balance of the sector.

Account 7: Changes in financial assets and liabilities

Changes in financial assets and liabilities of the sector.

For the economic relations between the domestic sectors and the rest of the world, a consolidated account for the rest of the world was established.

The items shown in accounts 1 to 6 of the government sector are also recorded separately for Federation, Laender, communities, and social insurance.

(Computation at the Federal Statistical Office from various statistics. Data on changes in assets and liabilities are provided by the financial accounting of the German Federal Bank, see ser. no. VIII A 1.)

II. Presentation of the National Product and Other Standard Tables Related to the System of Accounts

Methods of computation and description of the results

1. Origin of the national product:

At current prices:

Value of production or profits and intermediate goods and services for 8 combined industries, gross domestic product at market prices (classified by 29 industries), depreciation, net domestic product, indirect taxes, subsidies, net domestic product at factor cost (the 5 mentioned items classified by 10 industries); net income payments to factors of production due from the rest of the world, gross national product at market prices, net national product at factor cost (national income).

At constant prices:

Gross domestic product at market prices (classified by 29 industries), depreciation, net domestic product at market prices, net income payments to factors of production due from the rest of the world, gross national product at market prices, net national product at market prices.

2. Distribution of the national income:

Compensation of employees, income of private households (including private non-profit institutions) from entrepreneurship and property, saving of corporations, government income from entrepreneurship and property.

3. Use of the national product (at current and at constant prices):

Private consumption, government consumption (at current prices, subdivided into civil and defence expenditure), fixed asset formation (subdivided into equipment and construction, furthermore purchases of new equipment and construction by origin and use), change in stocks held, net exports of goods and services (exports less imports of goods and services). For private consumption a classification is planned by individual sectors furnishing the goods and services and by uses.

4. Income of private households (including private non-profit institutions) and its use:

Income from economic activity and property, current transfers received (classified by types), total income, current transfers effected (classified by types), disposable income, private consumption, saving, saving of unincorporated enterprises and the like, as well as private deposits, etc., capital transfers effected less those received, financing balance.

5. The government as part of national economy:

The government as producer, consumer, and investor (expenditure for administrative services and its use, government fixed asset formation); redistribution of income and property by the government (transfers received and effected, classified by their economic character as well as by sectors effecting or receiving transfers); overall picture of the economic relations of the government with the other sectors and the rest of the world (expenditure: purchases of goods and services, distributed income from economic activity and property, transfers effected, changes in financial assets; income: sales of administrative services, income accruing from economic activity and property, transfers received, changes in liabilities).

2. Financial Accounting for the Federal Republic of Germany

Periodicity:

Annual compilation.

Recorded Facts:

Changes in financial assets and liabilities of the domestic sectors, i. e. the enterprises, with special reference to banks, building and loan associations, insurance institutions, and the government, subdivided by central and local government and social insurance, as well as private households and private non-profit institutions, by important types of changes in financial assets and liabilities or of borrowing; changes in financial assets and liabilities of the domestic sectors in relation to foreign countries and Berlin (West), analysed by important types of such changes or of borrowing.

Total changes in financial assets or liabilities of the sectors are recorded — apart from some conversions — in account group No. 7 of the Accounting System for National Accounts of the Federal Republic of Germany as established by the Federal Statistical Office. Total changes in financial assets or liabilities in relation to foreign countries and Berlin (West) are presented according to the accounting system in the consolidated account for the rest of the world.

(Compilation at the German Federal Bank.)

3. National Accounts of Foreign Countries

(Volume 182, p. 75, ser. no. XII 3)

Recorded Facts:

Origin and use of the national product as well as distribution of the national income in other countries; accounting systems of foreign countries.

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office from publications of other countries and international organisations.)

4. Statistics on the Balance of Payments of the Federal Republic of Germany

a) Balances of Payments

(Volume 182, p. 75, ser. no. XII 4)

Periodicity:

Monthly ascertainment and compilation.

Recorded Facts:

All statistically ascertainable economic transactions of the Federal Republic including Berlin (West) with foreign countries, subdivided by trade in goods, by services, transfer payments, capital transactions, and movement of gold and exchange.

Monthly: Important items for months, quarters, and years, without regional analysis, imports c. i. f.

Annually: Provisional compilation with detailed technical analysis and annual data; furthermore final compilation

with regional analysis as well as quarterly and semi-annual data; for both cases imports f. o. b.

(Ascertainment and compilation at the German Federal Bank from various statistics.)

b) Statistics on Transactions in Services (including Transfer Payments) with Foreign Countries

Periodicity:

Current collection and monthly processing of data.

Respondents:

Residents of the territory who, in the individual case, effect payments exceeding 500 DM or the equivalent in return for services or without return to non-residents of the territory, or receive such payments from non-residents.

Recorded Facts:

Receipts and expenditure for services in relation to foreign countries, monthly by types, annually by types and groups of countries. Transfer payments (in-flow and out-flow) in relation to foreign countries, monthly balanced, annually by types and groups of countries, separately for the sectors "Private" and "Official".

c) Statistics on Long-Term Capital Transactions with Foreign Countries

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and monthly processing of data.

Respondents:

Residents of the territory who, in the individual case, make capital transaction payments exceeding 500 DM or the equivalent to non-residents of the territory or receive such payments from non-residents.

Recorded Facts:

German long-term capital investments abroad and foreigners' long-term capital investments in the Federal Republic, monthly and quarterly in an abridged form, annual movement by types of investments and groups of countries, separately for the sectors "Private" and "Official".

d) Statistics on Payments Made and Received in Merchancing Trade

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment and monthly processing of data.

Respondents:

Residents of the territory who, in the individual case, make payments exceeding 500 DM or the equivalent to non-residents of the territory in consideration for purchases and sales in merchancing trade, or receive such payments from non-residents.

Recorded Facts:

Payments made and received for purchases and sales in merchancing trade, quarterly, semi-annually, and annually by groups of countries.

5. Balances of Payments of Foreign Countries

(Volume 182, p. 75, ser. no. XII 5)

Recorded Facts:

Balances of payments of other countries as well as of groups of countries, foreign aid and private capital investments of the United States of America in foreign countries, international monetary reserves, activities of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office from publications of other countries and international organisations.)

XIII. General Foreign Statistics

1. International Summaries

(Volume 182, p. 76, ser. no. XIII 1)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment, monthly and annual compilations.

Recorded Facts:

Summary presentation of international statistical data on economic structure and development.

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office. Main sources are the series selected by the Statistical Office of the United Nations for the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" as well as the statistical publications of international bodies affiliated to the UN; figures are supplemented, where possible, from the available original sources of the respective countries.)

2. Reports on Foreign Countries

(Volume 182, p. 76, ser. no. XIII 2)

Periodicity:

Current ascertainment; compilation partly on an annual basis and partly at several years' intervals.

Recorded Facts:

Summary presentation of statistical data for individual countries and groups of countries: Area and population, public health, education, activities in the economy, agriculture and forestry, fisheries, industry and construction, domestic trade, foreign trade, transport, tourism, money and

credit, public finance, prices, wages, supply and consumption, national accounts.

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office. The year-books as well as statistical publications appearing at shorter intervals, which are issued by the official agencies of the respective countries, are generally drawn upon as sources. According to the sources available, the contents of the reports on foreign countries may differ from each other.)

3. Reports on the Statistical Activity of International Organisations

(Volume 182, p. 76, ser. no. XIII 3)

Recorded Facts:

Summary textual presentation of the development of statistics and of the statistical and methodological work of important world-wide and regional organisations (United Nations and their special organisations, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe [ECE], Conference of European Statisticians, Organisation for European Economic Co-Operation [OEEC], successor organisation since 30 September 1961: Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development [OECD], the European economic unions, Central Commission for Navigation of the Rhine, and the like).

Note:

(Compilation at the Federal Statistical Office. The presentation is mainly based on documents and publications of international organisations.)

Alphabetic Register to the Catalogue of Statistics

Preliminary Note

The Alphabetic Register refers to the statistics listed in the Catalogue. The index words of the Register will enable the user to locate the various statistics by their titles as well as by the most important recorded facts and terms. In order to ensure in the Register the necessary conciseness and to stress the characteristic features, the full titles of the statistics were given only where this was inevitable if confusion was to be avoided.

Under the index words for recorded facts and terms those statistics were entered in which they are to be found and in many cases also important terms of such statistics. Where reference to the title of the statistics alone would have been too vague, only the fact or term has been inserted, if possible, to which the index word relates in particular within this statistics (example: under "nationality" not "—, statistics on institutions of higher education", but "—, students [academic institutions of higher education]"). It should further be noticed that a fact or term used in several statistics need not necessarily have the same meaning. If the index word clearly indicates the statistics in question, a subdivision has been refrained from.

The index words can mostly be found in the individual statistics of the Catalogue. In order to make the references as comprehensive as possible, index words of the same connotation but differing terminology were — if suitable — combined to one common main term even if in the statistics itself other or summary designations were used (examples: under "employed persons" the census of agricultural holdings is quoted though in this census the term "personnel" is used. Under "wage earners" are also listed surveys for which in the Catalogue only "position in the establishment" is mentioned — cf. monthly industry report —).

The figures behind the various index words refer in the following order to: page of the Catalogue, section of the Catalogue (Roman numeral), sub-section (capital letter), and serial number of the statistics.

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Appendix

Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law)

of 3 September 1953¹⁾

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

SECTION I

The Federal Statistical Office

Article 1

(1) The Federal Statistical Office is an independent Federal central authority (selbstaendige Bundesoberbehoerde) within the department of the Federal Minister of the Interior.

(2) The President of the Federal Statistical Office shall be appointed by the Federal President on the proposal of the Federal Government.

Article 2

The Federal Statistical Office shall have the following duties:

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

Article 3

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

SECTION II

The Advisory Committee

Article 4

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

(2) The Advisory Committee shall consist of:

1. the President of the Federal Statistical Office or his official deputy as chairman;
2. one representative each of the Federal ministries, the Federal Audit Office, the Bank of German Laender and the German Federal Railways;
3. the heads of the Land statistical offices or their official deputies;
4. one representative each of the principal communal associations;

5. seven representatives of commerce and industry and one representative of employers' associations;
6. three representatives of trade unions;
7. two representatives of agriculture;
8. two representatives of the institutes for economic science.

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

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

(4) The representatives listed in Paragraph 2, Ciphers 4 to 8, shall be appointed by the President of the Federal Statistical Office on the proposal of the appropriate associations and institutions, which in turn shall be selected by the competent Federal ministers.

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

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

Article 5

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

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

SECTION III

Ordering of Federal Statistics

Article 6

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

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

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

Article 7

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

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

¹⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1314.

Article 8

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

SECTION IV

Special Rules of Procedure

Article 9

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

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

SECTION V

Obligation to Render Information

Article 10

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

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

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

Article 11

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

SECTION VI

Obligation to Secrecy

Article 12

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

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

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

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

²⁾ On 4 May 1955, a new wording of Article 8 came into force (see p. 116).

SECTION VII

Penalties and Fines

Article 13

(1) Whoever discloses or uses without authority a business secret which has been entrusted to him in the course of his duties under this Law or in another way, or whoever discloses without authority a fact to be kept secret in accordance with the provisions of this Law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months and incur a fine, or one of these penalties shall be imposed.

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

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

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

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

Article 14

(1) An irregularity shall exist, whenever a person or agency wilfully or negligently refuses to render information wholly or in part for which he is liable pursuant to Article 10, or does not give such information in due time, or provides misleading or incomplete data.

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

Article 15

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

SECTION VIII

Transitional and Concluding Provisions

Article 16

(1) Current statistics of the Federation and the administrative departments of the Bizonal Area, for which the pre-requisites of Section III are not fulfilled on the effective date of this Law, can after the expiry of a two years' period³⁾ following the effective date of this law no longer be continued as Federal statistics, unless such pre-requisites have meanwhile been established. Until the enactment of these regulations, such statistics shall be continued as statistics for Federal purposes within their present scope.

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

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

Article 17

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 1, of "Drittes Ueberleitungsgesetz" (Law on the Position of Land Berlin in the Financial System of the Federation) of 4 January

³⁾ This period has meanwhile been extended to four further years, namely to 24 September 1959 inclusive (see the laws amending the Statistical Law).

1952 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1), this Law shall be applicable also to Land Berlin. Ordinances which are issued under the authorization included in this Law are valid in Land Berlin pursuant to Article 14 of "Drittes Ueberleitungsgesetz".

Article 18

This Law shall become effective on the fourteenth day after its promulgation. The Law on the Establishment of a Statistical Office for the Bizonal Area of 21 January 1948 (Gesetzblatt der Verwaltung des Vereinigten Wirtschaftsgebietes, p. 19) — as amended by Article 4 of the Law of 19 January 1949 (Gesetzblatt der Verwaltung des Vereinigten Wirtschaftsgebietes, p. 9) — and the Ordinance of 31 March 1950 extending the statistical rights

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

The above Law is promulgated herewith.

Bonn, 3 September 1953.

The Federal President
Theodor Heuss

The Federal Chancellor
Adenauer

The Federal Minister of the Interior
Dr. Lehr

Amendments of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Statistical Law) of 3 September 1953

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

"Article 8

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

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

II. The period which pursuant to Article 16, Paragraph 1, of the Statistical Law expired on 24 September 1955 was extended for two further years by the Law reproduced below.

Law Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 8 August 1955¹⁾

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

Article 3

This Law shall become effective on 25 September 1955.

Article 1

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

The above Law is promulgated herewith.

Bonn, 8 August 1955.

The Federal President
Theodor Heuss

The Deputy of the Federal Chancellor
Blücher

The Federal Minister of the Interior
Dr. Schröder

Article 2

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

III. The period fixed in Article 16, Paragraph 1, of the Statistical Law, which by the Law of 8 August 1955 Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes was prolonged by two years, has once more been extended for two further years — namely to 24 September 1959 inclusive — by the Law reproduced below.

Second Law Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 15 July 1957²⁾

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

blatt I, p. 1314) as modified by the Law of 8 August 1955 Amending the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 507) the words "four years" shall be replaced by the words "six years".

Article 1

In Article 16, Paragraph 1, 1st Sentence of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes of 3 September 1953 (Bundesgesetz-

Article 2

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 1, of "Drittes Ueberleitungsgesetz" (Law on the Position of Land

¹⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 507. — ²⁾ Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 721.

Berlin in the Financial System of the Federation) of 4 January 1952 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1) this Law shall be applicable also to Land Berlin.

The above Law is promulgated herewith.

Bonn, 15 July 1957.

Article 3

This Law shall not be applicable to the Saar.

The Federal President

Theodor Heuss

Article 4

This Law shall become effective on 25 September 1957.

The Deputy of the Federal Chancellor

Blücher

The Federal Minister of the Interior

Dr. Schröder

List of Laws and Ordinances Contained in the German Edition

The original German edition comprises also the full texts of the following laws (with their motivations) and ordinances:

Population, Activities in the Economy, Culture

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

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

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

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

Food, Agriculture and Forests

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

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

Ordinance on a Survey of Viticultural Holdings in 1958

Ordinance on a Statistics on Labour in Agricultural Holdings

Law on a Land Utilization Survey and Crop Reports

Ordinance on the General Execution and Subsequent Checking of the Land Utilization Survey, 1959

Ordinance on the General Execution, the Subsequent Checking and a Supplementation of the Land Utilization Survey, 1960

Ordinance on the Execution of an Enumeration of Fruit Trees in 1958

Ordinance on the Special Yield Inquiries for the Years 1961, 1962, and 1963

Livestock Census Law

Law Amending the Livestock Census Law

Law on a Statistics on Slaughtering Weights

Ordinance on a Statistics on Milk Production

Law on a Statistics on Fisheries

Law on Measures in the Field of Viticulture (Extracts)

Ordinance No. 24 on the Gradual Introduction of a Common Market Organisation for Wine

Ordinance on a Timber Statistics

Industry and Handicrafts

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

Law on the General Statistics in Industry and Building Industry Proper

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

Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Orders Received in Industry

Ordinance on an Annual Survey of Net Product of Industry

Ordinance on Electricity and Gas Statistics

Ordinance on Statistics on Public Water Supply and Sewerage

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

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

Ordinance on the Execution of a Fertilizer Statistics

Law on the Census of Handicrafts, 1956 (Handicrafts Census Law, 1956)

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

Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings (see also Industry and Handicrafts)

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

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

Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Building Activity

Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Transport and Communications

Law on a Census in Trade and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Census of Distribution Law, 1960)
Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on a Census in Trade and in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Census of Distribution Law) on the Saar
Law on the Execution of Current Statistics in Trade as well as on the Tourist Statistics for Establishments of the Hotel Industry
Ordinance on the Statistical Ascertainment of Deliveries and Stocks of Imported Solid Fuels
Ordinance on Tourist Statistics for Establishments of the Hotel Industry
Law on Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport (Foreign Trade Statistics Law)
Law on Statistics on Shipping and Goods Transport on Inland Waterways and the Current Adjustment of the Number of Inland Waterways Craft
Law on Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping
Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Communal Roads According to the Position as on 31 March 1956
Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Communal Roads According to the Position as on 1 January 1961
Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Land Passenger Transport of 7 August 1957
Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Land Passenger Transport of 12 July 1960
Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Frontier Crossing Passenger Transport by Motor Vehicles of 12 July 1960
Ordinance on a Statistics on the Performance of Motor Vehicles in 1959
Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents
Law on the Execution of a Statistics on Road Traffic Accidents
Ordinance on the Execution of Aviation Statistics of 12 March 1959
Ordinance on the Execution of Aviation Statistics of 30 October 1961
Law on Cost and Performance Statistics for Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles, Inland Waterways Craft, and Railways in 1959

Social Security Schemes; Insurance

Ordinance on the Execution of Statistics in the Field of Public Assistance and Youth Welfare

Finance and Taxes

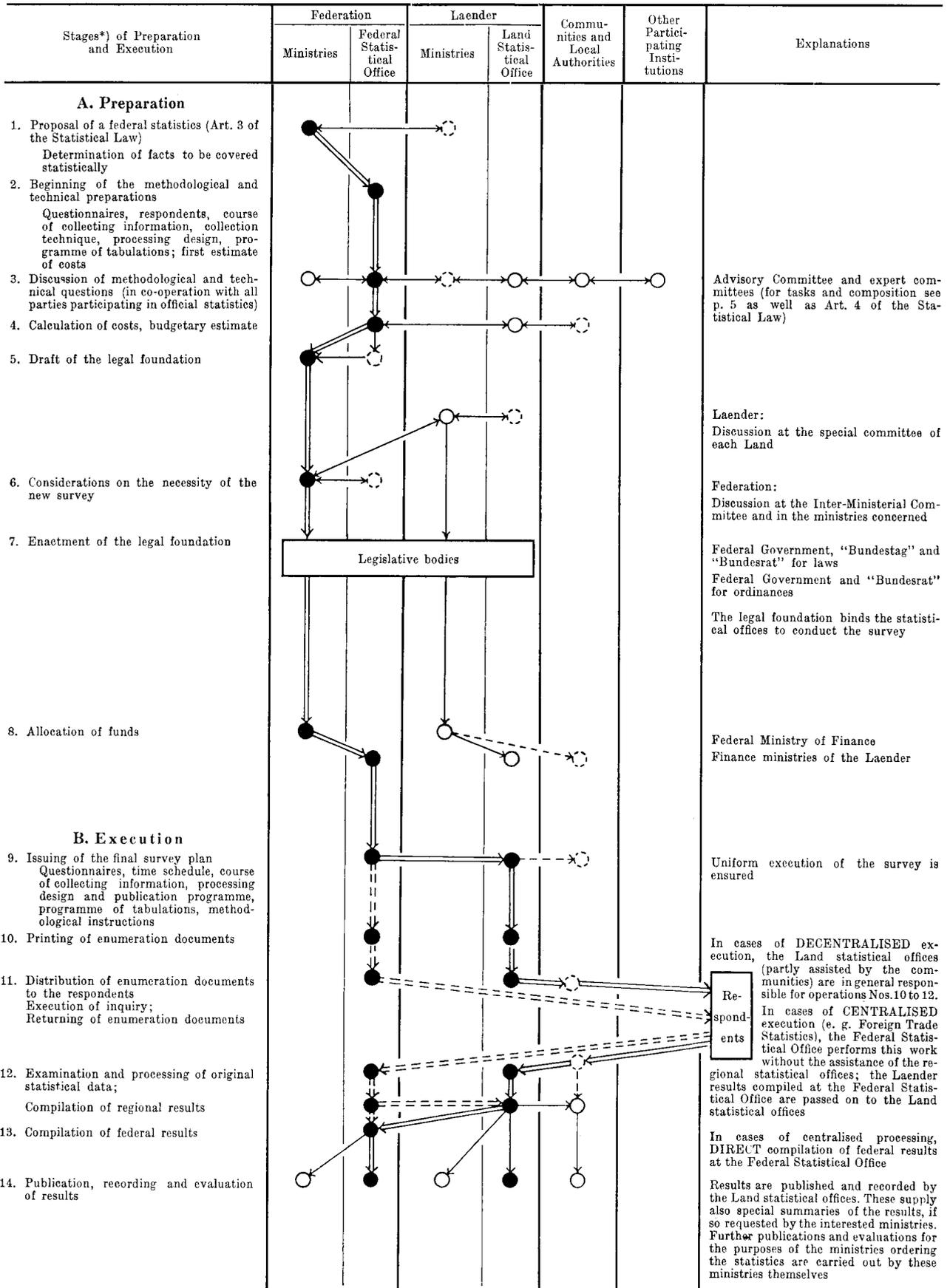
Law on Finance Statistics
Ordinance on the Execution of a Wage Tax Statistics for the Calendar Year 1957
Ordinance on the Execution of a Statistics on Assessed Income and Corporation Taxes for the Calendar Year 1957
Law on a Trade Tax Statistics for the Calendar Year 1958
Ordinance on the Execution of Turnover Tax Statistics for the Calendar Years 1956, 1957, and 1958
Ordinance on the Execution of Turnover Tax Statistics for the Calendar Years 1959, 1960, and 1961

Prices, Wages, Family Budget Inquiries

Law on Price Statistics
Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics
Ordinance Amending the Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics
Second Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on Price Statistics
Law on Statistics on Family Budget Inquiries for Private Households
Law on Wage Statistics
First Ordinance on the Execution of a Special Survey for Wage Statistics
Second Ordinance on the Execution of a Special Survey for Wage Statistics
Ordinance No. 10 on the Execution of a Wage Survey
Ordinance No. 14 on the Execution of a Wage Survey
Ordinance No. 28 on the Execution of a Wage Survey

Schematic Diagram

on the Preparation and Execution of Federal Statistics



*) Note: The partial interpenetration of some of the phases, particularly at the stage of preparation, could not be taken into account in this simplified schematic diagram. — The agencies mainly concerned and responsible are marked by a filled circle (●).

**Schedule of the Principal Classifications Used in Official Statistics
of the Federal Republic of Germany**
(other than international classifications)

Title	Edition/ version	Number of items in the ... stage of classification					Fields of application	Notes
		1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	5th stage		
Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments								
Classification of Economic Branches (Basic Classification) ¹⁾²⁾	1961	10 divisions	29 subdivisions	206 groups	669 subgroups	1,397 classes	<p>Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises³⁾⁴⁾</p> <p>Statistics on Incorporated Enterprises⁵⁾</p> <p>Balance-Sheet Statistics of Joint-Stock Companies⁶⁾</p> <p>Census of Handicrafts, 1963</p> <p>Census of Industry, 1963</p> <p>Census on the Building Industry Proper⁷⁾⁸⁾</p> <p>Census of Distribution, 1960⁸⁾</p> <p>Wholesale Trade Statistics⁹⁾⁹⁾</p> <p>Retail Trade Statistics⁹⁾⁷⁾</p> <p>Census of the Transport Industry⁹⁾</p> <p>Survey of Earnings in Industry and Commerce⁹⁾⁷⁾</p> <p>Survey of Earnings in Handicrafts⁹⁾⁷⁾</p> <p>Survey of Earnings in Agriculture⁹⁾⁷⁾</p> <p>Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries and in the Service Sector, 1962⁹⁾</p>	<p>¹⁾ Basic Classification listing institutions according to the type of their economic activities, unless the "Classification for the Monthly Industry Report" is used. It is followed by three particular versions of the basic classification. Replaces the "Classification of Establishments".</p> <p>²⁾ An "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Classification of Economic Branches" is also available as separate publication.</p> <p>³⁾ Only the corresponding parts of the classification.</p> <p>⁴⁾ As from the third survey year.</p> <p>⁵⁾ As from report year 1962.</p> <p>⁶⁾ As from report year 1961.</p> <p>⁷⁾ Planned as from report years 1962 or 1963 respectively.</p>
Classification of Economic Branches for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961 ⁸⁾	1961	10 divisions	25 subdivisions	165 groups	436 subgroups	594 classes	<p>Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961</p>	<p>⁸⁾ The "Alphabetic List of Designations of Establishments and Similar Specifications for the Classification of Economic Branches" is also used here.</p>
Classification of Economic Branches for the Occupation Census, 1961 ⁸⁾	1961	10 divisions	38 subdivisions	118 groups			<p>Occupation Census, 1961 Microcensus⁹⁾</p>	<p>⁹⁾ By 4 economic branches.</p>
Classification of Economic Branches for Turnover Tax Statistics ¹⁰⁾	1962	10 divisions	25 subdivisions	166 groups	434 subgroups	634 classes	<p>Turnover Tax Statistics</p> <p>Income Tax Statistics¹¹⁾</p> <p>Corporation Tax Statistics¹¹⁾</p> <p>Statistics on Standard Values of Working Assets¹¹⁾</p>	<p>¹⁰⁾ To be used for tax statistics processed as from 1962 instead of the "Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics)".</p> <p>¹¹⁾ With varying degree of classification.</p>
Classification of Enterprises (for Tax Statistics) ¹²⁾¹³⁾¹⁴⁾¹⁵⁾	1956	5 major sectors	10 divisions	77 groups	295 branches	489 classes	<p>Turnover Tax Statistics</p> <p>Income Tax Statistics¹⁴⁾</p> <p>Corporation Tax Statistics¹¹⁾</p> <p>Statistics on Standard Values of Working Assets¹¹⁾</p> <p>Statistics on Security Markets¹⁶⁾</p>	<p>¹²⁾ Differing in structure from the "Classification of Establishments" from which it has been derived. So-called major sectors were formed comprising varying combinations as well as the separate presentation of some parts of the original classification. The separate presentation of handicrafts is of particular importance.</p> <p>¹³⁾ See also "Classification of Establishments".</p> <p>¹⁴⁾ In "producing industries" handicrafts have not been accounted for at the various stages of classification.</p> <p>¹⁵⁾ To be replaced for tax statistics processed as from 1962 by the "Classification of Economic Branches for Turnover Tax Statistics".</p> <p>¹⁶⁾ With considerable modifications.</p>
Classification for the Monthly Industry Report	1962	32 industry groups	141 industry branches				<p>Monthly Industry Report</p> <p>Industry Report for Small-Sized Industrial Units</p> <p>Supplementary Survey to Industry Report</p>	

Title	Edition/ version	Number of items in the ... stage of classification					Fields of application	Notes
		1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	5th stage		
Index of Handicraft Branches	1958	7 groups	140 branches				Census of Handicrafts, 1956, 1963	
Classification of Establishments ¹⁷⁾ ¹⁸⁾	1950	10 divisions	77 groups	382 branches	681 classes		Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1950 Survey of the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Enterprises ¹⁹⁾ Current Survey of the Cost Structure ²⁰⁾ Statistics on Incorporated Enterprises Balance-Sheet Statistics of Joint-Stock Companies Census on the Building Industry Proper ²¹⁾ Wholesale Trade Statistics ²²⁾ Retail Trade Statistics ²³⁾ Additional Survey at Commercial Road Transport Undertakings ²⁴⁾ Cost and Performance Statistics for Goods Transport (Survey of Enterprises) ²⁵⁾ Survey of Earnings in Industry and Commerce ²⁶⁾ Survey of Earnings in Handicrafts ²⁷⁾ Survey of Earnings in Agriculture ²⁸⁾ Survey of Salary and Wage Structure in Industries, 1951, 1957 ²⁹⁾ Statistics on Strikes and Lockouts	¹⁷⁾ An "Alphabetical Index of Specifications of Establishments" is also available as a separate publication. ¹⁸⁾ In general to be replaced in current surveys as of the report year 1962 by the "Classification of Economic Branches" (see also Nos. 4 to 7 of the notes). ¹⁹⁾ In the first and second survey year. ²⁰⁾ Up to report year 1960 inclusively.
Classifications of Commodities								
Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics ²¹⁾	1962 ²²⁾	32 groups of commodities	170 categories of commodities	784 classes of commodities	5,489 types of commodities		Quarterly Production Survey Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics	²¹⁾ An "Alphabetic Index of Commodities for Industry Statistics" is also available as a separate publication. ²²⁾ Number of items in classification stages according to the 1962 version of the 1958 Edition.
Classification for Use with the Quick Report on Production	1961	26 groups of commodities	551 numbers of the Quick Report				Quick Report on Production	
Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics ²³⁾	1962	21 sections	99 chapters	1,115 tariff numbers	6,561 types of commodities		Foreign Trade Statistics	²³⁾ Contains an alphabetic index.
Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics ²⁴⁾ ²⁵⁾	1962	10 divisions	43 major groups	169 groups			Statistics on Transportation of Goods by Rail Statistics on Inland Waterways Transport Statistics on Sea-Borne Shipping Statistics on Commercial Long-Distance Road Haulage Statistics on Long-Distance Motor Transport on Own Account Statistics on Frontier Crossing Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles Aviation Statistics	²⁴⁾ To be used as from the report year 1962 instead of the former classification. ²⁵⁾ An "Alphabetic Index of Goods for Transport Statistics" is also available as a separate publication.
Classification of Products in the Fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fisheries	1959	6 groups	11 subgroups	66 classes	927 products		Textile Statistics ²⁶⁾ Berlin and Interzonal Trade Statistics	
Classifications of Persons								
Classification of Occupations ²⁶⁾	1961	8 occupational divisions	41 occupational groups	150 unit groups	437 occupational classes		Occupation Census, 1961 Labour Statistics of the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	²⁶⁾ Contains an "Alphabetic Register of Occupational Titles".
International and German Classification of Diseases (Volume I: Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death) ²⁷⁾	1958	10 major groups	96 groups	380 subgroups			Statistics on Causes of Death	²⁷⁾ Alphabetic index in Volume II of the Classification.
Classification of Religious Denominations	1961	11 one-digit code numbers	42 two-digit code numbers				Population and Occupation Census, 1961	
Regional Classifications								
Official Index of Communities ²⁸⁾	1957	11 Laender	33 governmental and adminis- trative districts	139 towns not attached to a Landkreis	425 Landkreise	24,547 communities		²⁸⁾ Contains an "Alphabetic Index of Communities".
Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics	1962	6 continents	149 countries				Foreign Trade Statistics	

Extracts from Important Classifications

Classification of Economic Branches

(1961 Edition)

Divisions, Subdivisions, Groups

Subdivision	Group	Specification	Subdivision	Group	Specification
		Division 0: Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Raising and Fisheries			Division 2: Manufacturing (excluding Construction)
00		Agriculture and Forestry	20		Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (including Industries Producing Coal Derivatives) and Processing of Mineral Oil
	00 0	General agriculture		20 0	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (including industries produc- ing coal derivatives)
	00 1	Horticulture and viticulture		20 5	Processing of mineral oil, distillation of brown coal and peat tar as well as distillation of oil shales
	00 2	Agricultural animal raising and breeding ¹⁾			
	00 5	Forestry			
	00 9	Services on the level of agricultural and forestry production			
05		Fisheries and Pisciculture, Commercial Gardening and Commercial Animal Raising	21		Manufacture of Plastics, Rubber and Asbestos Products
	05 0	Deep-sea and inshore fisheries		21 0	Manufacture of plastics products
	05 1	Inland fisheries and pisciculture		21 5	Manufacture of rubber and asbestos products
	05 5	Commercial gardening, commercial animal raising, breeding and care			
		Division 1: Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply; Mining	22		Quarrying and Processing of Stones and Earths; Fine Ceramics, Glass and Glass Products
10		Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply		22 0	Extraction and processing of stones and earths
	10 0	General power industry ²⁾		22 4	Fine ceramics
	10 1	Generation and distribution of electricity		22 7	Production and manufacture of glass
	10 3	Generation and distribution of gas			
	10 5	Remote heating plants			
	10 7	Raising and collection of water and its distribution	23		Iron and Non-Ferrous Metal Basic Industries, Foundry and Steel Shaping
		Mining		23 0	Production of iron and steel (including semi-finished products)
11	11 0	Hard coal mining (including produc- tion of briquettes) and coking		23 2	Production of non-ferrous metals (including semi-finished products)
	11 1	Brown coal and pitch coal mining (including production of briquettes) and carbonisation of brown coal		23 4	Iron, steel, and malleable iron foundry
	11 3	Ore mining		23 6	Non-ferrous metal foundry
	11 5	Potash and rock-salt mining, salines		23 8	Drawing plants and cold rolling mills, steel shaping, surface refinement and hardening
	11 6	Extraction of crude oil, natural gas, and bituminous stones		23 9	Locksmiths' works, welding, grinding and forging (not elsewhere classified)
	11 8	Other mining (including peat extrac- tion)	24		Structural and Mechanical Engineering; Manufacture of Transport Equipment
	11 9	Deep-boring, opening up and shaft sinking (excluding deep well drill- ing)		24 0	Structural engineering (including light-metal)
				24 2	Mechanical engineering
				24 4	Manufacture of motor vehicles
				24 6	Shipbuilding
				24 8	Manufacture of aircraft

¹⁾ Without or with only small forage basis from own agricultural pro-
duction. — ²⁾ Without obvious main activity.

Subdivision	Group	Specification	Subdivision	Group	Specification
25		Electrical Engineering; Manufacture of Precision Instruments and Optical Goods; Manufacture of Iron, Steel, Sheet, and Metal Products, Musical Instruments, Sporting Goods, Toys, Jewellery	30		Division 3: Construction
	25 0	Electrical engineering		30 0	Building Industry Proper
	25 2	Manufacture of precision instruments and optical goods		30 2	Civil engineering
	25 4	Manufacture and repair of watches and clocks		30 5	Special building
	25 6	Manufacture of iron, steel, sheet, and metal products		30 8	Stucco, gypsum, and plastering crafts
	25 8	Manufacture of musical instruments, sporting goods, toys, and jewellery			Carpentry and roofing work
26		Wood Working, Paper, and Printing Industries	31		Finishing Trade and Ancillary Lines of the Construction Industry
	26 0	Sawmills and wood working plants		31 0	Installations
	26 1	Wood manufactures		31 2	Glazing, painting, and paper-hanging crafts
	26 4	Pulp, paper, and paperboard production		31 5	Flooring, tile and flag laying, stove fitting
	26 5	Paper and paperboard manufactures		31 8	Ancillary activities
	26 8	Printing and allied industries	40/41		Division 4: Commerce
27		Manufacture of Leather Products, Textiles, and Wearing Apparel			Wholesale Trade
	27 0	Manufacture, currying, and finishing of leather		40 0	Different kinds of wholesale trade ²⁾
	27 1	Manufacture of leather products (excluding footwear)		40 1	Corn, seed, plant, feed, fertilizer wholesaling as well as live-animals wholesale dealing
	27 2	Manufacture and repair of leather and textile footwear		40 2	Textile raw materials and semi-finished products wholesaling, hide and skin wholesale dealing
	27 5	Textiles		40 4	Technical chemicals and basic drug wholesaling, caoutchouc and artificial rubber wholesale dealing
	27 6	Wearing apparel		40 5	Coal wholesaling, other solid fuels and mineral oil product wholesaling
	27 9	Upholstery and decorating		40 6	Ore, iron, non-ferrous metal wholesale dealing, semi-finished product wholesaling
28/29		Foodstuffs, Beverages, and Tobacco		40 7	Wood, wooden semi-finished product wholesaling, construction and installation material wholesaling
	28 0	Manufacture of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco of various types ²⁾		40 8	Scrap wholesale dealing and other waste material wholesaling
	28 1	Grain mills and husking mills (excluding oil mills)		41 1	Foodstuff, beverage, and tobacco wholesaling
	28 2	Production and processing of starch, processing of potatoes (excluding distilleries) and production of feeds for animals)		41 2	Clothing, linen, equipment and sporting goods wholesaling as well as footwear wholesaling
	28 3	Manufacture of cereal preparations		41 3	Iron, steel, and metal product wholesaling as well as plastics, glass, fine ceramics, and wood finished product wholesaling (not elsewhere classified)
	28 4	Manufacture of bakery products		41 4	Electric appliances, precision instruments and optical goods wholesaling, jewellery, leather goods, fancy goods, and toy wholesaling as well as musical instruments wholesaling
	28 5	Sugar industry		41 6	Wholesale of transport equipment and machinery (excluding special machinery classified in sub-group 41 76)
	28 6	Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables		41 7	Wholesale of technical appliances and special appliances for different economic branches
	28 7	Manufacture of sugar confectionery		41 8	Wholesale of pharmaceutical preparations; cosmetic, dental, laboratory, medical supply and hair accessories wholesaling
	28 8	Utilization of milk		41 9	Paper, paper products, and printed goods wholesaling
	28 9	Production of edible oils and fats			
	29 1	Slaughtering and preparation of meat			
	29 2	Preparation of fish			
	29 3	Breweries and manufacturing of malt			
	29 4	Distilleries, production and processing of distilled spirits and wines			
	29 5	Extraction of natural mineral waters, production of mineral waters and soft drinks			
	29 7	Tobacco manufactures			
	29 8	Other foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco industries (excluding production of feeds for animals)			
	29 9	Production of feeds for animals			

²⁾ Without obvious main activity.

²⁾ Without obvious main activity.

Subdivision	Group	Specification	Subdivision	Group	Specification
42	Commercial Agencies			50 3	Sea-borne shipping and coasting, seaports
	42 0	Commodity agencies of different types ²⁾		50 4	Aviation, airports
	42 1	Corn, seed, plant, feed, and fertilizer agencies as well as live animals agencies		50 5	Transportation by pipelines
	42 2	Agencies of raw materials and semi-finished products (except of foodstuff industries) as well as of fuels and mineral oil products		50 7	Federal Postal Administration
	42 3	Agencies of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco		50 9	Forwarding trade, storing and transport agency
	42 4	Agencies of clothing, linen, equipment and sporting goods, footwear	60	Division 6: Credit Institutions and Insurance	
	42 5	Agencies of iron, steel, and metal products as well as of plastics, glass, fine ceramics, and wood finished goods (not elsewhere classified)		Credit and Other Finance Institutions	
	42 6	Agencies of electric appliances, precision instruments and optical goods; jewellery, leather goods, fancy goods, and toy agencies as well as musical instruments agencies		60 0	German Federal Bank
				60 1	Commercial banks
				60 2	Savings banks (excluding postal savings banks and building and loan associations)
				60 3	Co-operative credit institutions
				60 4	Private and public mortgage banks
				60 5	Credit institutions with special functions
42 7	Agencies of transport equipment, machinery, technical appliances and special appliances for various economic branches	60 6		Postal cheque offices and postal savings banks	
42 8	Agencies of other commodities	60 7		Other credit institutions	
42 9	Mail order agencies	60 8	Building and loan associations		
		60 9	Stock exchanges, agency of bank and stockjobbing business		
43	Retail Trade		61	Insurance	
	43 0	Retail sale of commodities of various types		61 0	Life assurance, pension and burial funds
	43 1	Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco retailing		61 2	Health insurance
	43 2	Clothing, linen, equipment goods, sporting goods and footwear retailing		61 4	Indemnity and accident insurance
	43 3	Iron, steel and metal product retailing as well as retail sale of plastics, fine ceramics and wooden household goods and dwelling appliances (not elsewhere classified)		61 6	Reinsurance business
	43 4	Retail sale of electric appliances, precision instruments and optical goods, jewellery, leather goods, fancy goods and toys as well as of musical instruments	61 9	Agency of insurances	
	43 5	Paper and paper product retailing; retail sale of printed goods	70/71	Division 7: Services Rendered by Enterprises and Liberal Professions	
	43 6	Retail sale of pharmaceutical preparations, orthopedic, medical and cosmetic articles as well as of polishing and cleansing articles		Services Rendered by Enterprises and Liberal Professions	
	43 7	Retail sale of coal, other solid fuels and mineral oil products		70 0	Hotel and restaurant industry
	43 8	Retail sale of means of transportation, machinery and office furniture		70 1	Laundry and cleaning services (including chimney sweeping)
43 9	Other retailing	70 2		Hairdressing and other personal care services	
50	Division 5: Transport and Communications		70 6	Science, education, and sports	
	Transport and Communications		70 7	Arts, theatres, cinemas, radio and television	
	50 0	Railways	70 8	Publishing, literature, and press	
	50 1	Road transport	71 0	Public health services	
	50 2	Inland waterways transport, inland waterways and harbours	71 1	Veterinary services	
			71 2	Legal advice, business advice and accounting	
			71 3	Architects' and engineers' offices, laboratories and similar institutions	
			71 4	Commercial advertising (excluding exhibitions and fairs)	
		71 7	Real estate and housing, administration of property		
		71 8	Other services		

²⁾ Without obvious main activity.

Subdivision	Group	Specification	Subdivision	Group	Specification
		Division 8: Non-Profit Organisations and Private Households			
80		Non-Profit Organisations		9. 1	Defence (excluding agencies of foreign armed forces)
	80 0	Christian churches, religious orders, religious and political-philosophical associations		9. 2	Public safety and order
	80 1	Welfare institutions		9. 3	Administration of justice
	80 2	Educational, scientific, and cultural organisations		9. 4	Education, science, and culture; sports and youth welfare
	80 3	Sports and youth welfare associations		9. 5	Social security and restitution
	80 4	Trade unions and employers' associations		9. 6	Public health
	80 5	Professional organisations and business associations (excluding public business and professional agencies)		9. 7	Promotion, organisation, and supervision of economy
	80 6	Public business and professional agencies		9. 8	Different (communal) institutions and agencies
	80 7	Political parties and other non-profit organisations		9. 9	Foreign missions in the Federal Republic; international and supranational organisations (with official character)
85		Private Households	96		Social Insurance
	85 0	Private households		96 0	Social pension insurance (excluding miners' pension insurance) as well as supplementary pension schemes for public service personnel
		Division 9: Central and Local Government and Social Insurance		96 2	Social health insurance (excluding miners' health insurance)
9. ³⁾		Central and Local Government		96 4	Miners' insurance
	9. 0	Political direction and central administration		96 6	Legal accident insurance, old age insurance for farmers, and family allowance funds
				96 9	Employment exchange and unemployment insurance

³⁾ To be entered as the second digit according to circumstances:
0 = Central and local government, total (including foreign missions in the Federal Republic; international and supranational organisations with official character)
1 = Federation
2 = Länder
3 = Communities, local authorities, associations

Classification of Establishments
(1950 Edition)¹⁾
Divisions and Groups

Division	Group	Specification	Division	Group	Specification
0		Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting, Fisheries (including Horticulture and Livestock Production)	1		Mining, Quarrying and Processing of Stones and Earths; Electricity, Gas, and Water
	01	Agriculture (i. e. with an area under cultivation), (without horticulture, tree nurseries, and commercial livestock production) ²⁾		11	Hard coal mining
	02	Agricultural horticulture and tree nurseries (i. e. with an area under cultivation) ²⁾		12	Brown coal mining
	04	Forestry and hunting ²⁾		13	Ore mining
	06	Non-agricultural (commercial) gardening and production of seeds (i. e. without an area under cultivation)		14	Salt mining and salines
	07	Non-agricultural (commercial) livestock production (i. e. without an area under cultivation)		15	Other mining (including oil well operations, production and treatment of amber and peat)
	08	Deep-sea and inshore fisheries		17	Extraction and processing of stones, earths, and coarse ceramics products
	09	Inland fisheries and fish-farming ³⁾		19	Electricity, gas, and water (electric power stations, gas and waterworks, remote heating plants)
			2		Iron, Steel, and Metal Producing and Manufacturing Industries
				21	Iron and steel industries (iron and steel producing industry including cold rolling mills and iron, steel, and malleable iron foundries)

¹⁾ All alterations have been taken into account. — ²⁾ Data on *holdings* with an area under cultivation are collected in the Census of Agricultural Holdings. *Administrative offices* are classified under group 91 "Public Administration". — ³⁾ Data on *establishments* with a fishing area are collected in the Census of Agricultural Holdings. *Administrative offices* are classified under group 91 "Public Administration".

Division	Group	Specification	Division	Group	Specification
	22	Non-ferrous metal basic industries (including works producing non-ferrous semi-finished products and non-ferrous metal products)	6		Commerce, Money, and Insurance
	23	Structural engineering		61	Import and export trade
	24	Mechanical engineering		62/63	Domestic wholesale trade (including joint purchasing and consolidation sale ⁴) and publishing business)
	25	Shipbuilding		64	Retail trade
	26	Road construction and manufacture of aircraft		67	Commercial agencies, advertising, and hiring
	27	Electrical engineering		68	Finance, banks, and stock exchanges (excluding postal cheque and savings services)
	28	Manufacture of precision instruments and optical goods		69	Insurance (excluding social insurance)
	29	Iron, steel, sheet, and metal products industries			
3/4		Manufacturing (without Iron, Steel, and Metal Products Industry)	7		Services (excluding those Classified in Division 9)
	31	Mineral oil refineries and industries producing coal derivatives		71	Housing and real estate; management of property
	32	Chemical industry products		72	Restaurant industry
	34	Manufacture of plastics products		73	Arts, private research, theatres, cinema, radio, exhibitions
	35	Manufacture of rubber and asbestos products		74	Sports, bathing and swimming pool operation
	36	Manufacture of fine ceramics, glass and glass products		75	News and press agencies, typing and stenographic services, translation bureaus
	37	Sawmills and wood working industry		76	Portrait and commercial photographic studios
	38	Manufacture of wood products (including carved products and mouldings of natural materials)		77	Barber, hairdresser, and beauty shops
	39	Manufacture of paper and paper products; printing industry (including blueprinting and photostating services)		78	Other services (excluding those classified in Division 9)
	41	Manufacture of leather and leather products			
	42	Manufacture of textiles			
	43	Manufacture of wearing apparel	8		Transport and Communications
	44	Manufacture of musical instruments, toys, athletic and sporting goods, jewellery, cutting and polishing of precious stones		81	Federal Postal Administration
				82	Federal Railways
				83	Railways (other than Federal Railways)
	45	Milling industry, starch and animal feeds, bakery products, chocolate and sugar confectionery		84	Road transport
	46	Preparation and preserving of meat and fish, utilization of milk, production of edible fats and oils; sugar industry		85	Shipping, waterways, and ports
				86	Aviation
				87	Ancillary lines of the transport industry
	47	Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables, coffee roasting and processing of tea, manufacture of spices, etc., manufacture of ice, refrigerating plants			
	48	Beverage industries	9		Public Service and Services in the Interest of the General Public
	49	Tobacco manufactures		91	Public administration
				92	Foreign armed forces and foreign missions
				93	Political and economic organisations
				94	Legal and business advice
				95	Churches, religious and political-philosophical organisations
				96	Education, science, and culture
				97	Social assistance and welfare
				98	Social insurance
				99	Public health and hygiene
5		Construction, Finishing Trade, and Ancillary Lines of the Construction Industry			
	51	Civil and constructional engineering			
	55	Carpentry and roofing work			
	56	Installations			
	57	Finishing trade			
	59	Ancillary activities			

⁴) Joint purchasing and consolidation sale establishments are to be classified in the appropriate category of domestic wholesale trade.

Classification for the Monthly Industry Report

(1962 Edition)

Industry Groups

Industry Group	Specification	Industry Group	Specification
21	Mining industry	39	Musical instruments, toys, jewellery, and sporting goods industries
22	Processing of mineral oil and industries producing coal derivatives	40	Chemical industry
25	Stones and earths industries	51	Fine ceramics industry
27	Iron and steel producing industries	52	Glass and glass products industries
28	Non-ferrous metal basic industries	53	Sawmills and wood working industries
29	Foundry industry	54	Wood processing industry
30	Drawing plants and cold rolling mills, steel shaping industry	55	Pulp, paper, and paperboard industries
31	Structural engineering (including light-metal)	56	Paper and paperboard manufacturing industries
32	Mechanical engineering	57	Printing and related industries
33	Manufacture of transport equipment	58	Plastics products industry
34	Shipbuilding	59	Rubber and asbestos manufacturing industries
35	Manufacture of aircraft	61	Leather industry
36	Electrical engineering	62	Leather products and footwear industries
37	Precision instruments and optical goods, clocks and watches industries	63	Textile industry
38	Iron, steel, sheet, and metal goods industries	64	Clothing industry
		68	Food industry
		69	Tobacco manufacturing industry

National Product (Domestic Product) by Industries

(1960 Edition)

Industries

Industry	Specification	Industry	Specification
1	Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries	6	Transport and Communications
a	Agriculture (including horticulture and animal raising)	a	Railways
b	Forestry and hunting	b	Water transportation
c	Fisheries	c	Other transportation (including forwarding and storage)
		d	Communications (Federal Postal Administration)
2	Mining, Electricity, Gas, and Water	7	Banking and Insurance
a	Mining		
b	Electricity, gas, and water		
3	Manufacturing Industries	8	Ownership of Dwellings (including Use of Owner-Occupied Dwellings)
a	Production and processing of metal		
b	Structural engineering, mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, and manufacture of transport equipment	9	General Government (including Local Authorities and Social Insurance)
c	Electrical engineering, precision instruments and optical goods, metal products, manufacture of musical instruments, toys, and similar articles		
d	Chemicals, chemical products, and related industries	10	Other Services (excluding Government Services)
e	Stones and earths, ceramics and glass industries	a	Education, science, and culture
f	Wood working and manufacture of wood products, manufacture of paper and paper products, printing industry	b	Health and personal care
g	Textiles	c	Hotels and restaurants
h	Clothing (including leather and leather products)	d	Household services
i	Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	e	Other services
4	Construction		
5	Commerce		
a	Wholesale trade and commercial agency		Domestic Product
b	Retail trade		among which: Handicrafts

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)
(1958 Edition)

Divisions and Major Groups

Division	Major Group	Specification	Division	Major Group	Specification
0		Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fishing		37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, and supplies
	01	Agriculture		38	Manufacture of transport equipment
	02	Forestry and logging		39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	03	Hunting, trapping, and game propagation			
	04	Fishing			
1		Mining and Quarrying	4		Construction
	11	Coal mining		40	Construction
	12	Metal mining			
	13	Crude petroleum and natural gas			
	14	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	5		Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services
	19	Other non-metallic mining and quarrying		51	Electricity, gas, and steam
				52	Water and sanitary services
2/3		Manufacturing			
	20	Food manufacturing industries, except beverage industries	6		Commerce
	21	Beverage industries		61	Wholesale and retail trade
	22	Tobacco manufactures		62	Banks and other financial institutions
	23	Manufacture of textiles		63	Insurance
	24	Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods		64	Real estate
	25	Manufactures of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture			
	26	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	7		Transport, Storage, and Communication
	27	Manufacture of paper and paper products		71	Transport
	28	Printing, publishing, and allied industries		72	Storage and warehousing
	29	Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel		73	Communication
	30	Manufacture of rubber products			
	31	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	8		Services
	32	Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal		81	Government services
	33	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal		82	Community services
	34	Basic metal industries		83	Business services
	35	Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment		84	Recreation services
	36	Manufacture of machinery, except electrical machinery	9		Activities not adequately described
				90	Activities not adequately described

Nomenclature of Industries for the European Communities
Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (NICE)

(1961 Edition)

Branches and Classes

Branch	Class	Specification	Branch	Class	Specification
1		Mining and Quarrying		29	Manufacture of leather and leather goods
	11	Extraction and processing of solid fuels		30	Rubber, plastics, and chemical fibre industries
	12	Ore mining		31	Chemical industry
	13	Crude petroleum and natural gas		32	Mineral oil refineries
	14	Extraction of building material and refractory earths		33	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products
	19	Extraction of minerals for other use than construction		34	Production and processing of iron, steel, and metal
2 and 3		Manufacturing		35	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)
	20 A	Production of non-industrial oils and fats of animal and vegetable origin		36	Manufacture of machinery
	20 B	Food production (excluding beverages)		37	Manufacture of electrical goods
	21	Beverages		38	Manufacture of transport equipment
	22	Tobacco		39	Manufacture of precision instruments and optical goods, other manufacturing
	23	Textiles			
	24	Manufacture of footwear, clothing, and bedding		4	Construction
	25	Manufacture of wood and cork products (except wood furniture)		5	Electricity, Gas, Water
	26	Manufacture of wood furniture		50	Mixed electricity, gas, and water supply
	27	Manufacture of paper and paperboard and paper and paperboard products		51	Electricity, gas, and steam
28	Printing, publishing, and allied industries		52	Public water supply	

Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics
(1958 Edition)¹⁾

Groups of Commodities

Group of commodities	Specification	Group of commodities	Specification
21	Mining products	37	Precision instruments and optical goods; clocks and watches
22	Mineral oil products and coal by-products	38	Iron, steel, sheet, and metal goods
25	Stones and earths	39	Musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, jewellery, cut and polished precious stones
27	Iron and steel (products of blast furnace plants, steel and hot rolling mills, and hammer and press forging plants)	40	Chemical products
28	Non-ferrous metals and semi-finishes (including precious metals and their semi-finishes)	51	Fine ceramics
29	Foundry products	52	Glass and glass products
30	Products of drawing plants, cold rolling mills and of steel shaping plants	53	Sawn wood, plywood, and other worked wood
31	Products of structural engineering	54	Wood products (including carved products and mouldings of natural material)
32	Machinery (including locomotives and agricultural tractors)	55	Wood-pulp, cellulose, paper, and paperboard
33	Land vehicles (excluding rail vehicles, agricultural tractors, and electrically powered vehicles)	56	Paper and paperboard products
34	Watercraft	57	Printing products, blueprints, and related articles
35	Aircraft (including air navigational facilities, rescue apparatus, safety-devices, catapults, and similar facilities)	58	Plastics products
36	Products of electrical engineering	59	Rubber and asbestos products
		61	Leather
		62	Leather products and footwear
		63	Textiles
		64	Clothing
		68	Products of the food industries
		69	Tobacco products

¹⁾ All changes made have been taken into account.

Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics

(1962 Edition)

Sections and Chapters

Section	Chapter	Specification	Section	Chapter	Specification
I		Live Animals and Animal Products	VI		Products of the Chemical and Allied Industries
	1	Live animals		28	Inorganic chemical products; inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, radio-active elements, metals of rare earths and isotopes
	2	Meat and edible meat offals		29	Organic chemicals
	3	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs		30	Pharmaceutical products
	4	Milk and dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey		31	Fertilizers
5	Other products of animal origin n.e.s.	32		Tanning and dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, colours, paints, varnishes, and colouring matter; putty, fillers, and stoppings; inks	
II		Vegetable Products		33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, toilet preparations and cosmetics
	6	Live plants and products of floriculture		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, shoe-polish, polishing and scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes and dental wax
	7	Vegetables, plants, roots, and tubers used as food		35	Albuminoidal substances and glues
	8	Edible fruit; peels of citrus fruit or melons		36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations
	9	Coffee, tea, maté, and spices		37	Photographic and cinematographic goods
	10	Cereals		38	Miscellaneous chemical products
	11	Milling products; malt; starches; gluten; inulin			
	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial and medical plants; straw and feeds			
	13	Raw vegetable materials for use in dyeing or in tanning; gums, resins, and other vegetable saps, juices and extracts			
	14	Vegetable plaiting and carving materials and other vegetable products n.e.s.			
III		Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products; Prepared Edible Fats; Animal and Vegetable Waxes	VII		Artificial Resins and Plastic Materials, Cellulose Ethers and Esters and Articles thereof, Rubber (Natural Rubber, Synthetic Rubber, Factice) and Articles thereof
	15	Animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal and vegetable waxes		39	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose ethers and esters, and articles thereof
IV		Food Products; Beverages, Spirits, and Vinegar; Tobacco	40	Rubber (natural rubber, synthetic rubber, factice) and articles thereof	
	16	Preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	VIII		Raw Hides, Skins, Leather, Furskins, and Articles thereof; Saddlery and Harness; Travel Goods; Handbags and the like; Articles of Gut
	17	Sugar and sugar confectionery		41	Raw hides and skins, leather
	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations		42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods; handbags and the like; articles of gut
	19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch; pastry		43	Furskins and artificial furs; articles thereof
	20	Preparations of vegetables, of pot-herbs, of fruit, and of other plants or parts of plants			
	21	Miscellaneous food preparations			
	22	Beverages, spirits, and vinegar			
	23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal feeds			
	24	Tobacco			
V		Mineral Products		IX	
	25	Salt; sulphur; stones and earths; gypsum, lime, and cement	44		Wood, wood charcoal, and articles of wood
	26	Metallic ores, slag, and ash	45		Cork and articles of cork
	27	Mineral fuels; mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	46		Manufactures of plaiting materials and wickerwork

Section	Chapter	Specification	Section	Chapter	Specification
X		Paper-Making Material, Paper and Paperboard, and Articles thereof	XV		Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals
	47	Paper-making material		73	Iron and steel
	48	Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, and of paper-board		74	Copper
	49	Articles of the book trade and products of the graphic industry		75	Nickel
XI		Textiles and Textile Articles	76	Aluminium	
	50	Silk, schappe, and bourette silk	77	Magnesium, beryllium (glucinium)	
	51	Man-made fibres (continuous)	78	Lead	
	52	Metallised textiles	79	Zinc	
	53	Wool and other animal hair	80	Tin	
	54	Flax and ramie	81	Other base metals	
	55	Cotton	82	Tools, implements; cutlery, spoons and forks of base metal	
	56	Man-made fibres (discontinuous)	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	
	57	Other vegetable textile materials; paper yarns and woven fabrics of paper yarn	XVI	Machinery, Apparatus and Mechanical Appliances; Electrical Equipment	
	58	Carpets, mats, matting and tapistries; velvets and plushes, looped and chenille fabrics; ribbons; trimmings; tulle, knotted net tissues; lace fabrics; embroideries		84	Boilers, machinery, apparatus, and mechanical appliances
	59	Wadding and felt; cordage, ropes, and cables; special woven fabrics, impregnated or coated woven fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	85	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, other electrical equipment	
	60	Knitted and crocheted goods	XVII	Vehicles and Transport Equipment	
	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories		86	Rail vehicles; railway and tramway track, fixtures and fittings; mechanical traffic signalling equipment of all kinds, not electrically powered
62	Other made-up textile articles	87		Tractors, motor vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles, and other land vehicles not on rails	
63	Old clothing and scrap textile articles, rags	88	Aircraft		
XII		Footwear; Headgear; Umbrellas and Sunshades; Artificial Flowers and Articles of Human Hair; Fans	89	Watercraft and floating equipment	
	64	Footwear, gaiters, and the like; parts thereof	XVIII	Optical, Photographic, and Cinematographic Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances; Measuring, Checking, and Precision Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances; Medical and Surgical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances; Clocks and Watches; Musical Instruments; Sound Recorders and Reproducers	
	65	Headgear and parts thereof		90	Optical, photographic, and cinematographic instruments, apparatus and appliances; measuring, checking, and precision instruments, apparatus and appliances; medical and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances
	66	Umbrellas, sunshades, walking-sticks, whips, riding-crops, and parts thereof		91	Clocks and watches
	67	Prepared feathers and downs and manufactures thereof; artificial flowers; articles of human hair; fans		92	Musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; parts and accessories of such articles
XIII		Articles of Stone, of Plaster, of Cement, of Asbestos, of Mica, and of Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glass Products		XIX	Arms and Ammunition; Parts thereof
	68	Articles of stone, of plaster, of cement, of asbestos, of mica, and of similar materials	93		Arms and ammunition; parts thereof
	69	Ceramic products	XX	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	
	70	Glass and glass products		94	Furniture; medical-surgical furniture; bedding and similar articles
XIV		Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones and the like, Precious Metals, Rolled Precious Metals and Articles thereof; Fancy Imitation Jewellery; Coin	95	Manufactured carving and moulding materials; articles of carving and moulding materials	
	71	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones and the like, precious metals, rolled precious metals and articles thereof; fancy imitation jewellery	96	Brooms, brushes, feather dusters, powder-puffs, and sieves	
	72	Coin	97	Toys, games, entertainment articles, and sports requisites	
			98	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	
			XXI	Works of Art, Collectors' Pieces, and Antiques	
				99	Works of art, collectors' pieces, and antiques

Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade (CST)
 Classification Statistique et Tarifaire pour le Commerce International (CST)
 (1961 Edition)

Parts and Sections

Part	Section	Specification	Part	Section	Specification	
0		Food		56	Fertilizers, manufactured	
	00	Live animals		57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	
	01	Meat and meat preparations		58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, and artificial resins	
	02	Dairy products and eggs		59	Chemical materials and products, n. e. s.	
	03	Fish and fish preparations				
	04	Cereals and cereal preparations		6	Manufactured Goods Classified by Material	
	05	Fruit and vegetables			61	Leather, leather manufactures, and dressed furskins
	06	Sugar and sugar preparations			62	Rubber manufactures, n. e. s.
	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof			63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)
	08	Feeding stuff for animals, fresh, dry, chopped or pulverized; slops			64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof
09	Miscellaneous food preparations		65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	
1		Beverages and Tobacco	66		Mineral manufactures, n. e. s.	
	11	Beverages	67		Iron and steel	
	12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	68		Non-ferrous metals	
2		Crude Materials (except Mineral Fuels)	69		Manufactures of metal	
	21	Hides, skins, and furskins, undressed	7	Machinery and Transport Equipment		
	22	Oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels		71	Machinery, other than electric	
	23	Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed		72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	
	24	Wood, lumber, and cork		73	Transport equipment	
	25	Pulp and waste paper		8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	
	26	Textile fibres and their waste			81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings
	27	Crude minerals, excluding ores, fuels, and precious stones			82	Furniture
	28	Ores and metal scrap			83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles
	29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n. e. s.			84	Clothing
3		Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials			85	Footwear
	32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	86		Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	
	33	Petroleum and petroleum products	89		Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n. e. s.	
	34	Gas, natural and manufactured				
	35	Electric energy				
4		Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	9	Commodities and Transactions not Classified according to Kind		
	41	Animal oils and fats		91	Postal packages, n. e. s.	
	42	Vegetable oils		93	Returned goods and special imports and exports	
	43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin		94	Zoo animals, dogs and cats, and similar animals	
5		Chemicals		95	Fire arms of war and ammunition therefor	
	51	Chemical elements and compounds	96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender		
	52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas				
	53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials				
	54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products				
	55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations				

Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics
(1962 Edition)

Divisions and Major Groups

Division	Major Group	Specification	Division	Major Group	Specification
0		Food, Beverages, and Tobacco (including Raw Materials)		47	Motor fuel, illuminants, fuel oil
	00	Cereals		48	Other mineral oil products not elsewhere classified, natural and manufactured gas and related gases
	01	Potatoes		49	Benzol, tar, and similar distillation products
	02	Fresh fruit; vegetables, fresh or frozen			
	03	Sugar beet			
	04	Cereal, fruit, and vegetable preparations, hop			
	05	Sugar	5		Chemical Products; Fertilizers, Manufactured
	06	Live animals		51	Basic chemicals
	07	Meat, fish, and their preparations; eggs, milk and dairy products, edible fats		55	Other chemical products (including starch)
	08	Beverages		59	Fertilizers, manufactured
	09	Miscellaneous food preparations			
1		Feeding Stuff for Animals, Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	6		Lime, Cement, Ceramics, and Similar Mineral Products
	11	Feeding stuff for animals		61	Lime, cement
	15	Oil-seeds, oleaginous fruit, vegetable and animal oils and fats (excluding edible fats)		65	Glass, building material, and similar semi-finished and finished mineral products
2		Other Vegetable, Animal, and Related Raw Materials	7		Iron, Steel, and Non-Ferrous Metals (including Semi-Finishes)
	21	Mining timber		71	Pig iron, ferrous metal alloys, crude steel
	22	Wood (excluding mining timber) and cork		72/73	Rolling mill, drawing plant, and foundry products; forged pieces of iron and steel
	25	Pulp and waste paper		75	Non-ferrous metal and semi-finishes thereof
	29	Textile and similar vegetable, animal, and related raw materials			
3		Stones and Earths, Salt, Ores and Scrap	8		Metal Products, Machinery, Products of Electrical Engineering, Transport Equipment
	31	Sand, gravel, pumice stone, clay, slags		81	Iron, steel, sheet, and metal products; metal construction
	33	Other stones, earths, and related crude minerals		83	Machinery and products of electrical engineering
	34	Salt (including mineral salt)		85	Transport equipment
	36	Iron ores			
	37	Iron and steel waste and scrap			
	38	Non-ferrous metal ore, waste and scrap			
4		Coal, Mineral Oil, and Distillation Products	9		Other Semi-Finished and Finished Products; Special Transport Goods
	41	Hard coal, hard-coal briquettes and coke		91	Other semi-finished and finished products
	42	Brown coal, brown-coal briquettes and coke, peat		95	Used package material
	45	Crude petroleum		97	Removal goods, building implements, circus equipment, and similar goods
				99	Mixed and part loads, other transport goods

Commodity Classification for Private Consumption
(1962 Edition)

Major Groups
(Classified according to use)¹⁾

Major Group	Specification	Major Group	Specification
0/1	Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco products (including expenditures in restaurants)	6	Goods and services for transport and communications
2	Clothing, footwear	7	Goods and services for health and personal care (unless included in other major groups)
3	Rents for dwellings and the like	8	Goods and services for education and entertainment (unless included in other major groups)
4	Electricity, gas, fuels, and the like	9	Personal outfit; other goods and services
5	Other goods and services used for housekeeping (unless included in other major groups)		

¹⁾ Classification according to durability and value (see p. 14).

Classification of Occupational Titles
(1961 Edition)

Occupational Divisions and Groups

Division	Group	Specification	Division	Group	Specification
1		Occupations in Crop and Livestock Farming	5		Commercial and Transport Occupations
	11	Crop farmers, livestock farmers, horticulturists		51	Commercial occupations
	12	Forestry workers, hunters, and fishermen	52	Transport occupations	
	13	Unpaid family workers in the economic division of agriculture and forestry	6		Occupations of the Hotel and Restaurant Industry and of Private Services
2/3		Occupations in Industry and Handicrafts		61	Occupations of the hotel and restaurant industry
	21	Miners and mineral treaters		62	Domestic occupations
	22	Quarrymen, potters, glass makers		63	Cleaning occupations
	24	Building occupations		65	Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians, and related workers
	25	Metal workers		67	Watchmen, guards, and related workers
	26	Blacksmiths, locksmiths, mechanics, and related occupations		7	
	27	Electricians	71		Organising, administrative, and clerical occupations
28	Chemical workers	72	Jurists		
29	Plastics-product makers	73	Occupations in the field of maintenance of order and security		
30	Woodworkers and related occupations	75	Armed forces		
32	Paper and paper-product makers	77	Social workers		
33	Photographers, printers, and related occupations	8		Occupations in the Fields of Public Welfare, Intellectual and Art Life	
34/35	Textile fabric and related product makers, glovers		81	Occupations in public health service	
36	Leather makers, leather-product makers, and fur tailors		82	Educational and teaching occupations	
37	Food processers, beverage and tobacco-product makers		83	Clergy	
38	Merchandise checkers and dispatchers of commodities, storage and warehousing administrators		84	Other occupations in the fields of science and intellectual life	
39	Unskilled workers not elsewhere classified	85	Artists		
4		Technical Occupations	9		Workers not Classified by Occupation
	41	Engineers, technicians, and related occupations		91	Unpaid family workers outside the economic division of agriculture and forestry
	42	Technical experts		92	Workers not classified by occupation
	43	Machinists and related occupations			

Principal Methodological
References in the heading indicate

	Population and Occupation Census, 1961 Representative Statistics on Households and Families (see I A 1 b)	Sample Survey on Population (see I A 2)					
		Sample design for surveys held from 1957 to 1961					
		1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys			0.1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys		
Basis of the Statistics							
Expected results	total values, proportional values, mean values	total values, proportional values			total values, proportional values		
Application	processing	collection			collection		
Report unit	household	household			household		
Enumeration papers	questionnaire	questionnaire			questionnaire		
Collection procedure	completion by respondents	interview			interview		
Tabulating unit	household or family	mostly: person			person		
Sampling Procedure							
Stages	one-stage	two-stage		two-stage			
Phases	one-phase	1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys	2 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys	1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys	2 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys	1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys	2 ¹ / ₀ %-sample surveys
Sampling unit	enumeration district	community	dwelling	community (equal to 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample in the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey)	community	dwelling (equal to 2 ¹ / ₀ %-sample in the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey)	dwelling
Number of sampling units	592,000	24,000	16,000,000 ⁴)	2,700	760	160,000 ⁴)	160,000 ⁴)
Sampling frame	list of enumeration districts of the Population and Occupation Census, 1961	punch-card index compiled according to the results of the Population and Occupation Census, 1950	enumeration documents of Housing Statistics, 1956/57 and Statistics on Completions of Buildings	sampling lists of the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey	sampling lists of the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey	sampling lists of the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey	sampling lists of the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey
Stratification characteristics (number of groups)	federal Land (11)	federal Land (11), size class of communities (10)	—	federal Land (11), size class of communities (11)	—	—	—
Number of strata ¹⁾	—	10	1	11	—	—	1
Sampling fractions in the strata	10 ¹ / ₀ %	3 to 100 ¹ / ₀ %	1 to 30 ¹ / ₀ %	10 to 100 ¹ / ₀ %	—	—	10 to 100 ¹ / ₀ %
Order characteristics	Kreise, number of enumeration districts per community	11 characteristics of demographic and economic structure of communities; regionally within the groups	regionally in the order according to which the guiding lists of the Census of Dwellings of 25 Sept 1956 are filed	according to selection sequence of the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey	—	—	according to selection sequence of the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey
Number of groups in ordering ²⁾	—	3 to 50	—	—	—	—	—
Selection technique	systematic	systematic ³⁾	systematic ³⁾	random ⁷⁾	—	—	systematic ³⁾
Average sampling fraction ³⁾	10 ¹ / ₀ %	11 ¹ / ₀ %	1 ¹ / ₀ % ⁸⁾	3 ¹ / ₀ % ⁸⁾	—	—	0.1 ¹ / ₀ % ⁸⁾
Sample size ³⁾	59,200 enumeration districts	2,700 communities	160,000 ⁴) dwellings	760 communities	—	—	16,000 ⁴) dwellings
Raising Procedure	simple expansion or direct evaluation	formation of raising groups, adjustment of each group to 1 ¹ / ₀ % of the resident population at collection date by means of random substitution and elimination			adjustment to structural figures of the preceding 1 ¹ / ₀ %-sample survey		
Note	—	Executed from 1957 to 1961 annually in October (a new sample design will be applied beginning with October 1962). — Selection for the survey of October 1957 from the material of the (10 ¹ / ₀ %)-Sample Survey of Housing Statistics (two-phase sampling), i.e. the same sample as for the 1 ¹ / ₀ %-Sample Survey of the Housing Statistics 1956/57.			Executed from 1958 to 1961 (except for 1960 and January 1961) in January, April, and July of each year (from January 1963 a new sample design will be applied).		

¹⁾ Per federal Land. — ²⁾ Number within the individual strata. — ³⁾ According to sample design. — ⁴⁾ Position as of October 1960. — ⁵⁾ Proportionally to the population of the communities in selection of 4 districts from every 100 (400) consecutive election districts (zones).

Principal Methodological Features
References in the heading indicate number

	Labour Survey 1960/61 — Subsequent Survey to the Census of Agriculture, 1960 — (see II A 5b)	Land Utilization Surveys, (see II B in Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Rhineland- Palatinate, Bavaria, and the Saar	
Basis of the Statistics			
Expected results	total values, proportional values		total values
Application	collection		collection
Report unit	agricultural holding		agricultural holding
Enumeration papers	book of holding		questionnaire
Collection procedure	completion by respondents		completion by respondents
Tabulating unit	person		agricultural holding
Sampling Procedure			
Stages	one-stage		two-stage
		<i>1st stage</i>	<i>2nd stage</i>
Phases	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase
Sampling unit	holding	community	agricultural holding
Number of sampling units	1,760,000	21,000	1,400,000
Sampling frame	schedule of holding as used for Census of Agriculture, 1960	results of the Main Survey on Land Utilization, 1960	auxiliary lists of the Main Survey on Land Utilization, 1960
Stratification characteristics (number of groups)	federal Land (8), main types of holdings (3), agricultural area (9) or wood area (4 or 5), land utilization systems (14), outside labour (2)	federal Land (7), governmental district ⁵⁾ (1 to 8), weighted average of cultivated areas with special groups of crops (3)	agricultural area (3)
Number of strata ¹⁾	77 or 78	3 to 24	3
Sampling fractions in the strata	2 to 100%	25%, 50%, 100%	10%, 25%, 100% ⁷⁾
Order characteristics	regionally according to filed enumeration papers	according to the size of the agricultural area	regionally according to filed enumeration papers
Number of groups in ordering ²⁾	—	—	—
Selection technique	systematic	systematic	systematic
Average sampling fraction ³⁾	3%	35% ⁶⁾	7% ⁸⁾
Sample size ³⁾	50,000 holdings	7,400 communities	105,000 holdings
Raising Procedure	simple expansion, ratio estimation for some characteristics	ratio estimation	simple expansion
Note	Conducted monthly from November 1960 to October 1961. — Two samples of 3% each, alternating monthly.	—	—

¹⁾ Per federal Land. — ²⁾ Number within the individual strata. — ³⁾ According to sample design. — ⁴⁾ The same sample design for preliminary, main, and subsequent surveys. — ⁵⁾ In Schleswig-tive group of crops within the Kreis. — ¹⁰⁾ Controlled to cover proportionally holdings by 3 size classes of the agricultural area. — ¹¹⁾ Additionally in Schleswig-Holstein: 3,200 holdings with

of Sample Surveys (cont'd)
of statistics in the Catalogue

1961 and 1962 ⁴⁾ 1a, b, c)	Sample Checking of Land Utilization Surveys (see II B 1a, b)		Enumeration of Fruit Trees, 1958 (see II B 2)																																																																						
in Baden-Wuerttemberg			in Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Bavaria	in Schleswig-Holstein and Baden-Wuerttemberg																																																																					
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separate ratio estimation, related to the cultivated area per group of crops in 1960	combined ratio estimation of differences in areas, related to the acreage of arable land in the report year		combined ratio estimation (in North Rhine-West- phalia: difference estimation), related to the number of fruit trees in 1951	separate ratio estimation, related to the number of fruit trees in 1951																																																																					
Sample consists of 12 independent partial samples. Final results compiled by means of a weighted combination of partial results.	Conducted for 1949, 1952, and 1954 to 1957, as well as for 1960.		—	—																																																																					

Holstein: Natural region (4). — ⁶⁾ On the Saar: 45%⁶⁾. — ⁷⁾ On the Saar: 20%⁶⁾, 50%⁶⁾, 100%⁶⁾. — ⁸⁾ Total sampling fraction. — ⁹⁾ With probabilities proportional to the cultivated area of the respective-contained orchards.

Principal Methodological Features
References in the heading indicate number

	Special Yield (see II B 5)			
	Sample cuts and sample liftings			
Basis of the Statistics				
Expected results	ratio values (yield/crop area in 100 kg/hectare)			
Application	collection			
Report unit	sample plot			
Enumeration papers	report form			
Collection procedure	sample cuts or liftings made by commission			
Tabulating unit	field			
Sampling Procedure	four-stage			
Stages	<i>1st stage</i>	<i>2nd stage</i>	<i>3rd stage</i>	<i>4th stage</i>
Phases	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase
Sampling unit	community	agricultural holding	field where the type of crop is cultivated	sample plot
Number of sampling units	24,000	1,100,000	—	—
Sampling frame	in each case the results of the last total Main Survey on Land Utilization	in each case auxiliary lists of the last total Main Survey on Land Utilization	information from owner of holding	—
Stratification characteristics (number of groups)	federal Land (7) ¹⁾	—	—	—
Number of strata ²⁾	1	1	1	1
Sampling fractions in the strata	about 20% ₀	—	—	—
Order characteristics	Kreise, additionally according to usual regional order	—	—	—
Number of groups in ordering ³⁾	20 to 40	—	—	—
Selection technique	systematic ⁴⁾	random ⁵⁾	random	systematic
Average sampling fraction ⁶⁾	—	—	—	(0.0001% ₀ of area) ⁷⁾
Sample size ⁸⁾	500 to 1,400 communities ⁹⁾	1,000 to 2,800 holdings ⁹⁾	1,000 to 2,800 fields ⁹⁾	5,000 to 14,000 sample plots ⁹⁾
Raising Procedure	computation of average yields as unweighted mean value of yields ascertained on sample plots			
Note	Conducted annually since 1948. — Inquiries for winter rye, winter wheat, and late potatoes, as well as — in Southern Germany since 1953 — for summer barley.			

¹⁾ Per federal Land. — ²⁾ Number within the individual strata. — ³⁾ According to sample design. — ⁴⁾ On the Saar conducted according to a different sample design. — ⁵⁾ With probabilities proportional to area. — ⁶⁾ In Lower Saxony. — ⁷⁾ 90 in Lower Saxony.

of Sample Surveys (cont'd)
of statistics in the Catalogue

Inquiry	Intercensal Livestock Surveys (see II C 1b)	Sample Checking of the Livestock Censuses		Statistics on Milk Production and Utilization (see II C 5)
		in December (see II C 1a)	in June (see II C 1b)	
Complete threshings and uprootings				
ratio values of yields collection field report form ascertainment by commission field	total values collection livestock farm or keeper list of enumeration area ascertainment by enumerators animal, animal keeper	systematic errors of survey collection livestock farm or keeper list of enumeration area ascertainment by controllers animal		total values collection cow farm or keeper questionnaire interview or completion by respondents holding
one-stage two-phase <i>1st phase</i> field where the type of crop is cultivated (corresponds to selection of fields for sample cuts and sample liftings) <i>2nd phase</i> field where the type of crop is cultivated 1,000 to 2,800 ⁷⁾ lists of addresses for sample cuts and sample liftings federal Land (7) ⁸⁾ 1 15% — — random — 150 to 400 fields ⁷⁾	one-stage one-phase enumeration area 100,000 list or card index of enumeration areas federal Land (7), number of breeding sows (3), number of cows (4 or 5) ⁸⁾ , number of sheep (6) ⁹⁾ 3 to 15 ¹⁰⁾ 5 to 50% Kreise, additionally according to usual regional order 20 to 140 systematic 12% 12,000 enumeration areas	one-stage one-phase enumeration area 100,000 list or card index of enumeration areas federal Land (7), number of breeding sows (3) 3 0.3 to 0.8% Kreise, additionally according to usual regional order 20 to 140 systematic 0.4% 400 enumeration areas	one-stage two-phase <i>1st phase</i> enumeration area (corresponds to selection of enumeration areas for the survey checked) <i>2nd phase</i> enumeration area 12,000 list or card index of enumeration areas for survey checked federal Land (7), number of breeding sows (3) 3 1 to 15% Kreise, additionally according to usual regional order 20 to 140 systematic 0.4% 400 enumeration areas	one-stage one-phase cow farm or keeper 1,200,000 lists of enumeration areas of the Livestock Census taken in December of the preceding year federal Land (7), number of milk cows 4 or 5 0.1 to 10% Kreise, communities, additionally according to order of the list of enumeration areas up to 7,000 systematic 0.4% 5,000 holdings
computation of "correctives" (ratio values for improvement of values of yields ascertained by sample cuts or sample liftings)	pigs, sheep: simple expansion; cattle: simple expansion ⁸⁾ or separate ratio estimation, related to number of cattle from the preceding enumeration in December	combined ratio estimation, related to number of livestock ascertained by the survey checked		simple expansion and ratio estimation, related to number of cows in December of the preceding year
See also Note on sample cuts and sample liftings.	Conducted currently since 1954 in March and September, since 1956 also in June.	Since 1956 conducted every second year.		Tentatively conducted monthly since spring 1960.

portional to the cultivated area of the respective type of crop. — ⁸⁾ Equalisation according to 2 size classes of holdings in the Kreis. — ⁹⁾ Per type of crop. — ¹⁰⁾ In Lower Saxony, North Rhine-

Principal Methodological Features
References in the heading indicate number

	Annual Survey of Net Product of Industry, 1954 (see IV A 3)	Report on Handicrafts (see IV E 3)	Housing (10%-) Sample Survey, 1956 (see V 1a)
Basis of the Statistics			
Expected results	total values	ratio values, total values	total values
Application	collection	collection	collection
Report unit	enterprise	handicraft establishment	dwelling party
Enumeration papers	questionnaire	questionnaire	household list
Collection procedure	completion by respondents	completion by respondents	completion by respondents
Tabulating unit	enterprise	establishment	mostly: dwelling party
Sampling Procedure			
Stages	one-stage	one-stage	one-stage
Phases	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase
Sampling unit	enterprise	establishment	dwelling
Number of sampling units	48,300	660,000	14,000,000
Sampling frame	card index of enterprises	questionnaires of the Census of Handicrafts, 1956, Official Registers of Handicrafts	guiding lists of the total enumeration
Stratification characteristics (number of groups)	federal Land (9), industry branches (80), number of employed persons (2)	federal Land (11), handicraft branches (38), number of employed persons (up to 6), establishments newly created (1)	federal Land (10)
Number of strata ¹⁾	142	243	1
Sampling fractions in the strata	10 to 100 %	0.2 to 100 %	10 %
Order characteristics	number of employed persons	order of filing of questionnaires	regionally by guiding lists of the total enumeration
Number of groups in ordering ²⁾	—	—	—
Selection technique	systematic	systematic	systematic ⁴⁾
Average sampling fraction ³⁾	22 %	about 4 %	10 %
Sample size ³⁾	10,700 enterprises	26,000 establishments	1,400,000 dwellings
Raising Procedure	separate ratio estimation related to the total value of material obtained from main survey	ratio values: simple expansion of numerator and denominator total values: mostly combined ratio estimation related to total values of the Census of Handicrafts, 1956	formation of expansion groups, adjustment of each group to the results of the total enumeration by random replacement
Note	The supplementary sample survey was grafted on the complete main survey.	Executed on a quarterly basis since autumn 1960.	Survey was conducted within the scope of the total enumeration.

1) Per federal Land. — 2) Number within the individual strata. — 3) According to sample design. — 4) For each enumeration district with a specific starting-point. — 5) Monthly average of 1961. —

of Sample Surveys (cont'd)
of statistics in the Catalogue

<p>Statistics, 1956/57</p> <p>Supplementary (1⁰/₀-) Sample Survey, 1957 (see V 1b)</p>	<p>Census of Distribution, 1960 — Supplementary Sample Survey — (see VI A 1)</p>	<p>Statistics on the Hotel and Restaurant Industry (see VI A 6)</p>	<p>Foreign Trade Statistics — Export — (see VI B 1)</p>
<p>proportional values, mean values collection dwelling party questionnaire interview mostly: dwelling party</p>	<p>total values collection enterprise questionnaire completion by respondents enterprise</p>	<p>ratio values collection establishment registration card completion by respondents establishment</p>	<p>total values processing — export declaration completion by respondents foreign trade case</p>
<p><i>1st stage</i></p> <p>community (equal to 1st-stage sample for the 1⁰/₀-Sample Survey of the Microcensus of October 1957)</p> <p>two-stage</p> <p><i>2nd stage</i></p> <p>two-phase</p> <p><i>1st phase</i></p> <p>dwelling (equal to the sample for the 10⁰/₀-Sample Survey of the Housing Census, 1956/57)</p> <p><i>2nd phase</i></p> <p>dwelling 1,400,000 guiding lists of the total enumeration federal Land (10) 1 10⁰/₀ regionally by guiding lists of the total enumeration — by end figures 1⁰/₀ 140,000 dwellings</p>	<p>one-stage one-phase enterprise material of the complete basic survey federal Land (10), economic classes (217), size classes of turnover (4 or 5) 965 1 to 100⁰/₀ — systematic 12.5⁰/₀ 105,000 enterprises</p>	<p>one-stage one-phase enterprise data of the Census of Distribution, 1960, as well as of the trade-boards federal Land (11), types of establishments (9), size classes of turnover (4 to 7), establishments newly created (4) 54 0.5 to 100⁰/₀ number of employed persons (2), governmental district (up to 8), Stadtkreis or Landkreis (2) up to 32 systematic 8⁰/₀ 14,500 enterprises</p>	<p>one-stage one-phase export declaration about 1,000,000⁶) — export value (3) 3 0⁶) and 100⁰/₀ — — about 60⁰/₀⁶) 600,000⁶) export declarations</p>
<p>direct evaluation of the material without adjustment</p>	<p>simple expansion</p>	<p>simple expansion of numerator and denominator of ratio values</p>	<p>cases under 280 DM are not considered, cases of 280 DM to 500 DM are instead included twice</p>
<p>Same sample as for the 1⁰/₀-Sample Survey of the Microcensus of October 1957. — The sample for the supplementary 1⁰/₀-Sample Survey, 1960, was provided by a 50⁰/₀ sub- sample of the dwellings which had been included in the 1⁰/₀-Sample Surveys of the Microcensus of 1958 and 1959 (total of about 160,000 dwellings).</p>		<p>First survey month: January 1962; on the Saar already beginning with January 1961.</p>	<p>The "doubling procedure" has been used monthly since January 1958.</p>

⁶) See also Raising Procedure.

Principal Methodological Features
References in the heading indicate number

	Statistics on Commercial Long-Distance Road Haulage (see VII C 6c)	Statistics on Long- Distance Motor Transport on Own Account (see VII C 6d)	Statistics on the Performance of Motor Vehicles, 1959 (see VII C 9)	Census of the Transport Industry — Motor Transport on Own Account — (see VII F 1)
Basis of the Statistics				
Expected results	total values	total values	total values	total values
Application	processing	processing	collection	collection
Report unit	case of transportation	case of transportation	vehicle	enterprise
Enumeration papers	waybill	voucher of transportation performance	questionnaire	questionnaire
Collection procedure	completion by respondents	completion by respondents	completion by respondents	completion by respondents
Tabulating unit	case of transportation	case of transportation	vehicle	enterprise
Sampling Procedure				
Stages	one-stage	one-stage	one-stage	one-stage
Phases	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase
Sampling unit	waybill	case of transportation	vehicle	establishments
Number of sampling units	about 700,000 ³⁾	about 700,000 ³⁾	9,600,000	1,200,000
Sampling frame	transmitted waybills	transmitted vouchers of transportation performance	card-index on total number of vehicles, card-index of chassis	records of the Census of Agriculture, 1960, and the Census of Non- Agricultural Local Units, 1961
Stratification characteristics (number of groups)	freight control offices	—	group of vehicles (24), occupation or trade of owner of vehicle (12)	federal Land (11), economic division or subdivision (21), number of vehicles (3)
Number of strata	27 ⁴⁾	1 ⁴⁾	277 ⁴⁾	63 ⁶⁾
Sampling fractions in the strata	20% ⁵⁾	20% ⁵⁾	0.25 to 100% ⁵⁾	5 to 100% ⁵⁾
Order characteristics	sequence of in-coming waybills	sequence of in-coming vouchers, furthermore according to order on vouchers	groups of year of construction, location, type of propulsion, furthermore according to order in card-index	economic group (up to 15), number of employed persons (4), number of vehicles (8)
Number of groups in ordering ¹⁾	—	—	55 or 110	up to 480
Selection technique	systematic	systematic	systematic	systematic
Average sampling fraction ²⁾	20% ⁵⁾	20% ⁵⁾	2.1% ⁵⁾	12% ⁵⁾
Sample size ³⁾	140,000 transportation cases	140,000 transportation cases	200,000 vehicles	145,000 establishments
Raising Procedure	simple expansion	simple expansion	random duplication to equalise non-responses, simple expansion	simple expansion
Note	Conducted monthly since January 1954.		—	—

¹⁾ Number within the individual strata. — ²⁾ According to sample design. — ³⁾ Monthly average of 1961. — ⁴⁾ In the Federal Republic including the Saar and Berlin (West). — ⁵⁾ Since January

of Sample Surveys (cont'd)
of statistics in the Catalogue

Cost and Performance Statistics for Goods Transport, 1959
(see VII F 2)

Goods Transport by Motor Vehicles			Goods Transport by Inland Waterways Craft		Goods Transport by Railways	
Survey of Vehicles	Survey of Enterprises		Survey of Enterprises	Survey of Craft		
total values	total values		total values	total values	total values	
collection	collection		collection	collection	collection	
vehicle	enterprise		enterprise	craft	enterprise	
questionnaire	questionnaire		questionnaire	questionnaire	questionnaire	
completion by respondents	completion by respondents		completion by respondents	completion by respondents	completion by respondents	
mostly: vehicle	enterprise		enterprise	mostly: craft	enterprise	
one-stage	one-stage		one-stage	two-stage		one-stage
one-phase	two-phase		one-phase	<i>1st stage</i>	<i>2nd stage</i>	one-phase
vehicle	<i>1st phase</i>	<i>2nd phase</i>	enterprise	enterprise	inland waterways craft	enterprise
850,000	motor vehicle (equal to selection for Survey of Vehicles)	motor vehicle ⁸⁾	3,700	(equal to selection for Survey of Enterprises)	craft 7,300	165
card-index on total number of vehicles, card-index of chassis		punch cards of the first-phase sample	card-index of enterprises		card-index of craft	list of enterprises
group of vehicles (12), industry (35 or 17)		group of vehicles (6), industry (2)	number of craft (4)		number of craft (4), craft used in transport on own account (1)	goods transport performance (3), special enterprises (1)
312 ⁷⁾		12 ⁷⁾	4 ⁷⁾		5 ⁷⁾	4 ⁷⁾
2 to 100%		3 to 100%	25 to 100%		20 and 25%	20 to 100%
—		—	ownership of tankers, number of craft, number of motor craft		type of enterprise to which craft belongs	goods transport performance
—		—	2		—	—
random		random	systematic		systematic	systematic
10%		3% ⁸⁾	30%		23%	51%
85,000 vehicles		3,300 vehicles (corresponding to 3,200 enterprises)	1,100 enterprises		1,700 inland waterways craft	84 enterprises
random duplication to equalise non-responses, simple expansion	simple expansion with due regard to the differing probabilities of selection for the individual enterprises		simple expansion	simple expansion		simple expansion
Subdivision of the sample into 26 sub-samples for the 26 survey weeks in 1959.	—	—	Selection control.	Selection control. — Subdivision of the sample into 4 sub-samples for the 4 survey quarters in 1959.		Data on vehicles are compiled by enterprises from their operating statistics.

1962. — ⁵⁾ Per federal Land. — ⁷⁾ In the Federal Republic (excluding the Saar) including Berlin (West). — ⁸⁾ Motor vehicles of commercial transport. — ⁹⁾ Total sampling fraction.

Principal Methodological Features
References in the heading indicate number

	Supplementary Statistics on Public Assistance (see IX C 1)	Statistics on the Social Conditions of Recipients of Pensions and Benefits (see IX C 3)		Wage Tax Statistics, 1957 (see X B 3)	Wage Tax Statistics, 1961 (see X B 3)
		Part 1	Part 2		
Basis of the Statistics					
Expected results	total values, proportions, mean values	total values, mean values	total values, mean values	total values	total values
Application	collection	collection	collection	processing	processing
Report unit	welfare organisation ⁴⁾	agency of social welfare institutions	household	wage-tax payer	wage-tax payer
Enumeration papers	enumeration sheet	enumeration sheet	questionnaire	wage-tax card	wage-tax card
Collection procedure	extract from files	extract from files	interview	completion by authorities and employers	completion by authorities and employers
Tabulating unit	regularly assisted party	cases and recipients of payments of social benefits	household	wage-tax payer	wage-tax payer
Sampling Procedure					
Stages	one-stage	one-stage	one-stage	one-stage	one-stage
Phases	one-phase	two-phase	two-phase	one-phase	one-phase
		<i>1st phase</i>	<i>2nd phase</i>		
Sampling unit	regularly assisted party	case of payment of social benefits	artificial cluster ⁶⁾	wage-tax card	wage-tax card
Number of sampling units	about 510,000	14,000,000	9,400	17,500,000	about 20,000,000
Sampling frame	records of welfare organisations	records of social welfare institutions	records on recipients of social benefits of Part 1 of the survey	transmitted wage-tax cards	transmitted wage-tax cards
Stratification characteristics (number of groups)	—	—	—	federal Land (10), groups of gross wages (5 or 11)	federal Land (11), groups of gross wages (12), tax brackets (17)
Number of strata ¹⁾	1	1	1	5 or 11	204
Sampling fractions in the strata	100%	about 50%	20%	0.5 to 100%	0.5 to 100%
Order characteristics	federal Land, type of welfare organisation, furthermore according to regional classification of the welfare organisations	—	regional classification of communities	sequence of material when transmitted	Kreise, furthermore according to sequence of material when transmitted
Number of groups in ordering ²⁾	30	—	—	—	up to 70
Selection technique	according to first letters of name ³⁾	according to first letters of name	systematic	systematic	systematic
Average sampling fraction ²⁾	100%	about 50%	20%	2.5%	—
Sample size ²⁾	51,000 regularly assisted parties	700,000 cases of payment of social benefits	1,880 clusters ⁴⁾ (correspond to 94,000 recipients of social benefits)	460,000 wage-tax cards	—
Raising Procedure	simple expansion	simple expansion to total cases of payment of social benefits	random substitution and elimination of households, followed by simple expansion	simple expansion to the quantity of wage-tax cards covered	simple expansion to the quantity of wage-tax cards covered
Note	From 1956 to 1961, four surveys have been held.	For processing, the cases of payment of benefits were combined by recipients.	—	—	Sample design still under preparation.

¹⁾ Per federal Land. — ²⁾ Where strata are formed: Number within the individual strata. — ³⁾ According to sample design. — ⁴⁾ Offices providing information. — ⁵⁾ The same combination service establishment. — ⁶⁾ In commercial gardening: horticultural holding, in forestry: forestry holding. — ¹⁰⁾ In agriculture. — ¹¹⁾ In forestry. — ¹²⁾ In commercial gardening. — ¹³⁾ 100% in forestry;

of Sample Surveys (cont'd)
of statistics in the Catalogue

Income Tax Statistics, 1957 (see X B 4)	Sample Survey on Income and Expenditure, 1962 (see XI A 11c)			Survey of Salary and Wage Structure, 1962			
				in Industries and in the Service Sector (see XI B 4b)		in Agriculture, Commercial Gardening, and Forestry (see XI B 4d, e, g)	
total values	mean values, total values			classification of cases covered		classification of cases covered	
processing	collection			collection		collection	
income-tax payer	household			industrial local unit ⁶⁾		agricultural holding ⁸⁾	
statistical sheet	questionnaire, household book			questionnaire		questionnaire	
completion by tax and revenue office	interview, completion by respondents			completion by respondents		completion by respondents	
income-tax payer	household			employed person (case of activity)		employed person (case of activity)	
one-stage	three-stage			two-stage		one-stage	
	<i>1st stage</i>	<i>2nd stage</i>	<i>3rd stage</i>	<i>1st stage</i>	<i>2nd stage</i>		
one-phase	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase	one-phase	
statistical sheet	community (equal to the first-stage sample for the 1 ¹ / ₂ %-Sample Survey of the Microcensus held in October 1960)	dwelling (equal to the second-stage sample for the 1 ¹ / ₂ %-Sample Survey of the Microcensus held in October 1960)	household	local unit	employee	holding ⁸⁾	
3,100,000			170,000		about 20,000,000	85,000	
transmitted statistical sheets				records from Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units, 1961, Industry Report, 1961, and Building Report, 1961	records of the local units	records from the Census of Agriculture, 1960	
federal Land (10), income brackets (7 or 8), tax brackets (6)				federal Land (11), economic groups and classes (57)	—	federal Land (7 ¹⁰⁾ or 8 ¹¹⁾ or 11 ¹²⁾), types of holdings (3), in part, agricultural area (2)	
37 or 43				57	1	4	
5 to 100% ⁶⁾				7.5 to 100% ⁶⁾	7.5 to 100% ⁶⁾	15 to 50% ⁶⁾ 13)	
assessed wage-tax payers — other income-tax payers (2)	size of community			according to filing of records	—	according to filing of records	
—	—			—	—	—	
systematic	systematic			systematic	according to first letters of name	systematic	
18% ⁶⁾	about 0.3% ⁷⁾				about 15% ⁶⁾	30% ⁶⁾	
550,000 statistical sheets	50,000 households				1,700,000 employed persons	25,000 holdings	
simple expansion	weighted summarising of results			conversion to 15% ⁶⁾ of the universe		direct evaluation without expansion; conversions necessary only for some of the tables due to differing sampling fractions	
—	Part of the selected households were not prepared to co-operate in the survey. Such households were — separately by strata — exchanged for co-operating Microcensus-households. Where this was impossible, households were selected from other records and included into the sample. — Subdivision of the sample into 12 sub-samples for the monthly rotation of the detailed notation of data.			Selection still in progress.		—	

of letters is allotted to every tenth welfare organisation. — ⁶⁾ 50 recipients of pensions and benefits each in 1 to 3 neighbouring communities. — ⁷⁾ Total sampling fraction. — ⁸⁾ In the service sector: sub-selection of 25% of the forestry workers, all master-fellers.

STATISTICAL OFFICES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY *

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- Federal Statistical Office
- External or Subsidiary Office of the Federal Statistical Office
- ▲ Land Statistical Office
- ▲ (with triangle inside) Land Statistical Office which is also Municipal Statistical Office
- Municipal Statistical Office



* Including Berlin (West)

Addresses of the Statistical Offices

Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office)	62 Wiesbaden	11, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring P. O. B. 828
Zweigstelle Berlin (Branch Office Berlin)	1 Berlin 30	87, Kurfuerstenstrasse
Aussenstelle Duesseldorf — Eisen- und Stahlstatistik — (Subsidiary Office Duesseldorf — Iron and Steel Statistics —)	4 Duesseldorf	1, Jahnstrasse
Aussenstelle Hamburg (External Office Hamburg)	2 Hamburg 36	70-72, Neuer Wall
Statistisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein (Land Statistical Office Schleswig-Holstein)	23 Kiel	166, Muehlenweg
Statistisches Landesamt Hamburg (Land Statistical Office Hamburg)	2 Hamburg 11	12, Steckelhoern
Niedersaechsisches Landesverwaltungsamt — Statistik — (Lower Saxon Land Office of Administration — Statistics —)	3 Hannover	14, Auestrasse
Statistisches Landesamt Bremen (Land Statistical Office Bremen)	28 Bremen	37, Herdentorsteinweg
Statistisches Landesamt Nordrhein-Westfalen (Land Statistical Office North Rhine-Westphalia)	4 Duesseldorf	23, Ludwig-Beck-Strasse
Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt (Hessian Land Statistical Office)	62 Wiesbaden	35-37, Rheinstrasse
Statistisches Landesamt Rheinland-Pfalz (Land Statistical Office Rhineland-Palatinate)	5427 Bad Ems	Roemerbad
Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Wuerttemberg (Land Statistical Office Baden-Wuerttemberg)	7 Stuttgart	18 B, Neckarstrasse
Bayerisches Statistisches Landesamt (Bavarian Land Statistical Office)	8 Muenchen 2	51, Neuhauser Strasse
Statistisches Amt des Saarlandes (Land Statistical Office of the Saar)	66 Saarbruecken	3, Hardenbergstrasse — NB —
Statistisches Landesamt Berlin (Land Statistical Office Berlin)	1 Berlin 62	21-25, Salzburger Strasse

The statistical offices of cities (municipal statistical offices) may be contacted by using:
 “Statistisches Amt der Stadt” (Statistical Office of the City of).

Schedule of Publications Issued by the Federal Statistical Office

I. Summary Publications

The summary publications contain results from several or all activities of the Office. By their contents they can be classified according to the sub-groups mentioned below of which the first comprises the standard publications with the largest circulation providing information on statistics for all fields of economic and social life.

A. General Summary Publications

1. "Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany)

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

2. "Statistisches Taschenbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland"

(Handbook of Statistics for the Federal Republic of Germany)

Appears at three years' intervals in pocket-size and contains selected data from all fields of official statistics, though in a very condensed form. Latest edition in 1961. English and French versions were issued under the titles "Handbook of Statistics" and "Memento des Statistiques".

3. "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics)

Monthly publication containing articles on basic methodological questions and comments on the results of new and important current statistics, as well as many charts. In addition, it contains tables providing regularly recurring or one-time surveys and supplements to articles in the textual part. As a supplementary enclosure, an "Economic Calendar" is issued once a year. It contains data on events in economic policy which are of importance for the evaluation of statistical results.

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

4. "Statistischer Wochendienst" (Information on Statistics, Weekly)

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

B. Organisation of Statistics, General Methodological Questions

1. "Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik" (Survey of German Federal Statistics)

Summary presentation of the organisational, methodological, and legal foundations of federal statistics and catalogue of the individual statistics. The title of its English version is "Survey of German Federal Statistics".

2. "Die statistische Erfassung der Produktionsgrundlagen, -vorgänge und -ergebnisse in den Bereichen der Wirtschaft (1959)" (Statistical Ascertainment of Bases, Processes, and Results of Production in the Various Sectors of Economy, 1959)

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

3. "Organisation und Technik des Volkszählungswerkes 1950" (Organisation and Technique of the Population Census, 1950)

Description of the organisational requirements and the methodological and technical execution of the Population Census, 1950. (Published as volume 31 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland", out of print. — It is intended to publish a corresponding description of the 1960/62 Census.)

4. "Bibliographie zum Volkszählungswerk 1950" (Bibliography for the Population Census, 1950)

Summary survey on publications issued by the Federation and the Laender and analysed according to subjects and regions. (Published as volume 50 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland".)

5. "Stichproben in der amtlichen Statistik (1960)" (Sample Surveys in Official Statistics, 1960)

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

6. "Die Statistik in den internationalen Organisationen" (Statistics in the International Organisations)

Survey on general functions, structure, and statistical activities of international and supranational organisations.

7. "Ein Standardsystem Volkswirtschaftlicher Gesamtrechnungen"

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

C. Structural Analyses, Economic Observation

1. "Wirtschaftskunde der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (1955)" (Institutions and Forms of Economic Life in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1955)

Summary and popular description of the most important results of official statistics with text, figures, and numerous diagrams.

2. "Die deutschen Vertreibungsverluste (1958)" (German Losses Caused by Expulsion, 1958)

Population balances (1939/50) containing voluminous data on the losses of the German population due to war and expulsion as

well as details on the number of expellees in the resettlement areas and on persons who stayed at their native places or were not permitted to leave.

3. "Statistisches Taschenbuch über die Heimatvertriebenen (1953)"

(Statistical Pocketbook on Expellees, 1953)

First summary description of the most important statistical data on expellees. English version published under the title "Statistical Pocketbook on Expellees".

4. "Statistische Unterlagen zur Beurteilung der Bevölkerungsstruktur und Wirtschaftskraft der Bundesländer"

(Statistical Data for the Evaluation of the Population Structure and Economic Strength of the Federal Laender)

Annual publication containing "cumulative" series on major population and economic data which are of importance in particular for public authorities. (Formerly "Statistischer Bericht" (Statistical Report) II/6, last edition 1961, No. 12.)

5. "Die Frau im wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Leben der Bundesrepublik"

(The Position of the Woman in Economic and Social Life of the Federal Republic)

Data on the position of the woman in public life with introductory explanations. (Formerly "Statistischer Bericht" II/2, last edition 1956, No. 3.)

6. "Die Jugend im wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Leben der Bundesrepublik (1959)"

(The Position of the Young in Economic and Social Life of the Federal Republic, 1959)

Compilation of data on juveniles from various statistics. Explanatory texts and charts. (Published as volume 220 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland".)

7. "Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft/Langfristige Reihen 1871 bis 1957 für das Deutsche Reich und die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (1958)"

(Population and Economy/Long-Range Series 1871 to 1957 for the Former German Reich and the Federal Republic of Germany, 1958)

"Cumulative" series from all fields of official statistics containing "historical" data. (Published as volume 199 "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland".)

D. General Foreign Statistics

1. "Internationale Monatszahlen"

(Monthly International Figures)

Comparisons of countries as to selected facts which are of particular importance for the foreign trade relations of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. "Länderberichte"

(Reports on Foreign Countries)

Summary of the most recent statistical material on important economic and social facts for individual countries or specified groups of countries.

II. Technical Publications (Subject-Matter Series)

The largest group of publications issued by the Federal Statistical Office are those containing results from the individual subject-matter fields. Formerly they were issued either within the scope of "subject-matter series" or of the two summary series "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany) and "Statistische Berichte" (Statistical Reports). Since January 1962, all technical publications have been incorporated into "subject-matter series", while the publication of the summary series "Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" and "Statistische Berichte" has been discontinued. The individual "subject-matter series" are marked on the outside by certain distinctive letters, titles and the different colours of the margin on the cardboard cover. In accordance with the organisational structure of the Federal Statistical Office, the titles of the various subject-matter series indicate the main field dealt with in the publications.

Each subject-matter series is subdivided into a certain number of *publication series* which contain periodically available results of a statistics as well as special contributions to this statistics issued at irregular intervals. In general, the titles of these series indicate the more specialised field of the statistics. Moreover, various series are subdivided into "individual titles" or "sub-titles" (bearing Roman numerals). The results of large-scale censuses taken only once or at larger irregular intervals, are issued within the respective subject-matter series as *one-time publications*. In these cases the title of the series is replaced by the designation of the census.

At present there are 13 different subject-matter series subdivided into the following serial or one-time publications:

Subject-Matter Series A: Population and Culture

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Demographic Situation and Development
- Series 2: Vital Events
- Series 3: Migrations
- Series 4: Expellees and Refugees
- Series 5: Households and Families

- Series 6: Activities in the Economy
- Series 7: Public Health
- Series 8: Elections to the "Bundestag"
- Series 9: Justice
- Series 10: Education
- Series 11: Population of Foreign Countries

One-Time Publications:

- Population and Occupation Census of 6 June 1961 (planned)

Subject-Matter Series B: Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Land Utilization and Crops
- Series 2: Horticulture and Viticulture
- Series 3: Livestock Farming
- Series 4: Fisheries
- Series 5: Technical Equipment

One-Time Publications:

- Census of Agriculture of 31 May 1960 and Supplementary Surveys

Subject-Matter Series C: Enterprises and Local Units

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Cost Structure in the Economy
- Series 2: Incorporated Enterprises
- Series 3: Public Enterprises

One-Time Publications:

- Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units of 6 June 1961 (planned)

Subject-Matter Series D: Industry and Handicrafts

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Employment and Turnover, Fuel and Power Supply of Industry
- Series 2: Production of Selected Industrial Commodities, Index of the Industrial Production
- Series 3: Industrial Production
- Series 4: Special Contributions to Industry Statistics
- Series 5: Power and Water Supply
- Series 6: Supply of Fertilizers
- Series 7: Persons Employed and Turnover in Handicrafts (planned)
- Series 8: Industry in Foreign Countries

Subject-Matter Series E: Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Selected Figures for the Construction Industry
- Series 2: Building Industry Proper
- Series 3: Building Activity
- Series 4: Grants Made in Social Residential Construction Promoted by Public Authorities
- Series 5: Computed Shortage of Dwellings in the "Kreise"
- Series 6: Housing Stock

One-Time Publications:

- 1 % Housing Statistics, 1960
- Results of statistical ascertainment for buildings as provided by the Population Census, 1961 (planned)

Subject-Matter Series F: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Tourism

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Wholesale Trade
- Series 2: Purchasing and Selling Associations (development of turnover)
- Series 3: Retail Trade
- Series 4: Commercial Agency (planned)
- Series 5: Goods Transport between Berlin (West) and the Rest of the Federal Republic
- Series 6: Goods Transport between the Currency Areas of DM-West and DM-East
- Series 7: Hotel and Restaurant Industry (planned)
- Series 8: Tourism

One-Time Publications:

- Census of Distribution of 1 August and 30 September 1960 (planned)

Subject-Matter Series G: Foreign Trade

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Summary Presentations
- Series 2: Special Trade by Commodities and Countries
- Series 3: Special Trade by Countries and Commodity Groups
- Series 4: General Trade
- Series 5: Special Trade according to the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs (CST)
- Series 6: Transit Trade
- Series 7: Special Contributions
- Series 8: Foreign Trade of Foreign Countries

Subject-Matter Series H: Transport and Communications

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Inland Waterways Transport
- Series 2: Sea-Borne Shipping
- Series 3: Air Transport
- Series 4: Rail Transport
- Series 5: Road Transport
- Series 6: Road Traffic Accidents

- Series 7: Frontier Crossing Passenger Transport
- Series 8: Communications
- Series 9: Special Contributions

One-Time Publications:

- Census of the Transport Industry of 28 September 1962 (planned)

Subject-Matter Series I: Capital Market and Insolvencies

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Mortgage Banks and Communal Credit Institutions
- Series 2: Share Prices
- Series 3: Insolvencies (planned)

Subject-Matter Series K: Social Security Schemes

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Public Assistance
- Series 2: Public Youth Welfare

Subject-Matter Series L: Finance and Taxes

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Finances of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 2: Taxes of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 3: Assets and Liabilities of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 4: Personnel of the Federation, the Laender and Communities
- Series 5: Special Contributions to Finance Statistics
- Series 6: Income and Property Taxes
- Series 7: Turnover Tax
- Series 8: Excise Duties
- Series 9: Taxation on Real Estate and Working Assets

Subject-Matter Series M: Prices, Wages, Family Budget Inquiries

Publication Series:

- Series 1: Import Prices and Index of Purchase Prices for Foreign Goods
- Series 2: Prices and Price Index of Selected Basic Materials
- Series 3: Prices and Price Indices for Industrial Products (Producers' Prices)
- Series 4: Prices and Price Indices for Agriculture and Forestry
- Series 5: Price Indices for Construction Services and Construction Price Indices
- Series 6: Retail Prices and Indices of Consumer Prices
- Series 7: Transport Prices
- Series 8: Wholesale Prices in Foreign Countries
- Series 9: Retail Prices in Foreign Countries
- Series 10: International Comparison of Consumer Prices
- Series 11: Standard Wages and Salaries
- Series 12: Earnings and Wages in Foreign Countries
- Series 13: Family Budget Inquiries
- Series 14: Earnings of Labour in Agriculture
- Series 15: Earnings of Employees in Industry and Commerce
- Series 16: Earnings of Labour in Handicrafts

Subject-Matter Series N: National Accounts

Within this subject-matter series no publications have been issued so far.

III. Classifications

Under this summary title all classifications are issued which are used for the elaboration of statistics. Apart from the "Official Index of Communities" which is containing also population figures, the classifications are no publications comprising statistical results but only subsidiary material needed for compiling specified statistical data. According to the type of classified facts it is distinguished below between classifications of enterprises and establishments, commodities, and persons, as well as regional and other classifications.

A. Classifications of Enterprises and Establishments

"Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige (Ausgabe 1961)"

(Classification of Economic Branches, 1961 Edition)

a) Basic classification with explanations

Contains detailed information on the structure of the classification as well as for all items further indications as to contents and delimitation.

b) Classification with designations of establishments and similar specifications

(compiled for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupation Census, 1961)

Indicates, among others, all designations of establishments, commodities, services, and similar specifications at the respective group of the basic classification to which they belong. For all items the numbers of the basic classification and the coding numbers for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupation Census are indicated. The publication forms at the same time the link between the derived classifications for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupation Census, 1961, and the basic classification, as well as between these classifications.

c) Alphabetic list of designations of establishments and similar specifications

(compiled for the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupation Census, 1961)

Arranges all designations alphabetically and indicates for each of them the number of the basic classification, as well as the coding numbers of the Census of Non-Agricultural Local Units and the Occupation Census.

B. Commodity Classifications

1. "Erzeugnisgliederung für die Land-, Forst-, Jagdwirtschaft und Fischerei (Ausgabe 1959)"

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

Is used above all for purposes of the Berlin and the inter-zonal trade. It comprises 6 two-digit groups, 11 three-digit sub-groups, 66 four-digit classes, and 927 six-digit types of products.

2. "Warenverzeichnis für die Industriestatistik"

(Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics)

a) Systematic list

(Amended 1957 Edition)

Commodity classification containing 32 two-digit groups of commodities, 152 three-digit categories of commodities, 787 four-digit classes of commodities, and 5,481 six-digit types of commodities. Supplemented by: "Kommentar zur Warengruppe 36" (Comment on Commodity Group 36) — electro-technical products — and list of the changes made between 1952 and 1960.

b) Alphabetic list

(Amended 1958 Edition)

Designed to facilitate the finding of the individual commodities contained in the classification and their allocation to the corresponding groups, categories, and classes of commodities.

3. "Warenverzeichnis für die Außenhandelsstatistik (Ausgabe 1962)"

(Commodity Classification for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1962 Edition)

Comprises 21 sections, 99 two-digit chapters, 1,115 four-digit tariff numbers, and 6,561 commodity numbers (types of commodities). Sections, chapters, and tariff numbers are used as in the German Customs Tariff, 1962, and correspond in this form to the system of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, 1955. An alphabetic list of index words in the appendix facilitates the finding of the types of commodities looked for.

4. "Güterverzeichnis für die Verkehrsstatistik (Ausgabe 1962)" (Classification of Goods for Transport Statistics, 1962 Edition)

Classification of designations for goods with 10 divisions, 43 major groups, and 169 groups. It is comparable to the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs for International Trade and the system of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, 1955.

C. Classifications of Persons

1. "Klassifizierung der Berufe (1961)" (Classification of Occupations, 1961)

Systematic list of occupational titles, subdivided by 8 major groups, 41 minor groups, 150 unit groups, and 437 classes of occupations. Alphabetic list indicating the respective classes of occupations. Serves for the uniform classification of occupations in all fields of gainful activity.

2. "Internationale Standardklassifikation der Berufe (1960)"

German translation of the "International Standard Classification of Occupations" published by the International Labour Office in 1958.

3. "Handbuch der Internationalen Statistischen Klassifikation der Krankheiten, Verletzungen und Todesursachen (Ausgabe 1958)"

German edition of the 7th revision of "International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death". A classification which is mainly used for causes of death statistics. Volume I contains the international and German classifications, volume II the alphabetic list.

4. "Verzeichnis der Krankheiten und Todesursachen für die Statistik der Sozialversicherungsträger (1953)"

(List of Diseases and Causes of Death for the Statistics of Social Insurance Institutions, 1953)

For the purposes of the statistics of social insurance institutions, derived from the "International List of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death". (Out of print, new edition in preparation.)

5. "Verzeichnis der Religionsbenennungen (Ausgabe 1961)"

(Classification of Religious Denominations, 1961 Edition)

Serves for statistically classifying the population by religious affiliation.

D. Regional Classifications

1. "Amtliches Gemeindeverzeichnis (Ausgabe 1957 mit Ergänzungen)"

(Official Index of Communities, 1957 Edition with supplements)

Alphabetic and systematic index of communities with population figures for 1950 and 1956. Data classified by communities on area, local class, competent lower court, labour exchange, and tax and revenue office. Organisational structure of labour, justice, finance, and customs administrations as well as of the Federal Postal Administration. Summarised data on Bundestag election districts and on districts of Chambers of Handicrafts, Industry, and Commerce. (An edition for 1961 is in preparation.)

2. "Statistische Kennziffern der Gemeinden und Verwaltungsbezirke (Ausgabe 1960 mit Ergänzungen)"

(Statistical Code Numbers of the Communities and Administrative Districts, 1960 Edition with supplements)

Contains a systematic and alphabetic compilation of the administrative districts and communities. Moreover, it gives a classification by natural regions. Contains for every community the statistical code number, that for the natural regions, and the coordinate codes.

3. "Alphabetisches Länderverzeichnis für die Außenhandelsstatistik (Ausgabe 1962)"

(Alphabetic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics, 1962 Edition)

Contains an alphabetic list comprising all items of the systematic Index of Countries for Foreign Trade Statistics including the relevant subdivisions.

4. "Bezirks- und Hafenverzeichnis für die Binnenschifffahrt
(Ausgabe 1956)"

(Index of Districts and Ports for Inland Waterways Transport,
1956 Edition)

Alphabetic index of German and foreign ports as well as kilometre tables for inland waterways transport, classified by waterways. (The 1962 edition is in preparation.)

5. "Verzeichnis der Häfen des Auslandes für die Verkehrs-
statistik (Ausgabe 1961)"

(Index of Foreign Ports for Transport Statistics, 1961 Edition)

Alphabetic and geographic index of foreign ports, with a list of the coastal sections.

This survey is supplemented by the List of Publications of the Federal Statistical Office. (Position as of the beginning of 1962.)

For an indication of sources used see also "Statistisches Jahrbuch" (Statistical Yearbook) which also lists contributions from "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (Economics and Statistics).

E. Other Classifications

"Verzeichnis der Höheren Schulen, Mittelschulen und Sonder-
schulen (Ausgabe 1960)"

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

Classified by federal Laender with indications as to addresses,
body responsible for the school, type of school, number of
pupils, teachers, etc.

Photos:

Pages VI, 6, 18, 19, 20 by Herbert Bicking, Wiesbaden

Page 4 by Hans Gottschalk, Berlin

Federal Statistical Office

President
Dr. Dr. h. c. Fürst

Federal Supreme Returning Officer: Dr. Dr. h. c. Fürst
Deputy: Dr. Horstmann
Office: Dr. Schwarz

Organisation Chart

(1 April 1962)

Changes up to 1 August 1962 included

