

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



68231



Distr.
LIMITED

E/CN.14/CAS.3/9
19 August 1963

Original : ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Third Conference of African Statisticians
Addis Ababa, 2 - 11 October 1963

USE OF THE REVISED LIST OF BASIC STATISTICS FOR PROGRAMMING STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

63-3059

USE OF

THE REVISED LIST OF BASIC STATISTICS

FOR PROGRAMMING STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The First Conference of African statisticians, in September 1959, briefly discussed a basic list of statistics as a frame to establish programmes of statistical development over the next five years (see report of the First Conference, Annex I). This list has actually been used extensively by a number of countries. It seems appropriate after four years, to review this list and revise it, if necessary in the light of requirements for further statistical development. A tentative revised list is therefore being submitted to the Third Conference of Statisticians as a basis for discussion.

2. The following changes have been made in the revised list:

- (i) The number of statistical series included in the list has been substantially increased and the definition of each series has been made clearer.
- (ii) A new column has been added to indicate the type of survey or statistical activity required to obtain each series. This makes the list more operational.
- (iii) Three other columns have been added to show the suggested frequency and coverage of statistical activities, according to three stages of statistical development which are defined in a subsequent paragraph. Thus the list makes it clear that further statistical development may be effected in two possible ways:
 - (a) by starting new activities (e.g., a census of agriculture), and
 - (b) by increasing the frequency and coverage of existing activities (e.g., quarterly industrial surveys on large

and medium size establishments instead of annual surveys on main establishments.

- (iv) An attempt has also been made to indicate briefly, in another column, the end-use of important series. For brevity the end-use is indicated in terms of the tables of the Intermediate System of National Accounts (see E/CN.14/221 - Report of the Working Group of Experts on the Adaptation to Africa of the UN Standard System of National Accounts). This is explained in a subsequent paragraph.

3. The three stages of statistical development envisaged in the revised list are as follows:

Stage I (least advanced countries). Countries with no permanent field survey organization and too few statistical series to establish meaningful comprehensive series of national accounts on an annual basis.

Stage II (Intermediate stage). Countries with a permanent organization for field surveys, and attempting to produce complete national accounts on an annual basis.

Stage III (Advanced stage). Countries with a well developed statistical organization and capable of producing, on an annual basis, series needed for comprehensive national accounts.

4. The above classification is based on two criteria:

- (a) ability to produce comprehensive series of national accounts on an annual basis, and
- (b) existence of a permanent field survey organization.

The two criteria are closely related, since it would be impossible to obtain reliable information on annual changes in a number of important series without a good field survey organization. This applies to

- (a) agricultural production in the traditional sector,
- (b) births and deaths for the country as a whole,
- (c) production of small and medium size establishments (including artisans),
- (d) prices and trade margins in the rural sector,
- (e) labour force in the rural sector and in small and medium size establishments, and
- (f) household consumption and expenditure for the country as a whole.

5. Applying these criteria African countries may roughly be classified as follows:

Stage III - UAR, Union of South Africa.

Stage II - North Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia;
West Africa: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria;
East Africa: Kenya, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda.

Stage I - All other countries.

This classification is somewhat arbitrary and illustrates the difficulty of applying any criteria to measure statistical development even in broad terms. Thus, permanent field survey organizations hardly exist in some countries classified under Stage II (e.g., Senegal, Sudan and the East African countries). They have nevertheless been classified into Stage II since there exist in each of these countries a good national account section and a considerable experience in field surveys. On the other hand, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been omitted from Stage II in spite of the fact that the national accounts of the Federation could be listed among the best in Africa, because of the rather weak coverage of all rural series in most parts of the Federation. Furthermore, within each of the three groups mentioned above, countries are likely to be at different stages of statistical development interse, some countries in class II being on the border between I and II and some other on the border between II and III.

6. The use of national accounts as a criteria for statistical development, and the reference to national accounts in the "end-product" column requires an explanation. It is realized that national accounts is only one important statistical activity among others. For example, areas and yield surveys have their own justification for the establishment and control of agricultural plans, and their use in national accounts series is only a secondary one. It is therefore fully accepted that the production of national accounts should not be considered as the final aim of statistical development, and this is clearly shown in the list where such series as agricultural censuses, labour statistics, health statistics, education statistics, etc., are given high priority and for which the "end-use" column contains such indication as agricultural plans, labour policy, agrarian reform, health planning, educational planning, etc.

7. On the other hand, the use of national accounts in the list can be justified on the following grounds.

(a) National accounts offer an excellent frame to check the comprehensiveness of a number of statistical series of an economic character. Stage II, and even more so Stage III of statistical development, as defined above, can therefore be said to be characterized by a progressive knowledge of all important economic series.

(b) The intermediate system of national accounts (ISA) lays considerable emphasis on the knowledge of sectors related to the production process. Thus Table I relates to the classification of active population by economic activity; Tables 2, 3 and 4 concentrate on production, with Table 3 being a first attempt to describe inter-industrial relations (input-output table); Table 5 concentrates on the rural household sector; Table 15 gives a classification of capital formation by capital goods and economic activity, etc.. Thus, it is clear that the reference to the ISA in the end-product column focuses attention on the most important economic series.

- (o) The fact that the ISA is a deliberate attempt to "disaggregate" the accounts - (it is so designed as to make it possible to study separately activities of specific agents or sectors) - makes this system a valuable tool in the planning process. Experience has shown that the detailed process of planning does not involve the use of aggregates as such, but that it consists in projecting the activities of sectors or agents in an empirical way, using past series or any knowledge of future projects affecting the activity of a specific sector or agent. This requires (a) the production of partial accounts on specific sectors or agents, and (b) the production of time series at constant prices. Therefore, the serial number of ISA Tables given in the "end-use" column of the revised list, will make it possible for a statistician acquainted with planning methods to tell planning agencies the broad use of statistical series in the overall planning process.

8. Before commenting on the priorities for statistical development suggested by the list, it is necessary to give the definition of "benchmark years" used in the "frequency and coverage" column.

Benchmark years are those in which a special attempt is made by statistical offices to produce or to bring up to date structural socio-economic data needed for planning purposes, e.g. classification of active population by sex, age, occupation; pattern of expenditure of households by socio-economic groups; capital formation by type of capital goods and economic sector; and input-output tables.

Benchmark years should normally coincide with the beginning of a new plan, since new or more refined projections can be established by planning offices on the basis of data supplied in benchmark years. This suggests that an effort should be made by statistical offices to bring up to date certain series generally obtained in censuses of population, agriculture, industry, etc.; to facilitate the work of planning offices at the beginning of a new plan period. This does not necessarily imply the repetition of basic censuses but it may require ad hoc sample surveys on key sectors of the economy and it will always imply a comprehensive national account compilation on benchmark years.

The time interval between benchmark years should normally be between 5 and 10 years, according to present practices in Africa.

9. On the basis of the above considerations, the following order of priorities suggest themselves for the various series included in the revised list, and are submitted for comments to the Conference of African Statisticians.

For Stage I countries

(a) Decennial censuses on population, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, and decennial survey on the pattern of consumption and expenditure of households.

(b) Annual series restricted to the following:

1. Labour force, main establishments only;
2. agriculture, modern sector only;
3. industrial production, main establishments only;
4. prices, main cities only;
5. education, all series
6. health, all series;
7. external trade; all series except import index numbers;
8. money and banking, nearly all series;
9. government, expenditures of central government.

(c) Estimates of following series to be made in benchmark years:

1. agricultural production;
2. food balance sheets;
3. capital formation in all sectors;
4. industrial production;
5. economic and functional classification of government
6. receipts and expenditures;
7. aggregates income and expenditures of households by types of commodities.

10. Thus, emphasis is put, for countries at stage I, on the organization of basic censuses and the compilation of annual series which do not require field surveys. No attempt should be made at this stage to produce comprehensive national accounts on an annual basis but only for benchmark years. Because of lack of data, however, such comprehensive accounts will need to be used with great care and will probably require drastic changes (backward) as and when more reliable data are being collected.

This programme may seem to be on the conservative side but it will be remembered that from a number of angles, it requires a considerable expansion of statistical activities. This can be illustrated by the fact that the programme includes:

- (a) a comprehensive survey on household consumption and expenditure as well as all basic censuses;
- (b) an effort to build-up a national account section which will compile a number of partial accounts on an annual basis; and
- (c) the building of a statistical organization in the country, including adequate equipment to collect and process regular data in a number of sectors (external trade, health, education, etc.).

11. For Stage II countries

As soon as basic censuses have been carried out, countries should build up a permanent field survey organization and attempt to fulfill the following programme :

A. Field Survey

- (a) Population - sample surveys in benchmark years in areas where a major development has taken place.
- (b) Labour - labour force surveys in benchmark years; annual surveys covering large and medium size establishments; and quarterly surveys of main establishments.
- (c) Agriculture - annual crop surveys (area and yield) in all economically important areas; decennial surveys on livestock; annual surveys of prices received by farmers for major crops; and annual surveys of capital formation in rural household sectors.

- (d) Industry - extensive survey on establishments on benchmark years; and annual surveys for small, medium and large establishments giving most imports, exports and value added.
- (e) Transport - survey of road traffic in benchmark years.
- (f) Income and expenditure - surveys of pattern of income and expenditure of households in benchmark years; and annual estimates of aggregate consumption.

B. Processing activities

- (a) more detailed series required in all fields; and
- (b) comprehensive national estimates according to ISA made on annual basis.

12. As may be seen from the above summary (which only gives the main differences between Stage I and Stage II as contained in the list), some surveys are requested on an annual basis, some others for benchmark years only. The development of the programme should proceed in a progressive way, and many data required for benchmark years can be collected in the course of surveys several years ahead of each benchmark year. Furthermore, the concept of benchmark year does not involve in all cases a fresh collection of data and sometimes it will merely require an effort to bring up to date data collected several years back.

13. It is clear, however, that the programme for Stage II requires the building up of a permanent field machinery. The following stages can be observed in many countries :

(a) Organization of a specific field machinery for annual crop and livestock survey, which in many cases is located in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Organization of a permanent field survey section in the Central Statistical Office to collect data on household activities in both the urban and rural sectors, data on industrial production on a sample basis on small and medium size establishments, data on prices both in the rural and urban sectors, data on road traffic, etc.

(c) Organization of branch offices of the Statistical Office to supervise the field work in provinces.

14. Perhaps the main difference between Stages II and III of statistical development lies in the extension of the modern sector of the economy in countries at Stage III. This makes it possible to compile a number of data from administrative sources such as the tax system, the social security system, etc.. Methods of data collection can therefore be greatly diversified, and the frequency and coverage of most series can be improved accordingly.

15. It can be seen from the above comments on priorities that the revised list does not attempt at giving precise priorities in statistical development (such as, for example, priorities of population series over industrial production, etc..). Such precise priorities should obviously be left to be worked out by the individual countries themselves. The list is however designed to indicate general lines of statistical development on the basis of experience over the last four years in Africa, taking account of the fundamental importance of a field survey organization for the collection of various data. It is hoped that the participants to the Third Conference of Statisticians will, on the basis of their own experience, give their comments and criticisms on the revised list and in particular focus the discussion on the general line of statistical development and the establishment of priorities suggested in paragraphs 10 to 15 of this paper.

REVISED LIST OF BASIC STATISTICS

E/CN.14/CAS.3/9
page 10

End Product 1/	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
I. POPULATION AND HOUSING					
ISA/I-A	Population Censuses	A. Number of persons classified by:	Decennial only (some items on population sample)	Decennial census + sample surveys for intercensal benchmark years in specific areas (major development)	Same as Stage II
ISA/I-B and population projections	(e.g., population surveys in intercensal years to obtain a frame for agricultural or household enquiries)	- sex and age - sex, age and education status - sex, age and nationality - sex, age, occupation and employment			
id.		B. Geographical distribution with breakdown into: - major cities - urban and rural - major economic regions	id.	id.	id.
Frame for other surveys		C. Number of households by type, size and age of head	id.	id.	id.
id.		D. Internal migration (residence today and ten years ago) major economic regions and/or cities	id.	id.	id.
Capital formation ISA/15		E. Housing, distinguishing at least modern and traditional type, and utilities available in all classes of modern type	Decennial - modern type in major cities only	Decennial - whole country distinguishing cities by size and major regions	id.

1/ ISA stands for "Intermediate System of Accounts" (cf. Annex I)

End Product	Statistical Surveys or activities	Main Series	Frequency and coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Population Projections	Population surveys and/or registration of births and deaths	F. Fertility data (births by age of mother for major areas and cities)	Population censuses (births and deaths in last 12 months for a sample)	Annual registration monthly complemented series by appropriate surveys	Registration monthly
id.	Registration of migrants	G. Mortality data (deaths by sex and age for major areas and cities)	Annual	Annual	Monthly
		H. Number of immigrants and emigrants during the year by sex and age	Annual	Annual	Monthly
II. LABOUR					
ISA/I-A and projection of man-power supply and unemployment	Labour force surveys (sample of households)	A. Number of persons in labour force, classified by sex, whether employed or not and if employed by degree of employment and kind of economic activity	No (see population censuses)	Benchmark years between censuses in major economic areas	Frequency depending on needs - whole country
Projection of man-power demand and current economic indicators	Labour surveys (sample of establishments)	B. Number of employees, by sex and kind of economic activity	Annual - main establishments only	Quarterly for main establishments Annual for larger coverage	Quarterly and monthly for main establishments; annual for larger coverage
Under-employment and productivity		C. Number of man-hours (or man-days) during the reference period in industrial establishments, according to kind of economic activity	No	Same as B	Same as B

End Product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Wage policy by sector		D. Wages and salaries paid during reference period, according to kind of economic activity	Same as B	Same as B	Same as B
		III. AGRICULTURE			
Basis for regional planning, agrarian reform, extension programs, social programs in rural sectors etc. and projection of supply	Agricultural censuses	A. Area and number of agricultural holdings according to size - tenure and size - utilization of land (broad categories) - irrigation	Decennial (by sample)	Decennial (by sample in some areas)	Decennial
		B. Number of holdings according to power used	Decennial, major regions only	Same as A	Same as A
		C. Aggregate area of field crops during census year and number of holdings reporting them according to species	Decennial, major regions only	Same as A	Same as A
		D. Area and number of trees (incl. vines) of productive and non-productive ages and number of holdings reporting them	Decennial, major regions only	Decennial	Decennial
Livestock projections	Agricultural censuses and ad-hoc livestock surveys	E-1. Number of livestock at specific dates	Decennial, major regions only	Decennial	Decennial
		E-2. Livestock by sex, age (and holdings reporting them if applicable)	Same as E-1 (ad hoc sample surveys)	Same as E-1 (ad hoc sample surveys)	Same as E-1

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
ISA/2 and basis for extension programs	Current crop surveys	F-1. Area and yield of crops in modern agricultural sector (plantations, settled agriculture, irrigated areas etc.)	Annual	Annual	Annual
		F-2. Area and yield of crops in traditional agriculture (shifting cultivation, nomads, etc.)	Benchmark years (estimates)	Annual for major crops in major areas	Not applicable
	Registration	G. Livestock slaughtered in slaughter-houses	Cities only	Major areas	Complete coverage
ISA/2	Survey of animal production	H. Livestock products (incl. slaughtering outside slaughter-houses)	Benchmark years (estimates)	Decennial, in major areas	Annual
ISA/4,5	Price survey	I. Price received by farmers for important crops and paid by farmers for important inputs. - Indices for such prices	No	Major crops and major areas only	Major crops and major areas only
Indicator	Processing activities	J. Index of agricultural production	No	Annual	Annual
ISA/2		K. Food balance sheets	Estimate for benchmark year	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,5,11	Processing from administrative sources and households surveys	L-1. Gross capital formation in rural households sector	Estimate for benchmark years	Annual	Annual

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
ISA/2,11,15	Processing from administrative sources and households surveys	L-2. Other gross capital formation in agricultural sector	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/3,4,5		M-1. Output, value added, major components of inputs in rural household sector	Estimate for benchmark years	Annual	Annual
ISA/3,4		M-2 Same, for remainder of agricultural sector	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,5,11		N. Agricultural stocks	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
Projection of forest products	Inventory by Forestry Department	IV. <u>FORESTRY</u>			
		A. Forest area by type of economic organization (i.e. government, corporate, incorporate)	Decennial	Benchmark years	Benchmark years
Capital formation	Processing	B. Growing stock and growth during the year of forests in use	Decennial	Benchmark years	Benchmark years
		C. Felling during the year in forests in use	Decennial	Benchmark years	Benchmark years
ISA/2,5		D. Area of new forest plantations	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,5		E. Volume of roundwood removals	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,5		F. Volume of other key forest products	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,5,11		G-1. Gross capital formation, rural household sector	Estimates for benchmark year	Annual	Annual

End product	Statistical Surveys or activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
ISA/2,11,15	Processing	C-2. Gross capital formation, other	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/3,4		H. Value of output, components of inputs and value added	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
V. <u>FISHERIES</u>					
Projection of supply	Inventory by Fishery Department	A. Inventory of fishing crafts, Decennial by size, kind, etc.	Decennial	Decennial	Decennial
ISA/2	Annual surveys by Fishery Department	B. Landed weight of catch	No	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,5,11		C-1. Gross capital formation, rural household sector	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,11,15		C-2. Gross capital formation, other	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/3,4,5		D. Value of output, value added and costs	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
VI. <u>INDUSTRY AND MINING</u>					
Frame for Annual surveys; plans by sectors; ISA/2,4	Industrial censuses	A. Number of establishments on specific date. Number engaged during specific period Value added during year classified by: - kind of economic activity - size of establishment - legal status of establishments	Decennial	Benchmark years	Benchmark years

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Frame for annual surveys; plans by sectors; ISA/2,4 Analytical coefficients ISA/3	Industrial censuses Current surveys (establishments)	B. Capacity of installed power, Decennial by size and economic activity of establishment		Benchmark years	Benchmark years
		C. Value of fixed assets and stocks at end of year by type of capital goods and stocks, size and economic activity of establishments	No	Benchmark years	Benchmark years
		D. Input and output during the year, by kind of economic activity - value and quantity of key raw materials - value and quantity of fuels and electricity consumed - total cost - total value of output - value and quantity of key commodities produced - value and quantity of electricity produced	Annual - main establishments only	Annual - (sample surveys for small establishments)	Annual
		E. Value added and components by kind of economic activity	Annual, - main establishments only	Annual (sample surveys for small establishments)	Annual
ISA/2 also see H		F. Balance sheets for key commodities (incl. quantity produced, stocks, etc.)	Annual	Quarterly	Monthly

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
ISA/2,11,15	Current surveys (establishments)	G. Gross capital formation, classified according to type of capital goods and kind of economic activity	Annual, main establishments only no breakdown	Same as D	Same as D
Indicators		H. Index number of industrial production	No	Annual	Monthly
VII. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE					
Frame for annual surveys	Census of distribution	A. Same as VI. A	Decennial - main establishments only	Decennial (small establishments by sample)	Decennial
ISA/2,3,4,14		B. Value of sales, gross margins and value added according to: - type of activity - size of establishment - legal status	Same as A	Same as A	Same as A
Economic indicator	Current price surveys	C. Indices of sales prices received by retailers by type of consumption goods	Monthly, in main cities	Monthly by rural and urban areas	Monthly by rural and urban areas
ISA/2,3,4,14	Tax registration surveys	D. Value of sales, gross margins and value added by kind of commodity and kind of business	No	Annual for main establishments (tax registration)	Annual, major urban areas
ISA/2.11		E. Inventories of goods at end of year	No	No	Annual, major urban areas
ISA/11,15		F. Gross capital formation	No	Annual, major urban areas	Annual, major urban areas

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
VIII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS					
Same as VII A	Transport censuses	A. Number of establishments and persons engaged for water, rail, road and air transport and warehousing	Decennial	Decennial	Decennial
ISA/15	Processing of current questionnaires	B-1. Water transport: inventory of registered vessels, by type	Annual	Annual	Annual
		B-2. Rail transport: length of track, inventory of vehicles by type	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/15	Survey of road vehicles	B-3. Road transport: length of roads by type, inventory of vehicles by type	Decennial	Annual	Annual
ISA/15	Processing of questionnaires	B-4. Air transport: inventory of registered aircrafts, by type	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,3,4	Processing of questionnaires	C-1. Goods loaded (tonnage or volume by type for all traffic except road)	Annual	Monthly or quarterly	Monthly
ISA/2,3,4	Survey of road traffic	C-2. Road traffic (tons and vehicles)	No	Main roads, Benchmark years	Main roads, Benchmark years
ISA/2,3,4	Processing of questionnaires	D. Passenger statistics, all traffic except road	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,11,15	Processing of questionnaires	E. Gross capital formation, by type of capital goods	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,3,4	Processing of questionnaires	F-1. Revenue, value added and cost components for all transport except road	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
ISA/2,3,4	Tax registration	F-2. Revenue, value added and cost components for road traffic	Benchmark years	Benchmark years	Annual
ISA/2,11,15	Processing of questionnaires	G. Gross capital formation for communications (post telegraph, telephone, radio, etc.)	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,3,4	Processing of questionnaires	H. Revenue, value added and cost breakdowns for communications, current activities for these services	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
IX. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES					
Educational Survey by Ministry planning and of Education policy		A. Inventory of schools by level of education and type of school	Annual	Annual	Annual
		B. Teachers by sex, level of education, type of school	Annual	Annual	Annual
		C. Students enrolled in schools by grade, sex and age	Annual	Annual	Annual
		D. Students graduated during the year, by sex, level of education and type of school (at-home and abroad)	Annual	Annual	Annual
		E. Students graduated abroad	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,10,14,15		F. Capital formation by type of capital goods and type of schools	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual

end product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
ISA/2,3,4, 8,9	Survey by Ministry of Education	G. Wages and salaries and total costs, by type of school	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
<u>X. HEALTH SERVICES</u>					
Health Planning	Survey of endemic disease, by Ministry of Health	A. Mortality for a specific disease (tuberculosis, malaria etc.)	Specific areas, no periodicity	Major areas no periodicity	Major areas, no periodicity
	Current surveys and reports, Ministry of Health	B. Mortality in hospitals, admissions by sex, age and main causes	Annual	Annual	Annual
		C. Number of physicians, nurses, Annual dentists, etc.	Annual	Annual	Annual
		D. Number of hospitals and hospital beds by type of institution	Annual	Annual	Annual
		E. Number of health centres, mother and child centres, etc. by type	Annual	Annual	Annual
		F. Activities of health centres and mobile units	Annual	Annual	Annual
		G. Vaccinations and inoculations	Annual	Annual	Annual
		H. Capital formation, by type of capital goods	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
		I. Wages and salaries and total costs, by type of of institution	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
ISA/2,10 14,15					
ISA/2,3,4, 8,9					

End Product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
XI. <u>OTHER SERVICES</u> <u>1/</u>					
Same as VII A ISA/2,3,4 ISA/2,11,15	Census of establishments	A. Number of establishments, persons engaged according to kind of activity and type of organization	Decennial	Decennial	Decennial
	Current surveys	B. Revenue, value added and cost by kind of economic activity	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
		C. Capital formation by type of goods and current activity	Benchmark years	Annual	Annual
XII. <u>EXTERNAL TRADE</u>					
ISA/2,12	Collection by customsA. Services, processing under supervision of statistical office	Exports - Value and quantity classified according to country of destination (preferably of last consignment) and class of commodities (4 digits for SITC revised, 5 digits for national nomenclatures)	(a)Annual (b)Monthly	(a)Annual (b)Monthly	(a)Annual (b)Monthly
		B. Exports - Index numbers of quantum and unit value, classified by less detailed commodity groupings	(a)Annual (b)Quarterly	(a)Annual (b)Monthly	(a)Annual (b)Monthly
ISA - constant price series	Processing of series				

1/ Religion, Labour, Political Organizations etc.

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
ISA - Constant price series	Mail survey	C. Exports - Sales prices received by exporters for each important kind of commodity	No	Monthly	Monthly
ISA/2,12	Same as A	D. Imports - Value and quantity classified by country of provenance (preferably of first consignment) and class of commodity (3 digits for SITC revised, 5 for national nomenclatures)	(a) Annual (b) Quarterly	(a) Annual (b) Monthly	(a) Annual (b) Monthly
ISA - constant price series	Same as B.	E. Imports - Index numbers of quantum and unit value, classified by less detailed commodity groupings	No	(a) Annual (b) Monthly	(a) Annual (b) Monthly
	Same as C	F. Imports - Purchase prices paid by importers for selected types of commodities	No	Monthly	Monthly
ISA/15	Processing of series	G. End-use classification of imports	Annual	Annual	Annual
XIII. MONEY, BANKING, FINANCE, PRICES					
Financial accounts; economic indicator	Mail survey of financial institutions	A. Consolidated balance sheets as of the end of the period separately for Central Bank, deposit money banks and each major type of financial institution showing (a) assets classified by main debtor economic sector; (b) liabilities by main creditor sector and by type (money, quasi-money and others)	Quarterly	Monthly	Monthly

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Financial accounts; economic indicator	Mail survey of financial institutions	B. Loans and advances made, classified according to purpose and kind of economic activity of recipients, separately for Central Bank, deposit money banks and other types of financial institutions	Annual	(a) Annual (b) Quarterly	(a) Annual (b) Quarterly
		C. Bank debits to deposit accounts during the period	Quarterly (whole country)	(a) Monthly, (a) Monthly whole country (b) Annual by major regions	(a) Monthly whole country (b) Annual by major regions
		D. Discount rate of central bank	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
		E. Bank holdings of gold and foreign exchange (in foreign currency)	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
		F. Exchange rates	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
ISA/12	Processing of series received from Central Bank and other sources	G. Balance of payment classified according to type of transaction	Annual	Annual	Annual
ISA - constant	Mail survey of producers	H. Index number of sales prices received by domestic producers classified according to stage of fabrication and use	Quarterly	Monthly	Monthly
ISA/2,3,4	Mail survey	I. Revenue, value added and cost breakdowns for all financial institutions	Benchmark years (estimates)	Annual	Annual

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
XIV. <u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
Economic indicator ISA/8,9,10 13,15	Processing of financial documents	A. Total cash receipts and disbursements and changes in cash holdings and public debt	No	Annual	Quarterly
		B. Economic classification of receipts and disbursements for central, provincial and local governments	No	Annual - central govt. only	Annual
	ISA/8,9,10, 13,15	C. Economic and functional classification of expenditures for central, provincial and local governments	Benchmark years (except functional classification on annual basis)	Annual - central govt. only Benchmark years otherwise)	Annual

End product	Statistical Surveys or Activities	Main Series	Frequency and Coverage		
			Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
<u>XV. PERSONAL INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE</u>					
Food policy and projection of demand	Household survey of pattern of consumption and expenditure	A. Pattern of (a) food consumption and (b) general expenditure of households classified according to socio-economic groups (income or total living expenditure, urban, rural, etc.)	Decennial	Benchmark years	Benchmark years
Projection of demand	Household survey of pattern of income, saving, indebtedness, etc.	B. Distribution of households by size of income, saving pattern, etc.	No	Same as A	Same as A
ISA/2,5,14	Survey of average income and expenditure	C. Aggregate income and expenditure of households by type of commodities	Benchmark years (estimates)	Annual (estimates)	Annual (surveys)
Social indicator	Price surveys	D. Index numbers of consumption prices	Monthly, main cities	Monthly, main cities	Monthly, main cities

LIST AND TITLES OF TABLES
OF
THE INTERMEDIATE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS (ISA)

Table 1	Inventory account of human resources
	A. Classification of de facto population by industry and employment status, excluding African rural households
	B. De facto and de jure population
Table 2	Account of uses and resources by commodity group
Table 3	Analysis of intermediate consumption by industry
Table 4	Production and value added accounts by industry
Table 5	Rural households account
Table 6	Appropriation account of corporations
Table 7	Appropriation accounts of households and private non-profit institutions
Table 8	Current and capital accounts of government account by level of government
Table 9	Appropriation account of general government
Table 10	Capital and financing account of general government
Table 11	Consolidated capital account
Table 12	Rest of the world account
Table 13	Combined economic and functional classification of general government current and capital expenditure
Table 14	Composition of private consumption expenditure
Table 15	Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation
Table 16	Total uses and resources
Table 17	National disposable income by type of income share before provision for consumption of fixed capital