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UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
LIMITED
E/CN.14/CAS.4/STAT/3
14 September 1964
Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Meeting of West African Statisticians
Niamey, 19-23 October 1964
Conference of African Planners
First session
Dakar, 16-27 November 1964

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (Note by the ECA secretariat)

Introduction

1. At the Third Conference of African Statisticians, which met in Addis Ababa in October 1963, one of the principal items discussed was the development of statistical programmes, particularly in relation to data requirements for economic and social planning purposes. The Conference expressed the wish that this topic should be one of the major items in the statistical work programme of the ECA secretariat and indicated the general lines along which the project should be developed. In accordance with these wishes a detailed paper on statistical development in Africa has been prepared for consideration by a working group of statisticians and planners in the early part of 1965.

2. In the meantime, the meeting of the Conference of African Planners and the meeting of West African Statisticians, which both take place in 1964, provide a good opportunity to draw preliminary comment on some of the points raised in the paper. The notes given below are a brief summary of these points and it is suggested that delegates might wish to consider the extent to which the general outlook and arrangements described would be applicable under African conditions.

3. The theme of the argument is that statistics in African countries should aim at a highly integrated account of resources, structure and activities and that statistical operations should, as far as possible, avoid concentration on isolated topics. In these notes, comments on the progress of statistical development are followed by brief reviews of information requirements and practical considerations affecting the organization of work. The final section deals with the development of individual components of the statistical programme. It will be appreciated that the attempt to cover a very wide field in the space of a short note necessarily leads to incompleteness.

Progress of statistical development

4. While the establishment of adequate statistical services throughout Africa will undoubtedly be a lengthy and difficult process, there is already the advantage that this work is regarded to a large extent as a co-operative effort of the countries. The establishment of a close liaison between countries in statistical matters is an important means of ensuring standardization and international comparability of statistics, and exchange of information on current work is particularly helpful in achieving the widest possible application of experience gained in adapting methodology to African conditions.

5. Conditions prevailing before and at the time of independence led to considerable differences in the scope of statistical work between the various countries. In some countries, adequate foundations for a statistical service had already been laid before independence and development was unaffected by the change of government. In other cases, the position was less fortunate as a result of the limited scope of earlier activities or the rapid loss of professional staff. However, the over-all picture is now very much more encouraging, since the importance of good statistics has been generally recognized and nearly all countries are making progress in this field.

6. A number of factors influence the speed at which statistical development can proceed and, of these, the demand for information for planning purposes and the availability of staff are probably the most significant. Once technical planning activities have started in earnest, a country's statistical service is required to undertake considerable expansion and usually gets high priority in respect of recruitment. It has been shown that, under suitable conditions, statistics can develop very rapidly. One factor relevant in this connexion is that planning requirements provide a much broader basis for statistical activity and the work tends to lose its routine character, while, at the same time, greater thought has to be given to organizing the collection of data which can be amalgamated to form a reasonably satisfactory and comprehensive picture of the economy.

Statistical requirements

7. While economic planning is the principal incentive towards statistical development, it has to be appreciated that a statistical service also has the responsibility of providing information for commercial firms, the public and overseas agencies. Its programme of work, therefore, also has to take account of the needs of these users of information, although it is likely that planning requirements would have to be given priority in the early stages.

8. Requirements for statistical data are much the same in centrally planned and market economies, although there are some differences in concepts and applications. In all cases it is necessary for the government to have a good knowledge of the current situation and to be in a position to assess the probably over-all effects of the changes resulting from development activities and other factors affecting the economic and social balance. When seen in this light, statistical requirements for planning can be defined in broad terms as the provision of a quantitative account of the structure and activities of a country, presented in such a way that projections are possible. Projection methods used in

Africa need to be of a rather empirical and flexible nature to enable the fullest use to be made of all available data, some of which may be rather crude.

9. It is assumed in the following discussion that a national statistical service would be concerned primarily with data for global and sectoral analysis, while information on individual projects would be the responsibility of the agencies concerned. However, it is appreciated, that in some fields, it would be necessary to go beyond this point.

10. In considering statistical requirements, it is helpful, first of all, to examine the status of national accounts as a co-ordinating factor in the programme of work, because such accounts are one of the few methods so far developed of consolidating information relating to a large number of different activities. This question was considered by the Third Conference of African Statisticians and the use of national accounts as a basis for statistical programmes was the subject of some criticism. While the accounts certainly do not cover all statistical needs, they are a convenient starting point in considering the various components of a comprehensive programme. Reference is made here to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), since it does provide a number of internationally accepted definitions, although it is appreciated that extensive revision of the system is being undertaken.

11. The SNA is intended to provide an account of the broad structure of an economy in terms of the payments flows which take place within the country and with the rest of the world. It gives a number of very useful aggregates, which serve as indicators of the state of the economy and, when an industrial breakdown of the national income and domestic product accounts is included, the system shows the relative importance of the various branches of productive activity. However, in its standard form, it is not intended as a means of analysing production and, in particular, does not make any reference to intermediate products.

12. Nevertheless, the basic accounts of the SNA are not a rigid structure and can be adapted to meet the requirements of individual countries without necessarily making any changes in the internationally accepted definitions with respect to the payments flows. The principal extension needed for a satisfactory analysis of production is the addition of transactions in intermediate products. A complete input-output analysis would not be practicable in the early stages of statistical development and it is suggested that, as an interim measure, it would be useful to utilize a modified system involving estimates of the consumption and production of intermediate products by each industry without showing details of inter-industry transactions.

13. An example of an arrangement of the type suggested above is shown in Annex I. In this, the national income account of the SNA has been replaced by a production account, in which basic inputs plus value added are equal to gross output valued at producer prices. The domestic product account has been modified to show total supply and demand. Partly for simplicity and partly because adequate data would be lacking in most countries, the capital reconciliation and domestic capital formation accounts of the SNA have been removed and capital items pass through a savings/investment account. With the exception of transactions relating to intermediate products, individual flows are the same as in the SNA and the principal SNA aggregates can easily be derived from the table. However, some further rearrangement and simplification might be needed in some countries. The main point about this type of table is that it has been shown in practice under African conditions to give a reasonably comprehensive view of current economic activities, which is useful in co-ordinating the various aspects of development planning. It is an extended arrangement of this sort which should be borne in mind when considering national accounts in relation to statistical programmes.

14. On examining a modified set of accounts of the kind suggested above, it is seen that they include all productive, distributive and service activities in terms of payments, the monetary and non-monetary transactions

of households, public finance, capital formation, balance of payments and external trade. The amount of detail shown in the accounts is, of course, dependent on particular requirements and the availability of information. However, it is clear that they do cover quite a large part of the basic statistical requirements.

15. Items not directly covered by such accounts are human resources and conditions of life, material resources and the quantities of current production and distribution. In connexion with the last two items, it is appreciated that national accounts statistics at constant prices does cover the question of changes in quantities, but this does not obviate the need for having basic information in this respect. It should also be noted that considerable amplification of the accounts is needed for special purposes and that additional information is required on finance, particularly in relation to sources of funds for capital formation and the assessment of the general financial position of the country. Information on all these questions is needed in addition to that covered by national accounts if comprehensive statistics are to be achieved.

16. The above considerations suggest that over-all statistical requirements can be summarized under the following headings:

- (1) Human resources: population, manpower and living conditions.
- (2) Material resources: inventory of basic resources, structure of production.
- (3) Current production and consumption (including distribution and services): values and, where applicable, quantities of intermediate and final transactions.
- (4) Public finance.
- (5) Other financial transactions.
- (6) Balance of payments and external trade.

17. The first two groups above relate to the economic and social structure within which all national activity takes place, but it should be noted that the inventory of basic resources is not normally a

responsibility of the central statistical office. The last four groups are concerned with current activity in value and, where applicable, quantity terms. The various groups are not mutually exclusive. For example, living conditions are dependent on income distribution, patterns of consumption and social conditions, which are closely related to current production and to some items of public finance and external trade.

18. The essential point arising from these comments is that there is a very close relationship between all aspects of economic and social statistics and there is consequently a need to maintain a comprehensive view of the entire field when considering data collection and analysis. It is important to avoid concentration of work on isolated topics, since this can lead to imbalance in the statistical programme and an unsatisfactory knowledge of the inter-relationships between sectors. Particularly in the early stages of statistical development, the comprehensive approach enables the best possible use to be made of incomplete data because it provides the means of making a wide range of consistency checks and adjustments. This does not, of course, in any way reduce the need for regarding continuous improvement in quality of data as a major objective.

Statistical organization

19. The general review of information requirements in the last section was intended to provide the background for an examination of the content and development of statistical programmes. Before proceeding to this discussion, however, it is necessary to consider some of the practical aspects relating to the nature and structure of the organization which would carry out the work. These considerations include general principles, staff recruitment and training, common services needed for statistical operations, arrangement of substantive work and the size of the organization. These are all topics which need careful thought, but here the main points are simply listed.

General principles

- (1) To ensure the impartiality of statistics, it is necessary that the statistical service should operate on an independent basis, but it should, nevertheless, have a very close working relationship with the planning agency. Various devices have been used for this purpose and co-ordinating committees are probably among the most effective.
- (2) Within certain limitations, it is desirable that statistical work should be centralized during the early stages of development, in order to make the most economical use of available trained manpower and to facilitate co-ordination of work.
- (3) The internal structure of the organization should be flexible to accomodate adjustments resulting from changes in priorities and the expansion of work.
- (4) Statistical functions should be controlled by legislation which ensures secrecy in respect of data relating to individual persons, firms, etc. and which provides the means of compelling respondents to supply information. Legal compulsion is, of course, a reserve power which should not be used regularly.

Staff recruitment and training

- (5) Staff recruitment arrangements should aim at early Africanization. Satisfactory conditions of service are necessary to ensure that there is no unduly large loss of personnel, particularly at professional and executive levels. Adequate training facilities at all levels are a requirement of primary importance and these may involve both full-time and in-service courses. It should be noted that, while it may be sufficient for junior professional and other staff to be trained in rather specific fields of statistical methodology, it is necessary that officers in the senior posts should have a

much broader training which includes economics and an understanding of planning principles. It is necessary to make full use of the various forms of technical assistance if work is to be developed sufficiently rapidly.

Common services in statistical organization

- (6) An economical arrangement of work at professional level is needed to make the best use of limited resources. One method of achieving this is to group a small number of the best qualified professionals in a statistical planning unit which is concerned exclusively with technical matters. This also facilitates standardization of definitions and co-ordination of work.
- (7) An early start is needed in developing a permanent field organization which is later placed under the control of regional branch offices of the statistical service. The field organization is essential because so much of the information needed in a comprehensive statistical programme has to be obtained by direct means.
- (8) Suitable data processing equipment is needed and its selection requires particular care.
- (9) A good library of reference material has to be built up and this can be based partly on exchange agreements with other agencies. The statistical service usually needs a simple printing machine for reproducing its own publications and forms quickly enough.

Arrangement of substantive work

- (10) In the very early stages of statistical development, work would be confined to a small number of important fields which might include the following:

Data from administrative sources and preparation
of statistical bulletin

National accounts

Public accounts

External trade

Statistics of larger enterprises

Household statistics, retail prices, etc.

The above list makes no mention of the population census, which is an important initial activity, because this is the responsibility of a separate ad hoc organization under the control of the statistical service.

(11) It is important that coverage should be expanded as quickly as possible and, at a later stage of development, the organization of substantive work in a statistical office would be dependent partly on the nature of the subjects and partly on the methods of collecting data. One possible grouping which takes account of this compromise is as follows.

General economic and financial statistics

National accounts

Capital formation

Public finance

Balance of payments

Money and banking

Insurance and real estate

Financial flows and balances

Population and social statistics

Population

Employment

Education

Housing

Health

Other social statistics

Statistics of enterprises, households, trade and prices

Organized enterprises

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Mining and quarrying

Manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, etc.

Transport and communications

Distribution and services

Household statistics (including both domestic and
enterprise activities)
External trade
Wholesale and retail prices.

Size of statistical organization

(12) This paper envisages the sort of statistical organization which starts with a nucleus of three or four professionals and perhaps 20 clerks and is built up to a total of at least 20 professionals and around 500 executive and clerical level staff, with about half of the latter continuously in the field.

Programme of work

20. The following notes are arranged in the same order as the list in section 11 of paragraph 19. The arrangement is somewhat different from that in Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries, Series M, No.31, United Nations Statistical Office, but roughly the same ground is covered and there is no major departure from the internationally accepted recommendations with respect to definitions and methodology. This arises because, as previously explained, an attempt has been made to take methods of collection into account as well as the nature of the subjects and the grouping of the various items is intended to conform approximately to that which might be used in a statistical office.

General economic and financial statistics

National accounts

21. An extended system of national accounts has to be developed as an important planning tool. Work should start at an early stage of statistical development, even though satisfactory information is not available, because crude accounts can assist towards an understanding of the economy and the work of compiling them gives a useful indication of which statistical fields most urgently require development.

22. The arrangement used in extending the accounts would be dependent on the requirements of individual countries, but, in many cases, a first step could be that indicated in paragraphs 10 - 13. It is, however, desirable to retain international definitions with respect to individual flows, in order to ensure comparability of data. This is particularly important in cases where countries are hoping to achieve economic development in co-operation with their neighbours. The definitions are given in A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 1.

Capital formation

23. Capital formation is closely related to national accounts and some of its aggregates form an important part of the accounts. External trade statistics and information on the domestic production of capital goods may be the principal sources of data in the early stages. Later, it is possible to obtain estimates from direct enquiries relating to the various sectors of the economy and further reference to these is made below. Response to questionnaires may not always be accurate in respect of capital formation and it is therefore desirable to make the fullest use of both direct and indirect sources of data.

Public finance

24. Public finance is of key importance in economic planning and statistics relating to it can and should be developed at an early stage. Detailed data is available in most countries and the problem is to assemble and analyse it in a satisfactory manner. The two types of data available from the public budgets and accounts are, firstly, statements of revenue and expenditure according to the concepts used in the accounts themselves and, secondly, figures reclassified into the functional and economic categories of the United Nations Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions, S/TAA/M/12.

25. The reclassifications are a detailed but fairly straightforward task. Most countries would probably wish to start with the accounts of central government and the work would later be extended to local authorities and public boards and corporations. The aim should be comprehensive coverage as soon as possible, even though the analysis may be limited in detail; there is danger in concentrating too much on isolated sectors of special interest for development purposes, since this tends to detract from the comprehensive view of activities.

26. Government budgeting periods and the layout of the basic accounts may present problems and some revision of these arrangements may be needed before effective analysis can be undertaken. Even when satisfactory procedures for analysis have been established, it is still necessary to develop means of obtaining information on actual expenditure quickly enough to be useful. Information on public enterprises would be obtained in the same way as that on other enterprise activities as indicated below, but should be shown separately.

Balance of payments

27. In most countries, the balance of payments with the rest of the world is one of the factors of primary interest in the early stages of development. Data on changes in holdings of gold and foreign exchange may sometimes be used as a measure of the over-all surplus or deficit, but a complete statement of transactions is an early requirement.

28. Considerable progress has been made in most African countries in developing balance of payments statistics and figures are fairly complete so far as the more easily recorded payments are concerned. However, there is some difficulty in respect of 'invisible' items, such as transactions relating to shipping and earnings taken abroad by migrant labourers. Also, in countries with long land frontiers, there is the problem of unrecorded movements of goods. The international recommendations are given in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual.

Money and banking, etc.

29. Statistics of money and banking are readily available, but it is only with the development of central banks that efforts have been made to consolidate this information in understandable form. Particular problems arise in distinguishing between overseas capital and other payments of commercial enterprises, but, in many cases, more complete information is now available as a by-product of exchange control procedures. Such questions are, of course, also relevant to balance of payments statistics.

30. Data relating to money and banking should be integrated with the national accounts by utilizing the information from the balance sheets of the various groups of credit institutions. Changes in assets and liabilities of these groups ought as far as possible to be related to the savings of the household, government and production sectors. It should be noted that this balance sheet data can be consolidated to form a balance sheet for the monetary system as a whole.

31. Insurance statistics, together with those relating to pension funds, are a rather specialized field and have not yet achieved great importance in Africa. The data is available from administrative sources and therefore presents no undue difficulty. Statistics of real estate do not exist for most African countries and the present practise of making special estimates for national accounts purposes will need to continue in the future.

Financial flows and balances

32. Information on financial flows and balances is not easy to obtain and work in this field is relatively underdeveloped in most parts of the world. It is, however, necessary to have some indication of the sources of funds for domestic investment and the general financial position of each of the main sectors as quickly as possible. The development of more adequate accounts and balance sheets for this purpose would

probably have to be regarded as a project for the future. The information concerned does, of course, have particular relevance to the last four topics referred to above.

Population and social statistics

Population

33. Human resources are the factor upon which development prospects are principally dependent and human welfare is one of the main objectives of development efforts. Basic information on population must therefore be regarded as one of the most important statistical requirements and this is, in fact, the view which has been adopted over the greater part of Africa. The principal operations coming under the heading of population statistics are censuses and civil registration, but migration and manpower questions are also relevant.

34. Most African countries have carried out fairly recent population censuses, but there has been considerable variation in methodology and in the quality of the work. Methods have ranged from 'administrative' censuses, which involve the collation of estimates for small areas, to very much more elaborate operations based on complete population enumeration and supported by sample surveys. Some countries have had difficulties through associating their census work too closely with political matters, such as the demarcation of electoral constituencies, but, in most cases, economic and social analysis has been the primary objective. Even though some of the information obtained may have been crude, it has proved of considerable use in achieving an understanding of the social and economic structure of countries, which is of particular importance, since some modification of this structure is often necessary in establishing conditions suitable for development.

35. One of the most useful by-products of a population census is the establishment of a sampling frame applicable to a number of different types of survey. The principal requirement in this respect is that

enumeration areas should be properly mapped and identifiable on the ground. When this stage has been reached, countries might wish to consider whether the best way of collecting population statistics would be through the traditional method of complete enumeration, or whether they might obtain more comprehensive and accurate information through sampling.

36. The position with regard to civil registration is not so satisfactory, although many countries have schemes of limited coverage. It will take a considerable number of years to develop complete registration, but, in the meantime, there are two methods which can be used to overcome the lack of information. One method is to concentrate on a sample of registration areas and to increase the size of the sample gradually until complete coverage is attained. This arrangement enables more intensive efforts to be made to ensure complete registration in the selected areas and produces results which can be statistically useful at an early stage. The second method, which is often used in conjunction with the first, involves the use of retrospective sample surveys, which rely on memory records of the events which occurred in a given period preceding the survey.

37. The normal sources of migration statistics are the records maintained at sea and air ports and land frontier posts. This information is, however, incomplete due to unrecorded movements across land frontiers. Some supplementary information can sometimes be obtained from population census records and there is the possibility of obtaining data in conjunction with other surveys. These sources also provide an indication of internal migratory movements. However, it is usually impracticable to carry out special surveys of migration on a large enough scale to be useful.

38. Very few countries have established manpower surveys on a regular basis and it seems unlikely that many will be able to do so in the near future. The population census or sample surveys of population therefore remain the principal sources of this data. Nevertheless, when resources permit, countries might consider carrying out manpower surveys at mid-points in inter-censal periods.

Employment

39. The basic requirements with respect to employment statistics are series showing employment, earnings and hours of work. Earnings data by industry and size of establishment are needed for the development of wage policies, while information on hours of work is a useful economic indicator, as well as forming the basis for productivity estimates. Additional information needed for the establishment of wage and manpower policies, social security programmes, etc. includes wage rates, supplementary benefits and related data and a classification of all information by occupation, sex and skill level for each industry.

40. The information indicated above is important for economic analysis in addition to providing the background for labour policy. Payments for the hire of labour form a large part of the total value added, while earnings and their distribution are relevant to the household sector and the total demand for goods and services. Much of the other employment data, together with additional information relating to establishments and enterprises, forms the background for a more detailed analysis of production. Special care is therefore needed to ensure that employment statistics can be related to relevant data in other statistical fields.

41. Basic employment data is usually obtained by means of questionnaires directed to industrial establishments and the principal problem relates to coverage. Until such time as a proper census of establishments has been undertaken, it is very difficult to assess the degree of coverage achieved in the statistics. This question is referred to again in connexion with statistics of organized enterprises.

42. Another point is that the methods involved in the collection of employment statistics are very similar to those used in industrial enquiries and it would therefore seem that consideration should be given to combining these two operations. It is appreciated that there are some practical difficulties in this respect, but firms would doubtless be prepared to co-operate as the arrangement would mean a considerable reduction in the number of questionnaires to be completed.

Education

43. Information on educational activities, whether carried out by private or public institutions, can be collected relatively easily and the principal need is to analyze the data in a form which is suitable for assessing the effectiveness of the educational system and the results of education with respect to manpower availability.

44. However, there are normally two exceptions to this sufficiency of information. Higher education is often badly documented, particularly for students studying abroad and technical training not coming under direct government control is often unknown or statistically unrecorded. Considerable improvements are needed in these respects.

45. It should be noted that some countries are considering the establishment of registers of higher level manpower, which would cover all persons attaining school certificate and higher educational levels and those with special technical qualifications. Such registers would be of great help towards ensuring the most satisfactory utilization of manpower in the categories concerned.

46. Educational expenditure is regarded as current outlay in national accounts and this is justified in developed countries where education makes little difference to the 'stock' of educated people. The situation in Africa is somewhat different and it might be more correct to consider education as a form of capital formation. This has some implications with respect to the general outlook on development programming, which is still somewhat biased towards fixed capital formation.

Housing

47. The general housing position in Africa is that urban dwellings are overcrowded and great numbers of urban and rural structures are dilapidated, while the increasing rate of urbanization is a factor tending to cause a further deterioration in the situation. Housing must therefore form a part of all development plans, if only to reduce the incidence of the leading causes of death and communicable diseases.

48. The basic statistical information required for the satisfactory planning of housing programmes is that derived from periodic reviews of the over-all housing position, background data for assessing requirements, and current statistics of building and obsolescence, which show the extent to which these requirements are being met. The internationally agreed definitions are given in General Principles for a Housing Census, ST/STAT/SER. M/28, but difficulty has been found in using these definitions under African conditions and some further research is necessary.

49. Information for periodic reviews of the housing stock is usually collected in conjunction with population censuses and other surveys and very few countries are in a position to undertake separate housing enquiries. The background data for assessing housing requirements are population statistics and projections aimed particularly at showing the probable growth in the number of households in different parts of the country, especially urban areas. The collection of current data with respect to dwellings in which government, local authorities and commercial enterprises are the investors, presents no undue difficulty. Information on housing erected by private owners in urban areas can be obtained from local authority building licences and completion records. The same sources may also provide some information on obsolescence, although this may not be so complete.

50. Rural housing is usually given lower priority from a statistical point of view, since the problem is somewhat different from that in urban areas. Dwellings usually follow a traditional pattern and possible changes are more of a social question. Also, the provision of better sanitary, water and other facilities may be more important than improvement in the dwellings.

Health

51. Four aspects of health statistics can be distinguished for the purpose of classifying information and these are: mortality, morbidity, health personnel and institutions and the operations of health services. Morbidity

and health service operations are, of course closely related in that the latter provide much of the available information on morbidity. One of the most important aspects of health statistics in general lies in the need for tracing the decline of the communicable diseases, particularly those of childhood.

52. Reliable information on causes of death is at present confined largely to hospital deaths. However, there is the possibility of obtaining simplified data on causes in conjunction with the expansion of civil registration. Statistics of morbidity come largely from hospital and health centre records and, in addition, some diseases may be legally notifiable. Administrative records of road accidents, industrial injuries, etc. are further sources. Population censuses sometimes include questions on disability, but these can hardly be regarded as a satisfactory source of health information. Sickness and diagnostic surveys are important, but the coverage is limited.

53. Information on health personnel and institutions and the operation of health services forms the general background to health planning. Following the comment in paragraph 46, it could perhaps be suggested that expenditure on health services might be regarded as a kind of capital maintenance.

Statistics of enterprises, households, trade and prices

General arrangements for collection of data

54. In discussing the development of a statistical programme, an attempt has been made to arrange the various components in a way which might prove convenient in a statistical office and, as already explained, this involves a compromise between the nature of the subjects and the methods of data collection. For the topics so far considered, the nature of the subjects has been the predominant factor, but the position is a little different with respect to statistics of enterprises. The essential point is the difference between enquiries where questionnaires may be completed largely by respondents, with only limited operations on the part of the field staff, and those where records have to be completed in detail by enumerators.

55. For practical purposes, it is necessary to divide production, distribution and service activities between those which are of an organized nature and relatively easy to investigate and those conducted by households, self-employed persons, etc. which are more difficult to cover adequately. Under African conditions, most of the very small enterprises are either an integral part of household functions, or are closely related to households through the household members who operate them. It therefore seems that there is a possibility of dividing all enterprises into two fairly straightforward groups which, for convenience, may be referred to as organized and household enterprises. It is appreciated that there is no clear out distinction between these two groups and any division has to be arbitrary, but it should be noted that arbitrary factors, such as number of persons employed, are already used in determining the coverage of existing industrial statistics.

56. From a technical viewpoint it does not matter whether enterprises are classified as organized or household concerns, so long as arrangements can be made for the adequate coverage of both groups. For convenience of data collection, it is better to include as many as possible of the very small enterprises in the household group and there then remains a reasonably manageable number of larger operators who can be dealt with by the internationally agreed methods.

57. In Annex II the example previously used has been divided in the way suggested above. An industrial breakdown would, of course, be applicable to both organized and household enterprises, but, for simplicity, this has been omitted.

58. Statistics of external trade and prices have been included in this sub-section because they are more closely related to enterprise activities than to the other aspects of the statistical programme.

Organized enterprises

59. Organized enterprises should be considered under the divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification, which are:

- (0) Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
- (1) Mining and quarrying
- (2-3) Manufacturing
- (4) Construction
- (5) Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
- (6) Commerce
- (7) Transport, storage and communication.

60. While it is appreciated that these divisions cover a wide range of different activities, it is necessary that records of the transactions of various types of enterprises should conform as far as possible to a standard pattern for the purpose of comprehensive analysis. This pattern is indicated by the flows in the extended system of national accounts shown in Annex II and it is consistent with the items indicated in International Recommendations in Basic Industrial Statistics, Series M, No. 17, Rev. 1. The national accounting requirements, taken together with the international recommendations, suggest that the general current information required from organized establishments in each industry is as follows.

Establishment characteristics at a given date.

Industry (divided between government and other)

Kind of legal or economic organization

Number of employees

Capacity of machinery and equipment (power and other)

Establishment data during reference period, including information on quantities as well as values where applicable

Basic inputs

Imported inputs (including duty)

Local basic inputs, showing electricity, transport and other important items separately. Also, optional classification of local inputs by industrial origin when input-output analysis is needed

Distribution margins (when inputs are valued at cif and producer prices)

Value added

Wages and salaries paid to employees and man-hours worked

Other types of personal income (unincorporated enterprises)

Income payments to individuals and non-profit institutions
in respect of financial assets, land and buildings
Savings of corporations
Direct taxes on corporations
(Less) interest payments received in respect of public
and consumers' debt
(Less) factor income received from rest of world
Provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption

Composition of supply

Gross output (basic inputs plus value added)
Imported final products (only for establishments
engaged in distribution)
Distribution margins
Indirect taxes
(Less) subsidies

Composition of demand

Sales of intermediate goods and services to other
industrial sectors. Also, optional classification
according to industrial destination of these sales
when input-output analysis is needed.
Sales for domestic consumption (government and other)
Sales of fixed capital goods to other industrial
sectors (government and other) and internal use of
capital goods produced by establishment
Increase in stocks
Exports of goods and services

Details of capital formation, etc. (equal to savings plus
depreciation)

Capital goods purchased
Increase in stocks
Change in liquid assets.

61. It will be noted that the items relating to organized enterprise transactions have been arranged in the form of a balanced account and this is important if proper consistency checks are to be made on the records obtained. The transactions have been presented in conformity with the national accounting definitions, but two items probably need some further thought. These are savings and direct taxes, which are listed as being applicable only to corporations, although it would seem

more suitable for these items to relate to all organized enterprises. It is appreciated that some other items in the list would not be applicable to all industries and these should be omitted from the questionnaires relating to the industries concerned. The list is intended only as a general guide and modification is needed to meet particular requirements, without, however, changing the watertight nature of the account.

62. In addition to the data indicated above, special current information is required for some industries. For example, in agriculture, current data is needed on areas sown and harvested and on yield and production of key field and tree crops, as well as on livestock slaughterings. In the case of transport, information is required on the movement of passengers and goods. All such information has to be added to the questionnaires for particular industries. The items concerned are indicated in Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries, Series M, No. 31.

63. A further point for consideration is the collection of employment statistics, referred to in paragraph 42. The list of general items indicated above already contains some information on employment and there would be great advantage in using industrial enquiries for the collection of all basic employment statistics.

64. The current information on organized enterprises is normally required on an annual basis and is obtained by questionnaires directed to enterprises or their component establishments. Countries usually start this work by collecting information from the larger establishments and aim at a gradual expansion of coverage. This method does provide useful information, but has the great disadvantage that the actual coverage in any particular round of the survey is not known. The problem can be overcome only when a complete census of the establishments of organized enterprises has been taken. This should normally be a decennial operation and means have to be devised for keeping the list of establishments

up-to-date in the inter-censal periods. Methods of achieving the latter include continuous observation by members of the field staff during the course of their other duties and the use of labour inspection reports. Registration of enterprises should eventually become more useful in this respect, but is not sufficiently well developed at present.

65. The decennial census should be confined to very simple information which enables the compilation of a list of establishments, classified by industry and size. However, in some industries such as agriculture, it may be necessary to take the opportunity of collecting some additional structural data. The principal use of the list of establishments is to act as a sampling frame for current surveys.

66. In the annual surveys it may be expected that all the larger establishments have to be included, but smaller sampling fractions can be used in respect of the remainder. The coverage of the surveys and sample sizes are dependent to a large extent on the capacity of the statistical service to carry out follow-up operations in respect of questionnaires. With limited resources, it is often necessary to deal with smaller establishments by means of infrequent ad hoc surveys and the distribution industry as a whole is usually given very low priority.

67. In addition to the annual statistics, more frequent information is required in respect of some industries, e.g. to show changes in the level of activity in manufacturing and construction and to provide crop forecasts in agriculture. In these enquiries it is better to base the records on differences as compared with the previous annual survey rather than to attempt to obtain independent estimates of aggregates and, for this purpose, the records should relate to a sub-sample of establishments from the annual survey. The position is a little different in the case of crop forecasts, where the records have to be based on expectations as compared with the previous year's actual crop.

Household statistics

68. In the table in Annex II households appear as an integral part of an extended system of national accounts, but with their functions shown separately from those of other branches of the economy. There are two distinct functions. Firstly, households are responsible for all enterprises not coming within the organized enterprises sector and these are dealt with in the column headed 'Household enterprises'. Secondly, they are the units which consist of private consumers and their activities in this respect are included in the column headed 'Households, etc.'. It should be noted that, in accordance with the SNA arrangement, the latter account also includes private non-profit institutions and it would clearly be better if these could be dealt with separately.

69. The example shows no figures for the savings and depreciation of household enterprises as these are not very easily accommodated under the existing national accounts headings (SNA flows 2.4 and 1.2). The savings of these enterprises therefore appear as part of the savings of households as domestic units (SNA flow 4.6). This is a somewhat similar problem to that referred to in paragraph 61.

70. The above comments and the example may serve to give an indication of the economic place and functions of households within an economy. In all countries throughout the world, households are, of course, of primary importance as private consumers and producers of labour, but, in Africa and other similar areas, special attention has to be paid to their entrepreneurial functions. This position will change with the development of organized enterprises, but, for the present, statistical investigations have to be adapted to the existing situation. In this connexion the table in Annex II is of interest in that series relating to organized and household enterprises would give a good indication of the transition.

71. A number of topics which properly come under the heading of household statistics have already been considered in the earlier parts of this paper. Population, migration and manpower data and social information of a general

nature and obtained from population censuses or sample surveys, while more specialized enquiries deal with births, deaths and some aspects of health. No further reference is made to these topics here, but it should be noted that household surveys of a general economic nature very often involve large-scale household enumerations in order to obtain second stage sampling frames and these operations are a convenient means of obtaining some supplementary demographic and social data.

72. The remaining items with which we are concerned here are therefore the following.

- (1) Structural data on household enterprises.
- (2) Current records of household transactions, relating to both entrepreneurial functions and domestic activities. These should include data on related quantities and on assets, liabilities, etc. The records are needed not only in estimating aggregates, but also in showing the distribution of incomes, activities, etc.
- (3) Specialized current records of household enterprises, including, in particular, acreage and yield measurements and crop forecasts.

73. Structural data on household enterprises corresponds with the industrial census in the organized sector in that it provides basic information on the number and size of enterprises or establishments in the various industries. The information is of great importance in development planning, but it should be noted that enquiries made in this connexion are not intended to give direct estimates of output. Also, they do not form the basis for a list of enterprises to be used later in collecting current statistics. The units concerned are too small and change too rapidly for this arrangement to be effective. Almost the only significant operation coming within this field is the census of agriculture, since agriculture covers the major part of household industrial activities in Africa. Countries usually aim to carry out censuses at least decennially and recommendations are given in the FAO Programme for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. There would be the possibility of carrying out similar structural investigations of other household enterprises where these are sufficiently important.

74. It is convenient to consider current statistics of households mainly in terms of their transactions and, as indicated above, these should cover both enterprise and domestic activities and records should show value data and quantities where applicable. As most households do not make any economic distinction between the various types of transaction, it is necessary that records should take the form of a single balanced account. The principal items which need to be covered are indicated in the following list, which is consistent with the national accounts requirements. It will be appreciated that this list is intended only as a rough guide and that some items need to be extended or modified to meet individual needs.

Household data during reference period, including information on quantities as well as values where applicable

Receipts

- Sales of goods and services by household enterprises and home produce consumed, classified by industry
- Income from employment and other earned income, showing industrial origin
- Income from property
- Other receipts from government (farming grants, etc.)
- Sales of property, classified according to domestic or type of industrial use
- Loans taken by household and loans repaid by others
- Miscellaneous remittances from local and overseas sources

Payments

Running costs of household enterprises, classified by industry

- Purchase of local and imported goods for processing and resale, indicating industrial origin
- Hire of buildings and equipment
- Hire of labour
- Other running costs

Domestic expenditure

Consumable and durable goods purchased or
acquired from home production, by industrial
origin

Rates and taxes

Rent

Interest on consumers' debt

Loans given and loan repayments

Payments on property purchased or repaired, classified
by domestic or type of industrial use

Miscellaneous local and overseas remittances.

Note: Receipts less payments is equal to increase in
stocks and liquid assets. It may not be practicable
to record these two items separately.

75. In rural areas, the general household statistics referred to above would normally be collected by means of a calibrated sample in order to obtain fairly wide geographical coverage. A long recording period is usually needed for each household and stratification is required at the second stage of the sample. Recording of production, sales and other transactions proceeds by means of weekly or fortnightly visits to all households in the sample. Changing sub-samples are visited daily for shorter periods to obtain records of subsistence consumption, additional detail on household purchases and other items and to check and, if necessary, amend the results from the main sample.

76. Urban area records are basically the same as those for rural areas, but shorter recording periods for individual households can be used if the greater part of income comes from wages, since there is then less difficulty in classifying households on an income basis. Seasonal fluctuations are also less important, although it is desirable to spread the enquiries over a long period if possible.

77. Although fairly wide areas can be covered by household surveys of the types referred to above, it is unlikely that countries would be able

to achieve national coverage on an annual basis. It is therefore necessary to take different areas in succession and to aim at complete coverage over a period of several years. The areas first receiving attention would be those more important with respect to production or development possibilities. In places with a high degree of subsistence production, somewhat simpler forms of enquiry might be used.

78. Household enquiries in both urban and rural areas would be the responsibility of the permanent field organization of the statistical service and the problem lies in arranging them to form part of a continuous programme of work. In this connexion it should be borne in mind that the field staff also have to participate in various structural and other enquiries to which reference has already been made.

79. The third group of items indicated in paragraph 72 are almost entirely agricultural and relate principally to acreage and yield measurements and crop forecasts. Collection would be the responsibility of agricultural field staff, but the work should be carried out as closely as possible in conjunction with the collection of other household statistics of a current nature. Considerable advantages would be obtained by making acreage measurements for the same samples of households as those used in the rural surveys referred to above. Yield measurements would be treated in the same way, except that these would be limited to key crops. The same samples could also be used for crop forecasting, although in this case the basic requirements are estimates of changes in the acreage planted and in the condition of the growing crops, as compared with the previous year.

80. Since household surveys cannot cover all rural parts of a country every year, it is necessary to make other arrangements for intermediate years in respect of the more important items. These are again mainly agricultural, the essential factors being crop forecasts and estimates of actual production, and the work of collection would be the responsibility of agricultural field staff. One method, which avoids the need for any

large scale new enumeration of households, would be to continue to use the second stage sample from the previous survey. Visits to these households would provide an indication of acreage and crop condition changes to serve as a basis for factors to be used in adjusting the survey results to form forecasts for the current year. Estimates of actual production could be based partly on memory records and partly on acreage and yield measurements for the same sample.

81. In all household statistics it is important to make as much use as possible of supplementary data. For example, a considerable amount of information on production can be obtained from the records of marketing organizations and from farmers' co-operatives. Other useful sources are the records of seed distribution, spraying and other operations carried out by agricultural departments.

External trade

82. External trade data is probably the most important type of statistical information needed in Africa for economic planning purposes. By measuring the flow of goods at one crucial point, trade statistics provide a good deal of insight into the levels of capital formation, the levels and structure of consumption, the scale and composition of industrial activity, technical changes in agriculture and output of cash crops.

83. African countries have to earn the bulk of the foreign currency required for the importation of capital and other goods essential to development through the export of relatively few commodities which are mainly of a primary or semi-finished nature. World market fluctuations with respect to these commodities have important implications for development prospects and for internal stability. Schemes for stabilizing producer prices, sales price policy, the availability of new markets and the possibilities of diversifying the character of exports, are factors which have to be considered in this connexion. Statistics of the quantity and value of exports, classified by kind of commodity and country, form an important part of the data needed. Similar series in

respect of imports are required in formulating measures for the conservation of foreign exchange. In all questions relating to trade it is important to take account of the effects of fluctuating or multiple exchange rates.

84. Value and quantity series for exports and imports also provide the basis for calculating index numbers of quantum and unit values. Unit value indexes indicate changes in the terms of trade and the two types of index together provide summary information for dealing with questions concerning interrelations between volumes and unit values in external trade and between foreign and domestic economic conditions. For these purposes, economically significant classifications other than the Standard International Trade Classification are needed. Price series for the principal items exported and imported should be maintained in addition to the index numbers.

85. For an extended national accounts analysis of the type indicated in Annex I, it is necessary to have an industrial breakdown of both imports and exports and a division of imports between inputs and final products. It is desirable that the latter should be extended to form a more complete end-use classification, since this has important applications apart from its use in index numbers and national accounts.

86. The preparation of external trade series is usually one of the first statistical operations undertaken by countries, because the urgent need for the data is readily appreciated and information is available from customs records at ports and frontier posts. Very often the work has been carried out by the customs department for a long time before the creation of a statistical office. It is, nevertheless, desirable that it should be transferred to the statistical office at an early stage to ensure adequate statistical treatment of the data. It may also be borne in mind that, because trade data usually calls for bulk processing equipment, its early presence in the statistical office can lead to speedier mechanization of other work.

87. Nearly all African countries are processing their trade statistics in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification or the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature and those which are not doing so are considering conversion. However, there is still room for improvement in the trade statistics of most countries, particularly those with long land frontiers over which goods are passing unrecorded.

Wholesale and retail prices

88. It has already been noted that countries usually tend to delay the collection of comprehensive information on distribution and services enterprises until a relatively late stage of statistical development. This is necessary because of the difficulty in obtaining data from the large number of small units involved. However, it does not greatly affect the establishment of a reasonably satisfactory over-all statistical account of activities, provided there is an alternative means of estimating the distribution margins on the various types of goods sold and the profits arising from services. Much help can be obtained from price data, particularly in the case of distribution margins.

89. Price data is in a somewhat special position. Countries require retail price series for individual commodities at an early stage and, in most cases, steps have been taken to secure the necessary records. These series are important in measuring changes in the costs of living and in detecting imbalances in the supply and demand of goods for personal consumption. The data is easier to gather than that relating to other aspects of the distributive trades and is normally compiled in the form of retail price indexes. Wholesale prices are a somewhat more difficult proposition, but their collection should be instituted at a relatively early stage for selected commodities.

90. A great deal of price information can be collected by regular postal questionnaires, although some follow-up visits are necessary. However, retail prices in markets, etc. require continuous work by enumerators and often present special difficulties, particularly when prices are

dependent on bargaining and goods are not sold in easily identifiable units. The only satisfactory method is for enumerators to weigh goods purchased and the two common arrangements are for enumerators to make purchases themselves, or to interview customers who happen to have bought the items concerned.

Concluding remarks

91. The general position regarding the development of statistics in Africa is encouraging, but there are still wide differences between countries and a great deal of further progress is needed before statistical information services can be considered satisfactory. It has been noted that more rapid statistical development normally begins after countries have begun to take an active interest in the technical aspects of planning.

92. In the very early stages, the most important requirements are to have good population census and external trade data, supported by such material as may be available from administrative sources. It is essential that a satisfactory analysis of public finance should be established as soon as possible. Early attempts should be made to compile national accounts, because these not only help towards an understanding of the functions of the economy, but also serve to indicate some of the principal requirements for statistical development. It is also necessary to initiate the collection of statistics of organized enterprises and households at an early stage, since the development of these subjects takes a considerable time.

93. Many African countries, however, are well past the initial stage of statistical development and already have well established statistical offices. In these cases, the problem is not so much one of starting new work, but of improving the quality and coverage of the data obtained. These countries have reached the point where more detailed thought is required on statistical methodology and programming. It has been suggested that work in this connexion will be facilitated by paying special attention to the requirements in building up a comprehensive statistical account and to the inter-relationships of the various sectors of the economy.

ANNEX I

System of national accounts showing intermediate
products and industrial breakdown

SNA ref.	Mining	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Distribution	Services	Total all industries	Inter-indy transactions	Households, etc.	General Government	Savings/investment	Rest of the world
<u>Basic inputs</u>											
1.10* Imported inputs	0.5	2.5	1.3	0.2	2.5	7.0	-	-	-	-	-7.0
1.3* Duties on imported inputs	0.1	0.7	0.4	-	0.8	2.0	-	-	-2.0	-	-
A Local basic inputs	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.3	4.5	-4.5	-	-	-	-
B Distribution margins	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-
Total inputs	0.9	5.0	2.9	0.5	4.7	14.0	-5.0	-	-2.0	-	-7.0
<u>Value added</u>											
2.1 Compensation of employees	1.5	6.9	2.1	1.2	7.7	19.4	-	-19.4	-	-	-
2.2 Income from unincorporated enterprises	-	0.5	3.0	0.7	1.3	5.5	-	-5.5	-	-	-
2.3 Income from property	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	3.8	-	-3.8	-	-	-
2.4 Saving of corporations	0.4	2.1	-	0.2	1.3	4.0	-	-	-	-4.0	-
2.5 Direct taxes on corporations	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.5	-	-	-0.5	-	-
2.6 General government income	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	-0.7	-	-
2.7 Less interest on public debt	-	-	-	-	-0.5	-0.5	-	-	-0.5	-	-
2.8 Less interest on consumers' debt	-	-	-	-0.1	-	-0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
2.10 Less net factor income from rest of world	-	-	-0.1	-	-	-0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
1.2 Provisions for domestic fixed capital consn.	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.2	-	-	-	-3.2	-
4.3 Direct taxes on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.10 Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-4.9	-	-
4.4 Other current transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.11 from households to general government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.2	-	-
4.5 Current transfers to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 rest of world	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-0.2
6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.11 Current transfers from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.12 rest of world	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.1	-	0.2
6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.10 Current transfers from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 general government to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.1	3.1	-	-
4.6 Saving of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-	0.3	-
5.5 Saving of general Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-2.4	-
6.6 Current balance with rest of world	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.1
Total value added	2.9	1.9	5.9	2.3	12.4	36.4	-	-26.9	-0.3	-9.4	-0.2
E Gross output	3.8	17.9	8.8	2.8	17.1	50.4	-5.0	-26.9	-2.3	-9.4	-6.8

SNA ref.		Mining	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Distribution	Services	Total all industries	Inter-indy transactions	Households, etc.	General Government	Savings/investment	Rest of the world
<u>Composition of supply</u>												
E	Gross output	3.8	17.9	8.8	2.8	17.1	50.4	-5.0	-26.9	-2.3	-9.4	-6.8
1.10*	Imported final products	-	3.3	2.6	-	1.0	6.9	-	-	-	-	-6.9
D	Distribution margins	0.4	1.5	0.8	-	1.4	4.1	-4.1	-	-	-	-
1.3*	Indirect taxes	-	0.8	-0.1	1.8	0.3	3.0	-	-	-3.0	-	-
1.4	Less subsidies	-	-	-0.1	-	-	-0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
Total supply/demand		4.2	23.5	12.2	4.6	19.8	64.3	-9.1	-26.9	-5.2	-9.4	-13.7
<u>Composition of demand</u>												
C	Sales of other sectors	-0.3	-0.7	-2.3	-4.6	-1.2	-9.1	9.1	-	-	-	-
1.5	Private consumption	-	-9.1	-6.7	-	-11.1	-26.9	-	26.9	-	-	-
1.6	General government consumption	-	-1.4	-1.1	-	-2.7	-5.2	-	-	5.2	-	-
1.7	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-	-5.8	-0.2	-	-2.0	-8.0	-	-	-	8.0	-
1.8	Increase in stocks	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-	-0.2	-1.4	-	-	-	1.4	-
1.9	Exports of goods and services	-3.5	-6.2	-1.4	-	-2.6	-13.7	-	-	-	-	13.7

Note: Flow numbers marked * indicate part of SNA flows.
Flows A - E are additions to the basic accounts of the SNA.

ANNEX II

System of national accounts showing breakdown of production
between organized and household enterprises

SNA ref.		Organized enterprises	Household enterprises	Total all industries	Inter-indy transactions	Households, etc.	General government	Savings/investment	Rest of the world
	<u>Basic inputs</u>								
1.10*	Imported inputs	5.8	1.2	7.0	-	-	-	-	-7.0
1.3*	Duties on imported inputs	1.6	0.4	2.0	-	-	-2.0	-	-
A	Local basic inputs	3.5	1.0	4.5	-4.5	-	-	-	-
B	Distribution margins	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-	-	-	-
	Total inputs	11.3	2.7	14.0	-5.0	-	-2.0	-	-7.0
	<u>Value added</u>								
2.1	Compensation of employees	16.3	3.1	19.4		-19.4	-	-	-
2.2	Income from unincorporated enterprises	2.7	2.8	5.5		-5.5	-	-	-
2.3	Income from property	3.1	0.7	3.8		-3.8	-	-	-
2.4	Saving of corporations	4.0	-	4.0		-	-	-4.0	-
2.5	Direct taxes on corporations	0.5	-	0.5		-	-0.5	-	-
2.6	General government income	0.7	-	0.7		-	-0.7	-	-
2.7	Less interest on public debt	-0.5	-	-0.5		-	0.5	-	-
2.8	Less interest on consumers' debt	-0.1	-	-0.1		0.1	-	-	-
2.10	Less net factor income from rest of world	-0.1	-	-0.1		-	-	-	0.1
1.2	Provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	3.2	-	3.2		-	-	-3.2	-
4.3	Direct taxes on employees					4.9	-4.9	-	-
5.10									
4.4	Other current transfers from households to general government					0.2	-0.2	-	-
4.5	Current transfers to rest of world					0.1	0.1	-	-0.2
6.5									
4.11	Current transfers from rest of world					-0.1	-0.1	-	0.2
6.3									
4.10	Current transfers from general governments to households					-3.1	3.1	-	-
5.3	Saving of households					-0.3	-	0.3	-
5.5	Saving of general government					-	2.4	-2.4	-
6.6	Current balance with rest of world					-	-	-0.1	0.1
	Total value added	29.8	6.6	36.4		-26.9	-0.3	-9.4	0.2
E	Gross output	41.1	9.3	50.4	-5.0	-26.9	-2.3	-9.4	-6.8

SNA ref.		Organized enterprises	Household enterprises	Total all industries	Inter-indy transactions	Households, etc.	General government	Savings/investment	Rest of the world
	<u>Composition of supply</u>								
E	Gross output	41.1	9.3	50.4	-5.0	-26.9	-2.3	-9.4	-6.8
1.10*	Imported final products	5.2	1.7	6.9	-	-	-	-	-6.9
D	Distribution margins	3.4	0.7	4.1	-4.1	-	-	-	-
1.3*	Indirect taxes	2.0	1.0	3.0	-	-	-3.0	-	-
1.4	<u>Less</u> subsidies	-0.1	-	-0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
	Total supply/demand	51.6	12.7	64.3	-9.1	-26.9	-5.2	-9.4	-13.7
	<u>Composition of demand</u>								
C	Sales to other sectors	-5.5	-3.6	-9.1	9.1	-	-	-	-
1.5	Private consumption	-21.5	-5.4	-26.9	-	26.9	-	-	-
1.6	General government consumption	-4.3	-0.9	-5.2	-	-	5.2	-	-
1.7	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-7.1	-0.9	-8.0	-	-	-	8.0	-
1.8	Increase in stocks	-1.1	-0.3	-1.4	-	-	-	1.4	-
1.9	Exports of goods and services	-12.1	-1.6	-13.7	-	-	-	-	13.7

Note: See footnote to Annex I.