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**SOCIAL INDICATORS:
PRELIMINARY GUIDELINES
AND ILLUSTRATIVE SERIES**

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The series, classifications and social indicators described in this report are intended to serve as a general inventory that interested producers and users of social, demographic and related economic statistics may consult in the process of identifying and defining indicators for any of many different purposes. The examples presented are illustrative only and do not constitute recommendations or standards as to statistics or indicators that should be collected and compiled at the national or international level.

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PREFACE

This publication contains preliminary guidelines and examples of social indicators, based on illustrative series and classifications commonly used in building up the underlying bodies of basic social, demographic and related economic and other statistics. These preliminary guidelines and examples emphasize the development of social indicators as a user-oriented selection process, directed towards the measurement of living conditions and of the circumstances and factors that influence these conditions. This document is intended as a reference tool for work on social indicators in national statistical offices and other governmental units concerned with social statistics and social policies and programmes, and in other national institutions and international bodies, as well as by interested individual researchers and scholars. It has been issued in accordance with the conclusions of the United Nations Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, in November 1976. ^{1/}

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 105.

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INTRODUCTION

These preliminary guidelines and illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators are in the nature of a progress report on national and international work on social indicators. They follow up and elaborate on earlier work in the United Nations on definition and measurement of levels of living. 1/

This document reviews concepts of social indicators that have been advanced in national and international work and discusses the selection and definition of social indicators in the context of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. It is recognized that there is at present no international consensus on the definition of social indicators. Hence several different approaches which have been extensively studied at national and international levels are examined. One of these is the development of social indicators in parallel with the development of a framework for the integration of social, demographic and related statistics. A detailed technical report on such a framework was published by the United Nations in 1974 2/ and further work on this subject is in preparation, pursuant to the conclusions of the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session. 3/ In this approach, the selection and development of social indicators in parallel with the development of a framework for integration is seen as a continuous user-oriented process closely linked to and dependent on the expansion, improvement and integration of basic social and demographic statistics and of their links with related economic and other statistics. This user-oriented selection and refinement of social indicators and the development and integration of the basic statistics are ongoing, evolving and complementary processes.

1/ See the expert group Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living (United Nations publication, Sales No. 54.IV.5) and International Definition and Measurement of Levels of Living; an Interim Guide (United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.IV.7). This work was undertaken pursuant to the promotion of "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development" as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations (Article 55).

2/ Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (hereafter referred to as Towards an SSDS) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.XVII.8).

3/ Documents on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics in developing countries, on promoting the improvement of statistics in developing countries and on a strategy for further work on a framework for integration were approved by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session (E/5910, paras. 83, 89 and 98) and will be issued as United Nations publications. The framework for integration in developing countries contains a more condensed treatment of social indicators than that found here.

The illustrative series, classifications and indicators shown and discussed here should be of use to countries and others interested in designing programmes of indicators in the context of countries' over-all programmes to strengthen their basic statistics in the various social and demographic fields, to achieve a greater degree of internal integration and interdependence of these statistics, and to link these statistics more closely and consistently with related economic and other statistics. Uses of social indicators themselves are discussed in chapters II and III below. The preliminary guidelines and illustrative series and examples are intended to assist countries and other interested bodies in their own work on social indicators but they must be examined in the light of each user's own statistical priorities and interests. They should not be considered as constituting in any sense international recommendations or guidelines on basic statistics that should be collected or indicators that should be prepared for national or international purposes. They do, however, update and therefore supersede the illustrations contained in Towards an SSDS.

I. EVOLUTION OF WORK ON SOCIAL INDICATORS

1.1 These preliminary guidelines and illustrations for social indicators are designed (a) to provide a review of concepts of social indicators that have been advanced in national and international work and their present stage of development, and (b) to show how social indicators may be formulated in parallel with the development of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. The purpose of this report is to furnish a flexible and evolutionary outline, subject to continuing refinement as statistical and conceptual development proceeds, for the formulation and selection of measures pertaining to the fields of social concern and their components which were first set out, in the work of the United Nations, in Towards an SSDS. The approach to social indicators that is illustrated here links their development closely to the integration of social and demographic statistics, as envisioned in the development of a framework for integration, and to measuring and assessing living conditions and the circumstances and factors that influence them. This approach is only slightly modified and extended from the one taken in two early United Nations reports on levels of living. ^{4/} In the present report, it is particularly emphasized that the long-term effectiveness and soundness of social indicators can be improved if they are seen in the context of a framework for integration, in addition to their being founded, as they must be, on reliable, comprehensive bodies of basic statistics. ^{5/}

^{4/} See foot-note ^{1/}.

^{5/} A strategy for further work on a framework for the integration of social, demographic and related statistics was approved by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session (E/5910, para. 83) and will be issued as part of a United Nations publication.

1.2 The concepts, classifications, concerns and indicators discussed and illustrated in the guidelines are sufficiently flexible so that individual countries may select and adapt those appropriate to their particular interests in the area of social indicators, according to their particular needs and current priorities for social and demographic statistics. As national work proceeds, and as social indicators and the underlying integrated social and demographic statistics become more available, these preliminary guidelines and illustrations will also furnish an appropriate basis for international agencies to select and adapt social indicators for purposes of international reporting. The illustrative series, classifications and indicators discussed here are based on accepted international standards and guidelines in the various fields of social, demographic and related economic and other statistics, where these are available. References to publications containing these standards and guidelines are provided in Annex III to the present publication. It bears emphasizing that the scope concepts, classifications and indicators of these preliminary guidelines and illustrations for social indicators are still at an early stage of evolution. Their further refinement will be based on extensive consultation among countries and interested international agencies, as the results of experience in the compilation and use of social indicators accumulate.

A. Demands for social indicators

1.3 Substantial interest among national and international agencies in social indicators has arisen from the concern of governments to appraise the results of economic growth and their distribution in terms of the well-being of populations. Additional interest has focused on monitoring the social impact of public expenditures and policies and measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of public and private expenditures for social services. These interests have generated demands for increasingly comprehensive and interlinked economic, social and demographic statistics, on the one hand, and for easy-to-understand, select measures of the conditions, circumstances and trends of well-being in populations, on the other.

1.4 Social statistics in various fields are frequently collected and published on a decentralized basis and may be difficult for general planners and policy makers to bring together and to interpret in terms of an integrated policy analysis. By developing social indicators as select measures of the conditions, circumstances and trends of well-being in populations, based on the large underlying bodies of social statistics and organized in terms of an integrative framework, it is felt that their wide circulation and use and a better appreciation of the underlying statistics will be encouraged.

1.5 Another source of demand for social indicators lies in their potential usefulness for identifying and monitoring social problems and disparities. As summary measures of levels, conditions and trends in well-being, social indicators are valuable for bringing to the attention of general planners, policy-makers and the public comparative series on social problems and disparities and for monitoring their broad trends over time. Governments are particularly interested in the development of social indicators to monitor the conditions of special population categories which may require special attention and assistance. Social indicators may thus be sought, for example, for young children, women, the aged, low-income households, cultural and ethnic minorities or the populations of less-developed regions.

1.6 The work of the United Nations Statistical Office on social indicators, linked to its work on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, has grown out of these various demands. In addition, many national and international authorities have been active in the study of social indicators with these interests and potential applications in view. National activities in the field of social indicators and social reporting are the subject of a separate United Nations report on national practices and plans in reporting statistics of levels of living, to be issued as a United Nations publication. International activities concerning social indicators are discussed in section B below.

B. International activities concerning social indicators

1.7 Various world and regional intergovernmental bodies have been active in the study of indicators since the late 1960s, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other bodies, including the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Economic Community, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Summary information on these programmes is provided below.

1. United Nations agencies

1.8 The divisions of the United Nations specialized agencies responsible for statistics and for analytical and planning studies are concerned with improving indicators and uses of indicators in their fields of interest and responsibility. The World Health Organization, for example, is concerned with measures of health status and access to health services, and in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), measures of nutrition and malnutrition^{5a/}. The FAO is interested in measurement of land-holding and land tenure. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is concerned, for example, with improved measurement of literacy and with measures of educational wastage and of cultural activity. The International Labour Office (ILO) is concerned with methods to better measure employment, unemployment and underemployment. The United Nations Social Defense Research Institute is concerned with improving statistics and indicators on crime trends and criminal justice. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) has studied indicators of levels of living and is investigating their use at the local level.

1.9 In the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat work has been carried on fields of social concern and social indicators within the context of work on the integration of social, demographic and related economic statistics. Attention has been focused on a wide range of fields of social concern which are set out in chapter II of Towards an SSDS, with a view to delineating and monitoring their underlying circumstances and processes as well as the social results. The illustrative series of these guidelines take into account the structure, statistics and linkages discussed and illustrated in Towards an SSDS, as well as more recent work on statistics in these fields of social concern.

^{5a/} See The Fourth World Food Survey (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1977).

1.10 Various United Nations agencies are also concerned with applications of indicators. The World Bank publishes the World Bank Atlas annually. UNRISD is studying the measurement of progress at the local level, the use of indicators in a unified approach to development and the improvement of measures of development generally. UNESCO is sponsoring a series of papers and workshops on the application of socio-economic indicators in development planning. 6/

2. Intergovernmental organizations

1.11 The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) adopted in 1976 a "System of Basic Indicators for Social Statistics" as a basis for further work on social indicators and the related statistics. 7/ The purpose of this work is to elaborate a system of indicators and methods for their calculation that can be applied to two objectives: attainment of comparability of data on social phenomena and processes needed for co-ordination of socio-economic policy in CMEA countries; and facilitation of the development of indicators in individual countries. The methods to be used are based on systematization of data on social phenomena and processes which would ensure a comprehensive approach to studying and defining social conditions. In this way it is hoped that a more integrated view of social processes can be achieved with greater potential for analysis of the interrelationships among the components. This system is to be expanded with indicators of social welfare and the preparation of methodological notes on indicators in each field. Eventually additional fields will be added. Linkages between social and economic statistics are to be studied further and international comparisons are to be prepared. Future work will also emphasize classification of the population by socio-economic classes and groups and analysis of interrelationships.

1.12 The European Community has also undertaken a programme aimed at selecting and defining a number of social indicators oriented toward living conditions and the circumstances that underlie them and at improving the necessary basic statistics, particularly those most closely related to the Community's social policies. Social statistics have been issued annually in a statistical section of the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community. 8/ A new compilation of social indicators is to be issued annually beginning in 1977. A publication on the Social Accounts of the Community members has also been issued annually since 1974. In addition, the Community is sponsoring an attitudes survey (see chap. III, sect. B, below) on health and housing in 1977, which may provide an additional source of social indicators in these fields.

6/ See The use of socio-economic indicators in development planning, (Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1976); and Measurement and analysis of progress at the local level, Volume 1, "An Overview", Wolf Scott (Geneva, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1978).

7/ Moscow, 1976, mimeo. English translation available.

8/ Commission of the European Communities, Brussels and Luxembourg. The statistical review is contained in sect. D, "The development of the social situation in figures (with observations)".

1.13 The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) launched a development programme for social indicators in 1970. The first phase of this work was to delineate the social concerns to which social indicators should be addressed. This phase was completed in 1973 with the publication of a list of 24 social concerns approved by the member countries of OECD. 9/ This list of social concerns focuses on defining major aspects of individuals' well-being, in some cases in perceptual or attitudinal terms, for which it would be desirable to have statistical indicators and which it was agreed are of present or potential interest to Governments. The OECD is now engaged in formulating series of social indicators which could be used to monitor the social concerns. Emphasis is being given to delineating the series that are conceptually closest to the defined social concerns, even where it is anticipated that these may require new efforts in data collection and analysis. A progress report on this phase of the work was issued in 1976. 10/ Technical studies on the specification and development of social indicators in most of the areas of social concern covered by the List of Social Concerns are to be completed at the end of 1977 and on this basis proposals for the third phase of the programme will be developed. In addition to this work, which is geared to the members of OECD that are developed countries, the Development Centre of OECD started a research project on social indicators in developing countries in 1976 and convened a study session on this topic in 1977.

1.14 The subject-matter coverage of the social indicator studies of the United Nations, CMEA, the European Community and OECD is shown in tabular form in annex I to the present publication. The Inter-American Statistical Institute also issues an annual publication of social statistics with the Organization of American States 11/ and is preparing a programme of work on social indicators.

3. Other international activities and co-ordination

1.15 The Social Science Research Councils of the Nordic countries sponsored an inquiry into levels of living in these countries that gathered, in addition to objective indicators of standards of living, data on individuals' perceptions and attitudes. The Social Science Research Councils in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America and the International Social Science Council have convened international conferences on social indicators; many university institutes and individual scholars have contributed to work on social indicators.

1.16 Co-ordination of work on social indicators among the affected intergovernmental bodies has been the concern of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the comparable bodies in the several regions and, most intensively, the Working Party on a System of Social and Demographic Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians since the Working Party's first session in 1970. The Conference of European Statisticians also held a consultation with secretariats of international organizations on social indicators in June 1972 and the fourth session of the Working Party on a System of Social and Demographic Statistics, in June 1974, was entirely devoted to work on social indicators and to co-ordination of international activities concerning social indicators. At that session, a comprehensive review of international activities concerning social indicators was made, based on reports submitted by the specialized agencies, UNRISD, OECD and other intergovernmental bodies active in this field.

9/ List of Social Concerns Common to Most OECD Countries, Social Indicator Programme, vol. 1 (Paris, Manpower and Social Affairs Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1973).

10/ Measuring Social Well-Being: A progress Report on the Development of Social Indicators, (Paris, OECD, 1976)

11/ América en Cifras. Situación Social, (Washington, DC, biennial).

On the basis of these discussions, a programme of meetings in the various fields of social and demographic statistics was prepared. The preliminary guidelines on social indicators incorporate the results of these meetings, which have been held in the fields of cultural statistics, education, health and housing.

1.17 In November 1975 the United Nations Statistical Office convened an expert group meeting on social statistics and framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics in developing countries, in which a number of the United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental bodies participated. A draft framework for developing countries and a document on promoting the improvement of social statistics in developing countries were discussed. ^{12/} The expert group also discussed in detail illustrative series, classifications and social indicators suitable for developing countries and the results of this review have, where applicable, been incorporated in the series and classifications shown in annexes II and IV to the present publication.

1.18 These preliminary guidelines also incorporate the results of work concerning social indicators in intergovernmental bodies, particularly of the specialized agencies on statistical sources and methodologies, of the regional commissions and UNRISD on indicators of levels of living and of OECD on social concerns of importance to the OECD Governments.

II. PURPOSES AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN THE PRELIMINARY GUIDELINES

2.1 This section of the document deals with the general character and role of social indicators and of the fields of social concern to which they are addressed.

A. Fields of social concern

2.2 The fields of social concern to which these guidelines are addressed are shown in annex I, column 1, and annex II, column 1. Among other requirements, the fields of concern should be responsive to social issues and problems as policy analysts and Governments perceive them. Hence, it is useful to compare the scope and coverage of these social concerns with those reviewed by other intergovernmental organizations.

OECD, for example, has concentrated on the selection and definition of a list of social concerns that is limited to present or potential concerns of member Governments as agreed by those Governments, and, in principle, to "fundamental rather than instrumental aspects of well-being". ^{13/} The OECD list thus provides a valuable indication from Governments of the concerns that they perceive to be sufficiently important to merit the selection and definition of indicators.

2.3 Annex I to this document compares the scope of the social concerns in these guidelines with those of three other intergovernmental organizations. With few exceptions the four lists cover, and are classified according to, essentially the same major components (facets) of socio-economic welfare. Omitted in all cases are such concerns as freedom and social unrest; included in the OECD list only are social concerns on social and political participation. OECD does not include any social concerns about the size and distribution of the population or about the family per se.

^{12/} These documents were approved by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session (E/5910, paras. 89 and 98) and will be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{13/} Measuring Social Well-Being, paras. 2-3.

Concerns about the natural environment are not included in these guidelines because they are to be dealt with separately in the work of the United Nations on statistics of the environment. OMEA and the European Communities have limited coverage of housing and none of public order and safety.

2.4 A fundamental difference between OECD and United Nations fields of social concerns is the manner in which the concerns are defined. In the OECD list, social concerns are defined in terms of generally agreed fundamental aspects of individual well-being, ^{14/} such that measures of the social concerns would constitute ipso facto, measures of improvement or degradation in well-being; thus the treatment is evaluative. In contrast, in the present guidelines the treatment is basically descriptive in terms of the broadly defined fields of concern about the states and trends of welfare and conditions affecting them, which were first set forth in chapter II of Towards an SSDS. The devotion of attention in these preliminary guidelines to individuals', families' and households' welfare and to the underlying conditions and circumstances, in the long run as well as the short run, also allows for wide and flexible coverage.

2.5 Another major factor in the selection of the United Nations fields of social concerns stems from the inclusion of concerns about the availability, use and efficiency of government and other social services. These types of concerns represent means for maintaining and improving states of welfare, that is, inputs into these states rather than measures of the states themselves. They are included here because they are important components of government welfare policies and programmes and because the social indicators addressed to these concerns furnish valuable data for understanding the observed trends in living conditions.

2.6 These preliminary guidelines deal, in addition, with major concerns about conditions of well-being that are subsidiary to (in other words, either components of, or instrumental to) the ultimate states. These social concerns on inputs and related circumstances call for social indicators that would be valuable for purposes of general assessment and analysis of the ultimate or final states of well-being. Furthermore, in many cases, it is practicable to compile social indicators in respect of activities that are thought to affect well-being but not the actual impact, positive or negative, on ultimate well-being.

B. Purposes and character of social indicators

1. Purposes

(a) Monitoring levels and distribution of well-being

2.7 The illustrative series and classifications of these preliminary guidelines are designed to monitor the various facets and circumstances of well-being which are, or may become, the subject of government or general social concern, on a descriptive not a normative basis. As is noted in Towards an SSDS, "Social indicators relate to some

^{14/} Ibid., paras. 2-3.

area of social concern and they may serve the purposes of curiosity, understanding or action. They may take the form of simple data series or they may be synthetic series obtained by applying a greater or lesser amount of processing to data series. At any particular time, it may not be possible to construct all the indicators that would be desirable and this limitation should be kept in mind. Social indicators form a subset of the data series and constructs actually or potentially available and are thus distinguished from other statistics only by their suitability and relevance for one of the purposes mentioned" (para. 5.8).

2.8 Gearing the indicators to the subjects rather than to the normative aspects of social concerns allows in the long run as well as in the short run for the coverage of a wider range of aspects of welfare. This approach calls for social indicators on the levels of living of various categories of the population, as well as in the society as a whole, and on the key components of these living conditions. Attention is also devoted to family and household welfare and its impact on individuals' living conditions. The social indicators under discussion are therefore composed of series which may be used to detect incipient social problems, as well as monitor recognized ones, to establish scales in terms of which targets for better levels of living can be set and to highlight certain interrelationships among the various dimensions of well-being and some of the underlying circumstances that may affect states of, and trends in, well-being. However, because the series of indicators must be restricted in number in order to promote their use by government policy-makers and similar officials, their degree of classification and detail and therefore their analytical and predictive uses are necessarily limited.

(b) Monitoring the provision, distribution and inputs and outputs of social services

2.9 The measures of the levels, trends and distribution of well-being furnished by the social indicators illustrated in this paper also include measures of certain inputs to and outputs from the social services. These indicators cover the availability, use, inputs and outputs of the facilities and activities of society that are especially linked to living conditions. The importance of these series is to provide general summary measures of social service activities and facilities and their inputs and outputs so as to yield a simplified running inventory of the key social service activities of governments and other bodies which are inputs into maintaining and furthering levels of living. The indicators on the social services, when co-ordinated with and used in conjunction with, the indicators on living conditions, will furnish valuable data for monitoring and assessing the performance of the social services. Easily comprehended information on social services activities, their costs and their use is wanted in order to monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the available social services and to detect needs for their modification or expansion.

3.10 Providing and promoting access to and use of social services are important ways in which governments and private non-profit bodies seek to affect, in other words make inputs into, living conditions. Thus, governments often set goals, which are of course intermediate in character, in respect of the availability and use of various kinds of social services and activities. The compilation of a relatively few telling social indicators is, in general, much more feasible in the case of these intermediate inputs and outputs than in the case of their final results, that is, the influences or the impact of programmes on states of well-being and their results in terms of well-being.

The illustrative indicators shown here are therefore formulated to cover both the quantity and quality of the inputs and outputs, for example, successful completions in the case of outputs for a given level of education and expenditures on education and number and qualifications of teachers in the case of inputs.

2.11 Measurement of the ultimate impact on well-being of the social services involves showing a link between states of, or trends in, a given aspect of well-being and the output of the relevant social service(s). Great care must be taken to distinguish prior conditions and trends in well-being from those actually influenced by the service or programme in question. Account must be taken of other factors and circumstances possibly influencing the aspect of well-being in question to avoid establishing spurious correlations. Thus, in the formulation of social indicators, inputs and outputs of social services should be distinguished from each other and from the conditions of well-being they may be intended to influence. The inputs featured in most cases in these preliminary guidelines are expenditures, facilities and personnel. Fewer direct measures of outputs are available but include "production" measures such as qualifications awarded by schools, homes built or hospital bed-days. On the basis of these input and output measures, unit-cost indicators may also be formulated, such as expenditure per pupil, or other ratios, such as pupil-teacher ratios. In only a few cases, however, is it possible to illustrate so-called performance indicators at the institutional level. Examples that are compiled in some instances are indicators of educational wastage, of the potential or authorized compared to the actual distribution of social security protection and benefits, of recidivism rates among criminals and of reported crimes "cleared up".

(c) Summarization

2.12 The purpose and scope of social indicators in these guidelines are much more limited than those of the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics as a whole. ^{15/} Consideration of the basic statistics called for to construct social indicators, as well as the concerns to which they are addressed, promotes both the design of practicable social indicators and the improvement of the basic series. While this has been a useful consideration in formulating the illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators in these guidelines, the indicators cannot be used to summarize all of the statistics of the framework. The illustrative series have been restricted to those considered central to monitoring and assessing the state of affairs; these are the subject of the social concerns set out in annex I. Thus, not covered in the illustrative series are basic statistics on social institutions and social structures, on gross flows from one state to another (in other words, gross changes in states of living conditions) or on the workloads, resources and finance of social services. Examples of basic series not covered in the first case are social institutions such as schools and detailed data on the age and locational structure of populations. Illustrations of the omitted data on gross flows are gross changes in household or family composition, the shifts from one grade to another in the case of

^{15/} See foot-note 3, above.

education and the gross changes in the housing stock. The omitted series are of course valuable in the analysis and projection of states of, and trends in, welfare conditions.

2.13 In summarizing basic series into the illustrative series for selecting indicators, the span of basic series bearing on a given social concern covered in each summary series is as wide as is feasible. The scope of summarization is limited by the techniques of compiling social indicators that are practicable. Most of the social indicators are the sort of simple summaries of series of basic data that is discussed in chapter IV, section B.1, below. More complex social indicators such as expectancies, synthetic index numbers and Gini coefficients are also used where appropriate. Series for social indicators in the form of expectancies are illustrated in a few cases, where series on transition rates from one state to another are illustrated in Towards an SSDS. This is the case in the data on the population, learning activities and earning activities. Synthetic index numbers are shown when money values are available as weights. This is the case for basic data on certain inputs, outputs and unit-costs of social services and on household consumption expenditures and incomes. Gini coefficients are shown here where basic data on fractile groups of households are specified in the United Nations Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation of Households. 16/

2. Statistical classifications

2.14 Statistical classifications are central to any focused compilation or use of social statistics and, hence, to the selection and use of social indicators. In the illustrative list of series and classifications for selecting social indicators (annex II), the classifications shown for each series go substantially beyond what any single country would find useful or feasible to compile. The classifications are intended as a basis for selection and for establishing priorities according to needs and circumstances in each country. The most telling, useful and feasible classifications in each case can only be ascertained by analysis and experiment. The classifications are limited by the particular focus of concern of each series. Table 2 of annex II summarizes in synoptic form the fields in which each classification is used in the illustrative list in table 1 of annex II. Some of the classifications appear in all or nearly all of the fields - mainly those relating to population, socio-economic status or group and certain economic classifications that relate to social services and activities. Other classifications are highly specialized and useful only in their own field - mainly those relating to social security, housing and public safety. Most of the classifications shown are in an intermediate position, being used in several, but not all, fields in addition to their own. At the same time it is important to note that every field of social concern makes use of many classifications, many of which are drawn from other fields.

2.15 The use of statistical classifications in the preparation of social indicators is basic to their uses in monitoring and in assessing the distribution of well-being generally and the well-being and living conditions of disadvantaged and other groups of the population, and to detecting and understanding important circumstances and

16/ United Nations publication, Sales number 77. XVII.11.

factors underlying the aspects of well-being in question. The illustrative classifications in annex II are listed in annex III with appropriate references to applicable international guidelines, where these exist, or to other examples. Further work on many of these classifications has been proposed or begun in many cases in the specialized fields concerned. Further information on this work and on the classifications themselves may be found in the United Nations document to be issued on a strategy for further work on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. At the same time, it should be noted that in many cases there has been no work as yet to adapt the existing guidelines to the requirements or purposes of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, or of social indicators. Hence the referenced guidelines should only be considered in the over-all context of each country's work on social indicators and on the integration of social and demographic statistics.

3. Structuring of the social indicators

2.16 A programme for the integration of social and demographic statistics furnishes a valuable framework for organizing social indicators within a co-ordinated, coherent and linked body of data. In this context Towards an SSDS co-ordinates and links 11 fields of social and demographic statistics, one with the other, and in each one relates the major facets of welfare covered with the correlated social service.

2.17 The illustrative series for selecting social indicators shown in annex II are of course subject to these same procedures of integration, but they are not intended, in and of themselves, to comprise a "framework" or a "system". Such a system can only be formulated with reference to special analytical techniques such as those in Towards an SSDS on the one hand, or to comprehensive programmes of collection of basic statistics in the various fields of statistics on the other. In no case do the illustrative social indicators provide either an alternative or a substitute for these basic programmes.

III. OTHER CONCEPTS AND PURPOSES OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

3.1. This chapter of the preliminary guidelines reviews some other approaches proposed by international organizations, Governments and non-governmental research bodies and scholars concerning the scope, concepts and purposes of social indicators.^{17/} These are addressed to a range of purposes which social indicators can be designed to serve and therefore they yield differing approaches as to the appropriate scope and character of social indicators. Differences in the concepts of social indicators also stem from differences in the approach taken to measurement and degree of aggregation.

^{17/} Other discussions of this topic appear in Wolfgang Zapf, "Social indicators: prospects for social accounting systems", Social Science Information, 11 (3/4), pp. 243-277; and C.A. Moser, "Social indicators systems, methods and problems", The Review of Income and Wealth, Series 19, No. 2 (June 1973). See also the United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 1841 (LVI), of 15 May 1974, "Social indicators for measuring social progress and application of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development".

A. Monitoring levels and trends of well-being

3.2 Probably the narrowest concept of social indicators is that they should be designed for easy aggregate monitoring by the government or the society of levels and trends of individuals' well-being. For this purpose, the social indicators are restricted to those aspects of individuals' conditions of well-being for which positive values have been formulated in government policies or in social consensus, ideally defined in terms of comprehensive fundamental states of the various aspects of well-being, for example maintaining a healthy life, acquiring an education suited to full individual development and successful social participation, and attaining a satisfactory working life. These fundamental desires which are aspects of individual well-being may be subdivided into subsidiary components. The social indicators required to monitor the levels of well-being reached and maintained are usually called "measures of ultimate outputs", in counter-distinction to measures relating to intermediate or instrumental processes, which are generally named "measures of inputs". These intermediate "inputs" may in turn be considered "outputs" from the social services or from some other social activities. Measures of final outputs or results may be particularly difficult to define in a precise quantifiable form since government policies and pronouncements are generally couched in terms of the language of general social consensus, where the quantitative meaning is highly ambiguous or at least highly variable.

3.3 Because it is frequently not feasible in practice to construct measures of comprehensive ultimate aspects of well-being, measures of social concerns oriented toward well-being are often defined in terms of subsidiary (constituent) aspects of well-being and its components or, failing that, in terms of inputs, i.e., conditions or activities presumed to affect well-being.

3.4 The approach outlined above aims at a limited number of highly aggregated, selective and essentially unintegrated or unrelated social indicators that furnish an easily understood panorama of levels and trends in general or "ultimate" concepts of well-being defined from the individual's point of view. This is approximately the view of social indicators taken by those who seek to develop indices generally oriented to quality of life and is close to the concept of social concern agreed by OECD in 1973. ^{18/}

3.5 Ideally this approach results in easily grasped social indicators that bear directly on current, broad government or general concerns; however, it yields limited information on states of and trends in aspects of living conditions and social services concerning which there is diversity of views as to desirable goals or criteria of progress, for example, the growth of population, or in which there is relatively little immediate public interest. Where highly aggregative or selective indicators are employed, little attention is devoted to the underlying circumstances and conditions, nor do the social indicators furnish the information on the subsidiary components of, or inputs into, the states of well-being wanted for purposes of assessing, analysing or anticipating these conditions.

^{18/} "... an identifiable and definable aspiration or concern of fundamental and direct importance to human well-being as opposed to a matter of instrumental or indirect importance to well-being", List of Social Concerns, para. 1, foot-note 1.

B. Monitoring individuals' aspirations and perceptions of their well-being

3.6 The approaches to social indicators discussed above focus on objective (impersonal) quantitative measures of living conditions. This is a common characteristic of the predominant approaches to social indicators of government and inter-governmental bodies. As a result, aspects of living conditions such as political, social and personal freedom, social cohesion or social dissatisfaction and unrest are generally not dealt with in these approaches to social indicators. Nor is information gathered on individuals' personal aspirations and perceptions concerning their welfare. Yet what individuals consider important, their goals and their evaluations of their situation with respect to these may differ from the conclusions reached by government officials; even their perceptions of the objective conditions of their well-being may differ. It has been said that in the final analysis, "the quality of life is in the eye of the beholder" and that in this respect he best knows his own goals, priorities and their criteria of achievement.

3.7 These considerations have brought about the emphasis in one area of social indicators research on defining and measuring social indicators in terms of the individuals' aspirations, perceptions, satisfactions or dissatisfactions and related attitudes in respect of living conditions.^{19/} Individuals are queried about such matters as the importance that they attach to, and the goals they have for, various aspects of living conditions, how well off they believe themselves to be and the extent and sources of satisfaction or dissatisfaction in each area and generally. Answers are usually sought in qualitative terms, for example through selection of a point on a scale from very negative to very positive, to a considerable number of interlocking queries so that the consistency of and linkages between attitudes and perceptions may be investigated, in addition to their quantitative presentation. The questions may relate to satisfaction with social services as well as to subsidiary, intermediate and ultimate outputs in terms of well-being. By means of such interlocking queries, it is hoped to identify a few response series highly correlated with a number of others, which may then be used to summarize or explain a wide range of circumstances.

^{19/} Early work in this area was carried out by Hadley Centril and reported in The Pattern of Human Concerns, (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1965). This book reports on surveys conducted in 14 countries, including 10 developing countries. More recently the field has been extensively developed by the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan, whose staff have published the Human Meaning of Social Change, by Angus Campbell and Phillip Converse (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1972) and The Quality of American Life, Perceptions, Evaluations and Satisfactions, by Campbell, Converse and W.L. Rogers (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1976).

OECD has published the results of a seminar prepared in co-operation with ISR (Michigan) devoted to an analysis of available or desirable measures of this type and a review of further desirable research, Subjective Elements of Well-Being (Paris, 1974); and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Luxembourg) and the Social Science Research Council of the United Kingdom have also convened seminars on the subject. The United Kingdom has published a summary of the "state-of the art" in this field: Mark Abrams, "Subjective social indicators", Social Trends, 1973 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1974).

3.8 Most governmental work on this subject is still largely exploratory in nature except in the field of worker satisfaction and dissatisfaction, in which several countries have now initiated programmes of "subjective" surveys. ^{20/} In addition, in 1977 the European Community planned to conduct a sample survey in the fields of health and housing which is to include attitudinal on "subjective" measures. In general, the formulation of thoroughly tested queries and questionnaires and the collection and analysis of responses from an appropriate population sample is a difficult, costly task. It is, furthermore, difficult to assess the aggregate importance of individuals' responses in view of the wide and often subtle variations among them in their understanding and perception of their own living conditions, the underlying influences and the relation between their aspirations and their present conditions. None the less, this approach is advantageous to use in compiling some social indicators on important aspects of living conditions for which objective quantitative measurement is not feasible and for comparing descriptive and perceptual measures of the same or related phenomena for analytical purposes. It may also be possible with this approach to develop a few broad indicators of major, ultimate aspects of welfare and well-being. These may provide a more accurate index of ultimate well-being of individuals than synthetic, aggregated indicators based on, for example, arbitrary weighting systems. Some social concerns in the OECD list are phrased in terms of individuals' perceptions of how well-off they are or in terms of their degree of satisfaction with their situations in respect of some aspect of well-being. This approach is not used in the fields of social concerns and indicators discussed in these preliminary guidelines.

C. Measuring social changes

3.9 The broadest concept of social indicators proposed in official work on the subject is the formulation of indicators within a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, and it sees them as select series concerning the state of and trends in living conditions and welfare and the availability, use and costs of the related social services. These indicators usually do not relate to the social structures or behaviour patterns underlying these states nor to trends and causal and other relations among these. Nor do they present sufficiently detailed information on welfare conditions for purposes of in-depth analysis or projection.

3.10 In the work of non-governmental research bodies and scholars, the concept of social indicators is a more extended one. It covers data on changes in social structures, behaviours and processes. The relatively detailed study of the determinants of social changes including but not limited to conditions of well-being is one among several possible foci of study in this approach. ^{21/} The distinction between

^{20/} See, for example, Jack Barbash, Job Satisfaction Attitudes Surveys (Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1976).

^{21/} See, for example, Eleanor Sheldon and Wilbert Moore, eds. Indicators of Social Change, Concepts and Measurements, (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1968).

social indicators on the one hand and social statistics on the other is not sharply drawn. While social indicators are usually defined in this approach as key, strategic or summary measures of social changes, the emphasis is on studying the full body of underlying data rather than on the construction and presentation of indicators per se. This approach to social indicators is not only the broadest in scope but also the most theoretical and analytical in concept. Emphasis is put on calculating parameters based on theories of social structures, behaviour and processes and on compiling data for purposes of social analysis, projections and forecasting, and social engineering. Increasing attention is being devoted to the use of the data in devising explanatory, causal, forecasting and simulation models. Here it is considered necessary to found the series of data on analytical and theoretical considerations for purposes of compiling coherent data for the effective monitoring, assessment and diagnosis of social conditions and the resolution of social problems. Concepts and examples of one type of model are treated at length in Towards an SSDS. ^{22/} Development and research on social models can substantially contribute to the development and selection of better measures for indicators and in turn the compilation and standardization of a few select indicators can contribute to the construction of models bearing closely on key issues and trends of concern to the public and to policy makers.

3.11 The scope of the approach under discussion is more appropriately compared to that of the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics as a whole, with which it is consistent, than to the approach of these preliminary guidelines on social indicators. It is too broad in scope and too long-run and theoretical in character for direct use in the work of governmental and intergovernmental bodies on social indicators. Delineation of the determining factors in the state of and trends in social conditions is however of great value for purposes of selecting and compiling efficient and powerful social indicators to the extent results of such studies and the appropriate data are available. Further work on a framework for the integration of social, demographic and related statistics is intended to facilitate this theoretical contribution to the selection of social indicators, through improving the coherence and integration of the underlying body of data.

IV. CRITERIA AND METHODS FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS

4.1 This chapter deals with criteria and techniques for formulating social indicators linked to a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. Chapter V, following, deals with their substantive coverage.

A. Criteria for delineating social indicators

4.2 Some of the criteria that should be used in devising social indicators within an integrative framework follow from the concepts of indicators that are outlined in chapter II, section B above; other criteria relate to statistical series in general.

^{22/} Parts one and three. Other examples may be found in Kenneth Land and Seymour Spilerman, eds. Social Indicators Models, (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1975).

Considerations of the former type are: how appropriate - that is how relevant and indicative - are the social indicators to the measurement of the social concerns for which they are intended? How great is their degree and power of summarization? How well are the series of indicators co-ordinated, linked and structured? Considerations of the latter type refer to the reliability and accuracy, consistency over time, timeliness and feasibility of compilation of the social indicators.

1. Appropriateness

4.3 To be relevant to given fields of social concern about the welfare of the population and the correlated social services, social indicators should furnish measures of absolute levels or trends which conform with the aspect of living conditions or the social service in question. These measurements may be direct or indirect (proxy). The subject and unit of measurement of the former type of social indicators would be defined to coincide with the totality or the parts of the topic of the social concern in question; they would be direct measures of that state of affairs. Examples of these direct measures are rates of net increase in population in the case of population change, or the proportion of the population economically active and expected years of working life at minimum employment age in the case of labour force participation.

4.4 Indirect (proxy) indicators in respect of the subject of a given social concern may be measures of inputs into it or of other circumstances with which the subject of concern in question is highly correlated. The greater the correlation, the more appropriate is the proxy social indicator. This would also be the case when direct measures of one, two or so selected components of an aspect of welfare or of a social service are used as proxy indicators of the whole concern. In general, these substitutes for direct measures of the totality of a subject of social concern are likely to be better indicators of its trends than of its absolute level. Measures of inputs may also be of independent interest as indicators.

2. Summarization

4.5 As the number of social indicators should be kept to the essential minimum, they should be designed to incorporate as much information about a given social concern as is feasible without obscuring information on the major facets of the concern needed for its assessment. The objectives of summarization and of disaggregation by components of the concern must therefore be balanced in designing social indicators.

4.6 A social indicator may be designed to furnish information on the whole, or a substantial portion, of a social concern through aggregating data on the components (facets) of the concern or through covering the key underlying circumstances, inputs or explanatory factors of the subject of the social concern. The former is a direct approach, the latter indirect (or proxy). In the case of the former approach to summarization it may be necessary to assign weights to the components; however, information for this purpose may not be available. An example of this situation would be an attempt to devise a single comprehensive social indicator on the state of

working conditions or the severity of criminal offences and victimization. The extent to which measurement of the underlying explanatory factors as an approach to summarization may be used is even more limited; the strategic underlying factors are frequently not known. An example of this would be the attempt to devise a single key indicator of the sources of inter-generational mobility. Because of these limitations, summary indicators are more usually based on measures of circumstances or inputs which are assumed to be closely related (correlated) to the social concern in question. The appropriateness of the resulting indicators depends of course on the validity of this assumption. This may be the subject of an independent empirical inquiry to establish base-line standards.

3. Co-ordination and structuring

4.7 So that they may be used in combination to monitor and assess welfare and the social services, it is desirable to base social indicators on co-ordinated and integrated basic statistics to the greatest extent feasible. This means that social indicators may be improved by their formulation within a coherent, co-ordinated framework of basic statistics, and subject to the same concepts, classifications and definitions.

4.8 Work on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics uses four methods to co-ordinate and structure the basic statistics, all of which yield advantages in the selection and compilation of social indicators. ^{23/} First, it calls for common concepts, classifications and definitions to be used across the various fields of social statistics covered; base on these, intersectoral social indicators can be compiled with a minimum of manipulation of the basic statistics. Indicators in one field can be disaggregated according to classifications from another (for example, unemployment by educational attainment) or conditions of special population categories can be compared according to different aspects of welfare. Secondly, Towards an SSDS shows how many basic series can be organized in terms of stocks and flows and how summary measurements of these stocks and flows within each field can be derived using matrix techniques, among others. Many of these summary measures, such as life expectancies, are useful as social indicators. Towards an SSDS traces key flows among fields, mainly of persons, as from population as a whole to education and to employment, and shows how summary measures of these key flows may be constructed. Again many of these summary measures, for example the probability of a high school graduate being employed or unemployed one year later, are useful as social indicators. Finally, it shows how basic social and demographic statistics covering population, employment, education, time use, the social services etc. may be related to basic economic statistics, particularly of the national accounts, on the basis of common concepts, classifications and definitions. In this way it is possible to develop measures of the distribution and efficiency of the social services and to align these with physical measures of distribution and inputs and outputs of these services. Summary measures may then be selected as social indicators to show the main features of inputs, outputs and distribution of the social services in both physical and monetary units.

^{23/} "Strategy for further work on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics", to be issued as a United Nations publication.

4. Accuracy and comparability

4.9 The major use of social indicators in monitoring and assessment demand accurate and internally consistent series over extended periods of time. The degree of accuracy and comparability of the social indicators will necessarily reflect that of the basic statistics from which they are compiled. At the same time, anomalies and gaps in the social indicators will draw attention to problems of consistency and coverage in the basic statistics. Particular problems are raised by the inevitable need in the short term to use so-called proxy indicators when the desired series are not available. Proxy measures should be carefully scrutinized in each case to assess, and if possible to test on an empirical, bench-mark basis, their relationship to the social concern in question.

5. Timeliness and frequency

4.10 To promote government officials' attention to and use of social indicators, these indicators should furnish a timely periodic review of living conditions and problems in the population and of the social services activities. More frequent, timely social indicators may be sought on aspects of welfare that are the subject of major current interest and action, such as employment and unemployment in many countries, while benchmark frequency only may suffice in the case of many other indicators, such as those relating to educational attainments. In annex II, which shows illustrative series and classifications for selecting indicators, an indication is given in the case of most series of the frequency with which it should be feasible to compile the indicator, based on the typical frequency of collection of the basic statistics and the urgency with which the series would be desired. In many cases, the disaggregations according to the classifications shown would only be feasible and useful to compile much less frequently than the principal series.

4.11 Most countries issuing compendia of selected social statistics and indicators have sought to publish them on an annual or biennial basis and within a year of the last year to which they relate. Of course, many series are issued through channels other than a compendium on a more timely basis. While in most cases annual series are emphasized by countries and in the illustrative list, in practice the frequency with which particular indicators are wanted and feasible will vary from that shown in the illustrative list according to the needs and circumstances of each country. ^{24/}

6. Feasibility

4.12 In formulating social indicators, attention should be devoted to the feasibility of compiling and tabulating the required basic statistics according to the classifications desired, as well as to the social concerns to which the indicators are addressed. Feasibility might be evaluated in terms of the statistics that are or will become

^{24/} See the United Nations report on "National practices in reporting statistics of levels of living", to be published.

available in the foreseeable future and in terms of the costs of, as well as the records, techniques, operations, etc. for gathering and compiling the required basic statistics if they are not already available. The planning of a co-ordinated and coherent body of practicable social indicators should be of assistance in systematizing, expanding and improving the usefulness of basic socio-economic statistics, through its identification and analysis of priority areas of concern and of the basic statistics and their classifications needed to formulate indicators in those areas.

B. Statistical techniques for constructing social indicators

4.13 This section outlines techniques of summarizing and presenting data that are of interest in compiling social indicators. Of course, a few basic series may be used as indicators without modification or summarization; however, most will, at a minimum, need to be transformed into simple rates or ratios. Indicators may also consist of simple or synthetic arrays of basic data, for example a frequency or percentage distribution or a combination of a range of data in an index number, respectively. The means of summarization selected in the case of a given social indicator will depend on the concern it is designed to portray and the basic data available for compiling it.

4.14 The use of common classifications and definitions throughout the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics and the development of certain characteristic classifications and concepts within each field of statistics constitute the basis for linking and correlating the basic social, demographic and economic data. The types of interconnexions proposed for the data of the framework usually "depend on the use of common concepts, definitions and classifications and can be realized by organizing the data in the form of suitable tabulations". 25/ These classifications and concepts would of course be applied in the associated social indicators consistent with their use in the framework. Applicable classifications and concepts are discussed briefly in chapter V of this publication in connexion with the discussion of the illustrative concerns and series which are shown in Annex II. References to existing international guidelines and other references on classifications are given in annex III. The use of common classifications, concepts and definitions is central to the process of developing and specifying valid and comprehensive indicators. The further development in this respect of the over-all framework for integration, currently under way, will greatly simplify the related task of indicator construction.

1. Simple social indicators

4.15 Simple social indicators consist of such summaries, arrays or selections of basic data as proportions of a population of a given characteristic, rates of incidence or of change, measures of severity, elapsed time etc., means, medians and other figures of central tendency, percentage distributions or fractile groupings, frequency distributions and measures of skewness and kurtosis.

25/ Towards an SSDS, para.1.8.

4.16 Proportions, for example of the prevalence of illiterates in a population, of the economically active among persons above minimum employment age, of households with a television set, are frequently used in compiling social indicators on the state of a given facet of living conditions. The state may relate to a point of time or a period of time. Rates of incidence, for example, birth, death or disability rates, are also commonly used proportions; they deal with the frequency of events during a period of time. The proportion of a population (universe) in a given state or experiencing a given event is often relatively easily computed; the needed figures are of course the numbers (total and the portion in the given state or experiencing the given event) of the appropriate universe, for example, persons, households, work-hours etc.

4.17 Rates of change in a stock or a flow, for example average annual rate of change in employment or in household available income, respectively, are also used in constructing social indicators. Rates of change in stocks are of course themselves derived flow measures.

4.18 Examples of measures of severity are average duration of events such as spells of unemployment or of hospital stays and average property loss by victims of criminal offences. Similar indicators of flows are series on average elapsed time of shifts from one state to another, for example, time in custody prior to charging or sentencing, or from one kind of economic activity to another. The basic data for compiling such indicators may be difficult to gather because they involve longitudinal data or retrospective inquiries.

4.19 Arithmetical means and medians are the most commonly used measures of central tendency in compiling social indicators. In some cases arithmetical means are more easily computed and manipulated than medians, but they are poor measures of central tendency in the case of skewed distributions. Medians, quartiles, deciles etc. are therefore frequently used in the case of social indicators on the distribution of income or consumption.

4.20 Means, medians etc. involve cardinal measurement of the state (stock) or event (flow) in question. Many of the series on social welfare consist of classifications of persons, households etc. according to qualitative characteristics, for example, ethnic origin, socio-economic group, type of living quarters. In order to portray such distributions, percentages are shown of the population in question falling into each category.

4.21 In the case of attributes, the measures of which are ordinal or cardinal, fractile groups (that is division of persons, households etc. ordered according to the magnitude of the attribute in question, into a number of classes of equal numbers of persons, households etc.) are a convenient and valuable means of portraying the character of and, in particular, inequalities in the distribution of the attribute. This is so, for example, in the case of distributions according to size of income, according to magnitude of consumption, according to severity of a given event, or according to time available for leisure. The degree of inequality may be measured

in terms of the proportion of the attribute accounted for by specific classes of the distribution, say those at the low and high extremes or by synthesized Gini or Pareto coefficients. Shifts occurring between two points of a lifetime or between father and son from one fractile group to another in size of income are ways of measuring intra-generational and intergenerational mobility, respectively. Data for this purpose are, however, difficult to gather; long-term longitudinal data or retrospective inquiries are needed.

2. Synthetic index numbers

4.22 Synthetic index numbers furnish valuable means of summarizing the subsidiary elements (components) or the underlying factors into the ultimate subjects of social concern, such as the general state of health or public order and safety. The index numbers will portray trends in comprehensive aspects of welfare or social services; a weighted combination of the indicators of components or underlying factors must, in general, be used in compiling them. However, because of the lack of suitable weights, synthetic index numbers are not often used in social indicators.

4.23 Money values may be used as weights in the case of index numbers on such matters as the output and unit costs of the various social services, the use of those services and the consumption of goods for various aspects of welfare or the distribution of income. In the case of the output, unit costs and consumption of the non-profit social services, the practicable money-value weights - the costs of various activities entering into the output - are not entirely satisfactory. In the case of most other aspects of living conditions, weights other than money values are wanted but are not easily obtained. It is frequently suggested that the required weights should be gathered through expert or even public scaling of the importance or contribution, to the living condition in question, of the components or other elements used in compiling its index numbers. However, this would not be feasible in the case of indicators for international use.

3. Life expectancies

4.24 Expectations of attaining, on the average, a given state of welfare in the course of life or a portion of it furnish valuable summaries of the relevant events (flows) over the span of time. These analytical social indicators are of course commonly used in the case of expectations about average length of life. They may be used in the case of many other aspects of welfare, for example, expectations about the length and achievements of education, the frequency and severity of health disabilities, the length of working life or the growth of income. The expectancy in each case may be classified according to various constituent factors and/or compiled for various categories of the population. Such indicators may be derived from basic data on the events experienced by population cohorts over an extended period of time or based on a cross-sectional analysis. It is, on the whole, more feasible to gather and compile cross-sectional data than cohort data.

C. Sources of statistics

4.25 The illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators shown in annex II are based on the work completed to date on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics (see the introduction above). The framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics calls for the use of common and consistent classifications and definitions. In addition, work on a framework has reviewed the statistics necessary for the more complex types of indicators described in section B above using, for example, transition ratios, index numbers and expectancies. This does not mean, however, that substantial work on the framework need be completed before indicators can be constructed. The illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators are designed such that they can frequently be constructed from existing social data sources whether or not a framework as such has been implemented. As work on a framework for integration and the associated data sources proceeds, it will become increasingly feasible to base indicators on the data and structure of an integrated framework.

1. Population and housing censuses

4.26 The most comprehensive source of social data in most countries are the population and housing censuses. Their importance lies in universal coverage, the wide range of data collected and the wide range of possibilities for cross-classification geographically and according to selected population characteristics. Their disadvantages lie in the infrequency of data collection and a usual delay of several years in availability of the detailed data, and in the costs and difficulties of manipulating such a large body of data, which impose constraints on the numbers of tabulations and cross-classifications that can be produced. Nevertheless, for most countries, these censuses provide the ideal starting point for meeting national social data requirements, experimentation in the construction of indicators and development of basic bench-mark and reference data against which other social data can be compared and adjusted.

4.27 Some of the difficulties of working with census data can be alleviated by the use of within-census samples for the collection of detailed data covering the numerous characteristics desirable for the classifications of a framework for integration and of social indicators. For these purposes it is necessary to analyse the data requirements of the desired social indicators at an early stage in the census planning processes.

2. Sample surveys

4.28 In order to provide a comprehensive source of social data between censuses, some countries have developed extensive household sample survey capabilities. India and the United Kingdom, for example, carry out general household surveys annually, and many countries use small surveys on a quarterly or even monthly basis, mainly for employment data, but usually covering certain other fields such as income and expenditure. In spite of the much greater flexibility of a survey programme, it is necessary to balance the analysts' interest in comprehensive social data and the planners', policy-makers' and the public's interest in timely series. Co-ordination and integration of these data with data from other sources also require special efforts. The results of large surveys are difficult to process and slow to appear, while the results of small ones, which are designed for rapid processing, cover only a very few major series.

4.29 Two other survey approaches have been reported by countries. These are in-depth specialized surveys that deal in detail with a single field of concern and comprehensive level-of-living surveys. The annual health survey in the United States of America is an example of the former; it appears, however, for reasons of cost to be the only one of its kind to be conducted on an annual basis. Specialized sample surveys of persons may also be undertaken through institutions, such as schools, rather than through households. The Swedish level of living survey, now in its second quinquennial round, appears to be the most comprehensive example of the latter undertaken by a national authority. In this case, while the data can only supplement and not replace the basic population data from demographic censuses and surveys, the survey has been useful in providing bench-mark data for analysing living conditions and welfare trends in Sweden.

3. Administrative data

4.30 A wide range of social and related economic data is collected by governmental administrative units as part of their normal, internal procedures and for monitoring and assessing their operations. These data are a rich store of information for developing an integrated framework of social and demographic statistics and for constructing social indicators. However, the co-ordination of these statistics in a framework for integration raises many special problems in the application of common classifications, concepts and definitions across various fields and consistently with other sources of statistics. Problems of timeliness and confidentiality are also frequently encountered.

4. Non-governmental administrative data

4.31 In principle, the data stores of non-governmental firms such as private insurance companies will also be of use in constructing social indicators. In fact, in many cases such data may be essential to achieve the range of coverage desired for social indicators. As yet, however, established systematic procedures for collecting such data in the social sphere, except in special cases such as enrollments in private schools, are uncommon. Hence, utilization of this source, while desirable in the long run, will be limited in the short run. In addition, it is normally even more difficult in the case of non-governmental firms than in the case of government agencies to align the concepts and classifications used to those adopted for official work.

V. ILLUSTRATIVE SERIES AND CLASSIFICATIONS FOR SELECTING SOCIAL INDICATORS

5.1 This chapter of the preliminary guidelines discusses illustrative series and classifications for selecting social indicators in the context of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. The illustrative series and classifications are set out in annex II in the light of the fields of social concern of annex I to which they are addressed as well as the purposes, scope and content of social indicators in the context of a framework for integration. In annex II, table 1, the fields of social concern and the series addressed to them are listed in column I. Column II shows classifications that could be applied to the series in selecting and formulating social indicators. In some cases the series shown could be selected as a social indicator with no classification or disaggregation but in most cases a selection or disaggregation of the series according to one or more of the classifications is desirable. Illustrative examples of social indicators for different types of countries are shown in annex IV. These illustrations of indicators are based on the series and classifications shown in annex II. Three different sets of examples of social indicators in annex IV are geared respectively to a least-developed country, a moderately urbanized developing country and a developed country (see foot-notes to annex IV). Illustrative series, classifications and indicators such as those presented in annexes II and IV were first discussed and illustrated in Towards an SSDS. However, the material presented in annexes II and IV reflects extensive work done on this subject since Towards an SSDS was completed and hence supersedes the illustrations in that publication.

5.2 References to guidelines and other information on classifications are given in annex III. The classifications can be applied in greater or less detail according to the circumstances and requirements in each case. For most purposes relating to social indicators, only broad categories or even selected categories of most classifications will be needed.

5.3 As is stated at many points in this document, the series, classifications and examples set out in annexes II and IV furnish an illustrative selection intended to assist countries in formulating social indicators in view of their own social concerns and statistical circumstances. It is recognized that the relevance and priority of given fields of social concern and therefore the series, classifications and indicators related to them, as well as their availability, will differ from one country to another. This is particularly so for the classifications. The extent to which specific classifications can and should be used in a given social indicators programme, including the simultaneous use of more than one classification, are clearly matters on which firm guidance cannot be given. Relatively detailed geographical breakdowns are shown for many series, covering the classifications urban/rural, geographical area (usually administrative regions or combinations) and size and type of place (size-classes of localities or agglomerations). Use of these classifications in formulating social indicators allows the development of small-area and regional social indicators which reflect local conditions and disparities underlying the national aggregates.

5.4 Series, classifications and indicators for each field of social concern are discussed below, in sections A through L. The discussion in each of these sections corresponds to the material presented in each of the 12 sections (I through XII) of annexes II and IV.

A. Population

5.5 Size, structure and geographical distribution of the population are subjects of major concern, as are changes over time in population size, structure and distribution, which also are fundamental in evaluating past and projected trends in levels of living and in social and economic activity.

1. Size, structure and changes in population

5.6 The size and composition of the population according to sex, age, national or ethnic origin and socio-economic groups and rates of net change are essential to understanding population trends in themselves as well their impact in terms of socio-economic conditions and problems, the demand for and use of social services and rates and types of participation in social and economic activities. The illustrated series on births, deaths and net international migration portray the trends in the components of changes in national population. Tabulation of these series according to the selected classifications shown is designed to identify some of the important groups of the population whose rates of change in size and associated welfare conditions, problems and needs are likely to differ, and thus reveal important distributional characteristics.

5.7 The birth and international migration rates of a population often receive attention since fertility and net international migration are the elements of over-all population change that may be the subject of varying government policies and programmes. Crude birth rates are not well suited for this purpose, since they are affected by such factors as variations in the age and sex composition of the population. Therefore a classification according to age of mother is shown.

2. Geographical distribution of population and changes in distribution

5.8 The concerns in many countries about the rapid increase of population in urban areas and the resulting problems of urban crowding, housing, water and energy supply, sanitary services, etc. and concomitant welfare problems, call for statistics of the geographical distribution and density of the population. Some countries are also concerned with problems arising from population decreases in remote rural areas, while others are concerned about rapid population growth in depressed rural areas. The series and examples shown in Annexes II and IV are designed to portray the structure and trends of geographical distribution. This approach is used because it yields information on the dimensions of urbanization and the demands for social services in specific agglomerations and regions as well as on the geographical shifts of the population.

B. Family formation, families and households

1. Family formation and stability

5.9 Family formation and structure are fundamental factors underlying the living conditions of the non-institutional population. In some countries most family units consist of parents and their never-married children only and in others living arrangements involving an extended family are more common. In almost all countries, at least a substantial minority of persons live in family arrangements that differ from the modal arrangement, involving special needs for goods and services. For example, families in which only one parent is present give rise to a number of special welfare and related problems. Moreover, information on family formation and dissolution is important in making estimates of future demands for goods and services in many fields. The series, classifications and indicators shown for this field of social concern in annexes II and IV can furnish information on the number and types of families (for example, whether one male or female parent only is present), on size of families and on family formation and dissolution. Since these circumstances and their impact on conditions of welfare may, in a number of countries, vary between urban and rural communities or among ethnic groups, these classifications are also useful here.

2. Families and households

5.10 Families and households are fundamental units of social and economic organisation in societies and their structure, composition and changes therein are important factors in monitoring and assessing levels of living and living conditions and their distribution. The series, classifications and indicators shown for this field of social concern in annexes II and IV are intended to portray some of the principal characteristics of households and families, including the cross-classification of households and families by size and type and their geographical distribution.

C. Learning and educational services

5.11 The population's acquisition and maintenance of skills, knowledge and values and the provision of suitable resources for this purpose in an efficient manner are fundamental concerns of governments. Individuals' skills, knowledge and values play an important part in their interests in and capabilities of participating in the economic and social life of a society and attaining satisfying incomes and living conditions. While the skills, knowledge and values are at least in part acquired through other avenues, organized (including regular and adult) education is usually an important medium. Practically all the illustrative series and indicators in annexes II and IV on learning and educational services refer to organized educational services; direct data on skills, knowledge and values and on non-formal education are, on the whole, difficult to gather. Thus the illustrative series relate to inputs of organized educational services into individuals' skills, knowledge and values. In planning the educational services, it is also important to know the characteristics of their distribution in the population. Illustrative classifications of the series according to demographic, social and other characteristics are shown which may be used for this purpose.

5.12 A basic tool in preparing series and indicators in this field of social concern is the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). In this statistical classification system, the categories are based upon two principal educational criteria, namely, the level and the subject-matter content of study. Fields are made up of programme groups or courses related to the same general subject matter or area. Fields are designated within levels, which consist of categories representing broad steps of educational progression from very elementary to more complicated learning experiences. Each level is identified by a one-digit code. The classification is designed for assembling data on current educational phenomena such as enrollment, teaching staff and finances as well as for statistics of the "stock" of educated people as obtained, for example, by a census of population. Of course, it is not feasible to assemble data on all the various features of educational systems and processes to the same degree of detail because of the different units to which the data relate, such as students, teachers, and institutions, so condensed or selected elements of ISCED may be used in many cases.

5.13 The elements of ISCED that are of primary interest for the compilation of social indicators are the classifications of levels and fields. The classification of levels consists of the following:

0. Education preceding the first level;
1. Education at the first level;
2. Education at the second level, first stage;
3. Education at the second level, second stage;
5. Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to an award not equivalent to a first university degree;
6. Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent;
7. Education at the third level of the type that leads to a post-graduate university degree or equivalent.

For many purposes it is useful to condense this classification (excluding level 0) into three groups as follows:

- Category 1: education at the first level;
- Category 2: education at the second level; and
- Category 3: education at the third level.

5.14 The ISCED classification of fields covers 21 classes. For work on social indicators it may be useful to use a condensed version of this classification or to select fields of particular interest, such as literacy programmes (01), teacher-training and education-science programmes (14), and medical and health-related programmes (52). In the use of a condensed classification or of selected classes, reference to the full classification is of course indispensable in order to achieve uniform and consistent application of the concepts and definitions on which it is based.

5.15. For the purposes of ISCED the coverage of the term "education" is deliberately limited to meet the practical requirements of statisticians. Education is taken to comprise organized and sustained communication designed to bring about learning. Included in this scope are activities that in some countries and in some languages may not usually be described as education, but rather as training or as cultural development. Excluded are types of communication that are not designed to bring about learning, or that are not planned in a pattern or sequence with established aims. Within this scope, ISCED is intended to cover education for all types of students and for all age groups. Two main types of education may be distinguished. The first may be described as "regular education"; this is the system that provides a "ladder" by which children and young people may progress from primary schools through higher education, generally beginning at age five to seven and continuing up to the early twenties.

5.16. Secondly, statistics and indicators are often wanted on adult education, describing out-of-school education provided for people who are not in the regular education system. Adult education can be further subdivided into formal adult education, in which participants are enrolled or registered, and non-formal adult education, in which they are neither enrolled nor registered.

5.17. Within these two main types of education, an additional category on which statistics and indicators are frequently wanted may also be distinguished. This is "special education", which is a term describing education specifically designed for persons suffering from various impairments. Provisions for education of impaired persons may be made within both the regular and adult systems of education.

1. Educational attainments and educational achievements of the population

5.18 The series on illiteracy furnishes a direct measure of this vital skill. When this series is classified according to sex and age and compared for consecutive dates or age cohorts it portrays the trend in illiteracy. The series on years and levels of schooling completed are not only indirect measures of individuals' capabilities and qualifications but also direct measures of trends for purposes of monitoring and projecting the use of (and need for) educational services. For the latter purpose, the series on actual years of schooling should be classified according to sex and age with special attention to the younger age-groups. Because the series for the population as a whole may mask marked differences in the degrees of illiteracy and schooling of various categories of the population - urban/rural, socio-economic groups, national or ethnic groups - it is useful to classify them according to these classifications.

5.19 Information on time spent on education activities complements the participation (enrollment) series and is useful in assessing the relation between productive activity and time devoted to education. Distance of population from educational institutions of various levels is a key series in assessing the availability of various educational facilities.

2. Use and distribution of educational services

5.20 The series and indicators in Annexes II and IV on the use and distribution of the educational services are focused on the trends in the extent to which the various categories of the population who may be expected to make use of educational services do so in fact. This information is useful in identifying educationally disadvantaged groups, and also in projecting the use of various types of educational facilities. Because the sex and age composition may be a factor in the proportions of specified populations enrolled, it may be necessary in some cases to standardize this composition in order to delineate trends in participation rates. The classifications shown would identify the various demographic, socio-economic and geographical population groups in terms of which enrollment may be classified. Within this field of statistics, a detailed classification by level and selected fields and a broad classification by level are also useful. The latter is used for general purposes and in relation to other fields of social concern. These classifications would portray the probable pattern of future additions to trained personnel and the demands on various educational facilities. Classification by institutional sector would distinguish public and private non-profit enrollments and in special cases private enrollments.

5.21 The series on examination scores of students or of other population groups that may be examined are output measures of their acquisition of skills and knowledge that may, at least in part, be attributed to attending school. Standardized tests suitable for compiling these series have been tested in a number of countries in various fields of knowledge and skills, in some cases on a representative national basis, and in a few cases have been repeated to establish time series. In most cases, however, available score series are not representative of the nation as a whole, or even of particular demographic or geographical categories of population. In these circumstances, such scores must be used with very great caution in inferring trends, or patterns. The illustrative classifications shown in annex II for this series relate to the usual demographic, geographical and socio-economic groups and to level of schooling of the examinees.

3. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services

5.22 The illustrative series and indicators on teachers engaged and ratio of students per teacher refer to an important factor in the adequacy and cost of educational services. Classification by level of education completed by teachers and according to the level and fields in which they are teaching will provide additional information on the adequacy of the teachers' preparation for the level and field in which they are engaged and on important differences in student/teacher ratios among different fields and levels. Geographical classification will provide information on additional variations in the adequacy of the educational services.

5.23 The series and indicators on total, per capita and per student consumption expenditures on education are designed to view the trends in the volume of resources devoted to educational services classified by level and field, institutional sector, and geographical area to the extent feasible. Information on consumption expenditure may be combined with other measures of inputs and outputs to yield information on unit costs in current or preferably constant prices. The series on gross fixed

capital formation in education relates to a second major category of expenditure for education. Information on household expenditures for education and on current transfers to households for education is important in assessing the sources and means of finance of education, which in turn affect the complex institutional structure of the education system.

5.24 The illustrative series and indicators on the extent to which students enrolled in a given grade (year) or level of education successfully complete it provide information on the degrees of success and failure of the educational services in retaining and advancing their students. These series are also of value in projecting the demands on educational facilities. The series on numbers of students who successfully complete each level of education are also measures of the outputs of the educational services. In most cases the numbers may be compiled annually from administrative records but the rates relative to affected population categories can only be compiled infrequently on a disaggregated basis, depending on the availability and accuracy of between-census population data classified according to the usual demographic, geographical and socio-economic categories. The expectation of educational attainment (level or grade) at the school-entrance age may be calculated infrequently on the basis of age-specific completion rates for a population cross-section. It provides a useful measure of the expected pattern of educational attainment given the current provision and use of educational services.

D. Earning activities and the inactive

5.25 Satisfactory employment and participation in economic and productive activity is a fundamental field of socio-economic concern. For this purpose, the interest and capabilities of individuals to participate in the production of goods and services should be fully engaged, they should enjoy employment security and satisfying working conditions, and they should receive adequate employment incomes. These conditions are fostered by the existence of a healthy economy in both urban and rural areas, the availability of employment exchanges to help match the demands for and supply of manpower and the provision of retraining programmes to re-align manpower skills to changes in the structure of occupations.

1. Labour force participation

5.26 The illustrative series, classifications and indicators in annexes II and IV on labour force participation are designed to monitor a number of conditions of participation in earning activities. It is particularly important that these series and indicators distinguish between men and women since there are often particular difficulties in identifying economically active women. The stereotype that women are usually confined to home-making duties can result in a serious loss of data on women's economic activity. The tendency seems to be most pronounced in rural areas where most men are engaged in agriculture and the contribution of their wives and daughters as unpaid family workers in agriculture is easily overlooked but it can also occur in urban areas where modern labour-force conditions are changing the traditional roles of women.

5.27 The series on the number and proportion of the population who are economically active may be used to monitor the trends in the extent to which individuals' capabilities are engaged in production, to identify some of the circumstances underlying differences in participation rates and to project the size of the labour force, based on the estimated size and composition of the population. The series on labour force entrants and leavers are designed to monitor important flows into and out of the labour force and particularly to assist in projecting requirements for new jobs, both gross (for new entrants) and net (estimate of new entrants minus leavers). The series classified by sex and age and educational attainment (entrants) or occupation (leavers) will provide important series on characteristics of entrants and leavers. Social indicators may be selected bearing on flows and changes in flows, in particular sex, age and attainment and occupational categories.

5.28 The series on average expected years of working life is a useful measure of employment patterns as well as of earning opportunities and security. Poorer employment opportunities and security may lead to leaving the labour force earlier and to lower participation rates prior to retirement age. It may be a less suitable indicator for persons who enter and leave the labour force many times during working life. The fifth series relates to number, proportions and characteristics of population not in the labour force (the inactive). This series may be used to identify population categories which may be targets of social policies, with respect to employment, social assistance, or some other programme.

2. Employment opportunities and mobility

5.29 The concern about employment opportunities and mobility is addressed in the illustrative series, classifications and indicators from more than one point of view. The series on the number of employed and unemployed and the frequency and severity of unemployment assess the presence or lack of employment opportunities and security in the case of various categories of the population and some of the characteristics of those affected. Those on the number of weeks of employment and on employment turnover indicate the duration and continuity of employment and the extent to which opportunities are available and some of the circumstances. Classification by kind of economic activity shows changes taking place in employment opportunities and mobility in various parts of the economy.

5.30 The series on number of weeks employed may be used in conjunction with classifications of "visible" underemployment (working part-time and available for additional work), income and level of educational attainment relative to occupation, to derive measures of underemployment that are appropriate in developing countries. Very low income from compensation among the employed is a good measure in developing countries of low productivity, which is one form of "invisible" underemployment. A "mismatch" between level of educational attainment and occupation is another form of underemployment. Examples of indicators based on these concepts are given in annex IV and references to the international recommendations concerning definition and application of these concepts are given in annex III, section D.

3. Employment compensation

5.31 The size of employment income is of course fundamental to job satisfaction and, in most cases, to enjoying an adequate level of living. In order to furnish useful indicators on the size of employment income to monitor this aspect of welfare, it is necessary to portray the range of wages and salaries, in constant as well as current prices, received by various groups of employees, according to the amount of time employed. Thus in the illustrative series and classifications wages and salaries are shown for percentile groups of employees, as well as according to sex and age, national or ethnic origin, kind of economic activity, time employed and so on. The level, as well as the distribution, of employment income may differ significantly among these groups.

4. Working conditions

5.32 The series, classifications and indicators on working conditions in annexes II and IV refer to aspects of working conditions that are often subjects of general concern. The series on average hours for full-time weekly work may be used to monitor the place of employment in individuals' use of time. The series on the frequency and severity of occupational injuries and diseases are essential to assessing the dangers (safety) and impact on health of working conditions. For this purpose it is useful to classify the series according to summary categories of the classification of diseases and injuries used in the health field as well as according to broad categories of the occupational and kind of economic activity classifications. Classifications according to sex and age may indicate factors with which the incidence of occupational injuries and diseases vary. The series on the scope of social security and similar schemes and on paid vacations and other leaves may be used to portray important fringe benefits in employment.

5. Availability and performance of manpower services

5.33 Many governments run manpower retraining programmes and employment exchanges in order, inter alia, to improve the employment security of the economically active and to assist new entrants to the labour force. The series on the prevalence of registration with employment exchanges in the case of various groups of the unemployed and on enrolment in retraining programmes may be used in monitoring the extent to which those in need of these social services are, in fact, reached. The other series on the employment exchanges and the retraining programmes may be used in assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the services rendered.

E. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

5.34 The size of the incomes, consumption and accumulation of various groups of the population are subjects of general social concern in their own right and in relation to many other fields of social concern. The population's incomes and accumulation are key factors in determining levels of living, and consumption of goods and services is itself a major component of these levels. Inequalities in the distribution of income, of consumption and of accumulation are also matters of major concern, not only in terms of the resulting inadequacy of income and consumption in the case of some groups of the population but also in terms of socio-economic equity. Most governments adopt programmes to redistribute incomes and to furnish free or reduced-cost goods and services in order to raise inadequate incomes and consumption and to reduce inequalities in distribution. The effectiveness of these programmes is also

the subject of general attention. The United Nations has issued Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation of Households (see annex III) and the discussion below of series and indicators in this field is based on these guidelines.

1. Levels and growth of household income and accumulation

5.35 The flows of major interest in monitoring the size and growth of incomes from the point of view of levels of living are total household income and its components - incomes from participating in production and from owning property, as well as current transfers and other benefits received - and total available household income - total household income less direct taxes, social security and pension fund contributions. The aggregates for this purpose in the case of accumulation are gross saving, including consumption of fixed capital such as dwellings, and gross capital formation in households, including unincorporated enterprises and owner-occupied dwellings.

5.36 As the focus of attention is the adequacy and range of incomes of key categories of the population, the series in annex II on the main aggregates under discussion are shown with classifications according to percentile distributions, for example deciles, of these categories as well as other usual demographic, geographical and socio-economic classifications. The categories of the population that should be classified are those that may be expected to differ in the adequacy and distribution of incomes. In general, the household is the unit to which the series refer since the household is the practical unit for this purpose. (In countries in which households usually consist of single families, nuclear or extended, the family may be used). However, as the adequacy of a given level of household income is also commonly considered on a per capita basis, some series are shown per capita. The import for levels of living of the aggregates under discussion depends of course on their purchasing power in the case of consumer goods and services. It is therefore preferable to value the aggregates in constant, rather than current prices, where feasible. For purposes of monitoring changes in levels of income and accumulation, it is essential to express the data in constant prices.

2. Level and growth of consumption

5.37 The illustrative series on the level of household consumption relate to money values in the case of all goods and services, supplemented by the series on ownership of household durables. Two concepts of household consumption are used in the series: consumption (expenditure of households - outlays from total available household income) and total consumption of the population, that is, personal consumption plus the money-value of goods and services furnished free of charge by governments, employers etc. The latter concept of course yields a more comprehensive measure of levels of living. In order to facilitate comparisons of consumption with available income and accumulation, the same classifications are shown. Valuation in constant prices is essential to analyse trends in the level of consumption.

3. Inequality and redistribution of income and consumption

5.38 The series on this topic are primarily designed to portray the impact on the levels of living of key groups of the population of government programmes to redistribute earned incomes and to furnish free or subsidized goods and services. The measures of these effects cover annual unrequited current transfers and the ratios of factor income (primary income plus property income) to total household income and of final consumption expenditure of households to total consumption of the population.

5.39 Lorenz curves may be used for purposes of assessing the degree of inequality in the distribution of income and consumption as measured by any of the aggregates discussed above. The curves accumulate the percentage of the aggregate in question accounted for by percentile groups of households (or individuals), proceeding from the lowest to the highest percentiles. Using Lorenz curve information, various indicators of inequality may be constructed. The Gini ratio is one such measure and is calculated according to the difference between the actual distribution and complete equality. Simple percentages and ratios of income going to upper and lower percentiles are also commonly used.

F. Social security and welfare services

5.40 Provision of protection and of benefits to cover serious income losses from old age, unemployment, disability and the like and to ensure special welfare services, largely those to help particular population groups including children, the sick and handicapped, and the elderly, is a common concern of governments. The illustrative series, classifications and indicators on this subject set out in annexes II and IV are designed to monitor and assess (a) the extent of insurance provided by a society against losses of income and other hazards and (b) the calls on, and adequacy of, the various forms of protection. The series on the first topic deal with the proportion of persons subject to loss of income or other hazards who are covered by a corresponding insurance programme; the series on the second topic relate to the proportion of persons covered under given programmes who receive benefits, to the magnitude of these benefits, preferably in terms of constant purchasing power, and to the proportion of the available income of the recipients accounted for by these benefits.

G. Health, health services and nutrition

5.41 The state of health of the population, the resources allocated to maintain and improve it and the nutritional status of the population are vital concerns of a society. Physical and mental well-being and adequate nutrition are basic to unhampered and effective participation in economic and social activities, to pleasure derived from engaging in these activities and to length of life itself. Social indicators are therefore wanted to monitor and assess (a) the state of health of the population, (b) the availability, use and performance of services and facilities to protect and improve health and (c) nutritional status of the population.

1. State of health

5.42 Because of the conceptual and practical difficulties of the direct measurement of good health, indirect series and indicators for this purpose are shown in annexes II and IV. These measures deal with number and rates of death, which are over-all measures of the effects of poor health, and the prevalence and severity of selected communicable diseases.

5.43 Death rates classified according to cause, age and sex point to the important states and circumstances of poor health that lead to deaths, and to vulnerable groups. Attention may also be focused on rates of neo-natal, post-neo-natal and maternal deaths; these rates tend to be high relative to other death rates and are therefore the subject of major concern. Expectations of years of life at selected ages furnish useful comprehensive measures of mortality.

5.44 The series on the prevalence and severity of impairments and handicaps and on morbidity are divided into series on the number of spells of bed disability, restricted activity and chronic disability and on the duration of these spells as well as a series on selected communicable diseases. The classifications shown relate to (a) the diseases or injuries themselves, the type and severity of the impairment or handicaps involved, (b) sex and age and (c) other selected categories of the population. The health classifications may be used to portray the relative importance of the various diseases, injuries, impairments and handicaps to various categories of the population, among which incidence may vary.

2. Availability, use and performance of health services

5.45 The illustrative series, classifications and indicators in this field of concern deal with means for protection against, and treatment of, ill health and the efficiency of these preventative and curative activities. The series specifically devoted to protection relates to immunization of children against specified diseases; related series cover action to either prevent or to treat ill health.

5.46 The series on the availability and use of health services deal with the supply of health services personnel classified by level of training and of hospital beds according to geographical areas. Those on the use of health services deal with hospital discharges, medically attended births, and visits to doctors and dentists. In each case information is called for on the proportion of the population that uses the service and the extent of the use. In order to furnish over-all information on the use of the health services and goods, a series on total consumption expenditures for these purposes is shown. Series on the supply of health goods and services should also be classified according to type of goods and services supplied. With this information, index numbers on the over-all output and unit costs of various health services can be devised. The extent to which the available hospital beds are used also furnishes a measure of the efficiency of these services.

3. Nutrition

5.47 The supply, distribution and nutritional adequacy of food for a population is a basic social concern in countries and a fundamental element of well-being. Series and indicators are wanted to assess food supply and its nutritional value for all population categories, particularly population groups differentiated according to sex and age, urban/rural and geographical area.

5.48 A common global measure of the adequacy of food supplies is the over-all estimated supply of energy (calories) for human consumption. This measure is relatively easy to calculate in terms of a national aggregate, but it does not reflect distributional variations among population categories, which are usually substantial.

5.49 Calculation of this measure for particular geographical areas gives a better picture of distribution but reliable bench-mark data on nutritional adequacy can only be obtained through a sample survey and studies of actual food intake. Hence series and indicators are shown on the intake of energy (calories) and protein as well as supply of energy. Additional bench-mark information on malnutrition among children should also be sought through surveys using, for example, measures based on growth and body dimensions. Further information on these techniques may be found in the FAO/WHO studies cited in annex III, section F.

H. Housing and its environment

5.50 Satisfactory housing is an essential aspect of adequate living conditions. The type and quality of shelter in which people are housed - the space, the degree of crowding, the facilities, the surroundings, the available transport - affect their activities of personal and family care and influence their health, social intercourse and general outlook. The supply, state and costs of housing are therefore commonly matters of social concern. In order to appreciate fully the role of housing as a component of welfare, it is also necessary to consider basic characteristics of the neighborhood and of accessibility to jobs, social services and amenities. An additional important feature of well-being derived from housing relates not to characteristics of the housing stock - rooms, electricity, water supply, etc. - but to the flow of energy which is used to maintain interior comfort and convenience in the living quarters. Illustrative series and indicators in this field are discussed below, in the section "state of the housing environment", based on concepts from national accounts and from energy statistics. Pollution affecting dwelling areas or neighbourhoods is also a matter of social concern, particularly pollution of air and water and in the form of noise. No series is shown concerning pollution, however, pending further work on environmental statistics generally.

1. Supply, characteristics and distribution of housing

5.51 Illustrative series, classifications and indicators are shown in annexes II and IV on the stock and characteristics of living quarters of various categories of the population and on the distribution of population in these living quarters. The

classifications shown for these series would help in identifying the classes of the population with inadequate living quarters and in linking housing with other conditions of living. The classification according to percentile distribution of households according to total household income will point to the constraints of size of income on the supply of suitable living quarters.

5.52 The series and indicators shown in respect of housing are designed to portray the adequacy of the stock of housing, the extent to which inadequacies are being rectified and the number of family nuclei per household and dwelling unit.

2. Tenure of and outlays on housing

5.53 Since the extent to which households own or rent the dwellings they occupy is a useful measure of life circumstances, series on type of tenure are shown in annexes II and IV. The series on consumption expenditure and capital formation portray trends in housing costs and in housing built and also in the weight of the consumption outlays in the consumption of goods and services.

3. Public housing assistance

5.54 Governments have used either or both of the following approaches to improve the housing conditions of the population: (a) furnishing reduced-rent or even free housing or giving housing grants to disadvantaged groups of the population, (b) subsidizing or otherwise assisting the maintenance and/or construction of housing by private enterprises and institutions. A measure of the former type of assistance is the ratio of total consumption outlays to personal consumption outlays on housing. The illustrative series on the latter type of assistance relates to housing subsidies, capital transfers and loans to enterprises and private non-profit institutions.

4. State of the housing environment

5.55 The quality of housing is substantially influenced by the domestic use of energy for transportation. The illustrative series and indicators in annexes II and IV portray use of these goods and services, which are commonly the objects of government policies and expenditures. These are the consumption of energy in the household and the provision and consumption of transportation services by households, either through household consumption expenditure or total consumption of the population. These measures relate to aspects of levels and conditions of welfare that are key considerations in planning the growth and distribution of housing and the associated services and infrastructure.

I. Public order and safety

5.56 Public order and safety is a fundamental social concern of governments. To monitor, assess and deal with the broad concern, series and indicators are wanted on (a) the prevalence and severity of criminal offences and victimization, (b) the treatment of offenders and their characteristics and (c) the inputs and outputs of the institutions whose purpose is the maintenance and improvement of public order and safety.

1. Frequency and severity of offences and victimization

5.57 The illustrative series, classifications and indicators on the prevalence of criminal offences are designed to portray the extent to which these offences are concentrated in certain communities and also their character and gravity. The series on victimization may be used in monitoring and assessing the safety of various segments of the community and also the gravity of criminal offences. Series are therefore shown classified according to the characteristics of the victims as well as the kind and severity of the injuries and losses. The use of the relevant classifications lays the basis for comparing selected indicators of safety from criminal offences with other conditions of living.

5.58 The degree of reliance that can be put on the basic data on offences and victimization used in compiling the suggested social indicators is a commonly encountered problem. Data derived from the reports of offences to the policing authorities are likely to be deficient because of under-reporting. A few countries have undertaken sample surveys of households and enterprises in order to gather more reliable data on victimization and offences or to use as bench-mark data in assessing the reliability of series based on incidents known to the authorities.

2. Characteristics and treatment of offenders

5.59 Basic statistics on the treatment and characteristics of offenders are normally derived from the records of the government institutions that deal with them but may in some cases be supplemented with data from direct interviews.

5.60 The series and indicators on this topic shown in annexes II and IV are intended to portray the principal aspects of the treatment of offenders and their characteristics as they are charged with an offence, pass through the judicial and correctional steps and are released. The series on offenders charged is designed to indicate the prevalence in various groups of the population as well as the gravity of the charged offences. The series on the conviction and sentencing of charged offenders should be of assistance in correlating these steps in the judicial process with the character of the offenders and their charged offences. The series portray the patterns in which the courts dispose of charged offenders. The summary data on rates of incarceration and of probation indicate the relative extent to which these modes of correctional treatment are used in the case of various categories of sentenced offenders. Their number in correctional institutions or on probation measures the demand for these services. The average durations of detention in the case of offenders who are not charged and those who are point to deficiencies in the treatment of suspected and charged offenders.

3. Institutions, personnel and performance

5.61 The first series and indicators on this topic shown in annexes II and IV are designed to exhibit the pace at which the police and judicial authorities dispose of persons charged. Additional series and indicators deal with the question of crowding in correctional institutions. The index numbers of the output and unit costs of various law-and-order institutions should be based on a classification of correctional services and are designed to assess their efficiency.

J. Time use

5.62 The way in which individuals use time reflects their principal activities - learning, earning etc. - and their style and conditions of living. Series on the use of time therefore cut across, and are related to, series in most of the other fields of the framework for social and demographic statistics and are particularly useful in identifying activities of women which may not be fully covered by more traditional series.

5.63 Social concerns about the use of time relate to such questions as whether individuals have sufficient time for personal and family care and obligations, for social obligations and participation and for leisure and whether they must spend an inordinate amount of time in travelling to work, school, retail shops and markets or recreational facilities or in their other principal activities.

5.64 The series on time use are designed to show how groups of the population, especially, for example, men and women, have different styles and conditions of living by showing how they allocate their time. The units of time used may be the twenty-four hour day, the week, the month or the year. The shorter the interval of time used, the less difficult it is to gather basic data on time budgets. However, the time spent on various pursuits during a given day may not be representative of longer intervals of time. More detailed series on time use are shown in connexion with earning, learning and cultural activities.

K. Leisure and culture

5.65 The ways in which leisure is used and the access to and use of leisure-time goods, services and facilities are an important component of levels of living and well-being in societies and closely related to populations' satisfaction and aspirations concerning these.

1. Use of leisure

5.66 The series and indicators in annexes II and IV on the uses to which leisure time is put represent different approaches to data on this question. The first and third series summarize data on the use of leisure that would be gathered through inquiries into time use. The second series deals with the consumption outlays on leisure-time services and goods. These data are more commonly gathered and compiled than is information on time use. The series on household consumption, in constant prices, is designed to yield summary information on trends in the pattern and volume of consumption of leisure-time goods and services of the population. The fourth series, on vacations, would have to be compiled from household survey data but does not require time-budget information and hence is much easier to calculate on a regular basis. The classifications would show the differences in outlays on leisure-time goods and services between various groups of the population and in different categories of goods and services.

2. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities

5.67 There are many kinds of recreational, sports, cultural and social facilities, the availability and use of which are of particular interest. A substantial number of illustrative series on this topic is therefore shown in annex II. Where appropriate, the series cover the number, capacity and use of a given facility. In other cases, rates of use or magnitude of the facility only are feasible, for example, proportions of members of social, recreational, sports and similar clubs in the population and areas of open public space per capita.

L. Social stratification and mobility

5.68 Concerns about social stratification relate to the division of the population by major differences in social category, to the extent to which individuals do move from one category to another during their lifetime and to the extent to which changes in social position occur from one generation to the next. Thus, these concerns include questions of the degree of intra-generational and intergenerational mobility.

1. Social stratification

5.69 In general, it is necessary to use indirect measures to assess the extent to which a society is divided into distinct social groups. The illustrative series and indicators shown in annexes II and IV deal with states (circumstances) which, in combination, are thought to be strategic in life-styles and patterns of living conditions in general and to manifest social class. It is also thought that these states are correlated. The aggregates of these series will, of course, come from the fields of statistics covering the states under discussion. The percentage distributions of households and individuals are shown classified according to categories of national or ethnic origin and urban and rural areas, in addition to that of the population as a whole, in order to portray the extent to which members of these groups fall into the various social strata and their own degree of social stratification and to show variations in stratification by geographical breakdowns.

2. Intra-generational mobility

5.70 Fewer aggregates are shown for purposes of assessing intra-generational mobility than portraying social stratification because of the difficulties of gathering and compiling the longitudinal data consistently classified that are required for the latter purpose. Percentile groups of households are shown because measures of intra-generational mobility should relate to shifts in the individuals' relative position in the distribution of wages and salaries. The extent to which these shifts occur is indicated by the proportion of the universe in question that move from one percentile group to another; the direction and magnitude of the shifts are shown by the average percentage increase or decrease in these aggregates in constant prices. Another approach to measuring intra-generational mobility is to correlate the occupations or wages and salaries of the same sample of employees, or the distributed factor incomes of a sample of households, at two dates. A correlation coefficient that is negative or close to zero implies high intra-generational mobility.

3. Intergenerational mobility

5.71 The series shown for purposes of measuring intergenerational mobility are restricted to changes in socio-economic group and education from one generation to the other because it is impractical to compile information on the amounts of income in constant prices or on percentile groups of incomes for fathers or mothers. It should be noted that differences in socio-economic group and in years of schooling between parents and children may reflect two factors - changes common to the mass of a population and those peculiar to individual members of a population. The variance around the average difference between parents and children is therefore an appropriate measure of intergenerational mobility. As with intra-generational mobility, intergenerational mobility may appropriately be measured by the correlation between the state of the son or daughter and that of the father or mother, respectively. This measure of mobility is similar to the variance around the average difference. As in the case of intra-generational mobility, the series under discussion are shown with classifications by urban/rural, national or ethnic origin and socio-economic group in order to assess the degree of intergenerational mobility of these various groups.

Annex I

SUBJECT-MATTER COVERAGE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL INDICATOR STUDIES

United Nations Preliminary Guidelines	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance System of Basic Indicators	European Community Social Indicators	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development List of Social Concerns
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A. Population

1. Size, structure and changes in population	National demographic processes and population	Demography	-
2. Geographical distribution of population and changes in distribution	Internal migration	Population density and concentration	-

B. Families and households

1. Family formation and stability	} Families (households)	} Marriages, divorces and illegitimate births	} Primary social attachments
2. Families and households			

C. Learning and educational services

1. Educational attainments and educational achievements of the population	School education including graduates from higher institutions and specialized secondary schools	Degree of scholarization	The attainment, maintenance and development by indi- viduals of basic and further knowledge, skills and values necessary for their indi- vidual development and successful functioning as citizens in their society.
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United Nations
Preliminary Guidelines

Council for Mutual
Economic Assistance
System of Basic Indicators

European Community
Social Indicators

Organisation for
Economic Co-operation and
Development
List of Social Concerns

C. Learning and educational services
(continued)

2. Use and distribution of educational services

Participation of population in education of different types and levels; pre-school attendance; process of skill improvement

School population by level

The organized opportunities available to individuals to acquire, maintain and develop the knowledge and skills necessary for their individual development and their successful functioning as citizens in their society, and the propensity of individuals to use these organized opportunities

3. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services

Expenditures on education

Educational expenditure by general government

-

-hh-

4. -

-

-

The individual's satisfaction with the process of individual development through learning while he is in the process

5. -

-

-

The maintenance and development of cultural heritage relative to its positive contribution to the well-being of the members of various social groups

United Nations Preliminary Guidelines	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance System of Basic Indicators	European Community Social Indicators	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development List of Social Concerns
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D. Earning activities and the inactive

1. Labour force participation	Economically active population	Activity rates and structure of activity	The availability of gainful employment for those who desire it
2. Employment opportunities and mobility		Employment and unemployment	
3. Employment compensation	Wages	Incomes by industry	The quality of working life: earnings and fringe benefits
4. Working conditions	a/	Working life	The quality of working life: fringe benefits; working conditions; employment time, employment-related time and paid holidays; the flexibility of patterns of working time
5. Availability and performance of manpower services	-	-	-
6. -	-	Personal assessment of working conditions	Individual satisfaction with the experience of working life

United Nations Preliminary Guidelines	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance System of Basic Indicators	European Community Social Indicators	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development List of Social Concerns
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E. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

1. Level and growth of household income and accumulation	Income, distribution and property of population	National disposable income	Personal income and wealth
2. Level and growth of consumption	Consumption	Standard of living	-
3. Inequality and redistribution of income and consumption	Structure of consumption and income of population	-	Number of individuals experiencing material deprivation
4. -	-	-	The consumer's position in society

F. Social security and welfare services

1. Scope of protection against loss of income and other hazards	a/	Social protection	The protection of individuals and families against economic hazards: (a) the extent to which individuals and families perceive themselves as secure against adverse changes in their economic status	- 94 -
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United Nations Preliminary Guidelines	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance System of Basic Indicators	European Community Social Indicators	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development List of Social Concerns
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F. Social security and welfare services
(continued)

2. Use and magnitude of protection against loss of income and other hazards	a/	Social protection	(b) the extent to which individuals and families obtain insurance or other compensation for adverse changes in their economic status
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G. Health, health services and nutrition

1. State of health	State of health	Health	The probability of a healthy life through all stages of the life cycle
(a) Mortality and length of life			(a) Length of life
(b) Morbidity and disabilities			(b) Healthfulness of life
2. Availability, use and performance of health services	Medical care	Medical services and personnel	The impact of health impairments on individuals
3. Nutrition	Consumption of food-stuffs and their composition	Food and tobacco consumption	

United Nations Preliminary Guidelines	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance System of Basic Indicators	European Community Social Indicators	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development List of Social Concerns
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H. Housing and its environment

1. Supply, characteristics and distribution of housing	Housing stock, conditions and construction	Dwelling stock, characteristics and construction	Housing conditions: indoor space and amenities
2. Tenure of and outlays on housing	-	Construction costs and rents	Access to housing and security of tenure
3. Public housing assistance	-	-	-
4. State of the housing environment <u>b/</u>	<u>a/</u>	-	Housing conditions: outdoor space

I. Public order and safety

1. Frequency and severity of offenses and victimization	<u>a/</u>	-	Actual victimization of individuals
2. -	-	-	Perceived threat of victimization
3. Characteristics and treatment of offenders	<u>a/</u>	-	Administration of justice
4. -	-	-	Extent of confidence in the administration of justice
5. Institutions and personnel	<u>a/</u>	-	-

United Nations Preliminary Guidelines	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance System of Basic Indicators	European Community Social Indicators	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development List of Social Concerns
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J. Time use

1. Use of time (activities)	Time budget of the population <u>b/</u>	-	The availability of effective choices for the use of time
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K. Leisure and culture

1. Use of leisure	Cultural activities, physical culture, tourism and leisure <u>c/</u>	-	The time available for personal deve- lopment, family and social obligations and social parti- cipation
2. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities	-	-	The accessibility and quality of leisure-time opportunities

L. Social stratification and mobility

1. Social stratification	Class composition of society <u>c/</u> and distribution of the active population by social groups	-	The degree of inequality among social strata and the position of disadvantaged groups
2. Intra-generational mobility	Distribution of basic social groups by levels of education	-	The extent of oppor- tunity for social mobility
3. Intergenerational mobility	Distribution of social groups by social origin	-	-
4. -	<u>a/</u>	-	The extent of oppor- tunity for partici- pation in institutions

United Nations Preliminary Guidelines	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance System of Basic Indicators	European Community Social Indicators	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development List of Social Concerns
<u>M. Other fields</u>			
1.	-	-	Social environment: secondary social attachments
2.	<u>b/</u>	<u>a/</u> Climate	The natural environment and environmental nuisances

Sources: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, "The system of basic indicators for social statistics" (Moscow, December 1976), mimeo, available in Russian and English; Statistical Office of the European Communities, Social Indicators of the European Community, 1960-1975 (Luxembourg, 1977); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Measuring Social Well-Being (Paris, 1976), part four.

A dash (-) indicates the subject is not covered.

a/ Work in this area is to be undertaken as soon as possible.

b/ A programme of environmental statistics including a human settlements component is being developed by the United Nations Statistical Office.

c/ Detailed specification of indicators for this subject has not yet been completed.

Annex II,

TABLE I. ILLUSTRATIVE SERIES AND CLASSIFICATIONS FOR SELECTING SOCIAL INDICATORS

<u>Fields of social concern and series</u>	<u>Classifications</u>
I. <u>Population</u> ^{a/}	
A. Size, structure and changes in population	
1. Size of the population (annually) and percentage distributions (infrequently, except sex, age)	Sex, age National or ethnic origin Socio-economic group
2. Population flows, number and annual rates per 1000 persons:	
(a) Net changes in population (annual estimates; classifications infrequently)	Sex, age National or ethnic origin Socio-economic group
(b) Births (annually)	Age of mother National or ethnic origin Socio-economic group
(c) Deaths (annually)	Sex, age National or ethnic origin
(d) Net international migration (annual estimates, classi- fications infrequently)	Sex, age National or ethnic origin Socio-economic group (selected categories)

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

I. Population ^{a/} (continued)

B. Geographical distribution of population and changes in distribution

1. Number, percentage distribution and densities of population
(annual totals; classifications in bench-mark years)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Socio-economic group

2. Population flows, numbers and rates per 1000 persons

(a) Net changes in population (annual estimates or bench-mark years)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Socio-economic group

(b) Births (annually)

Adjusted for age of mother in:
Urban, rural
Geographical area

(c) Deaths (annually)

Sex adjusted for age in:
Urban, rural
Geographical area

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

I. Population^{a/} (continued)

(d) Net internal migration (benchmark or more frequent estimates)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place

II. Family formation, families and households^{b/}

A. Family formation and stability

1. Number and percentage distribution of family nuclei (bench-mark)

Urban, rural
Size and type of family nuclei
National or ethnic origin

2. Numbers (annually) and rates (bench-mark or more frequent estimates) of first marriages

Sex, age
Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin

3. Proportions and average duration of marriages broken by separation, divorce or death, specified periods (infrequent estimates)

Age
Urban, rural

B. Families and households

1. Number and percentage distribution of households (bench-mark)

Urban, rural
Size and type of household
Size and type of family nuclei
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

III. Learning and educational services ^{a/}

A. Educational attainments and educational achievements of the population:

1. Numbers and percentages of illiterates (infrequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Level of education
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group

2. Years of schooling completed (bench-mark)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group
Selected fields of education

3. Levels of schooling completed (bench-mark)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group
Level of education

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

III. Learning and educational services ^{a/} (continued)

4. Frequency distribution of examinees according to examination results (infrequently)

Level and field of education
Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group

B. Use and distribution of educational services

1. Numbers and proportions enrolled in regular education (annually; some classifications less frequently)

Level and field of education
Type of education
Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin (bench-mark)
Socio-economic group (bench-mark)
Institutional sector

2. Numbers and proportions enrolled in adult education (annually or annual estimates; some classifications less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Level and field of education
Occupation
Time use
Institutional sector

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

III. Learning and educational services ^{a/} (continued)

3. Numbers participating in non-formal adult education (annually or annual estimates; some classifications less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographical area Field of education Time use Kind of economic activity
4. Numbers enrolled in special education (annually or annual estimates; some classifications less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographical area Level and field of education Type of education Institutional sector
5. Time spent in education activities (infrequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural Level of education Time use Type of education
6. Distance of population from educational institutions	Urban, rural Size and type of place Level of education

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

III. Learning and educational services ^{a/} (continued)

C. Inputs, outputs and performance of educational services

1. Number of full-time equivalent teachers engaged (annually)

Level of education (of teachers)

Level and field of education (at which engaged)

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Type of education

2. Final consumption expenditures on regular education, current and constant prices (annually)

Level and field of education

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Type of education

Institutional sector

All goods and services

3. Expenditure on gross fixed capital formation, current prices (annually)

Level of education

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Institutional sector

4. Expenditures of households on education, current and constant prices (infrequently)

Urban, rural

Level and field of education

Socio-economic group

Household goods and services

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

III. Learning and educational services^{a/} (continued)

5. Current transfers to households for education, current prices (annually or less frequently)	Level and field of education Socio-economic group
6. Numbers and proportions of enrollees who successfully complete their grade (annually or less frequently)	Sex Level and field of education Socio-economic group Urban, rural Geographical area National or ethnic origin
7. Numbers and rates of successful completions according to levels (numbers annually and rates infrequently)	Level and field of education Sex, age Socio-economic group Urban, rural Geographical area National or ethnic origin
8. Expectation of highest attainment (bench-mark estimates)	Sex, age Socio-economic group Urban, rural National or ethnic origin

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IV. Earning activities and the inactive ^{a/}

A. Labour force participation

1. Number and rates of labour force participation (annually or more frequently)

Sex, age

Level of educational attainment

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Size and type of household

National or ethnic origin

Socio-economic group

2. Number and proportion of labour force who are first-time entrants (annual estimates)

Sex, age

Level of educational attainment

Urban, rural

or

Geographical area

3. Number and proportion of labour force who die, retire or emigrate, specified period (bench-mark estimates)

Sex, age

Urban, rural

or

Geographical area

Occupation

4. Expected years of working life (infrequent estimates)

Sex, age

Level of educational attainment

Urban, rural

National or ethnic origin

Socio-economic group

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IV. Earning activities and the inactive ^{a/} (continued)

5. Number and proportion of population not in the labour force,
specified periods, ages (annually)

Sex, age
Type of activity
Level of educational attainment
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Size and type of household

B. Employment opportunities and mobility

1. Number and proportion of labour force unemployed (annually or
more frequently)

Sex, age
Level of educational attainment
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
National or ethnic origin
Occupation
Socio-economic group
Size and type of household

2. Number and proportion of labour force employed (annually or
more frequently)

Sex, age
Level of educational attainment
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Occupation

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IV. Earning activities and the inactive ^{a/} (continued)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Frequency distribution and average duration of unemployment spells
(annual or less frequent estimates) | Sex, age
Level of educational attainment
Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin |
| 4. Frequency distribution according to number of weeks employed,
economically active (annually) | Sex, age
Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Level of educational attainment
Occupation
Percentile groups of employees
according to compensation
Time use
Kind of economic activity |
| 5. Number of accessions to, and separations from, employment
(annually or more frequently) | Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Occupation
Kind of economic activity |

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IV. Earning activities and the inactive a/ (continued)

C. Employment compensation

1. Total and per employee wages and salaries in current and constant dollars, specified periods (annually or more frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Occupation
Time use
Kind of economic activity

2. Total and per employee compensation in current and constant dollars, specified periods (annually or more frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Percentile groups of employees according to compensation
Kind of economic activity

D. Working conditions

1. Average hours of work per week, full-time employees (annually or quarterly)

Sex
Urban, rural
Time use
Occupation
Kind of economic activity

2. Rate per 10,000 work-hours temporary disabling injuries and days of bed disability and restricted activity per injury (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Time use
Occupation
Classification of injuries
Kind of economic activity

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IV. Earning activities and the inactive ^{a/} (continued)

3. Rate per 100,000 work-hours, permanently disabling injuries and deaths (annually)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Time use
Occupation
Impairments and handicaps
Causes of death

4. Rate and expectancy of occupational diseases per 1,000 persons at risk (infrequent estimates)

Sex
Occupation
Diseases
Kind of economic activity

5. Proportion covered by social security and private pension, insurance and similar welfare schemes, of those engaged at specified dates (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Occupation
Kind of economic activity
Socio-economic group

6. Proportion receiving paid vacations, holidays and sick leaves and average number of days of each type of leave, employees during specified periods (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Occupation
Time use
Kind of economic activity
Socio-economic group

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IV. Earning activities and the inactive ^{a/} (continued)

E. Availability and performance of manpower services

(a) Employment exchanges

1. Number and proportion registered with employment exchanges, economically active and unemployed during specified periods (annually or quarterly)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Occupation

2. Number and proportion referred, registrants during specified period (annually or quarterly)

Sex, age
Geographical area
Occupation

(b) Public retraining programmes

1. Number and proportion enrolled, of active during specified periods (annually)

Sex, age
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Occupation
Time use
Level and field of education
Type of education

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IV. Earning activities and the inactive

a/ (continued)

2. Proportion of entrants unemployed during specified periods who successfully completed training and who obtained employment during specified later periods (annually)

Sex, age

Geographical area

National or ethnic origin

Occupation

V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation * a/ c/

A. Level and growth of household income and accumulation

1. Primary income per household and per capita (annually)

Sex, age

Urban, rural

Level of education

Socio-economic group

Percentile groups of households according to total household income

Size and type of household

Occupation

Type of activity

Kind of economic activity

2. Property income received per household and per capita (annually or less frequently)

Socio-economic group

Percentile groups of households according to total household income

Urban, rural

* All series are in current and, preferably, where feasible and applicable, constant prices.

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation a/ (continued)

3. Total household income per household and per capita

Urban, rural
Level of education
Socio-economic group
Percentile groups of households
and per capita
Size and type of household

4. Total available household income per household and per capita
(annually or more frequently)

Urban, rural
Level of education
Socio-economic group
Size and type of household
Percentile groups of households
according to total household in-
come

5. Gross capital formation in households per household (annually
or less frequently)

Urban, rural
Percentile groups of households
according to total household
income

6. Gross saving per household (annually or less frequently)

Urban, rural
Socio-economic group
Percentile groups of households
according to total household
income

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation a/ (continued)

B. Level and growth of consumption

1. Final consumption expenditure of households, total and selected categories of goods and services, per household and per capita (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Socio-economic groups
Household goods and services
Percentile groups of households according to total household income

2. Total consumption of the population per household and per capita (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Socio-economic group
Percentile groups of households according to total household income

3. Percentage of households owning selected durables (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Household goods and services
Socio-economic group
Percentile groups of households according to total household income

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation ^{a/} (continued)

C. Inequality and redistribution of income and consumption

1. Current transfers and other benefits (every two or three years)

Urban, rural

or

Geographical area

Socio-economic group

Percentile groups of households
according to total household
income

(a) Payments per household and per capita

(b) Receipts per household and per capita

(c) Net per household and per capita

2. Ratio of available household income to total household income (annually)

Urban, rural

National or ethnic origin

Percentile groups according to
total household income

Size and type of household

3. Ratio of household final consumption expenditure to total consumption of the population per household and per capita (annually)

Urban, rural

Geographical area

4. Lorenz curves: factor income, total household income, total available household income and final consumption expenditures of households (per household) (infrequently)

Urban, rural

Geographical area

National or ethnic origin

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VI. Social security and welfare services ^{b/}

A. Scope of protection against loss of income and other hazards

1. Proportion of persons and households at risk covered by social security and similar schemes by type (annually)

Sex, age (where applicable)
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Type of benefit
Size and type of households
Institutional sector
Socio-economic group

B. Use and magnitude of protection against loss of income and other hazards

1. Proportion of potentially eligible persons and households receiving social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits by type of programme and average benefits per person and per household in current or, preferably, constant prices (annually or more frequently)

Sex, age (where applicable)
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Type of benefit
Size and type of household
Institutional sector
Socio-economic group

2. Total and per capita expenditures for social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits (annually)

Geographical area
Type of benefit
Institutional sector

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VI. Social security and welfare services ^{b/} (continued)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. Ratio of annual social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits to total household income, all households and households receiving benefits (annually) | Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Type of benefit
Size and type of household
Institutional sector
Percentile groups of households according to total household income |
| 4. Number and proportion of population resident in welfare institutions (annually or less frequently) | Sex, age
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Type of service |
| 5. Total and per resident expenditures of welfare institutions in current or preferably, constant prices (annually) | Geographical area
Type of service |

VII. Health, health services and nutrition ^{a/}

- A. State of health
- (a) Mortality and length of life

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VII. Health, health services and nutrition a/ (continued)

(a) Number and rates of death (annually; some classifications less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Causes of death
Socio-economic group

(b) Expectation of years of life, selected ages (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group

2. Morbidity, impairments and handicaps

(a) Spells of bed disability and restricted activity, specified periods (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Diseases and injuries (broad and/or selected groups)
Socio-economic group

(b) Duration of spells of bed disability and restricted activity, specified period (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Disease and injuries (broad and/or selected groups)
Socio-economic group

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VII. Health, health services and nutrition ^{a/} (continued)

(c) Number and proportion of persons with selected chronic functional disabilities, specified period (annually or less frequently)	Sex, age Urban, rural National or ethnic origin Impairments and handicaps Socio-economic group
(d) Number and/or incidence of selected communicable diseases of public health importance (annually)	Sex, age Urban, rural Geographical area Selected diseases
B. Availability, use and performance of health services	
1. Proportion of births attended by physicians (annually)	Urban, rural Geographical area National or ethnic origin
2. Number and ratio in the total population of health services personnel (annually)	Geographical area Level of education completed Services
3. Number and ratio to the total population of hospital beds (annually)	Geographical area Services Institutional sector

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VII. Health, health services and nutrition ^{a/} (continued)

4. Number and rate in the total population of hospital discharges (annually)

Geographical area
Diseases (broad groups)
Services
Socio-economic group

5. Total and per capita total and household consumption expenditures on health services (annually)

Geographical area
Government purposes
Goods and services
Household goods and services
Institutional sector
Percentile groups of households according to total household income

6. Proportion of children immunized against specified diseases (less than annually)

Age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Diseases (selected)

7. Number and proportion of persons visiting physicians and dentists, specified period (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Institutional sector

8. Ratio of average number of patient bed days to available hospital bed days, specified periods (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Institutional sector

9. Index numbers of the annual output and unit-costs of health goods and services

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Goods and services
Institutional sector

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VII. Health, health services and nutrition ^{a/} (continued)

C. Nutrition

1. Per capita energy (calories) intake, specified periods
(infrequently)

Sex, age

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Classification of foods according to
energy values

Classification of population according to
energy requirements

Percentile groups of households according
to total household income

2. Per capita intake of protein, specified periods
(infrequently)

Sex, age

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Classification of foods according to pro-
tein content

Classification of population according to
safe levels of protein intake

3. Total and per capita supply of energy (calories),
specified periods (annually)

Geographical area

Classification of foods according to
energy values

4. Rate of subclinical protein-calorie malnutrition
among children (infrequently)

Age

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Nutrition standards

Socio-economic group

Percentile groups of households according
to total household income

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VIII. Housing and its environment ^{a/}

A. Supply, characteristics and distribution of housing :

1. Stock and characteristics of living quarters (bench-mark, and annual estimates)

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Characteristics of living quarters

2. Number and percentage of conventional dwelling units occupied and vacant (annually)

Urban, rural

Geographical area

3. Number and gross rate of additions to stock of conventional dwellings (annually)

Urban, rural

Geographical area

Size and type of place

Characteristics of living quarters

4. Ratio of family nuclei to households and dwelling units (infrequently)

Urban, rural

Geographical area

B. Tenure of and outlays on housing:

1. Percentage distribution of households in living quarters according to type of tenure (annually or less frequently)

Urban, rural

National or ethnic origin

Size and type of place

Type of tenure

Socio-economic group

Percentile distribution of households according to total household income

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VIII. Housing and its environment ^{a/} (continued)

2. Personal consumption expenditure on housing in current prices or preferably constant prices (annually)

Urban, rural
Size and type of place
National or ethnic origin
Type of tenure
Socio-economic group
Household goods and services
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income

3. Gross fixed capital formation in residential buildings (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Institutional sector

C. Public housing assistance :

1. Ratio of annual total consumption to annual personal consumption expenditure for housing (annually)

Urban, rural
Type of tenure
Household goods and services
Goods and services
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income

2. Government housing subsidies, capital transfers and loans to private enterprises, and annual government housing current and capital transfers and loans to private non-profit bodies (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Government purposes

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VIII. Housing and its environment ^{a/} (continued)

D. State of the housing environment:

1. Distribution of population according to characteristics of occupied living quarters (infrequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Characteristics of living quarters
Socio-economic group
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income
Size and type of household

2. Domestic household energy consumption per household and per capita, specified periods (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Energy source
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income

3. Household consumption expenditures for personal transportation services per household and per capita (annually)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income
Household goods and services

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

VIII. Housing and its environment ^{a/} (continued)

4. Total consumption expenditure of the population for personal transportation goods and services (annually)

Geographical area
Institutional sector
Goods and services

5. Per capita time-use for journey-to-work and travel in connexion with household activities, specified periods (infrequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Size and type of place
Type of activity
Time-use
Socio-economic group

IX. Public order and safety ^{b/}

A. Frequency and severity of offences and victimization :

1. Number of selected offences and rates (annually; some classifications less frequently)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Offences

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IX. Public order and safety ^{b/} (continued)

2. Number of human victims injured and rates, specified periods
(annually; some classifications less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
National or ethnic origin
Offences
Injuries

3. Number and proportion of persons or households with property
loss and total and average value of loss, specified periods
(annually; some classifications less frequently)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
National or ethnic origin
Offences

4. Number of institutional victims with property loss and rates
in total population; total and average value of loss, specified
periods (annually or less frequently)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Offences
Kind of economic activity

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IX. Public order and safety ^{b/} (continued)

B. Characteristics and treatment of offenders:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Number of offenders charged and their proportion in the population, specified periods (annually) | Sex, age
Geographical area
Size and type of place
National or ethnic origin
Offences
Socio-economic group |
| 2. Proportion of offenders charged who are found guilty, specified periods (annually or less frequently) | Sex
Geographical area

National or ethnic origin
Offences and disposition |
| 3. Percentage distribution of persons found guilty according to disposition specified periods (annually or less frequently) | Sex, age
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Offences and disposition |
| 4. Number of inmates in correctional institutions and their proportion in the population, specified dates (annually) | Sex, age
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Correctional services |

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

IX. Public order and safety ^{b/} (continued)

5. Number of sentenced persons on probation and their proportion in the population, specified dates (annually)	Sex, age Geographical area National or ethnic origin
6. Persons released from detention and average duration of detention during specified periods (annually)	Sex, age Geographical area National or ethnic origin Disposition
C. Institutions, personnel and performance :	
1. Proportion of reported selected offences during specified period cleared up by police authorities by specified later period (annually or less frequently)	Urban, rural Size and type of place Geographical area Offences and disposition
2. Average elapsed time from charge to disposition, initial judicial verdicts during specified periods (annually or less frequently)	Geographical area Offences and disposition
3. Average number of inmates per cell or room, detention (correctional) institutions as of specified dates (annually)	Geographical area Correctional services
4. Index numbers of the annual output and unit costs of public order and safety institutions (annually)	Geographical area
5. Number and proportion of population engaged in public order and safety activities	Urban, rural Size and type of place Geographical area Kind of economic activity

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

X. Time use c/

A. Time use (activities):

1. Proportion of persons devoting time to, and average percentage (or amount) of their time spent on various uses of time, specified periods (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Size and type of place
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Time use
Socio-economic group
Size and type of household
Level and field of education
Type of activity

XI. Leisure and culture b/

A. Use of leisure and cultural activities:

1. Proportion of persons devoting leisure time to, and average percentage (or amount) of their time spent on, various uses of leisure, specified periods (annually or less frequently)

Sex, age
Urban, rural
Size and type of place
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Time use
Socio-economic group

Fields of social concern

XI. Leisure and culture b/

Classifications

(continued)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Total household consumption expenditure on leisure goods and services in current or preferably constant prices (annually) | Urban, rural
Geographical area

Household goods and services |
| 3. Proportion of persons devoting vacation during year to, and average percentage (or amount) of vacation time spent on, various uses (annually) | Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Type of activity
Time use
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income |
| 4. Proportion of persons or households taking vacations during year and average duration of vacations (annually) | Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group |
| 5. Total consumption of the population on leisure goods and services in current or preferably constant prices (annually) | Urban, rural
Geographical area
Government purposes
Goods and services |
| B. Availability and use of leisure-time facilities | |
| 1. Number of cinema, theatre, concert hall, sports stadium and similar recreation-facility seats and ratios per 1,000 population (annually or less frequently) | Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Kind of economic activity
Institutional sector
Goods and services |

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

XI. Leisure and culture^{b/} (continued)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Number, frequency distribution and <u>per capita</u> rate of admissions in the population, selected leisure-time services during specified periods (annually or less frequently) | Urban, rural
Geographical area
Goods and services
Kind of economic activity
Institutional sector |
| 3. Number, frequency distribution and <u>per capita</u> rate of newspaper and magazine circulation in the population, specified periods (annually) | Urban, rural
Geographical area
Socio-economic group |
| 4. Number and <u>per capita</u> rate of books available in the population, public libraries (annually or less frequently) | Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place |
| 5. Number of members and proportion in the population, social, recreational, sports and similar clubs (infrequently) | Sex, age
Urban, rural
Geographical area
Socio-economic group
Kind of economic activity |
| 6. Area of open public space <u>per capita</u> (annually) | Urban, rural
Geographical area
Size and type of place
Size of space (goods and services) |

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

XI. Leisure and culture ^{b/} (continued)

7. Proportion of households with television sets, radios, boats and other selected leisure durable goods (annually or less frequently)

Urban, rural
Geographical area
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income
Household goods and services

XII. Social stratification and mobility ^{b/} (continued)

A. Social stratification

1. Percentage distribution of number of households and persons according to socio-economic group, specified dates (bench-mark)

Urban, rural
Size and type of place
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group
Geographical area

2. Percentage distribution of households and members according to size of total household income (bench-mark)

Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Percentile distribution of households according to total household income
Size and type of household
Geographical area

3. Percentage distribution of households and members according to annual rate of saving (bench-mark)

Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Size and type of household

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

XII. Social stratification and mobility ^{b/} (continued)

4. Percentage distribution of persons 25 years of age and over according to level of schooling completed (bench-mark)

Urban, rural
Geographic area
National or ethnic origin
Level of education

B. Intra-generational mobility

1. Proportion with shifts in occupation and average number of shifts per person, identical cohorts at two dates (bench-mark)

Age at first date, sex
Urban, rural at first date
National or ethnic origin
Occupation

2. Proportions with shifts from a lower to a higher fractile group of employees according to wages and salaries and vice versa, and average percentage increase or decrease in constant-price wages and salaries, identical cohorts as of two periods (bench-mark)

Age during first period, sex
Urban, rural and geographic area during first period
National or ethnic origin
Percentile distribution of employees according to wages and salaries

C. Intergenerational mobility:

1. Proportions of sons 25 years of age and over of socio-economic group different from their fathers' at the same age (bench-mark)

Age of sons
National or ethnic origin
Socio-economic group and selected differences

Fields of social concern
and series

Classifications

XII. Social stratification and mobility ^{b/} (continued)

2. Percentage distribution of sons (daughters) 25 years of age and over according to ratios between their and fathers' (mothers') years of schooling completed (bench-mark)

Urban, rural
National or ethnic origin
Level of education
Socio-economic group of sons and daughters

^{a/} This field is also dealt with as a major field of social concern in the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics in developing countries, to be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{b/} This field is dealt with as a secondary field of social concern in the framework for developing countries (see foot-note ^a).

^{c/} Time use is not dealt with as an independent field of social concern in the framework for developing countries (see foot-note ^a). Rather it is considered in each of the fields in which it has been found to be of importance, for example, earning and productive activities, education, access to health services etc.

Classifications	Fields of use											
	Population	Families and households	Learning and educational services	Earning activities and the inactive	Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation	Social security and welfare services	Health, health services and nutrition	Housing and its environment	Public order and safety	Time use	Leisure and culture	Social stratification and mobility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Population												
1. Sex, age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Urban, rural	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Geographical area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Size and type of place	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
5. National or ethnic origin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B. Families and households												
1. Size and type of family nuclei		X										
2. Size and type of household		X		X	X	X		X		X		X
C. Learning and educational services												
1. Level and field of education			X	X	X		X			X	X	X
2. Type of education			X	X								
D. Earning activities and the inactive; distribution of income, consumption and accumulation												
1. Type of activity				X	X	X	X			X	X	
2. Occupation				X	X							
3. Socio-economic group	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Percentile distributions of income				X	X	X	X	X			X	X
E. Social security and welfare services												
1. Type of benefit						X						
2. Type of service						X						

Annex II. (continued)

TABLE 2. ILLUSTRATIVE USE OF CLASSIFICATIONS BY FIELD GIVEN IN TABLE 1 (Continued)

Classifications	Fields of use											
	Population	Families and households	Learning and educational services	Earning activities and the inactive	Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation	Social security and welfare services	Health, health services and nutrition	Housing and its environment	Public order and safety	Time use	Leisure and culture	Social stratification and mobility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
F. Health, health services and nutrition												
1. Diseases, injuries and causes of death				X		X	X		X			
2. Impairments and handicaps				X		X	X		X			
3. Health services							X			X		
4. Nutrition standards and classifications							X			X		
G. Housing and its environment												
1. Characteristics and facilities of living quarters												
2. Type of tenure								X				
3. Energy								X				
H. Public order and safety												
1. Offences and disposition									X			
2. Correctional services									X			
I. Time use												
1. Time use (activities)			X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
J. Economic classifications												
1. Kind of economic activity			X	X	X							X
2. Government purposes			X			X	X					X
3. Institutional sector			X	X		X	X	X	X			X
4. Household goods and services			X		X		X	X				X
5. All goods and services			X			X	X	X				X

Annex III.

REFERENCES TO CONCEPTS, CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Note: The sources most commonly cited below pertain to principles and recommendations issued for population censuses. The 1970 international recommendations are contained in the following:

Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XVII.3), hereinafter cited as Principles...

Regional recommendations for the 1970 rounds of population and housing censuses supplement the international recommendations. The references are:

Africa

Economic Commission for Africa, "African recommendations for the 1970 population censuses" and "African recommendations for the 1970 housing censuses" (E/CN.14/CAS.6/1 and E/CN.14/CAS.6/2).

Asia

Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.3).

Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.9).

Europe

European Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses (United Nations publication, Sales No. 69.II.E/Mim. 17).

European Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses (United Nations publication, Sales No. 69.II.E/Mim. 25).

Latin America

"Programa del censo de América de 1970 (COTA 1970)," in Informe de la IX Sesión de la Comisión de Mejoramiento de las Estadísticas Nacionales, Caracas, Venezuela, 17-20 Octubre 1967, in Estadística, XXV (1967), pp. 1337 - 1407.

An "Interim report" on the United Nations recommendations for the 1980 population and housing censuses" has been issued by the United Nations Statistical Office; (ST/ESA/STAT/91, 15 June 1977). Final international and regional recommendations will be issued in 1978-1979 by the United Nations and by its regional commissions.

A. Population

1. Sex, age

Principles ..., paras. 176-178 and 276 and the United Nations regional recommendations.

2. Urban, rural; size and type of place ^{a/}

No applicable international guidelines; to be examined in the light of international recommendations to be prepared for the 1980 round of population and housing censuses. See also the regional recommendations.

3. Geographical area ^{b/}

Principles ..., paras. 308-309.

4. National or ethnic origin

Principles ..., paras. 245-246.

B. Families and households

1. Size and type of family nuclei

Principles ..., paras. 215-216.

2. Size and type of household ^{c/}

Principles ..., paras. 146-147 and 218-221.

^{a/} A classification of localities by size-class is shown in Principles ..., part VI, sect. C, ill. 2.

^{b/} A classification using "major" and "minor" civil divisions and "principal localities" is used in Principles ..., ill. 4 and passim.

^{c/} A classification of households by size is shown in Principles ..., ill. 4.

C. Learning and educational services

1. Level and field of education

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) (Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1976). Also published in an Abridged Edition, (Paris, 1975).

2. Type of education

Concepts and definitions of regular education (full-time and part-time) may be found in ISCED; of adult education (formal and non-formal) in Manual for the Collection of Adult Education Statistics (Paris, UNESCO, 1975); and of special education in "Statistics on special education" (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1975), (mimeo).

D. Earning activities and the inactive; distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

1. Type of activity (employed, unemployed, not economically active)

Principles ..., paras. 288-297; and International Recommendations on Labour Statistics (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1976), chap. 2.

2. Underemployment

"Resolution concerning measurement and analysis of underemployment and under-utilization of manpower", adopted by the Eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1966) reprinted in ibid.

3. Occupation

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1968 (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1969).

4. Socio-economic status or group

(a) Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation of Households (United Nations publication, Sales No. 77.XVII.11), table III.1.

(b) European Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses paras. 74-79. A revised version of this classification will be issued as part of the 1980 European census recommendations.

- (c) Classifications 4(a) and 4(b) above are derived from four other classifications - type of activity (item 1 above), occupation (item 3 above) status (as employer, employee etc.) and main source of livelihood. For the latter two, see Principles ..., paras. 281-282 and 235-237, respectively.

5. Percentile distributions of income

Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of the Distribution of Income..., total household income (annex I, table 4a), total household income per capita (table 5a), total available household income (table 8a), compensation of employees (table 15a) and entrepreneurial income (table 16a).

E. Social security and welfare services

1. Type of programme

No applicable international guidelines. An illustrative classification may be found in Cost of Social Security (Geneva, International Labour Office, occasional).

2. Type of welfare institution

Draft ICGS (see item K.5 below), class 9340.11.

F. Health, health services and nutrition

1. Diseases, injuries and causes of death

Manual of the International Standard Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 2 vols, (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1965). A revised (1975) version of this classification has been published (1977) and will come into use on 1 January 1979.

2. Impairments and handicaps

A draft Classification of Impairments and Handicaps was published in 1977 by the World Health Organization at Geneva, for trial purposes.

3. Health services

- (a) A draft Classification of Prophylactic, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures in Medicine was published in 1977 by the World Health Organization at Geneva, for trial purposes.

- (b) Purposes of government (see item K.2 below), class 4.

- (c) ICGS (see item K.5 below), class 9331.11.

4. Nutrition standards and classifications

Discussed in Energy and Protein Requirements, report of a joint FAO/WHO ad hoc expert group committee, Technical Report Series No. 522 (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1973) and Methodology of Nutrition Surveillance, Technical Report Series No. 593, (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1976).

G. Housing and its environment

1. Characteristics and facilities of living quarters

Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XVII.4), para. 239 and the regional recommendations.

2. Type of tenure in living quarters

Principles ..., paras. 327-329.

3. Energy

A draft international energy classification is being prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office.

H. Public order and safety

No applicable international classifications.

I. Time use

No applicable international guidelines. An illustrative classification is summarized in Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No. 74.XVII.8), chap. XXVII.

J. Leisure and culture

The General Conference of UNESCO has adopted recommendations concerning the international standardization of statistics on the following subjects in this field: library statistics (1970), book production and periodicals (1964), radio and television (1976). Further information may be found in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook and in the published texts of the recommendations. The Yearbook also provides statistics of film and cinema and discusses the applicable concepts, classifications and definitions.

K. Economic classifications

1. Economic activity

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) (United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.8).

2. Purposes of government

A System of National Accounts (United Nations publication, Sales No. 69.XVII.3), table 5.3.

3. Institutional sector

A System of National Accounts, table 5.1.

4. Household goods and services

A System of National Accounts, table 6.1.

5. All goods and services

"International classification of all goods and services (ICGS)", to be issued as a United Nations publication.

Annex IV.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF COUNTRIES

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

I. Population

A. Size, structure and changes in population

1. Size of the population (benchmark and annual estimates): Total and percentage under age 15	Size of the population (annually): Total and percentage under age 15	Size of the population (annually): Total and percentage under age 15 and age 65 and over	
2.	Selected national or ethnic groups as percentages of the total population (infrequently)	Selected national or ethnic groups as percentages of the total population (infrequently)	
3. Selected socio-economic groups as percentages of the total population (bench-mark)	Selected socio-economic groups as percentages of the total population (infrequently)	Selected socio-economic groups as percentages of the total population (infrequently)	1 8 1
4. Number and rate of net change in total population (bench-mark and annual estimates)	Number and rate of net change in total population (annually): Total and under age 15	Number and rate of net change in total population (annually): Under age 15, age 65 and over and total	
5.	Rate of net change in population in selected socio-economic groups (bench-mark)	Rate of net change in population in selected socio-economic groups (bench-mark)	

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I. Population (continued)

A. Size, structure and changes
in population (continued)

- 6.
7. Rate of live births in
the total population
(annual estimates) and
for females of selected
age classes (less than
annual estimates)
8. Gross or net reproduction
rate (infrequently)
9. Number of deaths and rate
in the total population
(annual estimate)
10. Net international migration,
number and rates in the
total population (infrequent
estimates)

Rate of net change in
population in selected
national or ethnic groups
(bench-mark)

Rate of live births in the
total population (annually);
for females ages 20-24,
25-29, 30-34; and for selected
national or ethnic groups
(less frequently)

Gross or net reproduction
rate (annually)

Number of deaths and rate
in the total population
(annually)

Net international migration,
number and rates in the
total population (annual
estimates): selected socio-
economic groups, male and
female; selected national or
ethnic groups

Rate of net change in
population in selected
national or ethnic groups
(bench-mark)

Rate of live births in the
total population (annually);
for females ages 20-24, 25-29,
30-34; and for selected
national or ethnic groups
(less frequently)

Gross or net reproduction
rate (annually)

Number of deaths and rate
in the total population
(annually)

Net international migration,
number and rates in the
total population (annual
estimates): selected socio-
economic groups, male and
female; selected national or
ethnic groups; total

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I. Population (continued)

B. Geographical distribution
of population and changes
in distribution

1. Number, percentage and
density of the population
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

Number, percentage and
density of the population
(annually or less frequently):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

Number, percentage and
density of the population
(annually or less frequently):
Urban, rural and total
Size and type of place
Geographical areas

2. Number and rate of net
change of population
(infrequent estimates):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

Number and rate of net
change of population
(annual or less frequent
estimates):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

Number and rate of net
change of population
(annual estimates):
Urban, rural and total
Size and type of place
Geographical areas

3. Gross reproduction rate
(annual estimates):
Urban, rural
Geographical areas

Gross reproduction rate
(annually):
Urban, rural
Geographical areas

4. Number and rate of net internal
migration of population
(infrequent estimates):
Between rural, urban
Into large places
Out of or into selected
geographical areas

Number and rate of net
internal migration of
population (infrequent
estimates):
Between rural, urban
Into large places
Out of or into selected
geographical areas

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II. Family formation, families and households

A. Family formation and stability

1.	Number and percentage of family nuclei with lone parent, urban only (infrequently)	Number and percentage of family nuclei with lone parent, urban, rural and total (infrequently)
2.	Percentage of family nuclei with more than two children, urban, rural and total (infrequently)	Percentage of family nuclei with more than two children, urban, rural and total (infrequently)
3.	Percentage of population living in family nuclei, urban (infrequently)	Percentage of population living in family nuclei, urban, rural and total (infrequently)
4.	Average age at first marriage (infrequent estimates): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Average age at first marriage (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
5.	Proportion of the population ever married, selected ages (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total	Proportion of the population ever married, selected ages (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total
6.		Number and rate of marriages broken by divorce (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural

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II. Family formation, families and households (continued)

B. Families and households

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Percentage of the
population living
alone (infrequently):
Male, female
Urban only | Percentage of the
population living
alone (infrequently):
Male, female
Urban, rural |
| 2. | Ratio of family nuclei
to households (exclusive
of persons living alone)
urban, rural (infrequently) | Ratio of family nuclei
to households (exclusive
of persons living alone),
urban, rural and total
(infrequently) |
| 3. Mean or median household
size, urban, rural
(infrequently) | Mean or median household
size, urban, rural
(infrequently) | Mean or median household
size, urban, rural
(infrequently) |

III. Learning and the educational services

A. Educational attainments and educational
achievements of the population

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Percentage of illiterates
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 15+
Urban and rural | Percentage of literates
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 15+
Urban, rural
Geographical areas | Percentage of literates
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 15+
Urban, rural
Geographical areas |
| 2. Median years of schooling
completed (infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 15-24, 25 and over
Urban, rural | Median years of schooling
completed (infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 15-24, 25 and over
Urban, rural
Selected national or ethnic
groups | Median years of schooling
completed (infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 25-29, 30 and over
Urban, rural
Selected national or ethnic
groups |

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III. Learning and the educational services (continued)

A. Educational attainments and educational achievements of the population (continued)

3. Proportion who have attained specified levels of schooling (infrequently):
First level, second level
Male, female
Ages 15-24, 25 and over
Urban, rural and total

Proportion who have attained specified levels of schooling (infrequently):
First level, second level, third level
Ages 15-24, 25 and over
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Proportion who have attained specified levels of schooling (infrequently):
Second level, third level
Ages 25-29, 30 and over
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas
Rate of change in average standard examination scores (infrequently):
Selected ages and subjects
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas
Selected national or ethnic groups

4.

B. Use and distribution of educational services

1. Proportion of population enrolled in regular education (annually or annual estimates):
Male, female
Ages 5-9, 10-14, 15-19
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of population enrolled in regular education (annually or annual estimates):
Male, female
Ages 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of population enrolled in regular education (annually or annual estimates):
Male, female
Ages 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29
Urban, rural and total

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III. Learning and the educational services (continued)

B. Use and distribution of educational services (continued)

2.	Proportions of population enrolled in adult education (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25+	Proportions of population enrolled in adult education (annually): Male, female Urban, rural and total Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25+
3.	Proportions of population participating in non-formal adult education, age 15+ (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural	Proportions of population participating in non-formal adult education, age 15+ (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural
4.		Proportions of population enrolled in special education (infrequently): Urban, rural Ages 5-14, 15+
5.	Per capita time spent in formal education activities (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural Ages 5-14, 15-24, 25+	Per capita time spent in formal education activities (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural Ages 5-14, 15-24, 25+
6. Average distance of households from a first level education institution (bench-mark) Urban, rural	Average distance of households from education institutions (bench-mark) First level, second level Urban, rural	Average distance of households from education institutions (benchmark): First level, second level Urban, rural

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III. Learning and the educational services (continued)

C. Inputs, outputs and performance
of educational services

1. Ratio of students per
teacher (annually or less
frequently): First level
(urban, rural); Second level

2. Median level completed by
teachers (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
First level, second level

3. Total consumption expenditures
on education per full-time
enrollee (annually or less
frequently):
First level (urban, rural)
Second level

4. Total consumption
expenditures on education
as a percentage of GDP
(annually or less
frequently)

5. Gross fixed capital
formation in education as
a percentage of total
gross fixed capital
formation (annually or less
frequently):
First level (urban, rural)
Second level
Third level

Ratio of students per
teacher (annually):
Urban, rural and total
First level, second level

Median level completed by
teachers (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
First level, second level

Total consumption expenditures
on education per full-time
enrollee (annually):
First level (urban, rural)
Second level
Third level

Total consumption
expenditures on education
as a percentage of GDP
(annually)

Gross fixed capital
formation in education as
a percentage of total gross
fixed capital formation
(annually):
First level (urban, rural)
Second level
Third level

Ratio of students per
teacher (annually):
Urban, rural and total
First level, second level

Median level completed by
teachers (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
First level, second level;
Third level (national only)

Total consumption expend-
itures on education per
full-time enrollee
(annually):
First level (urban, rural)
Second level
Third level

Total consumption expendi-
tures on education as
a percentage of GDP
(annually)

Gross fixed capital
formation in education
as a percentage of total
gross fixed capital
formation (annually):
First level (urban, rural)
Second level
Third level

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III. Learning and the educational services (continued)

D. Inputs, outputs and performance
of educational services (continued)

6.	Unrequited current govern- ment transfers to insti- tutions and households for educational purposes as a percentage of total government outlays for educational purposes (annually or less frequently): First and second levels Third level	Unrequited current govern- ment transfers to insti- tutions and households for educational purposes as a percentage of total government outlays for educational purposes (annually) First and second levels Third level
7. Proportion of enrollees who successfully complete their year (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total (First level only)	Proportion of enrollees who successfully complete their year (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total First level, second level	Proportion of enrollees who successfully complete their year (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total First level, second level, third level
8.	Expectation of level or grade of attainment at school entrance age (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural and total Geographical area	Expectation of level or grade of attainment at school entrance age (infrequently): Male, female Urban, rural Geographical area

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IV. Earning activities and the inactive

A. Labour force participation

1. Rates of labour force participation (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Ages 15-19, 20+
Urban, rural and total

Rates of labour force participation (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25+
Urban, rural and total

Rates of labour force participation (annually):
Male, female
Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59, 60-64
Urban, rural and total

2.

Expected years of working life, school leaving age (infrequent estimates):
Male, female
Urban only

Expected years of working life (infrequently):
Male, female
School-leaving age and age 45
Urban, rural and total

3.

Proportion of the population inactive, (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Ages 15-24, 25+
Urban only

Proportion of the population inactive (annually):
Male, female
Ages 15-24, 25-59, 60-64
Urban, rural and total

4.

Proportion of labour force who are first-time entrants (annual or less frequent estimates):
Male, female
Ages 15-24, 25-44
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of labour force who are first-time entrants (annual estimates):
Male, female
Ages 15-24, 25-44
Urban, rural and total

5.

Proportion of labour force who die or retire (annual or less frequent estimates):
Male, female

Proportion of labour force who die or retire (annual or less frequent estimates):
Male, female

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IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)

A. Labour force participation (continued)			
6. Proportion of labour force who emigrate (infrequent estimates): Male, female	Proportion of labour force who emigrate (annual or less frequent estimates): Male, female Selected socio-economic groups	Proportion of labour force who emigrate (annual or less frequent estimates): Male, female Selected socio-economic groups	
B. Employment opportunities and mobility			
1. Proportion of labour force unemployed, specified periods (annually or less frequently): Male, female Urban only	Proportion of labour force unemployed, specified periods (annually or more frequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25+ Urban only	Proportion of labour force unemployed, specified periods (annually or more frequently): Male, female Ages 15-24, 25+ Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	
2. Proportion of heads of households unemployed or underemployed, specified periods (annually or less frequently): Urban only	Proportion of heads of households unemployed or underemployed, specified periods (annually or more frequently): Urban only	Proportion of heads of households unemployed or underemployed (annually or more frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	
3. Average number of weeks worked during year, all members of labour force (annually or less frequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20 and over Urban, rural and total	Average number of weeks worked during year, all members of labour force (annually or less frequently): Male, female Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20 and over Urban, rural and total	Average number of weeks worked during year, all members of labour force (annually or more frequently): Male, female Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25 and over Urban, rural and total	

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IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)

B. Employment opportunities and mobility (continued)

4.

Index number of accessions to employment (annually or more frequently):
Urban only

Index number of accessions to employment (annually or more frequently):
Male, female
Urban only

5.

Index number of separations from employment (annually or more frequently):
Urban only

Index number of separations from employment (annually or more frequently):
Male, female
Urban only

C. Employment compensation

1. Mean or median hourly wage rate (annually or specified periods):
Male, female
Selected categories of economic activity

Mean or median hourly wage rate (annually or quarterly):
Male, female
Total and selected categories of economic activity
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Mean or median hourly wage rate (annually or quarterly):
Male, female
Total and selected categories of economic activity
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

2. Mean or median weekly or monthly earnings (annually or specified periods):
Male, female
Selected categories of economic activity

Mean or median weekly or monthly earnings (annually or more frequently):
Male, female
Total and selected categories of economic activity
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Mean or median weekly or monthly earnings (annually or more
Male, female
Total and selected categories of economic activity
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

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IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)

C. Employment compensation
(continued)

3.

Employers' contributions to
benefits as a percentage of
earnings (annually):
Total and selected categories
of economic activity

Employers' contributions to
benefits as a percentage
of earnings (annually):
Total and selected
categories of economic
activity

D. Working conditions

1.

Average hours worked per
week (annually or more
frequently):
Male, female
Urban only
Total and selected categories
of economic activity

Average hours worked per
week (quarterly):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total
Total and selected categories
of economic activity

2.

Rate per 10,000 work-hours
of temporary disabling
injuries, selected categories
of economic activity (annually)

Rate per 10,000 work-hours
of temporary disabling
injuries, selected categories
of economic activity (annually)

3.

Rate per 100,000 work-hours,
permanently disabling
injuries and deaths, selected
categories of economic activity
(annually)

Rate per 100,000 work-hours,
permanently disabling
injuries and deaths, selected
categories of economic
activity (annually)

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IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)

D. Working conditions (continued)

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 4. | Proportion employed covered by social security and private pension, insurance and similar welfare schemes, specified dates. (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban only | Proportion employed covered by social security and private pension, insurance and similar welfare schemes, specified dates (annually):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total |
| 5. | Average number of days of paid vacations, holidays and sick leaves per employee (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban only | Average number of days of paid vacations, holidays and sick leaves per employee (annually):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total |

E. Availability and performance of manpower services

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Proportion of unemployed registered at employment exchanges during specified periods (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban only | Proportion of unemployed registered at employment exchanges during specified periods (annually or more frequently):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total |
|----|---|---|

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A developed country

IV. Earning activities and the inactive (continued)

E. Availability and performance
of manpower services (continued)

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 2. | Proportion of economically
active enrolled in public
retraining programmes during
specified periods (annually):
Male, female
Urban only | Proportion of economically
active enrolled in public
retraining programmes during
specified periods (annually):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total |
| 3. | Expenditures on public
retraining programmes as a
percentage of GDP (annually) | Expenditures on public
retraining programmes as a
percentage of GDP (annually) |

V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

A. Levels and growth of household
income and accumulation

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Per capita primary income
(bench-mark years and in-
frequent estimates):
Urban, rural and total | <u>Per capita primary income</u>
(bench-mark years and in-
frequent estimates)
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas | <u>Per capita primary income</u>
(annually):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas |
| 2. | Annual rate of change, <u>per</u>
<u>capita primary income in</u>
<u>constant price</u> (bench-mark
estimates):
Urban, rural and total | Annual rate of change, <u>per</u>
<u>capita primary income in</u>
<u>constant prices</u> (annually):
Urban, rural and total |
| 3. <u>Per capita total household</u>
<u>income</u> (bench-mark estimate)
Urban, rural and total | <u>Per capita total household</u>
<u>income</u> (bench-mark years and
infrequent estimates):
Urban, rural and total | <u>Per capita total household</u>
<u>income</u> (annually)
Urban, rural and total |

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A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)

A. Levels and growth of household
income and accumulation (continued)

4.	Property income as a percentage of total household income (bench-mark estimates): Urban rural and total	Property income as a percentage of total household income (bench-mark estimates): Urban, rural and total
5. Total available household income (or total household income) <u>per capita</u> (benchmark years and annual or less frequent estimates): Urban, rural and total Socio-economic groups	Total available household income (or total household income) <u>per capita</u> (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Socio-economic groups	Total available household income (or total household income) <u>per capita</u> (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas Socio-economic groups
6. Annual rate of change, available household income (or total household income) <u>per capita</u> in constant prices (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Annual rate of change available household income (or total household income) <u>per capita</u> in constant prices (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total	Annual rate of change available household income (or total household income) <u>per capita</u> in constant prices (annually) Urban, rural and total
7. Primary income as a percentage of total household income (bench-mark estimates): Urban, rural and total	Primary income as a percentage of total income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total	Primary income as a percentage of total house- hold income (infrequent estimates): Urban, rural and total

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A developed country

V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)

A. Levels and growth of household
income and accumulation
(continued)

8. Gross capital formation
in households as a per-
centage of total house-
hold income (bench-mark
estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Gross capital formation
in households as a per-
centage of total house-
hold income (infrequent
estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Gross capital formation
in households as a per-
centage of total house-
hold income (infrequent
estimates):
Urban, rural and total

B. Level and growth of
consumption

1. Per capita final
consumption of households
(every 2 or 3 years):
Urban, rural and total

Per capita final
consumption of households
(annually or less
frequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Per capita final
consumption of house-
holds(annually):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

2. Annual rate of change
per capita final
consumption of households
in constant prices
(bench-mark or more
frequent estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Annual rate of change, per
capita final consumption
of households in constant
prices (annually or less
frequently):
Urban, rural and total

Annual rate of change,
per capita final con-
sumption of households
in constant prices
(annually):
Urban, rural and total

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V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)

B. Level and growth of
consumption (continued)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 3. Total consumption of the
<u>population per capita</u>
(bench-mark or more
frequent estimates) | Total consumption of the
<u>population per capita</u>
(annually or less
frequently):
Urban, rural and total | Total consumption of
the <u>population per</u>
<u>capita (annually)</u>
Urban, rural and total |
| 4. Annual rate of change,
total consumption of the
<u>population per capita in</u>
constant prices (bench-mark
or more frequent estimates) | Annual rate of change,
total consumption of the
<u>population per capita in</u>
constant prices (annually
or less frequently) | Annual rate of change,
consumption of the
<u>population per capita</u>
in constant prices
(annually) |
| 5. Government expenditures in
total consumption of the
population as percentage of
total consumption of the
population (bench-mark or
more frequent estimates) | Government expenditures in
total consumption of the
population as percentage of
total consumption of the
population (annually or
less frequently) | Government expenditures
in total consumption of
the population as per-
centage of total con-
sumption of the popu-
lation (annually) |
| 6. Consumption expenditure on
food as a percentage of
total household income
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total | Consumption expenditure on
food as a percentage of
total household income
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas | Consumption expenditure
on food as a percentage
of total household
income (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total |
| 7. Quantity index of clothing
<u>consumption per capita</u>
(annually or annual
estimates):
Urban, rural and total | Quantity index of clothing
<u>consumption per capita</u>
(annually or annual estimates)
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas | |

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V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)

B. Levels and growth of
consumption (continued)

8.

Percentage of households
owning a car (annually or
less frequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Percentage of house-
holds owning a car
(annually or less
frequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

C. Inequality and redistribution
of income and consumption

1. Ratio of available house-
hold factor income to
total household income
(bench-mark estimates):
Urban, rural

Ratio of available house-
hold factor income to
total household income
(infrequent estimates):
Urban, rural

Ratio of available
household factor
income to total house-
hold income (annually
or less frequently)
Urban, rural

2. Ratio of household personal
consumption to total
consumption of the population
(bench-mark estimates):
Urban, rural

Ratio of household personal
consumption to total
consumption of the population
(infrequent estimates):
Urban, rural

Ratio of household
personal consumption
to total consumption
of the population
(annually or less
frequently):
Urban, rural

3. Receipts of unrequited current
transfers by households as a
percentage of available house-
hold income (bench-mark estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Receipts of unrequited
transfers by households as a
percentage of available house-
hold income (infrequent esti-
mates):
Urban, rural and total

Receipts of unrequited
transfers by households
as a percentage of
available household
income (annually or
less frequently):
Urban, rural and total

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V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation (continued)

C. Inequality and redistribution
of income and consumption (continued)

4. Gini ratio, available
household income or
total household income
(bench-mark estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Gini ratio, available
household income or
total household income
(infrequent estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Gini ratio, available
household income or
total household income
(annually or less
frequently):
Urban, rural and total

5. Gini ratio, consumption
expenditures of households
(bench-mark estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Gini ratio, consumption
expenditures of households
(infrequent estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Gini ratio, consumption
expenditures of households
(annually or less
frequently):
Urban, rural and total

6. Percentage of available
household income accruing
to percentile groups of
households (bench-mark
estimates):
Groups (lower to upper)
0-50, 50-100, 95-100

Percentage of available
household income accruing
to percentile groups of
households (infrequent
estimates):
Groups (lower to upper)
0-50, 50-100, 95-100

Percentage of available
household income accruing
to percentile groups of
households (annually or
less frequently):
Groups (lower to upper)
0-50, 50-100, 95-100

VI. Social security and welfare services

A. Scope of protection against
loss of income and other hazards

1.

Percentage of the labour
force covered by unemployment
insurance or similar schemes
(annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban only

Percentage of the labour
force covered by unemploy-
ment insurance or similar
schemes (annually):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

VI. Social security and welfare services (continued)

A. Scope of protection against
loss of income and other
hazards (continued)

2.

Percentage of the
labour force covered
by old age insurance
or similar pension schemes
(annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban only

Percentage of the
labour force covered
by old age insurance
or similar pension
schemes (annually):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

B. Use and magnitude of protection
against loss of income and
other hazards

1.

Percentage of the unemployed labour
force receiving unemployment
or similar benefits (annually
or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban only

Percentage of the
labour force receiving
unemployment or similar
benefits (annually):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

2.

Percentage of the population
age 65+ receiving old age
pensions or similar assistance
(annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

Percentage of the
population aged 65+
receiving old age
pensions or similar
assistance (annually):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country ^{a/}

A developing country ^{b/}

A developed country

VI. Social security and welfare services (continued)

B. Use and magnitude of protection
against loss of income and other
hazards (continued)

3.	Expenditures for social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits as a percentage of GDP (annually or less frequently)	Expenditures for social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits as a percentage of GDP (annually)
4.	Ratio of social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits to available income of households receiving benefits (annually or annual estimates): Urban, rural and total	Ratio of social insurance, social assistance and similar benefits to available income of households receiving benefits (annually): Urban, rural and total
5.	Proportion of population resident in welfare institutions (annually or less frequently): Male, female	Proportion of population resident in welfare institutions (annually): Male, female
6.	Expenditures per resident in welfare institutions as a percentage of <u>per capita</u> GDP (annually or less frequently): Geographical areas	Expenditures per resident in welfare institutions as a percentage of <u>per capita</u> GDP (annually): Geographical areas

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

VII. Health, health services and nutrition

A. State of health

1. Proportions among live births
of infant and maternal deaths
(annually or annual estimates):
Urban, rural and total

Proportions among live births
of infant and maternal deaths
(annually or annual estimates):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Proportions among live
births of neo-natal and
post-neo-natal and maternal
deaths (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

2. Rates of death (infrequently):
Ages 1-4, 5-14
Male, female, ages 15-24,
25-44
Urban, rural and total

Rates of death (annually or
less frequently)
Ages 1-4, 5-14
Male, female, ages 15-24,
25-44
Urban, rural and total

Rates of death (annually):
Ages 1-4, 5-14
Male, female, ages 15-24,
25-44, 45-64, 65-74
Urban, rural and total

3. Expectation of life at
birth (infrequently):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

Expectation of life
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 0, 1, 15, 45
Urban, rural and total

Expectation of life
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 0, 1, 15, 45
Urban, rural and total

4. Number and/or incidence in the
population of selected commu-
nicable diseases of public
health importance (annually or
less frequently)

Number and/or incidence in the
population of selected commu-
nicable diseases of public
health importance (annually or
less frequently)

Number and/or incidence in
the population of selected
communicable diseases of
public health importance
(annually or less frequently)

5. Rate in the population of
blindness, one or more limbs
missing etc. (annually or
less frequently)
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

Rate in the population of
blindness, one or more limbs
missing etc. (annually or
less frequently):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

VII. Health, health services and nutrition (continued)

A. State of health (continued)

6.

Proportion of the population with chronic functional disabilities (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total

7.

Proportion of the population with spells of bed disability exceeding 7 days per year (annually or less frequently):
Male, female
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

B. Availability and use of health

1. Proportion of births attended by physicians or trained auxiliary personnel (annually or less frequently):
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of births attended by physicians or trained auxiliary personnel (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Proportion of births attended by physicians or trained auxiliary personnel (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

2.

Ratio per 100,000 persons of health services personnel (annually or less frequently):
Geographical areas

Ratio per 100,000 persons of health services personnel (annually):
Geographical areas

A least-developed country ^{a/}

A developing country ^{b/}

A developed country

VII. Health, health services and nutrition (continued)

B. Availability and use of health services
(continued)

3.		Ratio per 1,000 persons of hospital beds (annually): Geographical areas
4.	Proportion of the popu- lation visiting trained health personnel (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Proportion of the popu- lation visiting trained health personnel (annually): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
5.	Proportion aged 5-14 immunized against diptheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio- myelitis, measles (examples; annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	

C. Nutrition

1. Percentage of children with sub-clinical protein- calorie malnutrition (infrequently): Urban, rural and total	Percentage of children with sub-clinical protein-calorie malnutrition (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of children with sub-clinical protein-calorie malnutrition (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
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A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

VII. Health, health services and nutrition (continued)

C. Nutrition (continued)

2. Quantity index of food consumption or food supplies per capita (annually or annual estimates):
Urban, rural and total
3. Percentage of the population with adequate energy (calorie) intake (infrequently):
Ages 0-1, pregnant women and nursing mothers, 1-4, 5-14, 15+
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas
4. Per capita supply of energy (calories), specified periods (annually or less frequently)

Quantity index of food consumption or food supplies per capita (annually or annual estimates):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Percentage of the population with adequate energy (calorie) intake (infrequently):
Ages 0-1, pregnant women and nursing mothers, 1-4, 5-14, 15+
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Per capita supply of energy (calories), specified periods (annually or less frequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Quantity index of food consumption or food supplies per capita (annually or annual estimates):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Percentage of the population with adequate energy (calorie) intake (infrequently):
Ages 0-1, pregnant women and nursing mothers, 1-4, 5-14, 15+
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

VIII. Housing and its environment

A. State, characteristics and distribution of housing

1. Percentage of persons living in squatter or shanty housing (infrequently):
Urban only
Large places

Percentage of persons living in squatter or shanty housing (annually or less frequently):
Urban only
Large places

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)

A. State, characteristics and
distribution of housing (continued)

2. Percentage of the population
occupying living quarters at
densities of 3 or more persons
per room (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Large places

Percentage of the population
occupying living quarters at
densities of 3 or more persons
per room (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

Percentage of the population
occupying living quarters at
densities of one or more
persons per room (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

3. Percentage of the population
homeless (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total

Percentage of the population
homeless (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas
Large places

4. Percentage of the population
in living quarters other than
conventional permanent or
semi-permanent dwellings
(infrequently):
Urban only

Percentage of the population
in living quarters other than
conventional permanent or
semi-permanent dwellings
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Percentage of the population
in living quarters other than
conventional permanent or
semi-permanent dwellings
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

5. Percentage of conventional
dwelling units vacant
(annually or less frequently)

Percentage of conventional
dwelling units vacant
(annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)

A. State, characteristics and
distribution of housing (continued)

6. Gross rate of additions
to stock of conventional
dwellings (annually):
Urban only
Large places

7. Gross rate of additions
to stock of non-conventional
dwellings (annually or less
frequently):
Rural only
Geographical areas

8. Ratio of family nuclei to
households (bench-mark)
Urban, rural and total

B. Tenure of and outlays on housing

1. Percentage of households in
owner-occupied living
quarters (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Gross rate of additions to
stock of conventional
dwellings (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

Gross rate of additions to
stock of non-conventional
dwellings (annually or less
frequently):
Rural only
Geographical areas

Ratio of family nuclei to
households (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total

Percentage of households in
owner-occupied living
quarters (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Gross rate of additions
to stock of conventional
dwellings (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

Ratio of family nuclei to
households (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total

Percentage of households in
owner-occupied living
quarters (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas
Large places

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)

B. Tenure of and outlays on housing
(continued)

2. Household consumption
expenditure on housing as
a percentage of total
household consumption
expenditure (bench-mark)
Urban only

Household consumption
expenditure on housing
as a percentage of total
household consumption
expenditure (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas
Large places

Household consumption
expenditure on housing
as a percentage of total
household consumption
expenditure (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas
Large places

3.

Gross fixed capital formation
in residential buildings as a
percentage of total gross
fixed capital formation
(infrequently)

Gross fixed capital
formation in residential
buildings as a percentage
of total gross fixed
capital formation
(annually or less frequently)

C. Public housing assistance

1.

Ratio of household consumption
expenditure for housing to
total consumption expenditures
for housing (infrequently):
Geographical areas
Large places

Ratio of household con-
sumption expenditure for
housing to total consumption
expenditures for housing
(annually or less frequently):
Geographical areas
Large places

2.

Ratio of government capital
transfers and capital
expenditures for housing to
total gross fixed capital
formation in residential
buildings (infrequently):
Geographical areas
Large places

Ratio of government capital
transfers and capital
expenditures for housing to
total gross fixed capital
formation in residential
buildings (annually or less
frequently):
Geographical areas
Large places

VIII. Housing and its environment (continued)

D. State of the housing environment

1. Percentage of the population with indoor piped water supply or with access to a piped water supply within 100 metres (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population with indoor piped water supply or with access to a piped water supply within 100 metres (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	
2. Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with toilets (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with toilets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with toilets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
3.	Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with flush toilets (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population in living quarters with flush toilets (infrequently): Urban, rural and total
4. Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban only	Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas	Percentage of the population in living quarters with electric lighting (infrequently): Urban, rural and total Geographical areas
5. Domestic household energy consumption per capita (infrequent estimates) Urban, rural and total	Domestic household energy consumption <u>per capita</u> (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural and total Large places	Domestic household energy consumption <u>per capita</u> (annually): Urban, rural and total Large places
6.	<u>Per capita</u> total consumption expenditure of the population for personal transportation goods and services (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural Large places	<u>Per capita</u> total consumption expenditure of the population for personal transportation goods and services (annually or less frequently): Urban, rural Large places

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

IX. Public order and safety

A. Frequency and severity of offences and victimization

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Rate of homicides in the population (annually):
Urban only
Large places | Rate of homicides in the population (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places |
| 2. | Rate of assaults and robberies in the population (annually):
Large places only | Rate of assaults and robberies in the population (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places |
| 3. | | Rate of burglaries in homes (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places |
| 4. | Rate of persons in the population injured from criminal violence (annually):
Large places only | Rate of persons in the population injured from criminal violence (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places |
| 5. | | Proportion of households with property loss and average value of loss (annually or less frequently):
Urban, rural and total
Large places |

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

IX. Public order and safety (continued)

B. Characteristics and treatment
of offenders

1.

Offenders charged,
rate in the
population (annually):
Urban, rural and
total

Offenders charged,
rate in the
population (annually):
Urban, rural and
total

2. Inmates in correctional
institutions, proportion
in the population
(annually):
Male, female

Inmates in correctional
institutions, proportion
in the population
(annually):
Male, female
Geographical areas

Inmates in correctional
institutions, proportion
in the population
(annually):
Male, female
Selected national or
ethnic groups
Geographical areas

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

IX. Public order and safety (continued)

C. Institutions, personnel and performance

1.

Proportion of homicides cleared up (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places

2.

Proportion of assaults and robberies cleared up (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places

3.

Average elapsed time from charge to initial judicial verdict, criminal offenses (annually):
Urban only
Large places

Average elapsed time from charge to initial judicial verdict, criminal offenses (annually):
Urban, rural and total
Large places

4.

Average number of inmates per cell or room, detention institutions (annually):
Male, female
Juveniles, adults
Large places

5.

Expenditures for public order and safety as a percentage of GDP (annually or less frequently):
Geographical areas

Expenditures for public order and safety as a percentage of GDP (annually):
Geographical areas

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

IX. Public order and safety (continued)

C. Institutions, personnel
and performance (continued)

6.

Proportion of population
engaged in public order
and safety activities
(annually or less frequently):
Urban only
Large places

Proportion of population
engaged in public order
and safety activities
(annually or less
frequently):
Urban only
Size and type of place

A. Time use (activities)

X. Time use

1. Proportion of time working
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 10-14, 15+
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of time working
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20+
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of time
working (infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 15-19, 20-24
25-59, 60+
Urban, rural and total

2. Proportion of time spent
in household and child care
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 10-14, 15+
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of time spent
in household and child care
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20+
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of time spent
in household and child care
(infrequently):
Male, female
Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59, 60+
Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

XI. Leisure and culture

A. Use of leisure and cultural activities

1.

Proportion of time free
(infrequently):

Male, female

Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59, 60+

Urban, rural and total

2.

Average days of vacation
per person (annually):

Male, female

Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59, 60-65

Urban, rural and total

3.

Average hours per week
per person (a) study
and training, (b) TV viewing,
(c) reading, radio, cinema,
(d) active sports and outdoors
(infrequently):

Male, female

Ages 10-14, 15-19, 20+

Urban only

Average hours per week per
person (a) study and
training, (b) TV viewing,
(c) reading, radio, cinema,
(d) active sports and
outdoors (infrequently):

Male, female

Ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-59, 60+

Urban, rural and total

4.

Per capita household consumption
expenditure on leisure goods and
services (annually or less
frequently):

Urban, rural

Socio-economic groups

Per capita household con-
sumption expenditure on
leisure goods and services
(annually or less frequently):

Urban, rural

Socio-economic groups

5.

Total consumption expenditure
of the population on leisure
goods and services
(infrequently)

Total consumption expenditure
of the population on leisure
goods and services
(annually)

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

XI. Leisure and culture (continued)

B. Availability and use
of leisure-time
facilities

1. Cinema and sporting
admissions per
capita (annually):
Urban only

Cinema and sporting
admissions per
capita (annually):
Urban only
Large places

Cinema and sporting
admissions per
capita (annually):
Urban, rural and
total
Large places
Geographical areas

2. Daily or weekly
newspaper circu-
lation per capita
(annually)

Daily or weekly
newspaper circu-
lation per capita
(annually):
Urban, rural and
total

Daily or weekly
newspaper circu-
lation per capita
(annually):
Urban, rural and
total

3.

Number of books
available per
capita in public
libraries (infrequently):
Urban only
Geographical areas

Number of books
available per
capita in public
libraries (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Large places
Geographical areas

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

XI. Leisure and culture (continued)

B. Availability and use
of leisure-time
facilities
(continued)

4.

Area of public open
space per 1 000
population
(infrequently):
Urban only
Large places

Area of public open
space per 1 000
population
(infrequently):
Urban only
Large places

5. Proportion of house-
holds with radios
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and
total

Proportion of house-
holds with radios
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and
total
Geographical areas

6.

Proportion of house-
holds with television
sets (infrequently):
Urban, rural and
total
Large places
Geographical areas

Proportion of house-
holds with television
sets (infrequently):
Urban, rural and
total
Large places
Geographical areas

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

XII. Social stratification and mobility

A. Social stratification

1. Percentage distribution
of households by socio-
economic group
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total

Percentage distribution
of households by socio-
economic group
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

Percentage distribution
of households by socio-
economic group
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

B. Intra-generational
mobility

- 1.

Proportion of an identical
cohort with major occu-
pational shifts between
two dates (infrequently):
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of an
identical cohort with
major occupational
shifts between two
dates (infrequently
Urban, rural and total

A least-developed country^{a/}

A developing country^{b/}

A developed country

XII. Social stratification and mobility (continued)

C. Intergenerational
mobility

1.

Proportion of sons
and daughters 21 years
of age and over of
different socio-economic
group than their parents
at the same age
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total

Proportion of sons
and daughters 21 years
of age and over of
different socio-economic
group than their parents
at the same age
(infrequently):
Urban, rural and total
Geographical areas

^{a/} Identification and special measures for the least developed among developing countries were considered by the United Nations Committee for Development Planning at its seventh session meeting, 22 March-1 April 1971, (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7, (E/4990) paras. 41-83).

^{b/} Developing countries differ widely in their social circumstances and these illustrative examples would be accorded differing emphases according to these circumstances and the fields of social concern in each country. Many differences among developing countries are correlated to differences in degree of urbanization, while many of the examples of indicators would be applicable to urban areas and populations only. Hence, these indicators should receive less emphasis in less urbanized developing countries.