



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/1985/11
22 October 1984

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DEC 19 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Twenty-third session
25 February-6 March 1985
Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda*

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS: SOCIAL INDICATORS AND THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND RELATED STATISTICS

Progress in the development of social indicators and the integration of social, demographic and related statistics

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report is the latest in a series of reports submitted to the Statistical Commission since its nineteenth session on national and international work on social indicators and on the integration of social, demographic and related economic statistics. Section I (paras. 4-9) contains a review of selected national activities, such as the compilation and dissemination of indicators in general compendiums and the development of basic statistics which can be used for social indicators in household surveys. Most developed countries but only a few developing countries compile compendiums of social indicators on a regular basis. Although in both developed and developing countries there is extensive interest in the integration of social and economic statistics and in the development and harmonization of socio-economic classifications, in particular the classification of socio-economic groups, information on specific activities has been obtained for only a few countries.

International activities of a general nature concerning social indicators and integration are reviewed in section II (paras. 10-43). The United Nations

* E/CN.3/1985/1.

Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, some of the regional commissions and several intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system have been particularly active in this field during 1983-1984. Specialized work on classifications and in specific fields is described in section III (paras. 44-74).

Other principal current activities on social indicators concerned with monitoring and evaluation, the development of indicators for special population groups and the development of data bases are described in a report on the future direction of work on social indicators (E/CN.3/1985/3), which is also before the Commission at its present session.

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-second session, the Statistical Commission considered demographic and social statistics on the basis, inter alia, of a report of the Secretary-General on progress in national and international work on social indicators and on related concepts and classifications for general use (E/CN.3/1983/18). The Commission emphasized the importance of its co-ordinating role and that of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat in this field in the light of the many national and international indicator programmes under way. Many Commission members stressed the importance of work on links among social and related demographic, economic and environment statistics, particularly the role that common classifications could play in that regard. The importance of giving special attention in methodological work to the needs of the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, was also stressed. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep abreast of national and international work on social indicators and social statistics and to submit a report on the subject to the Commission at its twenty-third session. 1/ The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

2. Also at its twenty-second session, in discussing the draft provisional agenda for its twenty-third session, the Commission agreed that the future direction of work on social indicators should be one of the subjects included for consideration under item 3 (Special issues). 2/ The report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.3/1985/3) is before the Commission at its present session. The present progress report and the report on the future direction of work have been prepared so that they are complementary. In particular, in order to avoid any overlap, ongoing activities concerning certain key issues and subjects which are dealt with in the report on the future direction of work are not dealt with in the present report. At the same time, the Commission may wish to refer to the present report for additional information and background for its discussion of social indicators as a special topic.

3. The present report is divided into three sections, following the format of previous progress reports. In section I, work at the national level is considered. Activities include the preparation of compendiums and special studies using existing statistics and the development of improved concepts and methods for use in data collection. The development of data bases for socio-economic statistics and indicators is discussed in document E/CN.3/1985/3. International work is considered in section II. Activities include general programmes for the development and compilation of social statistics and indicators and the development of multi-subject social statistics and indicators in connection with multi-sector international strategies and events, except for the development of indicators by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in connection with the Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. 3/ The FAO programme is discussed in document E/CN.3/1985/3. In section III, the development and harmonization of particular key socio-economic classifications and work on indicators in each of the socio-economic fields of the United Nations preliminary guidelines on social indicators are reviewed. 4/ The development of indicators in connection with specialized international strategies

and events is discussed in document E/CN.3/1985/3 when the work is concerned with special population groups and in section III below when it is concerned with one particular field, such as health or housing. Arrangements for international co-ordination are also discussed in document E/CN.3/1985/3.

I. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4. Work at the national level on social indicators and on the integration of social, demographic and related economic and environment statistics has followed several related and complementary approaches. Among countries, it has been possible to identify several general patterns in the approaches emphasized but relatively less comparability has been found in their application. Two general types of work on indicators and integration seem to be most common. The first is the preparation of compendiums of social statistics and indicators and of special studies and compilations from existing data, and the second is integration at the data-collection stage. Within the constraints of time and resources available for the preparation of the present report, it has not been possible to undertake a systematic review of national work, since this would have required circulating a special questionnaire to countries. The discussion below is therefore based on selective illustrations of country work which have come to the Secretariat's attention on an ad hoc basis, for example at regional meetings or through national publications.

A. Compendiums and special studies using existing data

5. No comprehensive survey of country work on the development of social indicators has been undertaken for some years, since, as noted above, a fairly considerable reporting effort would be required. Readily available information indicates that most of the developed market economy countries are continuing to publish compendiums of social statistics or indicators with periodicities ranging from one to five years. Among the developed centrally planned countries, a minority publish such compendiums, but these countries actively participate in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in this field (see paras. 24-32 below). Among the developing countries, Bahrain, Indonesia, Kuwait and the Republic of Korea publish compendiums on a regular basis. A trial compilation was issued in Botswana in 1983 and, as reported in the progress report submitted to the Commission at its twenty-second session, a large volume was published in the Philippines in 1980 on a trial basis (see E/CN.3/1983/18, para. 12). In 1982-1983, 23 developing countries prepared country pilot studies on socio-indicators for use in reporting to the FAO Conference on progress in implementing the Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. ^{5/} It is not known at present how many of these countries plan to continue this work on a regular basis.

6. The principal subjects dealt with in compendiums issued by five countries (Australia, France, Indonesia, Norway and Poland) are outlined in the table below. The French and Polish publications provide considerable analysis of social issues and trends. In terms of subjects, the French compendium is the most comprehensive.

/...

It is the only one of the five to cover time use and social stratification and mobility. Within the list of fields of the United Nations preliminary guidelines, 4/ national coverage is fairly uniform. Topics not covered in the United Nations preliminary guidelines, but covered in the national compendiums, are family planning (Indonesia), political participation (France and Norway), personal and social relations (Norway) and environmental protection (Poland).

B. Improvement and integration of basic data collection
for indicators

7. Work at the national level on improving and integrating basic data collection programmes in the social fields has likewise taken various forms. In the main, there are two complementary approaches: the improvement and harmonization of concepts, classifications and definitions, and the use of household sample surveys. Very often the priorities for harmonization and for household surveys have been established after gaps and other problems have been identified in the preparation of compendiums and special studies. Thus, the most rapid expansion of data collection in the social fields in all types of countries has taken place in the use of household surveys. The advantages of household surveys for integrated data collection in the social fields are well known. The use of such surveys to collect data specifically on living conditions and other social welfare issues was described in document E/CN.1983/18 (para. 9) and this type of survey is now common in most of the developed countries.

8. A recent example of the role of household surveys in providing social indicators of welfare and social conditions may be found in the Norwegian compendium entitled Social Survey 1983. The first chapter of this publication is devoted to summarizing welfare problems in Norway, and for this purpose indicators on 11 problems are presented. These concern health, employment, income, social contacts, family contacts, mental hygiene, physical environment at work, education, housing, cultural activity and physical activity. All these indicators were calculated from the 1980 Survey of Level of Living.

9. Much less work of this kind has been done in developing countries, partly because the methodology for social or welfare measurement in surveys in developing countries is much less developed. In nearly every field of social concern in the United Nations preliminary guidelines, 4/ there are major difficulties in methodology for welfare-oriented measurement from either a conceptual or a practical point of view or from both, particularly in rural areas. This may be due in part to the limited resources for methodological work in most of these countries and hence their reliance either on methods used in developed countries or on ad hoc and therefore relatively untested approaches.

Principal subjects contained in five social indicators publications a/

Australia 1980	France 1984	Indonesia 1983	Norway 1983	Poland 1982
I. POPULATION				
Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
		Migration		
II. FAMILY FORMATION, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS				
Families	Changes in the family	Family planning		Households, families
III. LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES				
Education	Institutional socialization: school	Education	Education	Education and upbringing
IV. EARNING ACTIVITIES AND THE INACTIVE				
Working life	Working population and employment	Labour force	Employment	Labour force and employment
	Labour contracts and management of the work force			
	Occupational analysis			
V. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND ACCUMULATION				
Income	Socialization of resources: redistribution, property	Household consumption	Income Private consumption	Income, expenditure
	Consumption: growth and diversity			
VI. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES				
Social security	Socialization of resources: redistribution, property			Social security and social welfare
VII. HEALTH, HEALTH SERVICES AND NUTRITION				
Health	Physical health	Health	Health	Health care
		Nutrition		
VIII. HOUSING AND ITS ENVIRONMENT				
Housing	Urbanization and utilization of space	Housing and environment	Housing	Housing conditions

Australia 1980	France 1984	Indonesia 1983	Norway 1983	Poland 1982
IX. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY				
Crime and justice	Institutional socialization: law	Public safety	Crimes	Social pathology
X. TIME USE				
	Socialization of resources: time and everyday activity			
XI. LEISURE AND CULTURE				
	Sporting activities	Socio-cultural indicators	Leisure and vacations	Culture and recreation
	Institutional socialization: culture	Cultural participation		
XII. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND MOBILITY				
	Social groups			
	Social mobility			
XIII. OTHER FIELDS				
	Politics: electoral participation		Personal contacts and social relations	Environmental protection
			Political participation	

Sources: Australia, Social Indicators, No. 3 (Canberra, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1980); France, Données sociales, édition 1984 (Paris, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, 1984), with English abstracts; Indonesia, Welfare Indicators 1982 (Jakarta, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1983); Norway, Social Survey 1983 (Oslo, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1983); Poland, Social Conditions in the 1970s: Situation, Trends, Structure (Warsaw, Central Statistical Office, 1982), Polish only.

a/ The fields listed are from Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 63 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.8).

II. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

10. A wide variety of programmes on social indicators are currently under way at the international and regional levels. These programmes are concerned with methodological development, data compilation and monitoring and assessment. Some of them have concentrated on specific fields or issues, while others are concerned with a wide range of social issues. Four of the most active programmes in the United Nations system are:

(a) The programme of FAO for monitoring and evaluating agrarian reform and rural development, pursuant to the Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in 1979;

(b) The programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) for monitoring progress towards Health for All by the Year 2000, pursuant to the Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000, launched by the World Health Assembly in 1979;

(c) The project of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, carried out in co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to develop statistics and indicators on the situation of women;

(d) The project of the Statistical Office, carried out in co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, to develop statistics and indicators on disabled persons.

The WHO programme is referred to in paragraph 67 below. The other three programmes and the work of the World Bank on indicators are described in document E/CN.3/1985/3. The work of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on indicators was described in the progress report submitted to the Commission at its twenty-second session (see E/CN.3/1983/18, paras. 27 and 28).

11. Other interdisciplinary activities of the United Nations system are described below (see paras. 12-23). The current work on social indicators of international organizations in specific fields of social concern is described in section III below.

A. United Nations system

1. United Nations

12. The Statistical Office continues to pursue its work on social indicators and the integration of social, demographic and related economic statistics within the framework of Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series, 6/ approved by the Commission at its nineteenth session in 1976. 7/ Work is currently under way, mainly in the following areas:

(a) Development of statistics and indicators on the situation of women and disabled persons (see document E/CN.3/1985/3);

/...

(b) Co-operation with the regional commissions in the improvement and integration of socio-economic statistics and indicators (see paras. 13-17 below);

(c) Co-ordination of international work on social indicators (see document E/CN.3/1985/3);

(d) International compilation of social statistics in co-operation with the specialized agencies for the Compendium of Social Statistics (see document E/CN.3/1985/3);

(e) Concepts and methods for the improvement and integration of economic statistics in the social fields, with particular reference to the potential integrative role of micro- and macro-data links, time-use statistics, and concepts and classifications associated with national accounts and balances, such as the concepts of total consumption of the population and satellite accounts. A technical report on this subject has been prepared by a consultant to the Statistical Office and is currently under review. Portions of the report were submitted to the Working Party on the Framework for the Integration of Social and Demographic Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians at its eighth session, held at Geneva in January/February 1984 (see documents CES/WP.34/52 and Add.1), and to the Seminar on Social and Related Statistics, convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) at Seoul in May 1984 (see document STAT/SSRS/4).

13. Regional meetings on socio-economic statistics and indicators were convened in 1984 by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), ESCAP and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In addition, work on a handbook of social indicators, methods and series is to be undertaken by the Statistical Office during 1984-1985.

14. The following topics were discussed at the eighth session of the Working Party on the Framework for the Integration of Social and Demographic Statistics: (a) the general direction of work on the framework for integration; (b) population censuses as multi-subject data bases; (c) links between selected fields of social and demographic statistics and national accounts; (d) development and harmonization of socio-economic classifications; and (e) the general direction of work on social indicators. 8/ The Statistical Office prepared papers for the meeting covering each topic.

15. The following topics were discussed at the ESCAP Seminar on Social and Related Statistics: (a) socio-economic classifications; (b) the integration of social and economic statistics; (c) the general direction of work on the framework for integration; (d) social statistics and indicators, and social statistics and indicators for children, youth and women; and (e) social statistics and indicators for social planning. The Statistical Office prepared four papers for the meeting concerning classifications, the framework for integration and the integration of social and economic statistics.

16. At the Expert Consultation on a System of Socio-economic Indicators for African Planners, convened by ECA at Addis Ababa in February 1984, the need for development indicators that are appropriate to conditions in African countries and that reflect the specific concerns of African development planning was discussed. 9/

It was agreed that development indicators in the African context should attempt to capture the essential components of development and reflect the factors of the development process. They should not be confined to levels of living and social well-being. Participants emphasized the importance of basic statistics in this process, of improvements in concepts and methods, of consistency with international work on indicators to the extent possible and of flexibility in specifying desirable indicators in each country depending on its needs and possibilities.

17. The Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) plans to publish a compendium of social statistics covering its member countries late in 1985. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) prepares, periodically, the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America. The Yearbook includes a set of indicators for the countries of the region on demographic characteristics, urbanization, employment and unemployment, levels of living and the mass communication media, health, education and housing. The last issue was the 1981 edition. The 1983 issue is in press.

2. Development of interdisciplinary statistics and indicators
in connection with international strategies and events

18. The ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, at its sixteenth session in 1982, requested the Statistical Office to prepare a consolidated report on requests for socio-economic indicators for current and forthcoming international strategies. Pursuant to that request, the Statistical Office identified 12 intergovernmental activities in relation to which the importance of developing socio-economic indicators for monitoring, review and appraisal, policy-making and research has been explicitly noted. These activities are concerned with the following topics: (a) special population groups, namely, women and disabled persons (see document E/CN.3/1985/3), youth (see para. 21 below) and the elderly; 10/ (b) selected interdisciplinary issues, namely, rural development and agrarian reform (see document E/CN.3/1985/3), the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (see paras. 19 and 20 below) and the development of the least developed countries; 11/ and (c) particular fields of social concern, namely, population, health, housing and water, and crime prevention and criminal justice (see sect. III below).

(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and Declaration on Social Progress and Development

19. The principal regular vehicle for reporting on socio-economic trends in the Third United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the major socio-economic concerns set out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex) and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)), is the Report on the World Social Situation prepared every three years by the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat. This report was last issued in 1982, and the next issue will be published in 1985. Although the 1982 edition contains statistics for countries on a selective, illustrative basis only, it does include a large number of

estimates by region for most of the social and related economic fields, most of them prepared by the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis, using a wide variety of international sources and some national ones as well.

20. After considering the 1982 report, the General Assembly, by resolution 37/54 of 3 December 1982, requested the Secretary-General, "when presenting the 1985 report on the world social situation, to submit an analysis of the co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the collection of social statistics and the preparation of reports on social issues". The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1983/8 of 26 May 1983, endorsed the conclusions reached by the Commission for Social Development on the 1982 report. The Commission had concluded, inter alia, that:

"The social situation should be monitored on a regular and in-depth basis with special attention to the manner in which the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the International Development Strategy and world plans of action have been implemented ... The 1985 report should emphasize the relationships among various aspects of national, regional and international trends and policies. It should reflect the complex and changing relations between the economic and social, national and international facets of development. It should provide an intersectoral analysis of trends and an intersectoral treatment of issues and policies, bearing in mind different social and cultural traditions" (Council resolution 1983/8, annex).

(b) International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace

21. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is the focal point for international activities in connection with the observance in 1985 of International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace. At its second meeting (in January 1983), the Informal Inter-agency Working Group at the Technical Level for the Year supported a proposal by the Statistical Office for the preparation of a statistical pocketbook on youth for the Year. Work on the pocketbook is to begin in the fourth quarter of 1984.

3. United Nations Children's Fund

22. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is encouraging the development of statistics and indicators needed to help in the improvement of services for the well-being of children and youth, through support given to a number of countries in building up their statistical capabilities. Much of UNICEF assistance has been directed towards improving survey and project monitoring in the context of an integrated system of social statistics. On the basis of these and related data collection activities, UNICEF is encouraging baseline assessment and the periodic recording of key output indicators. "Situation analysis" publications containing indicators on the situation of children have been prepared for many countries with the help of UNICEF.

23. Since 1983, in connection with the child survival and development programme that UNICEF is co-ordinating in collaboration with WHO and other agencies concerned, UNICEF has been publishing two sets of country and infant mortality

group indicators. They are contained in the State of the World's Children, issued each autumn, and in the compendium of country profiles for those countries with which UNICEF collaborates, issued each spring. UNICEF has also prepared a statistics chapter in its field manual in which, among other things, are listed the basic indicators that UNICEF is encouraging countries to collect and analyse. Since 1983, UNICEF has also been working with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in the development of community-level statistics and indicators.

B. Other international programmes and activities

1. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance*

24. Between 1971 and 1980, the Standing Commission on Co-operation in the Field of Statistics of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) worked out a unified System of Indicators for Social Statistics for use in organizing the collection of statistical information by CMEA bodies in accordance with the plans for co-operation between the States members of CMEA. The Standing Commission approved the System, stage-by-stage, and adopted the final version at its thirty-fifth session in May 1980.

25. The System consists of a set of interconnected indicators describing the situation and development of various aspects of social life (e.g., population, education, science and culture). At the present time, the System comprises 16 large groups of indicators (subsystems): (a) population and households; (b) education; (c) manpower and employment; (d) social structure of society; (e) distribution of income and property among the population; (f) consumption; (g) state of health; (h) housing; (i) cultural activities; (j) sports, tourism and leisure; (k) population's time budget; (l) social security; (m) development of communal and housing services; (n) environmental protection; (o) labour conditions; (p) participation of the population in social and political life.

26. The System is not fixed but is constantly developing and being improved to take into account changes occurring in society. The System meets the growing needs of the administration and planning authorities of the States members of CMEA for information detailing various aspects of social conditions and the standard of living of the people and for monitoring the implementation of economic and social development programmes of member States. It offers wide possibilities for studying, comparing and forecasting dynamically developing social processes so that they can be more fully and thoroughly taken into account in the interests of the balanced development of the national economies of member States.

27. Other important tasks for the statistical services at the present time include the study of indicators describing the development of the world socialist system

* This section is based on a report prepared by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for submission to the Conference of European Statisticians (CES/WP.34/50/Add.1).

and the working out of a methodology for international comparisons. Considering this matter to be of great importance, the Standing Commission has proposed the further improvement, expansion and augmenting of the System of Indicators for Social Statistics of the States members of CMEA. Member States consider that the current development of social statistics should be directed towards the unification of its various indicators, the adoption of a systematic approach to description, the study of the present state and future development of the various aspects of life in a socialist society and an endeavour to unite organically the various groups of social indicators into a single system. It is believed that this important task can best be done by establishing a comprehensive set of indicators for all branches of social statistics and ensuring that they are fully co-ordinated with each other in content, methodology of calculation and range of coverage of subjects and by working out scientific categories and methods and applying uniform classifications (lists and nomenclatures).

28. The States members of CMEA also consider it extremely important to study social phenomena in close connection with the analysis of economic processes. These links are, of course, of a dual character. On the one hand, social phenomena are determined by economic processes and, on the other hand, social processes themselves have an influence on countries' economic development. Thus, for example, the standard of living of the population is affected by such factors as the development of social production, the level of income of individuals, prices and tariffs and the financial system. It is hardly necessary to explain the connection between the growth of the productivity of labour and the level of wages. Similarly, connections exist between the growth of the economy and developments in education and between the development of the infrastructure and, in particular, the improvement of the housing situation or medical services, and the development of the economy in general. On the other hand, for example, the extent of manpower resources and their distribution and use according to branches of the economy and forms of ownership constitute one of the most important indicators in the national economic balance and, at the same time, an important category of social statistics. Workers' wages appear in the national economic balance as part of the national income produced, while in social statistics they form an important subject of research in connection with the study of the distribution of income by social groups and the consolidation of the socialist principles of distribution.

29. The classification of the income and expenditures of the population by social groups in the national economic balance constitutes a determining factor in the study of the purchasing power of the population, while in social statistics it has outstanding importance in connection with the study of the standard of living of the people. The secondary distribution of income also creates a very close link between the national economic balance and social statistics. Secondary distribution includes all those measures on the basis of which there is a redistribution of the population's income through the State budget, through income taxes, for example, on the one hand and through monetary and non-monetary allocations to meet social needs on the other.

30. It is also believed that the System might be improved by working out and including in it composite, integrated indicators comprehensively describing certain aspects of the social way of life (such as the cultural level of the population, and the level of comfort of housing).

31. The States members of CMEA attach particular importance to the experimental testing of the system on the basis of a multilateral comparison of social indicators in accordance with mutually agreed programmes. Work of this kind has already taken place. During 1981 and 1982, Czechoslovakia and Hungary carried out a bilateral experimental comparison of social statistics indicators in five subsystems: population and households, education, the state of health, cultural activities and social security. Beginning in 1984, it is proposed to conduct a multilateral comparison of the most important social statistics indicators among member States. For this purpose, it is intended in 1984 to prepare a programme for the multilateral co-operation of interested member States. The multilateral comparison would focus on questions connected with statistical data on the standards of living of the populations of member States, on the degree to which the material, domestic and spiritual needs of the people are met and on their social condition. In assessing the experience of co-operation in the sphere of international comparisons, member States have come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to organize a multilaterally based comparison, initially in relation to a limited range of indicators, with the possibility of the subsequent extension of the range, within the framework of the System. At the first stage, the indicators for the traditional branches of social statistics are being selected for the comparison. They include the following six most important consolidated groups (subsystems) of indicators: population and households, education, the state of health, housing, cultural activities and social security. The results of the comparison should permit a more thorough study of the question of the practical use of the System. It is hoped that they will serve as the concrete basis for the further development and improvement of the System, for making corrections in it where necessary, and for rendering certain indicators and the methodology of their computation more precise.

32. The final stage of this work will be the preparation and publication of a statistical compilation. This will be the first CMEA compilation of social statistics containing comprehensive statistical information on the basic social phenomena and processes and also on the way of life of the people of the States members of CMEA. Work on preparing the programme for the publication of this compilation is in progress.

2. European Communities*

33. The Statistical Office of the European Communities convened the first meeting of a working party on social indicators in 1975. The Office was charged with improving and extending the system of social indicators and with investigating the possibilities of developing qualitative indicators to reflect such factors as job satisfaction, satisfaction with housing and social services by means of specific surveys or the co-ordination of national surveys. At that time, there was a considerable similarity between the approach to social indicators adopted by the

* This section is based on a report prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Communities for submission to the Conference of European Statisticians (CES/WP.34/50/Add.2).

Office and that adopted by Japan, the United States of America and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The general aim was to design a system of indicators that would measure the state of people's welfare systematically and comprehensively. The first task had therefore been to identify goal areas and social concerns and then to reach a consensus on them.

34. The Office regarded the methodological work already done by the main international agencies to be of prime importance. Also important were the Community surveys sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities, the data banks of which were available to the Office and which had considerable potential for indicator development, and the long-standing work of the Office on the harmonization and standardization of the statistical work in member States, and work on nomenclatures (including work carried out in the United Nations system). There were, however, several constraints, such as the need to present broadly comparative information for all or most of the then nine member countries of the Community.

35. It was clear from the start that the existing statistics and surveys would not provide an adequate basis for a comprehensive system of indicators, nor would they provide the extension to subjective information called for in the European Communities Social Action Programme. Studies were therefore made to investigate the possibilities of (a) general purpose household surveys and (b) surveys of people's perceptions, aspirations and satisfactions (i.e., "subjective" surveys). Some experimental work was undertaken to this end, notably in 1977 and 1978, but it became evident that a number of countries had reservations; for that reason and because of increasingly difficult budgetary conditions, the experiments were discontinued. All subsequent efforts concentrated on making the most of existing data and data banks. In the two years following the first meeting of the working party (in 1975), considerable progress was made in the identification of comparable series and the selection of indicators. As a result, it was possible to publish a first volume of social indicators for the European Communities in 1977. However, it was not possible in a first volume or in such a short period of time to move from the call for social indicators to a completely satisfactory system, nor has it since been possible, but progress has been made. Some useful lessons were learned from the production of the first volume, notably that even when all the data to be presented already exist in the Office, the task of selecting and preparing them for publication as social indicators is greater than might be imagined.

36. A second volume was issued in 1980, in three bilingual editions. Its layout and content were still restricted to the traditional fields of social statistics. The third volume, which is in the course of preparation, is due to appear early in 1984. Although some of the details have not yet been finalized, it can be regarded as the start of the second phase of the work of the Office on social indicators. Whilst retaining the principle of making the best possible use of the information already available "in house", rather than attempting to collect data specifically for indicators, the Office will emphasize areas of policy concern to the Commission of the European Communities. What may be termed general or miscellaneous social indicators will be somewhat reduced in scope.

37. In the third volume, and to a greater extent in the one that will follow it, developments and work done in other departments of the Office and elsewhere will be drawn upon. Among these may be mentioned:

- (a) The use of purchasing power parities for economic data;
- (b) The increasing benefits of computer analysis and charting;
- (c) Greater concentration on analysis, particularly joint analysis of series;
- (d) The use of external expertise in certain fields, for example, the analysis of cancer mortality, where the necessary expertise is lacking "in house".

However, the major surveys and demographic data of the Statistical Office of the European Communities are likely to remain the mainstays of social indicators.

3. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*

38. In 1981, the Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) approved a list of 33 social indicators relating to approximately 20 social concerns or subconcerns, and a report presenting these indicators was published in 1982 as The OECD List of Social Indicators. As adopted, this first list was to become largely operational without significant delay in those member States that were interested in the implementation of a common international core of social indicators. In conjunction with the preparation of the recommendations for indicators, an inventory of national and international data sources for the indicators in question was prepared. This inventory constitutes part IV of The OECD List of Social Indicators. Similarly, work was devoted to specifying the characteristics of a social survey, which is regarded as the best way of obtaining simultaneously and at relatively low cost internationally comparable data for almost all the social indicators on the OECD List. This work included, in particular, the preparation of a questionnaire for social indicators that could be used in household surveys.

39. A statistical document presenting the data available for the indicators on the List is being prepared and is to be published in 1984. The objective of the document is threefold:

- (a) To make the data for the OECD social indicators available to all potential users;

* This section is based on a report prepared by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for submission to the Conference of European Statisticians (CES/WP.34/50/Add.3).

(b) To extricate from the mass of data presented an assessment of the availability and international comparability of the data (as far as possible, the data were collected in the dual dimension of a time series and information for the year 1980 according to the five standard breakdown categories recommended for the indicators: sex, age, socio-economic status, type of household, type of place of residence);

(c) To give an illustration of the type of graphical presentation and descriptive commentary to which the data lend themselves.

40. The results obtained to date do not represent the complete attainment of the objectives initially fixed in the OECD development programme for social indicators. Nevertheless, they are sufficiently substantial to give quite a sound impression of the potential uses of the social indicators within the limitation imposed by the degree of completion of the work.

41. The List of Social Concerns Common to Most OECD Countries, although regarded as being both preliminary and imperfect at the period when it was approved by the OECD Council, has shown itself to be an efficient tool for operationalizing the concept of well-being in member States. The OECD List of Social Indicators contains only those indicators (a) which have been specified in connection with a social concern or subconcern and (b) whose specification has been approved by all the member States participating in the programme. Although they do not fully cover the whole of the original List of Social Concerns Common to Most OECD Countries, the social indicators adopted by the Council do, in fact, cover its most important aspects. Moreover, given the interaction throughout the past decade between the national work on social indicators and the work carried out within OECD, there is every reason to believe that the indicators in question have either already been incorporated or else are about to be incorporated into the national statistics systems, in keeping with OECD specifications.

42. Although most member States have considerably developed their systems of individual statistics since 1970, particularly on the basis of household surveys, States that have conducted a survey in accordance with the specifications of the OECD social survey are particularly well placed in connection with the data corresponding to The OECD List of Social Indicators. The questionnaire from the OECD social survey has been used almost in its entirety in Austria (1978), Finland (1978), Japan (1978) and New Zealand (1980) and has also been used to some extent, in Portugal. Other member States are carrying out surveys with questionnaires similar to the OECD one (Norway and Sweden, in particular). All these countries can guarantee that the data they supply for most of the indicators on the OECD List have a high degree of international comparability.

43. In keeping with the views adopted by the OECD working group on social indicators, a proposal for the preparation of an international social report to supply a reference framework for member States to assess their own social circumstances and policies and to determine future priorities for social policies has been included in the draft programme of work of OECD for 1984, which is to be submitted to the Council for approval. This report would

supply a statistical account and, wherever possible, an analytical account of recent developments and current policies and conditions for areas selected from among those that are the subject of social concern in member States. The accent would be placed on the aspects of social development for which new plans and trends are discernible and in which member States have some common experiences and interests to share. In particular, the study would present these social changes in the light of the corresponding changes that have occurred in the general economic context and in demographic structures.

III. ACTIVITIES IN SPECIALIZED FIELDS

A. Work on socio-economic group and related classifications

44. The table in the annex to the present report provides a listing of the principal concepts and classifications found in the framework for the integration of social, demographic and related economic and environment statistics (FSDS), 12/ according to the fields in which they are used. Most of these concepts and classifications have been developed in specific fields, but have important applications in several other fields as well. Some recent developments in specialized fields are discussed below. Work on a classification of socio-economic groups and related classifications is discussed. Some major issues concerning the classification of socio-economic groups and plans for revising the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are briefly reviewed. These classifications are closely related to each other and to other economic and socio-economic classifications (e.g., international classifications of industry and of education).

1. Classification by socio-economic groups

45. The importance of classification according to socio-economic groups has frequently been noted in recent years by the Statistical Commission and at many other national and international statistical meetings, such as the Expert Group on Improving Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women, convened by the Statistical Office, in co-operation with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, at United Nations Headquarters in April 1983. 13/ In the the ECE region, a socio-economic group classification was recommended for use in the 1970 and 1980 population and housing censuses. A similar classification was also proposed in the United Nations provisional guidelines on statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation, approved by the Statistical Commission at its eighteenth session in 1974 and published in 1977. 14/

46. Most national classifications which have been adopted for official purposes and the ECE and United Nations income distribution classifications are actually derived classifications, based on the collection of primary data on occupation, industry and status in employment. In addition, extensive research has also been carried out on the classification of socio-economic

groups involving additional or alternative variables (e.g., income, education or place of residence). ^{15/} The complex and laborious work required to actually implement a derived classification may account for the low priority given to it in the last round of regional meetings on population census recommendations, apart from the European regional meeting. In some cases, due, for example, to practical problems or even to legal restrictions, there may be limited possibilities of collecting the required data in administrative data systems, with the exception of data on occupation.

47. One example of a classification is illustrated in the work of the French national statistical office. There has been a national classification of socio-economic groups in France for many years. In the past two decades, as the importance and usefulness of integrated socio-economic analysis have emerged more forcefully, that classification has come to be applied throughout the basic statistical programmes of France, so that nearly all statistics of the French population are published according to socio-economic groups. In the latest version of the classification, prepared for the 1982 population and housing census, the old classification was thoroughly re-examined. The result of this work was a new occupation classification of 455 categories which incorporated the new socio-economic group classification at the one-, two-, and three-digit levels (8, 24 and 42 categories, respectively). Thus, the socio-economic group classification is contained within the detailed occupation classification. It should be noted that the classification structure used in the integrated classification does not affect the status in employment and industry classifications, which are still used separately, since they are needed for many other purposes.

48. Since the socio-economic group classification is closely linked in concept to the occupation classification, ILO is considering the extent to which the two could be linked in the process of reviewing and revising the occupation classification, bearing in mind the careful co-ordination that would be required in the various socio-economic fields, discussed below.

2. International Standard Classification of Occupations*

49. The 1968 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) has served two purposes: (a) to provide a set of headings under which data can be tabulated so as to provide at an aggregate level internationally comparable data on the occupational structure of the economically active population and (b) to act as a model or starting point for the construction of detailed national occupational classifications which are designed to meet a variety of specific national needs and to reflect particular national conditions.

50. The latter purpose could alternatively be served by the provision of international guidelines for the construction of national occupational

* This section is based on information provided by the International Labour Office.

classifications which would conform with an ISCO at a very aggregate level to provide a certain degree of international statistical comparability. Countries could use the existing national classifications of countries similar to their own as a starting point for working on the details of their own national occupational classifications.

51. This dual approach, of an aggregative or mini ISCO coupled with the provision of guidelines, may have the two advantages of lower cost and less susceptibility to obsolescence than the preparation of a new full-scale detailed ISCO.

52. However, the main argument in favour of this approach is that one single detailed international model cannot reflect the variety of different purposes which may be served by a national classification (for instance, placement, manpower planning and training each require a different type of classification). Nor can it incorporate standardized qualifications gained as a classification criterion (except at an extremely aggregative level) because the educational, training or experience requirements of many similar occupations differ enormously among countries. Yet for some purposes, the level of qualification is extremely relevant in national occupational classifications. Guidelines could be drawn up to help countries take account of these matters.

53. For international statistical purposes, ISCO does not need to be detailed except to the extent necessary to make clear the nature of the aggregative groupings proposed by describing or listing some or all of the subgroups composing them. The number of aggregative groupings can scarcely exceed 50 at the most and for most purposes a more highly aggregative grouping of 5-15 is all that is required. It is important to identify the nature of such a top-level aggregation. The purpose of ISCO is to break down the economically active population in such a way that international comparisons are informative and can be made between highly diverse countries. Furthermore, ISCO should not duplicate the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Rather, cross classification of ISCO with ISIC should add to the informativeness of the comparisons.

54. Similarly, it should either incorporate or be usable in cross classification with the new international recommendations on employment and unemployment and the classification of employment status.

55. Given that occupation, employment status and socio-economic classifications are closely linked, it is suggested that the revision of the classifications of economic status and of ISCO should be considered together. Indeed the possibility of combining them into a single international standard classification may be examined. One reason that this approach might prove desirable is that to describe a person as a tenant farmer or peasant, or as a land-owning farmer or peasant is to attribute both an economic status and an occupation to him. More generally, if it turns out that cross-classification of status by occupation yields many empty cells, then the combination of the two into a single classification may be preferred.

B. Work in other specific fields

1. Population, distribution of population,
and families and households

56. Preliminary guidelines on classification by age were published by the United Nations in 1982. ^{16/} The continuing lack of international guidelines on urban/rural classification has been a serious concern because of the wide use of this classification in statistics disseminated at the international level. However, the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat does not plan to undertake any new work in this area in 1984-1985. The Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat prepares and issues estimates and projections of urban and rural population every two years. The Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics, to be published by the United Nations in 1985, will contain socio-economic statistics for up to six cities whose population size is over 100,000 in each country. In the table published annually in the Demographic Yearbook, showing the population of cities of 100,000 and more inhabitants, the concepts "city proper" and "urban agglomeration" are distinguished. However, relatively few countries provide data for the latter concept.

57. The substantial demand for statistics of small areas, such as small administrative divisions or specific cities, and for "community level" statistics is a major impetus to the development of national data bases, from census and survey data, and of social indicators. The results of a review of statistical issues related to small area statistics by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat in 1978 were incorporated in the 1980 global census recommendations.

58. Statistics of families and households have recently been of concern in connection with work on the development of statistics and indicators on women, discussed in document E/CN.3/1985/3. However, at present no new work on international recommendations or guidelines in this area is planned for 1984-1985.

59. Pursuant to the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974, ^{17/} and to earlier international population conferences, estimates and projections of various basic demographic series and indicators are prepared regularly by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, and widely disseminated in publications and special studies. Estimates and projections of various population-related series are prepared by the appropriate specialized agencies, for example, labour force by ILO and literacy by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Co-ordination of this work is achieved through meetings approximately every two years of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections, the chairmanship of which is vested in the Population Division.

2. Learning and educational services

60. Detailed international guidelines and recommendations on statistics of education have been issued by UNESCO. In the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, 18/ the recommendations on educational attainment (see paras. 2.151-2.163) and educational qualifications (see paras. 2.172-2.179) make use of categories of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) issued by UNESCO. 19/

61. Within the first and second levels (ISCED categories 1-3), a separate indication is called for of special education for the blind, the deaf, the physically handicapped, the mentally handicapped, the socially maladjusted, those with reading/writing disabilities or those with speech difficulties.

62. UNESCO has recently issued an updated compendium, Statistics of Educational Attainment and Illiteracy, 1970-1980, 20/ based mainly on census data, and a statistical report, Technical and Vocational Education in the World, 1970-1980: Statistical Report. 21/

63. Economic statistics in the field of education are discussed in the technical report on the development of economic statistics in the social fields, prepared by a consultant to the Statistical Office (see para. 12 (e) above).

3. Earning activities and the inactive; income and consumption

64. In 1982, the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians approved new recommendations concerning statistics on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. The application of these new recommendations in household surveys and in population censuses is currently under study by ILO and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat in connection with the ongoing work of ILO on these statistics, and by the Statistical Office and the Statistical Commission in connection with preparations for the 1990 round of population and housing censuses.

65. In the area of income distribution, FAO has recently issued a new study of income distribution statistics from 83 surveys taken in 50 countries from 1970 to the present. 22/ This study estimates decile distributions within countries and makes use of data on purchasing power parities to compare the distribution of households according to comparable income categories across countries.

4. Social security and welfare services

66. Some general issues in the development of statistics and indicators in social security and welfare services are reviewed in the technical report on

the development of economic statistics in the social fields (see para. 12 (e) above). In the period 1984-1985, the Statistical Office will consider further work on the use of household surveys to collect statistics on the use and distribution of social security and welfare services.

5. Health, health services and nutrition

67. Recent work of WHO in health, health services and nutrition, and the current work of the Statistical Office on statistics of disabled persons are described in document E/CN.3/1985/3. Economic statistics in the health field are discussed in the technical report on the development of economic statistics in the social fields (see para. 12 (e) above).

6. Housing and its environment

68. Apart from the work of the Conference of European Statisticians on housing and human settlements statistics, relatively little work has been done on statistical methods in this area in recent years at the international level. It is hoped that experience in the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat in preparing the first Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics, to be issued late in 1984, will provide a basis for a more systematic analysis of statistical needs and methods in this field in connection with (a) the development of statistics covering environmental aspects of housing and (b) the setting of policy priorities and review and assessment to be undertaken by national and international bodies for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987). By resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, the General Assembly designated the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to act as the secretariat for the Year. In connection with the Year, the Statistical Office is exploring the possibility of undertaking work on one or both of the following aspects of this topic:

(a) The development of concepts and indicators of housing adequacy from censuses and surveys;

(b) The use of household surveys to collect statistics of housing and human settlements.

69. Another focus of interest in housing and related environment statistics is the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (see General Assembly resolution 35/18). WHO is acting as the secretariat for the Decade. The principal statistics on this subject, collected on a regular basis in the United Nations system, are again statistics from population and housing censuses, mainly on water and sanitation facilities of living quarters. Such statistics are collected by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat for the Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics.

70. Economic statistics in this field are discussed in the technical report on the development of economic statistics in the social fields, prepared by a consultant to the Statistical Office (see para. 12 (e) above).

7. Public order and safety

71. In 1982-1983, the Statistical Office assisted the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in the preparation of statistical portions of its questionnaire on levels and trends in crime and justice in 1975-1980. The results will be reported to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1985.

72. The Fifth and Sixth Congresses, held in 1975 and 1980, stressed the importance of developing crime statistics as a base for policy development at the national level and for improving the review and analysis of crime trends and criminal justice operations at the international level. In particular, the Sixth Congress adopted a resolution on the development of crime and justice statistics. 23/

73. A handbook on statistics of public order and safety will be prepared in 1984-1985 by the Centre in co-operation with the Statistical Office.

8. Time use

74. Pursuant to the conclusions of the Commission at its twentieth session, the Statistical Office is preparing a report on national practices in time use, to be completed in 1984. 24/

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 2 (E/1983/12 and Corr.1), para. 81 (c).

2/ Ibid., para. 131.

3/ See FAO, Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979 (WCARRD/REP), part one.

4/ Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 63 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.8).

5/ See FAO, "Progress report on WCARRD Programme of Action" (C 83/23) (Rome, September 1983) and Regional Summaries of Country Pilot Studies in Socio-economic Indicators (Rome, 1983).

6/ Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 63 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.8).

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

Notes (continued)

8/ The report of the Working Party on its eighth session is contained in document CES/WP.34/56.

9/ See "Report of the Expert Consultation on a System of Socio-economic Indicators for African Planners" (E/ECA/PSD.3/12).

10/ See Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82/I.16), chap VI.

11/ See the report of the Secretary-General on the special problems of the statistically least developed countries (E/CN.3/1985/16).

12/ See Studies in the Integration of Social Statistics: Technical Report, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 24 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.4).

13/ The report of the meeting is contained in document ESA/STAT/AC.17/9.

14/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5603 and Corr.1), para. 149. The guidelines were issued as Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation of Households, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 61 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XVII.11 and corrigendum).

15/ See Brigitte Döring-Bradley and Robert Johnston, "Socioeconomic classifications for the study of mortality differentials", Proceedings of the Meeting on Socioeconomic Determinants and Consequences of Mortality, Mexico City, 19-25 June 1979 (New York and Geneva, United Nations and World Health Organization, 1980), pp. 54-58.

16/ Provisional Guidelines on Standard International Age Classifications, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 74 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.XVII.5).

17/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

18/ Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 67 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8).

19/ COM/ST/ISCED (Paris, March 1976); an abridged version, with the same title, was issued as document ED/BIE/CONFINTED.35/REF.8 (Paris, July 1975).

20/ CSR-E-44 (Paris, 1983).

21/ CSR-E-47 (Paris, 1983).

Notes (continued)

22/ "An international comparison of household income distributions - A provisional report" (ESS/Misc/83-13A).

23/ Report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, Venezuela, 25 August-5 September 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. I, sect. B, resolution 2.

24/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 3 (E/1979/23), para. 133.

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													
G. Housing and its environment													
1. Characteristics and facilities of living quarters								X					
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	X			X	
3. Institutional sector			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	

a/ Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 63 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.8).

Annex

ILLUSTRATIVE USE OF CLASSIFICATIONS BY FIELD IN THE
FRAMEWORK FOR THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL, DEMOGRAPHIC
AND RELATED STATISTICS a/

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 service													
1. Type of benefit						X							
2. Type of service						X							