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# **A System of National Economic Accounts and Historical Data**

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**Economic Growth Center  
at Yale University**



## A System of National Economic Accounts and Historical Data

The Yale Economic Growth Center has undertaken a research program designed to investigate the processes of economic development which have been taking place in less developed countries. The purpose of these investigations is to obtain a better understanding of the changes occurring within specific countries, and to permit comparative analysis of the economic growth patterns of different countries.

While the Center relies heavily on the initiative and interest of individual scholars, an organized research program has been undertaken on recent economic growth in selected countries of the Mediterranean region, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It is not feasible to work on these economies from published sources alone. Statistical information is fragmentary, and its coverage and reliability cannot be determined from a distance. Field study is essential to fill gaps and check reliability of information, to get the "feel" of a very different kind of economy, and to draw on the knowledge of scholars and public officials in the country. Countries have been selected for this study on the basis of size and importance, availability of statistical information, and availability of a research center in the country with which Center staff members can cooperate. Countries on which work is presently under way include Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, East Africa, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Tunisia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

The first effort in each country is to assemble a basic minimum of quantitative information. This minimum data framework is virtually identical for all countries, so that each of the country monographs will have a statistical appendix in similar form, thus gradually laying a firmer basis for comparative cross section studies designed to test hypotheses about economic growth. On the basis of this material each analyst will explore the structural characteristics of the economy he is studying, the rate and pattern of economic growth over the recent past, and the factors underlying the observed performance of the economy. The studies should also shed light on problems of development policy and long term economic planning in these countries, although policy questions are not their primary focus.

Both the industrial countries and the developing countries now rely heavily on national economic accounting to provide the data required for development planning. The country analysis program intends to use these data as the core of its research material, undertaking in the process a critical evaluation of the validity and reliability of the data. It is expected that in most cases it will be necessary to reclassify and extend the basic data to make it more useful for economic analysis. To facilitate this effort, a common system of national economic accounts has been developed, into which the national economic accounting information of all countries will be fitted.

In addition to the formal economic accounts, other kinds of time series and benchmark data are also being collected. Thus, for example, data on population and the labor force are needed to provide information on the human resources available in an economy, and to develop meaningful per capita and productivity measurements. Various breakdowns of demographic data are useful for filling in gaps in the national accounts data, making consistency checks, and serving as a basis

for making new estimates. For major sectors of the economy such as agriculture, mining, and manufacturing, there are often time series and benchmark data on prices and output; these may directly complement the national accounts data by providing detailed information about the behavior of major components. In areas such as international transactions and money and finance, time series or benchmark data may be available which cannot easily be fitted into the national economic accounting system but which nevertheless provide valuable additional information on economic performance in these areas. Historical time series and benchmark data are also needed to cover the period prior to World War II, for which national economic accounts cannot generally be constructed. To the extent possible, an effort will be made to put the historical time series and benchmark data in a form which can be directly related to the national economic accounts and which will be comparable from country to country and over time.

This manual contains two major sections. The first section develops a system of national economic accounts for the country analysis program. Specific forms and worksheets are given for this system of accounts, and there is some discussion of the definitions and classifications involved. The second section covers the problem of collecting time series and benchmark data on (1) population, (2) agriculture, (3) industry and trade, (4) international transactions, (5) money and banking and (6) public finance. Although in this section it is not feasible to develop standard tables with common classifications for all countries, a checklist of the time series and benchmark data which should be obtained is given, together with a discussion of how this checklist is to be implemented and what classifications and breakdowns should be used. It is expected that a considerable degree of uniformity can be achieved for the time series and benchmark data, as well as for the national economic accounts.

## A System of National Economic Accounts

Since World War II almost all countries seriously concerned with problems of economic development and economic policy have developed national economic accounting data. Even in those countries where a minimum of information exists the national economic accounts serve the purpose of providing a general framework for analyzing economic problems. Without fairly comprehensive economic accounts the analyst is flooded with masses of largely unrelated information in unsystematic form. The national economic accounts bring together the scattered information and recast it into more meaningful classifications. A comprehensive economic accounting system often makes it possible to derive data which would be unavailable as isolated time series. In view of this central importance of national economic accounting information, the country analysis program has drawn up a system of national economic accounts specifically designed for the analysis of economic development and the comparative analysis of differences both among the less developed countries and between these and the industrial countries.

In the study of economic growth, the elements to be analyzed must include (1) the allocation and utilization of resources and (2) the behavior of prices and income. Any explanatory analytic framework must show how government activity, capital formation, and international trade fit into the economy and what role they play. It must also show how the industrial structure of the economy changes over time and its relation to changes in employment and productivity. In developing a conceptual framework, a number of requirements must be kept in mind. First, the framework must provide for the essential kinds of information. Second, the framework should be simple enough so that the data for those countries with only the basic minimum of information can be displayed meaningfully. Third, the framework should be capable of absorbing the more fully developed statistical data available in countries which do have substantial economic information. To accomplish this, the classification systems must permit the framework to be

expanded wherever additional data are available. Fourth, the framework should provide a complete and articulated system of information, both so that it will be possible to make checks on the internal consistency of the data and also so that all of the information which exists will be fully used. Finally, the conceptual framework should be constructed so that the analyst can relate major bodies of data to each other without running into problems of nonconformity and noncomparability.

There are at the present time a considerable number of national accounting systems which have been designed to meet some of these requirements. The most comprehensive of these is that provided by the United Nations in their publication, *A System of National Accounts and Related Tables*, commonly referred to as SNA. This system is in current use as the basis for statistical collection for domestic use in many countries, and it underlies the statistics for the major countries of the world shown in the United Nations' *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. There is considerable advantage in using the basic definitions and concepts of the United Nations system insofar as possible. The United Nations reports can often be used as a basis on which to build a more fully developed set of data, and many countries are developing their own internal systems of national economic accounts in accordance with the United Nations concepts and definitions.

The United Nations has also published a *Manual for the Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions*. For classifications and definitions within the public sector, the suggestions in this manual have been found to be most useful. The government accounts of a number of countries have been reclassified according to the system suggested by the United Nations, and where this has been done, the reclassifications are very useful for country analysis.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development also publishes national accounts statistics, and in some cases their classifications are more useful than United Nations classifications. The O.E.C.D. publishes statistical data according to its classifications for all its member countries.

From one point of view, however, the economic accounting systems of the U.N. and the O.E.C.D. are not fully satisfactory for analyses of economic development. Both the U.N. and the O.E.C.D. systems of national accounts have been concerned mainly with providing a framework for statistical data on market transactions in Western industrial economies where economic development planning is not a major concern. In the country analysis program, many of the studies will be concerned with less developed countries where the subsistence sector is substantial and where the government and government sponsored or directed capital formation play strategic roles in the process of development. These elements must be taken into consideration in developing a system of economic accounting for the country analysis program.

The national economic accounting system which has been designed for the country analysis program consists of nine tables. The first five tables provide a simple but fully articulated system of national income accounts. The remaining tables are devoted to the presentation of additional data on (a) capital formation, (b) the industrial structure of output and employment, (c) international trade, and (d) financial flows and the capital structure of the economy. Each of these tables will be discussed in detail below.

### The National Income Accounts

The five national income accounts are (1) Gross National Income and Product Account, (2) Personal Income Account, (3) Government Receipts and Current Expenditure Account, (4) External Transactions Account, and (5) Gross Domestic Capital Formation Account. The attached

summary of these accounts shows the network of flows which they include. The Gross National Income and Product Account shows, on the one side, the purchases of final output in the economy and, on the other side, the allocation of income generated by economic activity. The Personal Income Account shows the income received by individuals and nonprofit institutions, and their disposition of this income in terms of consumer expenditures, taxes, and saving. The Government Receipts and Current Expenditure Account shows the receipts of the government from other sectors, and the current outlays made by government. The External Transactions Account shows imports and exports, and transfer payments between domestic sectors and abroad. Finally, the Gross Domestic Capital Formation Account shows the capital expenditures of the economy on the one side, and its savings on the other. This summary worksheet is intended as a device for analyzing what data gaps exist for a given country, and whether the available data are internally consistent.

In the following presentation, the flows contained in each account will be considered in some detail. The national economic accounts are based upon a double entry system so that each flow appears twice. For purposes of presentation, however, it has often been found useful to provide more subclassification for a given flow in one account than in another. The flows will be discussed in the order of their appearance in the accounts, and will be considered in terms of all the subclassifications which have been shown for either entry.

## Table 1. Gross National Income and Product Account

### 1A. Private consumption expenditure (2E)

The basic definition of private consumption expenditure follows that given by the United Nations. However, the subcategories shown within private consumption expenditure are somewhat less ambitious than those recommended by the United Nations, and follow instead the O.E.C.D. classification, with the addition of information on subsistence food consumption and imputed rent on owner-occupied dwellings. The breakdown is as follows:

- 1 Food
  - Of which subsistence
- 2 Clothing
- 3 Rent
  - Of which owner-occupied
- 4 Durables
- 5 Other

Food includes the U.N. classifications "Food," "Beverages," and "Tobacco." Clothing includes footwear and other leather goods, but is less comprehensive than the U.N. classification "Clothing and other Personal Effects." Those items of personal effects which can be considered durable goods (e.g., jewelry, watches, etc.) should be included in "Durables" and excluded from "Clothing." Rent coincides with the U.N. classification "Rent, Rates, and Water Charges." This includes all gross rent paid by tenants, imputed gross rent of owner-occupied dwellings (including water charges and local real estate taxes), and indoor repairs and upkeep paid by tenants. Durables include those items of consumer expenditures (except clothing) which have a life in excess of one year. This would include such things as housefurnishings, private transport equipment, household appliances, and books. Other consumer expenditures includes all items not covered above.

In a number of less developed countries the aggregate value of private consumption expenditure is determined residually and the breakdown of consumption into specific categories may depend

on sample budget studies or specific information about particular categories of consumption. In some countries individuals are provided with consumption goods such as food, medicine, or even clothing by the government. These goods should not be included in private consumption expenditure but rather should appear as part of general government expenditure. The principle adopted by the United Nations is that the purchase should be entered as an expenditure of the sector which actually makes the purchase.

## 1B. Government current expenditures (3F)

The general definition of this flow corresponds to the United Nations definition. It represents the current expenditure on goods and services undertaken by general government. In defining current government expenditure it is necessary to decide which purchases are to be treated as consumption, and which as capital formation. Expenditures for defense purposes, excluding civil defense, are treated as government current expenditure. Expenditure on capital formation for civilian purposes, however, is excluded from this flow and included with gross domestic formation. The subclassifications for government current expenditure are given below:

1. GENERAL EXPENDITURES
  - a. Administration
  - b. Defense
  - c. Justice and police
  - d. Other community services
  
2. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURES
  - a. Education
  - b. Health
  - c. Other social
  - d. Agriculture
  - e. Transport and communications
  - f. Other industry

Government current expenditures are broken down into two major categories: (1) general expenditures, which are related to the current operation of the government; and (2) developmental expenditures, which are not only related to current operations of the government but also have an important impact on the economic development of a country. The distinction between developmental and nondevelopment expenditures is not made in the U.N. or O.E.C.D. classifications of government expenditures. Nevertheless, it is possible to make this distinction with some minor reclassification of the subflows contained in the United Nations SNA and in the United Nations *Manual for the Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions*. General expenditures consist of administration, defense, justice and police, and other community services. The first three of these categories, administration, defense, and justice and police, are as defined by the United Nations *Manual*. The SNA does not separate out justice and police, but does show administration and defense. The definition of community services in the above context, however, differs somewhat from the United Nations definition. Nondevelopmental community expenditures would consist of such things as fire protection, entertainment, maintenance of parks, support of religious activities, etc. But community expenditures for water supply, sewerage, food inspection, etc., while part of the current operation of the government, nevertheless have economic development implications, so that an expansion of these services is an important contribution to economic

development. The other categories under developmental expenditures follow quite closely the categories given in the United Nations *Manual*.

## 1C. Gross fixed capital formation (5A)

Gross fixed capital formation consists of purchases of newly produced capital goods. Thus it embraces new construction and machinery and equipment. Own-account construction within enterprises or by households (e.g. dwellings) is included as part of gross fixed capital formation. Certain small items such as tires, tools, office supplies, etc., which might logically be classified as part of machinery and equipment but are generally written off as current expense items by business, should be excluded. Generally speaking, repair and upkeep of capital goods should not be included. Exceptions to this are major repairs (e.g. the refitting of ships, extensive remodeling of houses or office buildings, etc.) It will at times be difficult to exclude repair and upkeep from capital formation statistics since quite often the raw materials and the labor force which are used for capital formation are also used for repair and upkeep. Conceptually, however, repair and upkeep should be excluded. The breakdown of gross fixed capital formation is as follows:

1. GOVERNMENT FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
  - a. Construction
  - b. Equipment
2. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION
  - a. Public enterprises
  - b. Private enterprises
    - Of which subsistence
3. ENTERPRISE FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
  - a. Public enterprises
    - (1) Construction
    - (2) Equipment
  - b. Private enterprises
    - (1) Construction
    - (2) Equipment

Government fixed capital formation consists of the expenditures of central and local governments on such things as government buildings and roads. Residential construction covers both apartment buildings and houses. Construction of housing by government should be classed as the activity of a public enterprise. Construction of housing by individuals for their own use should be classed as private enterprise, and also included under subsistence. Enterprise fixed capital formation is split between public enterprises and private enterprises. Public enterprises differ from general government in that their capital accounts are on a self-liquidating basis and they operate more like private enterprises than do the general agencies of the government.

## 1D. Change in stocks (5B)

The change in stocks represents the value of the change in the quantity of raw materials, work in process, and finished goods held by enterprises and government. Changes in farm stocks such as grain and livestock are included in this flow, but increases in natural resources due to growth, as in the case of forests and standing crops, or to new discoveries, as in the case of mineral de-

posits, are excluded. Work in process on construction is not considered to be part of the change in stocks but should be included in the construction component of gross fixed capital formation.

### **1E. Exports of goods and services (4A)**

The definitions of the various components of this flow are in general the same as those adopted by the International Monetary Fund and outlined in the *Balance of Payments Manual*. The classifications are as follows:

- 1. MERCHANDISE**
- 2. OTHER**
  - a. Transportation
  - b. Travel
  - c. Other

Merchandise exports should be reported FOB where possible, and if this is not possible the exact nature of the valuation should be indicated. Military equipment transferred by the government to other governments should be omitted. Transportation should include not only the freight charges paid to the country, but also insurance and other charges. Travel includes tourism and the purchase of goods and services by foreign visitors. "Other" covers all other current receipts not considered to be either factor income or transfers.

### **1F. Imports of goods and services (4F)**

The definitions and subclassifications of imports of goods and services correspond directly to the definitions and subclassifications used for exports of goods and services. These are as follows:

- 1. MERCHANDISE**
- 2. OTHER**
  - a. Transportation
  - b. Travel
  - c. Other

Since transportation covers the freight, insurance, and other charges paid by domestic producers to foreigners, merchandise imports should be valued FOB.

### **1G. Gross Domestic Product**

The expenditure items listed above add up to gross domestic product at market prices. This concept refers to the production taking place within the geographical area of the country.

### **1H. Net factor income from abroad (4B-4G)**

This flow is the net balance of factor income paid to abroad and factor income received from abroad. Factor income as defined here consists of investment income plus wages and salaries paid to or received by foreign nationals. Investment income includes branch profits of wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries, whether distributed or undistributed. In cases where a company is only partially foreign-owned, only the distributed profits are considered as payments of investment income.

In those instances where foreign-owned enterprises are a significant part of the enterprise sector in a country, net factor income from abroad will be negative and thus gross domestic product will be larger than gross national product.

## **II. Gross National Product (1N)**

Gross national product is the market value of the output of the nation. It differs from Gross Domestic Product by the amount by which factors of production supplied by foreigners exceed or are less than the amount of factors of production which nationals provide to other countries.

### **1J. Payments by producers to individuals (2A)**

This flow represents payments made to individuals for their contribution to the production process, plus gifts and charitable contributions which enterprises make to individuals. The breakdown of this flow is given below:

- 1. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES**
  - a. Wages and salaries
  - b. Social security contributions
  - c. Income in kind
- 2. ENTREPRENEURIAL AND PROPERTY INCOME**
  - a. Farm income
    - Of which subsistence
  - b. Unincorporated nonfarm income
  - c. Rental income
    - Of which owner-occupied
  - d. Interest and dividends
  - e. Less: Interest on consumer debt
- 3. BUSINESS TRANSFER PAYMENTS**

Wages and salaries include bonuses, overtime payments, and other labor reimbursement. Social security contributions include employer contributions to government authorities plus any contribution to private pension schemes, unemployment insurance, etc. Income in kind paid to employees includes meals, housing, or other commodities provided by an enterprise to an individual as partial payment for labor services.

Entrepreneurial income is the residual income available to entrepreneurs which serves both as compensation for the services of the entrepreneur and as profits. In both farm and nonfarm enterprises, the entrepreneur may receive some of his income in kind.

Rental income may be somewhat difficult to define for some countries where it will be included as part of finance, insurance, and real estate; in these countries most rental income may appear as either corporate profits or unincorporated nonfarm income. In some instances, however, it is possible to distinguish rental income paid directly to individuals and the imputed rental income of owner-occupied houses.

Interest and dividends are included in property income paid to individuals by enterprises and government. Interest on consumer debt is excluded by the United Nations on the ground that consumer debt, like the public debt, is essentially nonproductive and therefore interest on both should be excluded from production.

Business transfer payments include not only gifts and charitable contributions by business to individuals and nonprofit institutions, but also bad debts which business firms have written off during the current period.

## 1K. Income retained by producers (5D)

This flow consists of capital consumption allowances of both enterprises and governments plus the retained earnings of corporations. The detail of this flow is shown below:

1. CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCES
  - a. Private enterprises
    - (1) Domestic
    - (2) Foreign
  - b. Public corporations
  - c. Government enterprises
  - d. General government
2. RETAINED EARNINGS OF CORPORATIONS
  - a. Private enterprises
    - (1) Domestic
    - (2) Foreign
  - b. Public corporations

Capital consumption allowances in most underdeveloped countries must be estimated on very inadequate bases. Large parts of the economy keep no records on capital consumption allowances. For these sectors the analyst must divide the gross return between some reasonable estimate of capital consumption and the residual profit or income available to the entrepreneur. The breakdown of capital consumption allowances shows funds which may be available for reinvestment. A similar breakdown by type of enterprise is shown for retained earnings.

## 1L. Payments by producers to government (3A)

Producers pay to government taxes, fees, and property income such as dividends and interest. In addition, the government may receive a surplus from government enterprises. The breakdown of payments by producers to government is shown below:

1. CORPORATE PROFITS TAXES
2. PROPERTY TAXES
3. COMMODITY AND TRANSACTIONS TAXES
  - a. Excise
  - b. Retail sales
  - c. Turnover
  - d. Other
4. CUSTOMS DUTIES
  - a. Export
  - b. Import
5. OTHER BUSINESS TAXES AND FEES

## **6. PROPERTY INCOME PAID TO GOVERNMENT**

- a. Interest and dividends
- b. Surplus of government enterprises
- c. Other

Unlike the SNA, no distinction is made here between direct and indirect taxes. Taxes are specified by type, and it is left up to the individual analyst to combine them in any significant economic categories which he may want.

Corporate profits taxes include taxes on corporate income, excess profits, undistributed profits, capital gains, and capital stock. Additional spaces have been left to show specific kinds of corporate taxes. Nonrecurrent tax payments by corporations should generally be classified under other business taxes and fees.

Property taxes cover mainly real estate taxes, but in some countries other kinds of business property taxes may also be important. It may be useful for some countries to show separately taxes on land and taxes on buildings, or property taxes paid on urban property and on farm property. Spaces have been left in the table for such classifications to be made.

Commodity and transactions taxes may take many different forms. Three of the major types are excise, retail sales, and turnover taxes. Space has been allowed to list any other specific types of commodity or transactions taxes which may be a significant source of government revenue. The definition of excise tax may differ from country to country, but the analyst should try to see that the definition is kept as consistent as possible over time, and he should indicate in the sources and methods the exact type of taxes included. Retail sales taxes may exclude specific kinds of retail sales, e.g. food. Turnover taxes differ from retail sales taxes in that they are generally applied to all sales at all stages of production.

Customs duties often are a major source of revenue for countries which do not have highly developed fiscal systems. Where possible detail should be shown for both export and import duties, licenses, and fees.

The category "Other business taxes and fees" is intended to provide a place for a large number of miscellaneous revenue items not adequately covered by other classifications. Such things as construction permits, entertainment taxes, business licenses, etc., would be included here. In those instances where a specific kind of tax is an important source of revenue it should be shown separately.

Property income paid to the government not only includes interest and dividends and surplus of government enterprises, but it also includes rental fees on government property, land, etc.

## **1M. Adjustments**

Some adjustments are required in order to bring the distribution of Gross National Income in line with the Gross National Product of the economy. Money provided as subsidies or as interest on the public debt is available to producers and individuals as part of their income and retained earnings, although it is not derived from productive activity. Thus, the total of distributed income will exceed the income generated by productive activity by the amount of these subsidies and government interest payments. The adjustments are:

- 1. SUBSIDIES (3G)**
- 2. INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT (3H)**

It is useful to classify subsidies by activity, in order to make possible the derivation of the amount of resources being devoted to given types of activity. These activities are given below:

### 1M1. Subsidies (3G)

1. EDUCATION
2. HEALTH
3. OTHER SOCIAL
4. AGRICULTURE
5. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
6. OTHER INDUSTRY

In the government account item 3H, additional space has been provided under interest on the public debt to indicate how much has been paid to foreigners and how much to domestic holders.

### 1N. Gross National Income (1I)

(See item 1J)

#### Table 2. Personal Income Account

#### 2A. Payments by producers to individuals (1J)

(See item 1J)

#### 2B. Transfer payments from government (3I)

The government makes transfer payments to individuals for a variety of reasons. These transfers augment the income of individuals and provide funds for consumer expenditure and/or saving. The subclassification of these transfer payments is shown below:

1. SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS
2. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
3. EDUCATION
4. HEALTH
5. OTHER WELFARE

These classifications are the same as those in the United Nations SNA, except that social security benefits and unemployment benefits are shown separately.

#### 2C. Transfer payments from abroad (4C)

This flow includes migrants' transfers, whether in cash or in kind, and gifts by nonprofit institutions. However, the transfer of major real financial assets is to be considered a capital movement and not recorded as a current transfer. The definition follows that used by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations.

## **2D. Personal Income (2I)**

Personal income covers all current receipts of both households and private nonprofit institutions. Furthermore, since unincorporated businesses have all of their net income reported as income accruing to the proprietor, this total also contains business income, which may not be available for consumer expenditures; such income may be retained by proprietors for capital formation purposes or it may be absorbed by such things as increase in inventories or expansion of trade credit.

## **2E. Private consumption expenditures (1A)**

(See item 1A)

## **2F. Payments by individuals to government (3B)**

This flow shows the amount which individuals pay to the government. The subclassifications used are as follows:

- 1. SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS**
- 2. TAXES ON PERSONAL INCOME**
- 3. OTHER PERSONAL TAXES**
  - a. Capital gains
  - b. Inheritance and gift
  - c. Other

Social insurance contributions include not only the employees' share of these contributions, but also the employers' share, since total social insurance contributions (both employees' share and employers' share) are included as part of the compensation of employees. In other words, all social insurance contributions are run through the personal income account. Space has been provided to show separately the employers' share and the employees' share of the social insurance contribution, where such a distinction is important.

Taxes on personal income may in some countries differ for specific groups. Where these distinctions are important this should be shown in the space provided under this item.

Other personal taxes consist of capital gains taxes paid by individuals, inheritance and gift taxes, and personal property taxes. If there are any other specific personal taxes which are important, they should be shown separately.

## **2G. Transfer payments to abroad (4H)**

This item is similar to item 2C. It represents the transfers which individuals and nonprofit institutions make to other individuals and nonprofit institutions abroad. As in the case of item 2B, the transfer of capital would not be included in this flow.

## **2H. Personal saving (5E)**

This item is determined residually. It is the difference between personal income on the one hand and consumer expenditures and payments which individuals make to the government on the other hand. As already indicated in the discussion of personal income, personal saving reflects the business income included in entrepreneurial income and thus includes some business saving as well as the saving of household and nonprofit institutions.

## **2I. Personal Outlays and Saving (2D)**

This item is identical to personal income, since personal saving is a residual which equates the two sides of the account.

## **Table 3. Government Revenue and Current Expenditure Account**

This account is considerably more detailed than the usual government sector in national income accounts. It is set up so that it can be used for either central governments or local governments, or as a consolidated account for all levels of government.

### **3A. Payments by producers (1L)**

(See item 1L)

### **3B. Payments by individuals (2F)**

(See item 2F)

### **3C. Transfer payments from abroad (4D)**

This flow represents all unilateral payments, whether in cash or in kind, received by the government from foreign countries and international organizations. According to the United Nations definition, military equipment is excluded; this practice should be followed. However, the United Nations definition of transfers from abroad also excludes transfers which are used for capital purposes by the government. No such distinction is made here; both kinds of transfers should be included. Space has been provided for showing separately specific kinds of transfer payments from abroad which may be important.

### **3D. Transfer payments from government (3J)**

The transfer payments received by one level of government from other levels of government are shown in this flow. In a consolidated account this flow would net out to zero with the similar flow on the outlay side of the account. It will appear, however, in accounts for specific levels of government.

### **3E. Total Receipts (3M)**

This flow shows the total revenue accruing to a specific level of government; in the case of a consolidation of all levels of government, it should be shown net of intra-governmental transactions.

### **3F. Government current expenditures (1B)**

(See item 1B)

### **3G. Subsidies (1M1)**

(See item 1M1)

### **3H. Interest on public debt (1M2)**

(See item 1M2)

**3I. Transfer payments to individuals (2B)**

(See item 2B)

**3J. Transfer payments to government (3D)**

This flow is similar to flow 3D but shows the transfer payments as outlays by the various levels of government.

**3K. Transfer payments to abroad (4I)**

This item is similar to item 3C. It shows unilateral transfers made by the government to other countries and international organizations. Again, it should be noted that these transfers include both capital and current transfer payments. Space has been provided for showing separately specific kinds of transfer payments to abroad which may be important.

**3L. Surplus on current account (5F)**

This item is the residual difference between total receipts of government and total current outlays. Since this account covers only current outlays, this surplus is on current account only and does not reflect government capital expenditures.

**3M. Total Current Expenditures and Surplus (3E)**

Since item 3L is a residual, this total equals total receipts of government.

**Table 4. External Transactions Account**

**4A. Exports of goods and services (1E)**

(See item 1E)

**4B. Factor income from abroad (1H)**

(See item 1H)

**4C. Transfer payments to individuals (2C)**

(See item 2C)

**4D. Transfer payments to government (3C)**

(See item 3C)

**4E. Current Receipts from Abroad (4K)**

Total of all current receipts.

**4F. Imports of goods and services (1F)**

(See item 1F)

**4G. Factor income paid abroad (1H)**

(See item 1H)

4H. Transfer payments from individuals (2G)

(See item 2G)

4I. Transfer payments from government (3K)

(See item 3K)

4J. Surplus of nation on external account (5G)

This flow is residually determined and is the difference between total current receipts from abroad and total current payments to abroad. Space has been left to show the means of financing of this item. It should reconcile with balance of payments data on the change in gold holdings, foreign assets, foreign liabilities, private investment and errors and omissions.

4K. Current Payments to Abroad and Surplus (4E)

Identical to item 4E.

Table 5. Gross Domestic Capital Formation Account

5A. Gross fixed capital formation (1C)

(See item 1C)

5B. Change in stocks (1D)

(See item 1D)

5C. Gross Domestic Capital Formation (5H)

Total of items 5A and 5B.

5D. Income retained by producers (1K)

(See item 1K)

5E. Personal saving (2H)

(See item 2H)

5F. Government surplus on current account (3L)

(See item 3L)

5G. Surplus of nation on current account (4J)

(See item 4J)

5H. Gross Domestic Saving (5C)

Total of items 5D, 5E, 5F, and 5G.

### **Table 6. Gross Domestic Capital Formation by Industrial Use**

The industrial classification of gross domestic capital formation follows quite closely the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*, and the industrial classification used by the United Nations SNA. These two classification systems differ only in the treatment of dwellings and real estate. The classification in Table 6 follows the United Nations SNA in the establishment of ownership of dwellings as a separate category. Table 6 also shows more detail in two other respects: health and education services are separated from miscellaneous services, and considerably more detail is shown for general government. General government capital formation in this table is confined to government buildings, roads, and other non-self-liquidating construction and equipment. Capital formation by government enterprises and public corporations should be included under the appropriate classification in the enterprise sector. Residential housing projects undertaken by general government should be treated as a transfer in the general government account and shown in this table as capital formation taking place in the enterprise sector under public ownership of dwellings.

### **Table 7. Industrial Origin of Gross National Product, Total Value of Product, Exports, Imports, and Employment for the year\_\_\_\_\_**

This table uses the same industrial classification as Table 6. Its purpose is to show the industrial structure of output, the relationship of employment to production, and how much of the different types of goods produced in the economy are imported and exported. The first column, "Gross product," should be used to record the amount of gross product which originates in each of the industrial sectors in the economy, at market prices. The total of this column should be gross national product. If possible it should be obtained in constant prices for the succession of years covered by the economic accounts. The second column shows the total value of gross sales occurring in the different sectors of the economy. These figures would correspond to the row totals which would appear for each industry in an input-output table. They will exceed the gross product figures shown in column 1 by the amount of intermediate products which producers in a given industry buy from other industries and each other. Data on exports and imports should be given in columns 3 and 4, in terms of the same industrial classification. Since the purpose of this table is to show the domestic production, exports, and imports of various industries, imports and exports should be classified so as to yield total availabilities for the particular industries. Needless to say, for many categories such as retail trade, ownership of dwellings, health and education, and general government, there will be few entries in the import and export columns. Finally, employment data should also be classified by industry, so that the productivity of labor in various industries can be calculated.

### **Table 8. International Trade and Payments**

This table is an expansion of Table 4, the External Transactions Account, to provide the kind of commodity detail generally available in international trade statistics. For many countries, in addition to the commodity detail it is also possible to show the geographic distribution of merchandise imports and exports. Although specific identification of individual trading partners may be useful, it is also suggested that the following geographic classification should be used so that intercountry comparisons can be made.

1. U.S.A. AND CANADA
2. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

3. WESTERN EUROPE
4. EASTERN EUROPE
5. REST OF THE WORLD

Such statistics will be found useful for analyzing the impact of changes in the pattern and structure of trade on the domestic economy of a country.

### Table 9. Balance Sheet

This table can be used as a framework for flow of funds information about any sector of the economy. It is intended primarily to supplement the Government Revenue and Current Expenditure Account to provide data on changes in assets and liabilities to complete the information needed for information on the sources and uses of funds by the government sector. The surplus in this account shows the net use of funds by the government sector for both capital and current purposes. It thus differs from the government surplus on current account, which reflects only the relationship between government current expenditures and receipts.

It is possible to use Table 9 not only for changes in assets and liabilities for the government sector, but also as a balance sheet for government showing the total assets and liabilities for a given point of time. The analyst will find this table useful in untangling the government's role in the economy as a borrower of funds and as a financial intermediary.

Table 9 can also be used to show changes in assets and liabilities (sources and uses of funds) for other sectors of the economy. For this use, additional detail would be desirable. This is shown in Table 9A below.

### Table 9A. Balance Sheet

#### A. Assets

( prices)

#### A. Tangible assets

1. LAND
2. STRUCTURES
  - a. Residential
  - b. Other
3. PRODUCER'S EQUIPMENT
  - a. Vehicles
  - b. Other
4. INVENTORIES
5. OTHER TANGIBLE ASSETS
  - a. Consumer durables
  - b. Livestock
  - c. Other

#### B. Financial assets

1. MONETARY METALS
2. CURRENCY

3. **BANK DEPOSITS**
  - a. Demand
  - b. Time
  - c. Other
4. **SHORT TERM LOANS**
  - a. Trade credit
  - b. Other
5. **LONG TERM LOANS**
  - a. Mortgages
  - b. Other
6. **CORPORATE BONDS**
7. **CORPORATE STOCKS**
8. **GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS**
  - a. Central
  - b. Local
  - c. Government enterprise
9. **FOREIGN FINANCIAL ASSETS**
10. **OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**
  - a. Government insurance and pension claims
  - b. Private insurance and pension claims

### **C. Total assets**

In using Table 9 as a framework for financial flow of funds data about the economy, it will be found useful to follow the sectoring shown below.

1. **GOVERNMENT**
  - a. Central government
  - b. Other governments
2. **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**
  - a. Central bank
  - b. Other
3. **BUSINESS SECTOR**
  - a. Corporate
  - b. Noncorporate nonfarm
  - c. Farm
4. **CONSUMERS AND NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS**
5. **REST OF THE WORLD**

As has already been noted, the changes in the balance sheet for the central government can often be obtained. Similarly, changes in balance sheets for the Central Bank, other banks, and the corporate sector may also be available. Depending on the availability of data, therefore, it may be possible to build a general outline of the flow of funds system, treating those sectors for which data are missing as residual elements. What this procedure accomplishes is the fitting together into a single systematic framework of the fragmentary financial information which does exist on different sectors of the economy, and insuring consistency among the different sources.

For many items, such as government debt, money in circulation, demand deposits, etc., general totals will be available as well as year-to-year changes. Furthermore, if capital formation data are available over a period of time it may be possible via the perpetual inventory method to develop estimates for the stock of various kinds of capital goods and wealth. Information on real and financial capital thus provides data for the development of national balance sheets on a sector basis. As in the case of the flow of funds, a set of national balance sheets will provide a framework for information on the total wealth and asset holdings of various sectors and the economy as a whole.

### Sources and Methods for National Economic Accounts Data

The analyst should be very careful to indicate the sources of his basic data and the adjustments made. It will be found useful to list all sources systematically by reference number and key them to the specific flows for given years in a special appendix on sources and methods. It is desirable that the exact page and table number of the original source be cited and detailed information given on the adjustments which are made and their basis. It would also be helpful if the analyst could indicate in the appendix on sources and methods the general basis of estimation used by the original source, e.g. census data, sample surveys, tax data, demographic basis, etc., where this can be found out.

### Time Series and Benchmark Data

The system of national economic accounts for the country analysis program does not cover all the information required for analyzing economic development. Time series and data of a benchmark nature are also needed as part of the basic statistical reporting system.

First, time series and benchmark data are required to provide specific kinds of information which lie outside the national economic accounts but are directly complementary to them. For example, data on the size and characteristics of the population are needed in conjunction with national economic accounting data to build per capita estimates; economic growth in a country with a rapidly growing population is a different phenomenon from the same economic growth in a country with a stable or declining population. Information on such things as education and literacy may prove to be important although it cannot be directly fitted into the national economic accounts framework. Individual time series or benchmark data referring to physical volume may provide a level of detail greater than the national accounts tables, and when such information relates to important categories of economic activity, e.g., major crops, major industrial raw materials, and quantum data on major commodities imported and exported, it provides insight into the behavior of the major items.

Second, time series and benchmark data are often needed to provide information in areas where national economic accounting data is missing or unreliable. The careful use of time series and benchmark data may help the analyst make estimates of his own which fill in the gaps or check the validity and reliability of existing estimates. Time series and benchmark data should thus be obtained even for the most recent periods.

Finally, in analyzing the characteristics and behavior of economic systems for periods prior to 1950 time series and benchmark data become the major source of information for almost all countries. In the majority of countries these data will be too fragmentary for the development of a complete set of national economic accounts or even the major economic constructs such as gross national product or personal income. Nevertheless, many series will be available as far back as the early 1900's. This is especially true for information in the area of international trade and public finance.

In view of the fragmentary and diverse nature of the time series and benchmark data available, it is not possible to develop a uniform reporting system of the kind drawn up for the national economic accounts. Nevertheless, classifications should be adopted which are similar to those used in the national economic accounts, so that the different sets of information can be related to each other more easily and checks of consistency and validity can be made. As far as possible, use should be made of the classifications adopted by the United Nations. For earlier periods the statistical series on population, prices, production, and foreign trade published by the League of Nations will be found useful. The time series and benchmark data should not be regarded as a set of data supplementary to the national accounts, but rather as a part of the total statistical reporting system.

The nature and form of the time series and benchmark data will differ from country to country, but in general five subject areas may be identified. These are (1) population and labor force, (2) agriculture, (3) industry and trade, (4) international transactions, (5) money and banking, and (6) public finance. Although large amounts of information may exist outside of these subject areas for any particular country, such information is not a part of the basic statistical reporting system. This does not mean that such supplemental information should be disregarded. The individual research worker will have to determine for himself whether specific information is important for the economy which he is analyzing. The following sections describe the kinds of data which should be obtained for all countries.

## Population and Labor Force

### *Population*

**POPULATION DATA.** Demographic information is basic to any study of economic development. In a great many instances, population data derived from censuses will provide the only comprehensive framework with reliable control totals available to the analyst. If a number of censuses are available, analyses can be made of the changes taking place over time in the characteristics and composition of the population. In collecting data on population the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook* and the *League of Nations Yearbook* will be found to be very useful. Three types of general population data should be obtained. These are (1) population by age, (2) birth and death rates, and (3) immigration and emigration. Information on birth and death rates, while useful, is in general much less reliable than the basic population data. In some countries immigration and emigration may not be important factors in the analysis of development, and in these cases time series of these data need not be presented.

**REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.** Census data usually give detailed information on the regional distribution of the population. In a great many countries these data provide the only comprehensive information about the economic importance of regions. The classification of regions will depend on the definitions used in the census tabulations. Generally speaking, these will conform to administrative units, and the analyst should group them to fit as closely as possible into meaningful economic subdivisions of the country. In those cases where the regional data provide breakdowns of employment by industry and/or occupation, this should be presented as a part of the data on the labor force, as outlined below.

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SIZE OF CITY.** For almost all countries data are provided on sizes of cities. The distribution of population by size of community should be obtained for the following standard breakdown:

- (1) Population of capital cities and/or cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants
- (2) Population of cities of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
- (3) Population in localities of 1,000 to 20,000 inhabitants
- (4) Population in localities of less than 1,000 and rural population

If these data can be obtained for a number of different benchmark periods, they will be useful in helping to study the shift of population out of the agricultural sector.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND INSTITUTIONS.** An educated population is one of the major resources which a country possesses, and it is very important therefore to have information about educational attainment. Generally speaking, three kinds of information may be available: (1) illiteracy levels, (2) percentage of given age groups in school, and (3) information on educational institutions.

Illiteracy is generally expressed as the proportion of those 15 years of age or over who cannot read. In this area, however, the difficulties of enumeration are very considerable, and the lack of uniformity of questions and standards make the the interpretation of differences between time periods and/or regions difficult. Where possible, it would be useful to obtain the proportion of illiterates over 15 years old, classified by those age groups contained in the distribution of the population by age.

The proportion of younger age groups in school may be obtained by special surveys or as a part of the population census. Where such information is available it also should be classified by census age groups.

Information on educational institutions is often available from reports of the Ministry of Education, where compilations are made of the annual reports of the individual educational institutions. At a minimum data should be obtained on (a) enrollment, and (b) number of teachers, for educational institutions at the following levels:

- (1) primary
- (2) secondary general
- (3) secondary vocational
- (4) higher education

**PUBLIC HEALTH.** In many countries little information will be available in the area of public health. However, where data exist on such things as infant mortality or the incidence of major diseases such as malaria, cholera, tuberculosis, etc., these should be obtained. In some countries the Ministry of Public Health makes special sample surveys to determine progress in various areas of public health, and in these cases the more important of such time series should be incorporated as a part of the basic data on population. Where available, statistics on per capita calorie intake should be obtained.

### *Labor Force and Wages*

**LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY.** For the purposes of the country analysis program it is important to obtain the best information possible on the industrial distribution of the labor force. Such information is required to show how an economy is allocating its manpower resources and how these relate to such factors as productivity change, wage behavior, and economic growth. Labor force data should be classified according to the same industrial breakdown as is shown in Table 7 of the national economic accounts. It is recognized, of course, that detail shown in this table

for the government and service sectors may not be available for earlier periods. Where further detail is available in other sectors, especially in the area of manufacturing, the data should follow the International Standard Industrial Classification as published by the United Nations. Census data often provide comprehensive information on employment by industry. Where this is available on a regional basis, considerable insight may be provided into the regional structure of the economy and its change over time. The problem of regional classification has already been discussed above. In addition to census data, special surveys on manpower and employment may exist. These should be matched with census data wherever possible.

**LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATION.** Besides data on the industrial distribution of the labor force, many countries also collect data on its occupational distribution. These data provide some measurement of the quality of the labor force, although the observation made with respect to educational attainment is also pertinent here: definitions and classifications change over time and differ from region to region. Where occupational data are available, the following breakdown should be obtained if possible:

- (1) Professional and managerial
- (2) Clerical
- (3) Skilled
- (4) Unskilled

**WAGES AND HOURS.** Information on the earnings of employees in various industries is very important. In some cases only wage rates may be reported; in others, there may be systematic collection of average hours and average hourly earnings for specific industries. Where these data are available they should be obtained for the same industrial and/or occupational classifications as are used for labor force.

## **Agriculture**

In most developing countries a considerable portion of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture. The nature of the agricultural sector will, of course, differ among countries. Some countries may specialize in major agricultural exports such as coffee, grain, or industrial raw materials, and others will not. Considerable information may exist for the specific kinds of agricultural production which are important in a particular country, and the analyst should enlarge the statistical framework to accommodate the additional detail available. In addition to this special detail, however, some data should be obtained in terms of a fairly standard format so that at a later stage cross country comparisons of agricultural activity can be made. The following discussion concerns itself with three major aspects of agricultural data: (1) output, (2) prices, and (3) land distribution.

### *Agricultural Output Measures*

**INDEXES OF OUTPUT.** Agricultural output indexes exist for many countries. These should be obtained as far back as they are available. The base year of 1953 is used by the United Nations, and this is a useful convention. Official indexes with different base years can be linked to a 1953 base with appropriate noting of the true base year. The total agricultural output index should be broken down into (1) crops and (2) livestock products.

**QUANTITY OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.** Quantity data for the specific crops which account for ten percent or more of the area under cultivation should be listed separately. Crops taken from

wild plants or trees should be listed if they are comparable in value to any specific crop which accounts for ten percent or more of the area under cultivation. Forage crops should not be included. The units of quantity will depend on individual crops. As a general rule, metric tons should be used wherever possible. In the case of those countries where livestock is an important agricultural activity—being equal in value to any specific crop accounting for ten percent or more of the area under cultivation—data should be obtained on the stock of livestock by major categories.

### *Price of Agricultural Products*

**PRICE INDEXES.** Price indexes should be provided for the same categories for which agricultural output indexes are obtained. In many cases, it may be necessary to construct these price indexes from the major price series available for various agricultural products.

**PRICES OF SPECIFIC PRODUCTS.** For those individual agricultural products for which volume data have been obtained, price data should also be obtained. Where possible, these prices should reflect the price paid to agricultural producers for their output. In some countries the export price of the product and/or prices in the capital city may differ considerably from the prices paid to the farmer, and where known, both prices should be given.

### *Land Distribution*

Land constitutes one of the major resources of any country, and information on how it is distributed among various uses is very important in analyzing both past economic development and future potentialities of a country. Four major kinds of information are required: (1) distribution of total land area by major use; (2) distribution of agricultural land by crop; (3) distribution of agricultural land by tenure, and (4) distribution of agricultural land by size of working unit.

**DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LAND AREA.** Data on the distribution of total land area among various uses is often provided by agricultural censuses. This information is of a benchmark nature and cannot be expected to be obtained on a time series basis. However, it is very important that data for a number of benchmark periods be obtained if possible. The classification of uses will differ from country to country, but the minimum classification which should be obtained for all countries is as follows:

- (1) Land in temporary crops
- (2) Land in permanent crops
- (3) Land in permanent meadows and pastures
- (4) Wood or forest land
- (5) Land in nonagricultural use
- (6) All other land (waste land)

Land in temporary crops means crops whose growing cycle is under one year, and which must be replanted after the harvest of each crop. In the case of crops which remain in the field for longer periods (such as cassava and yams) the land can be considered in temporary crops if the harvesting destroys the crops. Kitchen gardens, market garden land, and land temporarily fallow should also be included here. Land cultivated with crops which occupy the land for a long period of time and do not need to be planted after each harvest, e.g., cocoa, coffee, and rubber, should be classified as land in permanent crops. Land which is used for five years or more for forage crops, either seeded and cared for or existing naturally as wild prairie or grazing land,

should be classified as land in permanent meadows and pastures. Wood and forest land should include all forests whether systematically harvested or not. Nonagricultural uses would include land devoted to urban and/or industrial uses. All other land would include deserts, swamps and those mountain areas of a wasteland nature.

**DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY CROP.** Data on the amount of land devoted to various agricultural crops is necessary for an appraisal of production changes in agriculture and shifts in resource patterns. All crops accounting for ten percent or more of the total area under cultivation (land in temporary and permanent crops) should be listed separately. Forage crops, wild plants, and trees should be excluded. Where different crops are cultivated simultaneously on the same piece of land, an effort should be made to estimate the area which each crop would have covered had it been grown alone. By special reporting systems, special surveys, or by processing aggregate data, some countries develop estimates of acre or hectare yield of various crops. Where such estimates exist, they should be obtained and the nature of their estimation indicated.

**DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY TENURE.** In many countries the ownership of land is a vital factor in agricultural development. The need for land reform and its potential effects can only be assessed in terms of information on land tenure. Information on the distribution of agricultural land tenure should be obtained for the following groups:

- (1) Operated by owner
- (2) Operated by renters
- (3) Operated by squatters
- (4) Operated under tribal or communal tenure
- (5) Operated under other tenure forms

Estimates for benchmark periods should be made separately if possible for all three categories of agricultural land, i.e., land in temporary crops, land in permanent crops, and land in permanent meadows and pastures.

**DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY SIZE OF WORKING UNITS.** Data on the size of agricultural working units is necessary to appraise the nature and productivity of agricultural producers. Many countries have made special surveys on this topic in connection with censuses of agriculture. It will be necessary to use whatever breakdowns are available, but it would be helpful if as a minimum the following classifications could be observed:

- (1) Holdings under 0.5 hectares
- (2) Holdings of 0.5 to 5 hectares
- (3) Holdings of 5 to 20 hectares
- (4) Holdings of more than 20 hectares

If possible, these size distributions should be obtained separately for land in temporary crops, land in permanent crops, and land in permanent meadows and pastures.

## Industry and Trade

For most countries the process of economic growth is closely related to industrialization and commercialization of the economy. Important information often exists outside of the formal economic accounting framework about industrial activities, distributive trades, and the service sector. In some cases this information can be used to make national economic accounting estimates for these various sectors. In other cases, the data may be too fragmentary to be used in

this manner, or they may provide an additional set of data which can be used in conjunction with the existing official national economic accounting estimates. In some areas, time series or benchmark data may be available in greater detail than the national economic accounts for specific industries or products which play a strategic role in the economy. Generally speaking, data on industrial activity, trade and services can be classified into three major groups: (1) output, (2) prices, and (3) size of production units.

### *Measurements of Output*

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES.** Many countries have published industrial production indexes over long periods of time and continue to do so. Where these indexes provide comprehensive coverage of the industrial sector, they will generally have components for mining, construction, and manufacturing subgroups. To the extent possible these indexes and their subindexes should be fitted into the same industrial classifications as are recommended for the national economic accounts. As in the case of agriculture, an attempt should be made to obtain production indexes for any subgroup in mining or manufacturing which accounts for ten percent or more of total industrial production. If possible, the weights used in the construction of the industrial production indexes should be obtained for the same breakdowns for which the industrial production indexes are available.

**QUANTITY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.** For specific industrial products some quantity information is often available. Quite often this information is available not only for domestic production but also for imports and exports, giving the total availability of the specific industrial product. Where available, all three elements should be shown. An attempt should be made to cover the following areas:

- (1) Coal and oil
- (2) Electric power
- (3) Iron and steel
- (4) Building materials
- (5) Freight traffic
- (6) Other specialized products important to the specific country

Special attention should be given where relevant to lignite consumption; the U.N. conversion factor of 0.33 (0.50 for superior quality) should be applied to lignite consumption to obtain coal equivalent.

Available electric power will generally be equal to actual production, though in some cases transmission lines may cross national boundaries. The estimates of electric power should include power generated by enterprises for their own use. In some countries official statistics exclude such power generation, so rough estimates may have to be made.

Iron and steel should be reported in metric tons separately for both steel and pig-iron and ferro-alloys. This is the breakdown used in the U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*.

Data on the quantity of building materials should cover separately lumber, cement, and structural clay products. Sawn lumber should be obtained in terms of cubic metres.

Freight traffic should cover separately railway, road, water (inland and coastal), and ocean shipping. These data, where available, should include all traffic within countries, except transfers within single enterprises. It should be reported in net ton kilometres, excluding service traffic,

mail, baggage, and non-revenue government freight, in accord with the International Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics.

In many countries governments may publish special production data for important industries; thus, for example, if a country specializes in copper mining or petroleum, extensive data may be available on these industries. These data should be included as part of the basic statistics.

For the retail trade and service sectors in most countries there are relatively few statistics on the volume of output. In some cases there may be series result from retail sales tax data. Since data on productivity in the service sector is usually unavailable, the labor force data already discussed will usually have to be used to evaluate the change in the importance of this sector.

### *Measurement of Prices*

Price indexes are important both as a tool for deflating current price data and for showing how the price level and price structure in an economy is changing. The most comprehensive price measurements for an economy are the gross national product deflators. Even where these are available, however, the analyst should also collect wholesale price indexes, cost of living indexes, and in some cases specific commodity prices.

**GNP DEFLATORS.** The GNP deflators are sometimes estimated directly by weighting the various components of the wholesale price index or the cost of living index to obtain price indexes for the various end uses of gross national product or for the various industries producing gross national product. In other cases the GNP deflators may result from dividing measures of real output (in terms of either end uses or industries) into the corresponding value data in current prices. Such indexes are called "implicit price indexes," since they are actually residuals resulting from separate calculations of the change in current values and the change in output. Whichever method is used, GNP deflators should be obtained for both the end uses of output and industry originating, and the analyst should indicate the exact nature of these price measurements.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES.** A great many countries provide wholesale price indexes. Although the general index itself is of some interest and should be obtained, subgroups of the index are likely to be more useful. The breakdown should be that which would correspond to the industrial breakdown shown in the national economic accounts or, in cases where this is not possible, it should follow as closely as possible the classification shown for the industrial production indexes. The weighting of the various components of the wholesale price index should be shown.

**COST OF LIVING INDEX.** In some countries this price index may be called a retail price index; the analyst should be careful to state the basis of the index and the population group to which it refers. The breakdown of the index should at a minimum follow the breakdown of consumer expenditure in the national economic accounts. Further breakdown within these categories is useful wherever available. The weighting of specific components of the index should be shown.

**COMMODITY PRICES.** Commodity prices should be obtained for the specific industrial products for which quantity data are obtained, i.e., those industrial products which account for ten percent or more of total industrial output.

### *Size of Manufacturing Establishments*

Benchmark information on the size of manufacturing establishments should be sought. The unit of measure is number of employees. Few consistent standards can be adopted here because the nature of the primary data (industrial censuses and surveys) will vary so widely. Thus, both the

minimum size of the establishment included in the tabulation and the class intervals into which included establishments are fitted will not be a matter of choice for the analyst.

## **International Transactions**

Statistics on foreign trade are available for almost all countries over an extended period. International organizations such as the League of Nations, the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the OECD, and GATT all provide substantial information in this area. For the purposes of the country analysis program four major kinds of information are needed. These are (1) imports and exports, (2) balance of payments, (3) exchange rates, and (4) asset holdings by foreigners and nationals.

### *Imports and Exports*

Data on imports and exports are available for most countries over long periods of time. The breakdown used should be as consistent as possible with that shown in the national accounts. For recent periods the Standard International Trade Classification should be used. The data which should be obtained are (1) value of imports and exports, (2) volume indexes of imports and exports, (3) price indexes of imports and exports, (4) price and quantity of major commodities, and (5) country distribution of imports and exports. Separate series should be given for any industrial subgroup or commodity which constitutes ten percent or more of the total value of imports or exports. Where indexes are presented, 1953 should be used as a base. For the distribution of imports and exports by country of source and destination, the following geographic classification should be used:

- (1) U.S.A. and Canada
- (2) Central and South America
- (3) Western Europe
- (4) Eastern Europe
- (5) Rest of the World

### *Balance of Payments*

Two kinds of balance of payments data are needed in addition to merchandise imports and exports. First, information is required on the other international transactions and transfer payments, as shown in Table 4 of the national economic accounts. An effort should be made to fill out this account, even for earlier periods, from the variety of possible sources which exist. Second, the financing of the balance of payments surplus or deficit should be shown. The following items (which correspond to those shown in publications of the international organizations) should be shown:

- (1) Monetary movements and short term official credits
- (2) Official long term loans received
- (3) Private capital movements
- (4) Net errors and omissions

## **Money and Banking**

Information on money and finance is often provided by publications of the central bank and/or the Ministry of Finance. In a great many instances financial series cover a long period. The kinds of information available relate to (1) money supply, (2) interest rates, (3) financial intermediaries, (4) sources of investment funds, and (5) public finance.

## *Money Supply*

Published series for the money supply differ in definition from country to country. In order to obtain some uniformity of coverage, data should be obtained for the following components of the money supply:

- (1) Currency in circulation
- (2) Demand deposits, adjusted to eliminate inter-bank deposits, float, and government holdings
- (3) Time and savings deposits held by the private sector, including balances held in postal savings banks and insurance companies

Wherever possible, both demand deposits and time and savings deposits should be classified by (1) holdings of residents, (2) holdings of non-residents, (3) holdings of domestic companies, and (4) holdings of foreign companies.

## *Interest Rates*

Information on interest rates is often available directly from the financial authorities or can be constructed by the examination of financial records. The specific interest rates which should be collected are:

- (1) Rate on short term government debt (under one year)
- (2) Discount rate
- (3) Rate on demand deposits
- (4) Rate on time deposits
- (5) Rate on long term government debt (three years and over)
- (6) Rate on long term utility bonds—i.e. railroad bonds
- (7) Mortgage rate
- (8) Personal loan rate
- (9) Short term commercial bank loan rate

## *Financial Intermediaries*

In some countries financial intermediaries play an important role. Where this is true, information should be obtained on the relative importance of different kinds of financial intermediaries and their relative growth over time. Thus, for example, a breakdown showing the assets of commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, insurance companies, government financial institutions (e.g. development banks), and other private financial intermediaries would be useful. Where substantial information is available on these financial institutions, it would be classified in the form of the balance sheet shown in Table 9 of the national economic accounting system. Where foreign financial intermediaries operating within a country are important, they should be shown separately.

## *Sources of Investment*

In some countries special surveys have been made of the sources and uses of investment funds. Since these surveys differ, no standard format can be specified. However, information collected should be related insofar as possible to the savings and investment account of the national economic accounts and to the information on financial intermediaries available as time series and benchmark information.

### *Exchange Rates*

Both official and free market exchange rates should be obtained. The official rate should be the par rate, in U. S. dollars per unit of local currency as of the end of the year. For currencies that have a free market rate, the rate in the New York market should be used.

### *Asset Holdings by Foreigners and Nationals*

The central banks of some countries regularly compile information on the holdings of domestic assets by foreigners and the holdings of foreign assets by nationals, as a part of their analysis of foreign reserves. In other cases it may be possible for the analyst to make estimates based on special surveys and data relating to specific kinds of transactions. Where such information is available it should be classified as follows:

- A. Domestic assets held by foreign companies and nonresidents
  - (1) Stocks and bonds of domestic corporations
  - (2) Domestic government securities
  - (3) Domestic demand and time deposits
  - (4) Land and other domestic fixed assets
  - (5) Other domestic assets
- B. Foreign assets held by domestic companies and residents
  - (1) Stocks and bonds of foreign corporations
  - (2) Foreign government securities
  - (3) Foreign demand and time deposits
  - (4) Land and other foreign fixed assets
  - (5) Other foreign assets

### **Public Finance**

As in the case of foreign trade data, public finance data exist for almost all countries over an extended period of time. Such data are available long before the period for which national accounts estimates are available. To be most useful, the earlier data on the central government budget should be reclassified to fit into the classifications developed for the Government Current Account, shown in Table 3, and the Changes in Assets and Liabilities shown in Table 9. Generally speaking, sufficient detail will exist in the basic budget documents to provide the kinds of reclassification which are required. In some instances it will be useful to provide information on the financing of the government deficit, and on the distribution of government debt by type of holder.

### **Sources and Methods for Time Series and Benchmark Data**

As in the case of the national economic accounts, the analyst should be careful to list the exact sources of all of his data. Where the analyst has made new estimates or revisions, the derivations should be made fully explicit. The sources of data used to make the estimates, the methods used, and the assumptions should all be given. It is only through rigorous attention to sources and methods for the individual series that the material will be useful to others.

A checklist of the time series and benchmark data to be included in the basic statistical reporting system is shown in Table 10.

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS**

|  |   |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| <b>1. Gross National Income and Product Account</b>          |   |  |  |  |  |
| 1A   | Private consumption expenditures (2E)           |  |  |  |  |
| 1B   | Government current expenditures (3F)            |  |  |  |  |
| 1C   | Gross fixed capital formation (5A)              |  |  |  |  |
| 1D   | Change in stocks (6B)                           |  |  |  |  |
| 1E   | Exports of goods and services (4A)              |  |  |  |  |
| 1F   | Less: Imports of goods and services (4F)        |  |  |  |  |
| 1G   | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT                          |  |  |  |  |
| 1H   | Plus: Net factor income from abroad (4B-4G)     |  |  |  |  |
| 1I   | GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1M)                     |  |  |  |  |
| 1J   | Payments by producers to individuals (2A)       |  |  |  |  |
| 1K   | Income retained by producers (5D)               |  |  |  |  |
| 1L   | Payments by producers to government (3A)        |  |  |  |  |
| 1M   | Less: Adjustments (5Q+5H)                       |  |  |  |  |
| 1N   | GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (1I)                      |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2. Personal Income Account</b>                            |   |  |  |  |  |
| 2A   | Payments by producers to individuals (1J)       |  |  |  |  |
| 2B   | Transfer payments from government (3I)          |  |  |  |  |
| 2C   | Transfer payments from abroad (4C)              |  |  |  |  |
| 2D   | PERSONAL INCOME (2I)                            |  |  |  |  |
| 2E   | Private consumption expenditures (1A)           |  |  |  |  |
| 2F   | Payments by individuals to government (3B)      |  |  |  |  |
| 2G   | Transfer payments to abroad (4H)                |  |  |  |  |
| 2H   | Personal savings (5K)                           |  |  |  |  |
| 2I   | PERSONAL OUTLAYS AND SAVINGS (2D)               |  |  |  |  |
| <b>3. Government Revenue and Current Expenditure Account</b> |   |  |  |  |  |
| 3A   | Payments by producers to government (1L)        |  |  |  |  |
| 3B   | Payments by individuals to government (2F)      |  |  |  |  |
| 3C   | Transfer payments from abroad (4D)              |  |  |  |  |
| 3D   | Transfer payments from government (3J)          |  |  |  |  |
| 3E   | TOTAL RECEIPTS (3M)                             |  |  |  |  |
| 3F   | Government current expenditures (1B)            |  |  |  |  |
| 3G   | Subsidies (1M)                                  |  |  |  |  |
| 3H   | Interest on public debt (1N)                    |  |  |  |  |
| 3I   | Transfer payments to individuals (2B)           |  |  |  |  |
| 3J   | Transfer payments to government (3D)            |  |  |  |  |
| 3K   | Transfer payments to abroad (4I)                |  |  |  |  |
| 3L   | Surplus on current account (5F)                 |  |  |  |  |
| 3M   | CURRENT EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS (3E)            |  |  |  |  |
| <b>4. External Transactions Account</b>                      |   |  |  |  |  |
| 4A   | Exports of goods and services (1E)              |  |  |  |  |
| 4B   | Factor income from abroad (1H)                  |  |  |  |  |
| 4C   | Transfer payments to individuals (2C)           |  |  |  |  |
| 4D   | Transfer payments to government (3C)            |  |  |  |  |
| 4E   | CURRENT RECEIPTS FROM ABROAD (4K)               |  |  |  |  |
| 4F   | Imports of goods and services (1F)              |  |  |  |  |
| 4G   | Factor income paid abroad (1I)                  |  |  |  |  |
| 4H   | Transfer payments from individuals (2G)         |  |  |  |  |
| 4I   | Transfer payments from government (3K)          |  |  |  |  |
| 4J   | Surplus of nation on external account (5G)      |  |  |  |  |
| 4K   | CURRENT PAYMENTS TO ABROAD AND SURPLUS (4E)     |  |  |  |  |
| <b>5. Gross Domestic Capital Formation Account</b>           |   |  |  |  |  |
| 5A   | Gross fixed capital formation (1C)              |  |  |  |  |
| 5B   | Change in stocks (1D)                           |  |  |  |  |
| 5C   | GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION (5M)           |  |  |  |  |
| 5D   | Income retained by producers (1K)               |  |  |  |  |
| 5E   | Personal savings (2H)                           |  |  |  |  |
| 5F   | Government surplus on current account (3L)      |  |  |  |  |
| 5G   | Less: Surplus of nation on current account (4J) |  |  |  |  |
| 5H   | GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING (5C)                      |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. Gross National Income and Product Account

( prices)

|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Expenditures on Gross National Product</b>         |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>A. Private consumption expenditures (2E)</b>       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Food   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Clothing   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Rent   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Durables   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>B. Government current expenditures (3F)</b>        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General expenditures                               |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Developmental expenditures                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>C. Gross fixed capital formation (5A)</b>          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Government fixed capital formation                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Residential construction                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Enterprise fixed capital formation                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>D. Change in stocks (5B)</b>                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>E. Exports of goods and services (4A)</b>          |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>F. Less: Imports of goods and services (4F)</b>    |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>G. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>H. Plus: Net factor income from abroad (4B-4G)</b> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>I. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1N)</b>                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Distribution of Gross National Income</b>          |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>J. Payments by producers to individuals (2A)</b>   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Compensation of employees                          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Entrepreneurial and property income                |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Business transfer payments                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>K. Income retained by producers (5D)</b>           |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Capital consumption allowances                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Retained earnings of corporations                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>L. Payments by producers to government (3A)</b>    |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>M. Less: Adjustments</b>                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Subsidies (3G)                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Interest on public debt (3H)                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>N. GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT MARKET PRICES (1I)</b> |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 2. Personal Income Account**  
(current prices)

| <u>Receipts</u>                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>A. Payments by producers to individuals (1J)</b> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. Compensation of employees</b>                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Wages and salaries                               |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Social security contributions                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Income in kind                                   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2. Entrepreneurial and property income</b>       |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Farm income                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which subsistence                                |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Unincorporated nonfarm income                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Rental income                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which owner-occupied                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. Interest and dividends                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| e. Less: Interest on consumer debt                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>3. Business transfer payments</b>                |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>B. Transfer payments from government (3I)</b>    |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>C. Transfer payments from abroad (4C)</b>        |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>D. PERSONAL INCOME (2I)</b>                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <u>Outlays and Saving</u>                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>E. Private consumption expenditures (1A)</b>     |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. Food</b>                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which subsistence                                |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2. Clothing</b>                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>3. Rent</b>                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which owner-occupied                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>4. Durables</b>                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>5. Other</b>                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>F. Payments to government (3B)</b>               |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. Social security contributions</b>             |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2. Taxes on personal income</b>                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>3. Other personal taxes</b>                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>G. Transfer payments to abroad (4H)</b>          |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>H. Personal saving (5E)</b>                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>I. PERSONAL OUTLAYS AND SAVING (2D)</b>          |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Government Revenue and Current Expenditure Account  
(Revenues in current prices)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>A. Payments by producers (1L)</b>             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Corporate profits taxes                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Property taxes                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Commodity and transactions taxes              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Excise  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Retail sales                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Turnover                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. Other   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Customs duties                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Export  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Import  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Other business taxes and fees                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Property income paid to government            |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Interest and dividends                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Surplus of government enterprises             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Other   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>B. Payments by individuals (2F)</b>           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Social insurance contributions                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Taxes on personal income                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Other personal taxes                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Capital gains                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Inheritance and gift                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Other   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>C. Transfer payments from abroad (4D)</b>     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>D. Transfer payments from government (3J)</b> |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Central government                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Local government                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Autonomous institutes                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>E. TOTAL RECEIPTS (3M)</b>                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3 (continued). Government Revenue and Current Expenditure Account

| <u>Current Expenditures</u>                           |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>F. Government current expenditures (1B)</b>        |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. General expenditures</b>                        |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Administration                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Defense  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Justice and police                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. Other community services                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2. Developmental expenditures</b>                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Education  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Health   |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Other social                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. Agriculture  |  |  |  |  |  |
| e. Transport and communications                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| f. Other industry                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>G. Subsidies (1M1)</b>                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Education  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Health   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Other social                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Agriculture  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Transport and communications                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Other industry                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>H. Interest on public debt (1M2)</b>               |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>I. Transfer payments to individuals (2B)</b>       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Social security benefits                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Unemployment benefits                              |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Education  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Health   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Other welfare                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>J. Transfer payments to government (3D)</b>        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Central government                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Local governments                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Autonomous institutes                              |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>K. Transfer payments to abroad (4I)</b>            |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>L. Surplus on current account (5F)</b>             |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>M. TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND SURPLUS (3E)</b> |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 4. External Transactions Account  
(current prices)**

| <u>Receipts from Abroad</u>                           |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>A. Exports of goods and services (1E)</b>          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Merchandise  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Transportation                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Travel   |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>B. Factor income from abroad (1H)</b>              |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Investment income                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>C. Transfer payments to individuals (2C)</b>       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>D. Transfer payments to government (3C)</b>        |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>E. CURRENT RECEIPTS FROM ABROAD (4K)</b>           |  |  |  |  |  |
| <u>Payments to Abroad</u>                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>F. Imports of goods and services (1F)</b>          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Merchandise  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Transportation                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. Travel   |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>G. Factor income paid abroad (1H)</b>              |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Investment income                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>H. Transfer payments from individuals (2G)</b>     |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>I. Transfer payments from government (3K)</b>      |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>J. Surplus of nation on external account (5G)</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>K. CURRENT PAYMENTS TO ABROAD AND SURPLUS (4E)</b> |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 5. Gross Domestic Capital Formation Account  
(current prices)**

|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Gross Domestic Capital Formation</b>                   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>A. Gross fixed capital formation (1C)</b>              |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. Government fixed capital formation</b>              |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>a. Construction</b>                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>b. Equipment</b>                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2. Residential construction</b>                        |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>a. Public</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>b. Private</b>   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which subsistence                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>3. Enterprise fixed capital formation</b>              |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>a. Public enterprises</b>                              |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Construction  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Equipment   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>b. Private enterprises</b>                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Construction  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Equipment   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>B. Change in stocks (1D)</b>                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>C. GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION (5H)</b>           |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Gross Domestic Saving</b>                              |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>D. Income retained by producers (1K)</b>               |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. Capital consumption allowances</b>                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>a. Private enterprises</b>                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Domestic  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Foreign   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>b. Public corporations</b>                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>c. Government enterprises</b>                          |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>d. General government</b>                              |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2. Retained earnings of corporations</b>               |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>a. Private enterprises</b>                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Domestic  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Foreign   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>b. Public corporations</b>                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>E. Personal saving (2H)</b>                            |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>F. Government surplus on current account (3L)</b>      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>G. Less: Surplus of nation on current account (4J)</b> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>H. GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING (5C)</b>                      |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 6. Gross Domestic Capital Formation by Industrial Use for the year \_\_\_\_\_  
 (\_\_\_\_\_ prices)

|                                    | Gross Domestic Capital Formation |       |                            |                | Change<br>in<br>Stocks |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
|                                    | Total                            | Total | Fixed<br>Construc-<br>tion | Equip-<br>ment |                        |
| <b>A. Enterprises</b>              |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 1. Agriculture                     |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| Of which subsistence               |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 2. Mining                          |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 3. Construction                    |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 4. Manufacturing                   |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 5. Wholesale and retail trade      |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 6. Transport and communications    |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 7. Electricity, gas, and water     |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 8. Banking, insurance, real estate |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 9. Ownership of dwellings          |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| Of which subsistence               |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 10. Health and education           |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 11. Miscellaneous services         |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| <b>B. General government</b>       |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 1. General expenditures            |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| a. Administration                  |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| b. Defense                         |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| c. Justice and police              |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| d. Other community services        |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| 2. Developmental expenditures      |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| a. Education                       |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| b. Health                          |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| c. Other social                    |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| d. Agriculture                     |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| e. Transport, communications       |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| f. Other industry                  |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |
| <b>C. TOTAL</b>                    |                                  |       |                            |                |                        |

**Table 7. Industrial Origin of Gross National Product, Total Value of Product,  
Exports, Imports, and Employment for the year \_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_\_ prices)**

|   | Gross<br>Product | Value<br>of<br>Product | Exports | Imports | Employ-<br>ment |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| <b>A. Enterprises</b>                   |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 1. Agriculture                          |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| Of which subsistence                    |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 2. Mining                               |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 3. Construction                         |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 4. Manufacturing                        |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 5. Wholesale and retail trade           |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 6. Transport and communications         |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 7. Electricity, gas, and water          |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 8. Banking, insurance, real estate      |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 9. Ownership of dwellings               |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 10. Health and education                |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 11. Miscellaneous services              |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| <b>B. General government</b>            |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 1. General expenditures                 |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| a. Administration                       |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| b. Defense                              |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| c. Justice and police                   |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| d. Other community services             |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| 2. Developmental expenditures           |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| a. Education                            |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| b. Health                               |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| c. Other social                         |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| d. Agriculture                          |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| e. Transport, communications            |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| f. Other industry                       |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| <b>C. Net factor income from abroad</b> |                  |                        |         |         |                 |
| <b>D. TOTAL</b>                         |                  |                        |         |         |                 |



Table 9. Balance Sheet

A. Assets

( prices)

|                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>A. Tangible assets</b>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Land                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Structures               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Producers' equipment     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Inventories              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Other tangible assets    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>B. Financial assets</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Monetary metals          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Currency                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Bank deposits            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Short term loans         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Long term loans          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Corporate bonds          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Corporate stocks         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Government obligations   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Foreign financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Other financial assets  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>C. TOTAL ASSETS</b>      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



**Table 10. Checklist of Time Series and Benchmark Data**

**I. Population and Labor Force**

**A. POPULATION**

- 1 Age
- 2 Region
- 3 Size of community
- 4 Education
- 5 Health

**B. LABOR FORCE**

- 1 Industry
- 2 Occupation
- 3 Wages and hours

**II. Agriculture**

**A. OUTPUT**

- 1 Indexes
- 2 Major commodities

**B. PRICES**

- 1 Indexes
- 2 Major commodities

**C. LAND**

- 1 Use
- 2 Crops
- 3 Tenure
- 4 Farm size

**III. Industry**

**A. OUTPUT**

- 1 Indexes
- 2 Major commodities

**B. PRICES**

- 1 Indexes
- 2 Major commodities

**C. SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS**

**IV. International Transactions**

**A. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS**

- 1 Value, volume, and prices
- 2 Major commodities—price and quantity
- 3 Countries of origin and destination

- B. EXCHANGE RATES
- C. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
- D. ASSET HOLDINGS

V. Money and Finance

- A. MONEY SUPPLY
- B. INTEREST RATES
- C. FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES
- D. SOURCES OF INVESTMENT
- E. PUBLIC FINANCE