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**ECLAC**

**Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

**STATISTICAL SYSTEMS AS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
CALCULATIONS<sup>\*/</sup>**

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Full application of the new international guidelines for economic data systems, including the System of National Account (SNA) 1993 and the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, entails efforts to develop a statistical system capable of incorporating the modern elements of these new international reference frameworks. More detailed presentation of intermediate consumption and complementary value-added tables, integrated with the measurement of employment and a focus on more comprehensive analysis of institutional activities and sectors, underline the need for permanent systems of basic data collection.

Temporal and spatial dimensions are also important when designing systems of quarterly and regional accounts. Satellite accounts are analytical mechanisms that have gained wide acceptance among economic analysts and in the national accounts domain, as they involve deeper analysis of relevant topics based on local realities.

A country participating in the global economic system requires deeper and more detailed monitoring, not only of trade processes with respect to goods and services, but also of access to international capital flows. Compiling balance-of-payments figures requires continuous tracking of increasingly specific elements in each country's international economic relations.

Apart from their role in describing the reality of the country concerned and facilitating economic and social policy-making, macro-statistical systems are important for ensuring orderly and methodical development of the national statistical system. SNA 1993 clearly establishes a conceptual framework for organizing and inter-relating all statistical data, supported by consistency analysis to verify the effective coverage of each country's national statistics system. This lays foundations for the design of statistical plans and programmes, not only at national level but also for local administrative subdivisions.

Development of the statistical system involves institutional strengthening, and this depends on due priority being given to modernizing and updating the institutions that actually produce statistical data. Better results will be achieved by using indicators that are well tuned to the human reality of economic and social development.

Achievement of these general goals will largely depend on institutional development, involving both physical resources and human capital. Technological progress is synonymous with integration into the digital world; and, as human resources become better trained, so productivity will increase. The following sections describe the distinctive features of the institutions that design and compile national statistics in the various countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The results discussed here are based on the replies some countries made to a questionnaire addressed to their statistics institutions. In many cases replies were incomplete in terms of

institutional data or statistical coverage through permanently maintained series. One conclusion is therefore likely to be the need to urge the various informants to complete the information available, in order to obtain more precise figures on the challenges each country is likely to face in the immediate future.

## **II. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL ORGANIZATIONS**

There is a long tradition of institutions conducting statistical surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean, although generally the laws on which they are based date back to the 1950s. Uruguay's is one of the oldest, having been legally established on 30 May 1912, but founding dates are more recent in other countries, for example Colombia in 1953, and Chile and Panama in 1960 (see table 1).

Most countries have steadily adapted their statistical institutions to new economic and social realities. In the 1970s, many countries in the region changed the institutional affiliation of their statistics agencies and gave them new attributions and responsibilities. For example, Colombia in 1968, Argentina and Chile in 1970, Ecuador and Panama in 1978, and Mexico in 1980 all passed laws defining new internal organizational structures for their statistics offices.

Between 1975 and 1990, several of the region's countries embarked upon a new cycle of change in the attributions and responsibilities of national statistics offices, in the wake of changes in the prevailing economic and social system. The "national statistical system" concept emerged as a model for institutions designing economic and social data systems. Peru created its national statistical system in 1975, and Bolivia in 1976. Since then, legal frameworks have been amended in many countries, with Peru (1991), Colombia (1992), Argentina (1993) and Uruguay (1994) all issuing new decrees or passing laws extending the scope of their national statistics systems, and defining the rights and obligations of the universe of informants in each country.

Another group of countries has kept faith with legislation dating from the 1970s and 1980s or even earlier: El Salvador has a statute dating back to 1955; Chile maintains Law 17.374 of 1970; Ecuador continues with D.S. 323 of April 1976; and Panama made its latest reform in 1983.

Generally speaking, the existing legal frameworks tend to be more demanding of national public-sector institutions than their private-sector counterparts, in terms of obligations to respond to the requirements of national statistical institutions. Only countries with more recent legislation have established a legal framework for the national statistics system that defines all economic or social agents, whether in the public or private sector, as informant entities obliged to respond to the requirements of the relevant institution.

Many of the institutions that produce the region's basic statistics centralize the technical-regulatory function in a governing body, while functions of a more operational nature are dispersed in regional or sectoral offices. As a result, there are two predominant patterns

among the region's statistical organizations: one which centralizes both the technical-regulatory and operational functions, and another which centralizes technical-regulatory issues but decentralizes the operational function.<sup>1</sup>

### **III. NATIONAL PRESENCE AND INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION**

#### **III.1. ADMINISTRATIVE AFFILIATION**

In general, most of the statistical bodies that monitor and evaluate a country's economic and social performance are directly attached to the executive branch of Government. Most have technical or managerial autonomy but are not financially independent; the national budget continues to be the main source of funding for day-to-day operations and the modernization of infrastructure in the region's statistical institutions. Occasions such as implementation of SNA 1993 or the 2000 censuses, however, have in several cases been used as opportunities to obtain funding from international organizations for the procurement or improvement of institutional equipment.

In many cases statistical institutes are administratively affiliated either to the Ministry of Economic Affairs or to some supra-ministerial body linked more directly to the Office of the President – as in Peru where it is attached to the council of ministers, or Uruguay where it forms part of the office of the President of the Republic.

#### **III.2. NATIONAL PRESENCE**

Ongoing economic and social development mean that both domestic and external economic agents will have ever greater needs for knowledge about current situations and future projections; this implies a growing and more varied demand for annual, regional and conjunctural information, accompanied by growing dispersion of statistics users. Changes made to the organizational structures of statistical institutes reflect efforts to extend their presence both nationwide and regionally. Tables 3A and 3B indicate the distribution of regional offices and staffing in the various countries. The figures shown are only partial, as the countries that responded did not always give details of regional offices and the staff working in them.

It is not surprising that the geographically larger countries and those with larger populations, such as Mexico and Brazil, have major regional offices, since they also have political-administrative divisions of a federal type. Nonetheless, there are also some medium-sized countries that have set up regional offices in an effort to achieve statistical systems of wider coverage. In Peru there are 25 departmental offices, while Ecuador has four regional offices that also cover the whole of the country. In Chile, the statistical body has regional presence at two administrative levels: offices in each of the administrative

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<sup>1</sup> For further details, see *Organización y Desarrollo Estadístico*, a paper presented by Raúl García Belgrano in the regional seminar on Coordination of National Statistics, Buenos Aires 1988.

regions into which the country is divided, together with several provincial offices corresponding to subdivisions of their respective region.

Most of the staff and equipment are in central offices, however, and data processing is also highly centralized in many countries. The latter is probably subject to economies of scale, but as technology becomes increasingly accessible in terms of cost, this situation could well change dramatically. Today it is possible to buy database management systems for under US\$ 5000, while data transmission technologies make it possible to send information in real-time.

Another point to highlight is that statistical activities are programmed and monitored both nationally and regionally, supported by instruments such as statistical plans and programmes, and statistics policies defined at the sectoral and regional levels. Despite this, sectoral coverage in regional statistics does not always match what is achieved for the country as a whole. All institutions with a regional presence have stated that their statistical plans and policies are prepared annually, on the basis of national and regional criteria.

Information technology has enabled institutions to innovate in the way they disseminate information; several of them use electronic media for data collection, and many also publish the most important statistics on their country's economic and social performance on the Internet. Institutional website and e-mail addresses are provided in the directory shown in Annex Table 2.

## **IV. HUMAN RESOURCES AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **IV.1. HUMAN RESOURCES**

#### ***IV.1.1 Staff qualifications***

There is no stable and predominant pattern of staff qualifications across the region. In some countries most of the staff working in statistical institutions have university training, but in other countries they are mainly secondary school graduates.

*Table 1: Summary of staff with university and non-university training*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Ratio: non-university/university trained</b>
Mean	2.4
Deviation	2.0
Maximum	6.5
Minimum	0.7

**Source:** Author's calculations based on surveys received.

The table above reveals a wide dispersion in the professional level of staff. At one extreme, some countries' statistical institutes employ over six non-professional staff for every university graduate, while at the other end of the spectrum the ratio is nearer 1 to 1. Another group are in between with ratios varying between two or three non-university educated employees for each university trained professional.

Management positions in each institution are mostly filled by people with university training. Over 60% of technical staff have university training, while administrative posts tend to be dominated by secondary-school graduates.

#### ***IV.1.2 Contractual situation***

Aside from special situations in which over 90% of staff are reported to have permanent contracts, other countries employ a large number of people not on the permanent staff but on fixed-term contracts of longer than one year. Countries whose statistics institutes undertake special but recurrent projects, such as population, agricultural or industrial censuses, use a large contingent of people hired on a short-term basis, usually for less than a year. In some countries, however, it is a more common administrative practice to maintain a significant number of short-term contracts.

### **IV.2. TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM**

#### ***IV.2.1 Data processing and software***

The incorporation of digital data-processing tools and specialized user-friendly industrial software, is a common element in all institutions of the region. Tables 7 and 8 of the Annex indicate the type of hardware available in the different countries, and its level of obsolescence.

In the data-processing area, the availability of peripherals such as printers, scanners or optical readers varies considerably. The following table summarizes the extent of information technology penetration in the region's institutions, using four indicators specially constructed for this purpose. Two of these evaluate the level of hardware available to staff, while two others illustrate the type of informatics support.

The first indicator (computers/staff) indicates the average density of hardware for each staff member in the institution, while the second (computers/university trained staff) indicates the level of coverage for strictly professional functions. The computers/printer ratio measures the availability of peripheral hardware, intensively used by staff, in relation to data processing capacity; and the computers/server ratio indicates the existence of networks and their likely density.

**Table 2: Hardware-staff ratios**

	Mean	Deviation	Maximum	Minimum
Computers/staff	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2
Computers/university-trained staff	2.1	1.3	4.2	0.3
Computers/printer	3.2	1.7	6.9	1.4
Computers/server	35.6	14.1	60.5	18.4

**Source:** Author's calculations based on surveys received.

The density of informatics equipment varies considerably, and although there is an average of one computer for every two staff members, equipment in some countries is still insufficient, as shown by the standard deviation and minimum value of the computers/staff indicator. The ratio of computers to higher-qualified staff, i.e. those with higher education, generally reveals adequate coverage (a mean value of 2.1 computers per university-trained employee). Some countries are less advanced in terms of informatics infrastructure, however, with a ratio well below 1.

The availability of peripheral equipment per computer (printers in this case) is another indicator of the adequacy of informatics infrastructure to support staff in their work. The average is one printer for every three computers, but dispersion is very high, with cases of one printer for seven computers at one extreme, and one printer shared by just two computers at the other. In general, countries with higher-density networks tend to use their informatics management resources more intensively, although there may also be various technical reasons for situations in which many computers are linked to a single server. Servers may be extremely powerful; staff may not be generally integrated into networks, coverage may be partial with the network serving only certain units of the institution; and other alternatives that are not relevant to this study. The indicator chosen is deliberately general and only intended to characterize regional technology support.

Another point to highlight is the use of corporate database management systems such as Oracle or Sybase. There is also a concern to have other database management tools such as Access and more modern versions of Excel spreadsheets.

In terms of hardware and software obsolescence, peripheral elements such as printers and scanners are mostly over three years old, but a sustained effort has been made to keep computers relatively up-to-date; in all countries over 40% of computers are under three years old, and there are practically none older than five.

#### **IV.2.2 Hardware-staff ratio**

The reference indicator used here is the ratio of computers per employee, in particular that segment of the staff that performs higher and/or technical functions. For classification



purposes we infer greater data-production capacity from higher ratios, because technology tools are more widely disseminated throughout the organization.

Considering the entire staff, the computers/staff ratio varies between 0.2 and 1.1 across countries, as shown in the table. The ratio could well be higher if staff carrying out minor service functions were excluded, but this could not be done with the data available; nonetheless, the results provide a good relative reference as they stand. For staff working in higher and technical jobs who also have university training, the indicator in most countries is above 1, suggesting that the highest qualified staff are potentially well equipped.

#### ***IV.2.3 Other equipment***

Organizations with a regional or departmental presence also possess a large stock of transport equipment. Some institutions carry out cartographic and geographic survey functions in addition to those pertaining to statistics; this requires additional infrastructure for travel to remote areas, for example in Brazil and Mexico, where the territories to be covered are also very extensive.

Several institutions still keep equipment for printing their own publications, but others now outsource this type of service and only have equipment for internal photocopying.

### **V. SOURCE OF FINANCING AND STRUCTURE OF EXPENDITURE**

Tables 5 and 6 illustrate funding sources and expenditure structures in the statistical institutions of the various countries. Fiscal transfer through the national budget is clearly the main funding source for statistics-producing institutions, although internally generated funds also help finance institutional activity in most cases. As only a few countries reported on the relative importance of funding sources, it is difficult to form an impression of the predominant arrangements.

Expenditure is dominated by the payroll (both permanent and contract staff). This item absorbs over 50% of statistical institutions' financial resources.

### **VI. THE STATISTICS SYSTEM AND THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

The most recent SNA revision differs from earlier ones mainly in its attempt to coordinate a group of institutions and experts from different fields, with a view to conducting an in-depth study rather than merely a review of form. The exercise may have taken longer, but the end-product involves profound changes in the quality of the instrument that will be available to each country once implemented.

The process of adopting SNA 1993 has confronted countries with the real statistical implications of preparing the system of macroeconomic accounts, which in this version

require very close links with sectoral statistics. Microeconomic data are also needed, at both firm and establishment level, to form the basis for global aggregates.

In the microeconomic domain, better characterization is needed of economic agents and the markets in which they mainly operate. This means establishing databases to compile statistics on production, and on the prices prevailing in destination markets, production costs, supply sources and composition of demand. In this area, the statistics system needs modernizing to adapt traditional procedures to the new demands imposed by SNA 1993. Knowing what is produced is no longer sufficient; it is also essential to know how goods are produced and how much is paid for them, together with details on factor inputs. Equally or even more important is knowledge of to whom products are sold, and also the distribution channels and modality of sale (ex-factory, f.o.b. or c.i.f.).

The new version of the system demands not only more in-depth coverage from the statistics system but also higher quality data. The key observation unit is the firm or institutional agent, since interest centres on the economic agents that produce, save, invest and operate fully in the financial and global economy. This suggests that data collection at the establishment level is insufficient; it is also necessary to know and track the firms that manage and own such establishments.

The process of deepening the statistics system also involves analysing production from the standpoint of producer heterogeneity, for which reason it is equally important to have adequate coverage of the individual firms that produce goods or provide services. Some agents may not be significant in terms of the quantity of goods or services they supply, but they are important nonetheless as a source of employment and income for households – sole trader firms, for example. This type of example shows which elements ought to form the essence of the statistics system, since correct characterization of agents based on the multiple economic flows they generate should be the central element.

The situation of basic statistics in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is reviewed from the standpoint of a statistics system striving to fully implement SNA 1993. In other words, SNA 1993 is seen as the prime user of the data generated by basic statistics institutions, and the state of the statistics system is assessed in terms of the degree to which it satisfies requirements in the various fields needed to complete the accounts and tables of the SNA central framework.

## **VI.1. COVERAGE OF THE STATISTICS SYSTEM**

Degree of coverage relates to aspects such as the number of activities covered, the continuity and periodicity of series, relations between economic agents and objects, symmetry of coverage (supply side and demand side), and flows measured in terms of quantities, values and prices.

These aspects can be visualized through forms 1 to 6 of the questionnaire completed by statistics-compiling institutions in the various countries. In addition, complementary form 1 contains a more detailed inventory of the series normally used to provide most of the attributes contained in form 1. This sequence of forms demonstrates the scope of

production covered by the different compiling bodies, and also indicates the data available to characterize gross capital formation and fixed capital consumption. The standard form is contained in the annexes.

Another type of source frequently used to describe economic and social phenomena consists of administrative records. The various forms of the questionnaire include some of these records, although the main objective is not to achieve an exhaustive inventory of the records existing in each country, but to focus on those of greatest importance in the current data collection process.

## **VI.2. SCOPE OF PRODUCTION**

The requirements of SNA are set out in chapter 15 of the new manual, and these are extended to its quarterly and regional version derived from a cross-classification of industries and institutional sectors; this is the starting point defined in the central table. Production accounts and goods and services accounts are complementary and form the basis for completing the transactions of sets of accounts I and II of the central table. Tables 9.1 through 9.6 illustrate the situation prevailing in those institutions that completed the questionnaires.

SNA 1993 recommends using the ISIC Rev 3 classification for industrial groupings, and the Central Product Classification (CPC) to classify merchandise. Available information suggests, however, that most institutions still use ISIC Rev 2 to define activities and classify industries. For product classification, most organizations that compile data with a product breakdown on production, sales, and raw materials and inputs, use a version of CPC adapted to their local reality.

In a general sense, continuous efforts are being made to improve the coverage of agricultural and industrial activities, but the same cannot be said for services. In several compiling institutions, priority has been given to time coverage rather than the scope of production, and many cases have monthly or quarterly survey systems, but no periodic survey of data on the production of services.

Efforts are being made to supply databases that provide information to estimate the prices that affect sectoral production, clearly aimed at constructing deflators to calculate real series. Nonetheless, few institutions have an integrated system for compiling raw material and input prices to make real calculations with double-deflated values, for example.

As regards detailed costs, statistical systems in the region have focused mainly on periodically monitoring what happens with manufacturing industry; few countries have this type of information for service-producing activities. The situation is similar for the incomes of productive units.

There is an increasing need to define classification and coding systems in order to standardize data flows with a view to strengthening electronic data processing and the use of data from different sources. The application of accounting charts was badly received in

Latin America, so there is a need to clearly establish links and to create reference tables to permit such integration.

### **VI.3. RECORDING OF CAPITAL STOCK AND INVESTMENT**

Few institutions keep a record of the capital stock used in the various economic activities; and those that do so focus on measuring fixed assets in just a few areas of activity. None of the compiling organizations in the region's countries has attempted to measure the asset stock involved in production, using a broad sectoral perspective.

There is greater coverage of investment in produced fixed assets, albeit partial in terms of activity areas, since a larger number of countries compile data on the procurement of new and used fixed assets. Most manufacturing industry series attempt to compile information to estimate or evaluate depreciation of the capital stock, but, as elsewhere, there is little information when dealing with sectors whose main activity involves providing services.

Construction activity is covered through statistics compiled from administrative records, which generally consist of declarations made before the start of building works of various types. The variables recorded relate to physical units such as the number of houses and/or m<sup>2</sup> constructed. Form 11 of the survey shows what is being done in the region in this area. In cases that record the start of civil works, the final purpose of the building is identified in an effort to obtain more homogeneous groupings, or groupings that respond to different production functions, so their evaluations should be quite specific. Most cases distinguish between construction for housing and that intended for industrial, commercial or various service purposes. Existing building indicators are summarized in table 14, based on the replies to form 11.

### **VI.4. HOUSEHOLD OBSERVATION**

In the region there is substantial experience of conducting studies to estimate household consumption habits. Family budget surveys are common in nearly all countries; what varies is the frequency and scope of such quantitative exercises.

This type of survey makes an in-depth analysis of households' economic behaviour, defining the basic characteristics of their consumption vector and attempting to classify goods purchased so as to match them with supplies originating in the various areas of economic activity or in the external sector. All organizations conducting family budget surveys compile expenditure with particular detail and precision, because, among other things, they form the basis for updating the weightings of consumer price indicators. From the income standpoint, however, statistics are sometimes lacking on how household resources are obtained from different income-generating sources: wages, pensions, transfers in money and in kind, property rents and so forth. Countries that have maintained continuous surveys of this type, albeit with intermittent regularity, have managed to improve their survey techniques, and have obtained better quality information. Gathering direct information on household saving continues to be a very difficult task to undertake directly with statistical tools, especially since there is a high percentage of partial or total

omission of income sources. Table 11 shows the information-types that can be obtained from family budget surveys, which, as can be seen, exist in most of the countries studied.

Surveys of the employment status of household members are also an important source of information for monitoring household incomes. In some of the region's countries, this type of survey provides an opportunity to investigate further into incomes received by household members, especially wage earners. There are various ways of doing this: either incorporating a permanent section on incomes earned, as in Ecuador, or else including this section only in the months of October through December, for example, as is done in Chile.

## **VI.5. LABOUR INDICATORS**

Labour markets are monitored through surveys of employment and unemployment trends. Most cases also classify employed workers according to characteristics such as the sector of activity in which they work, or the labour market segment to which they belong, namely wage-earners, self-employed, unpaid family workers, or entrepreneurs.

The periodicity of this type of survey also varies: in some cases it is monthly, while elsewhere the data are obtained with longer time intervals between observations. Coverage can also vary considerably, although an attempt is generally made to obtain an overview of the situation nationwide. Nonetheless, there are additional constraints, such as surveys that focus on urban populations, or those that only cover large cities.

As mentioned above, apart from gathering data on the employed population, household surveys also contain questions aimed at estimating the incomes of members of households included in the survey. Table 12 shows the different characteristics of the data compilation obtained from household surveys in the various countries.

Other relevant labour-market indicators relate to the pattern of wages received by employed workers. The alternatives range from calculations based on household surveys to data obtained directly from a sample of goods- and service-producing establishments. Here again, there are different degrees of coverage, not only in geographic terms but also because there may be restrictions on the size of establishments included in the sample. Other countries track rates of pay set legally, such as minimum wages.

With respect to other labour market statistics, such as the number of labour disputes or the level of union membership, statistical institutes use data from administrative records held in other public bodies, such as labour ministries or employment inspection offices, directly related to labour-market regulation.

## **VI.6. SOCIAL BENEFITS AND PERSONAL SERVICES**

Data are frequently gathered on public services of a social type, such as education and health; these are provided by the respective ministries. What happens in the private sector is less frequently known about, as it generally falls outside the scope of the administrative control systems of public ministries. Table 13 summarizes the available indicators under a more generic thematic grouping, such as public safety, health or leisure.

The results reported from questionnaire form 10 show that data on people-oriented services, such as the circulation of printed news media or attendance at shows, are seldom gathered periodically.

In the case of tourism, travellers entering and leaving the country are mostly recorded through the forms used by international police, as required at the various seaports, airports and border crossings through which people habitually pass. There is not much information on tourist-related expenditure, however, although in some countries with a tourism tradition specialized bodies compile information on tourist movements.

## **VI.7. FOREIGN-TRADE DATA**

Table 15 shows the countries in which foreign-trade statistics are compiled by statistical institutes – a task that is usually undertaken by customs services or central banks in other countries. Compiling institutions are generally responsible for reporting values exported and imported, and for preparing statistics on quantities and prices in accordance with the classifications of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). The information should use coding standards consistent with those applied to domestic production; otherwise, equivalence tables have to be used to enable comparisons to be made.

## **VI.8. PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS**

In general, statistical institutions responsible for preparing national accounts also compile public finance data. The basic information system is generally run by the National Treasury or by the tax inspection office, applying a public-sector accounts coding system.

Assimilating public finance statistics for national accounts purposes requires using a classification consistent with national accounts concepts, in order to define levels of current income and expenditure under SNA 1993 guidelines. Public investment, and the distinction between transfers and provision of services, are measured by interpreting the different positions in the classifiers used for transactions recorded in national budget categories.

Table 10 provides details of countries in which the institution responsible for basic statistics also compiles public-finance data.

## **VI.9. CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS**

Most institutions use cartography, albeit partially, to support the work of census sampling or surveying. Cartography in printed form is practically in disuse nowadays; the most advanced countries work with digital cartography or – even more sophisticated – geographic information database systems. The advantage of digital systems is that they can be easily updated and reproduced on different scales.

The replies to form 13 of the questionnaire, summarized in table 16, indicate the cartographic information existing in the different countries, stating the year from which the various elements are available.

## VII. CONCLUSIONS

The application of SNA 1993 provides an opportunity to review data systems in each country, and this is expected to elicit proposals reflecting the needs of each government's statistical institutions.

This document is an initial attempt by ECLAC to gain an overview of the statistical information systems that exist in the various countries of the region, bearing in mind that they serve as a basis for preparing national accounts. The set of forms used for this purpose was very extensive, covering a wide range of economic surveys, statistical indicators and data series. This may be one of the reasons for the varied nature of the replies received, given that answering the questionnaire would have involved several different units in the institutions concerned.

The questionnaire was basically addressed to statistical institutes in the different countries; but given the broad coverage of topics, assignment among units or work groups is bound to have been varied, thereby making coordination of replies more difficult. Another difficulty, which can be inferred from the replies received, is that the sections on institutional data did not always produce consistent information, especially with data of national and regional scope. This occurred with large institutions, in Mexico and Brazil for example, which are highly decentralized; and there is no guarantee that data relating to regional offices is consistent with national totals.

This initial approach fulfils the aim of reviewing the institutional context of the bodies responsible for producing a large proportion of the basic statistics of the region's various countries; further deepening in certain aspects will doubtless be necessary. For example, more detailed knowledge is needed on some of the statistical instruments applied, such as annual economic survey forms; and the level of coverage of the different activity areas need to be made clear. Analysis by institutional sector should also not be neglected, especially when identifying the participation of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs forming part of households.

A more specific analysis needs to be made of production, sales and price indices, treating them as first-order statistical instruments for updating base years, and also as basic elements for calculating series at current and constant prices.

Methods for constructing and updating directories of activities and institutional sectors also need to be studied. Directories are essential for evaluating the coverage of industry indicators, especially when measured over shorter periods; for, in the end, estimation bias will depend on the representativeness of the indicators used in the estimations.

Lastly, household surveys need to be analysed more carefully, in terms of their potential as key elements of productivity studies and in measuring the contribution of small and medium-sized firms to the generation of primary incomes. This requires knowledge of the scope of the survey, the modules making up the questionnaire and the sampling strategies used. In SNA 1993, demographic and employment statistics play a major role in assessing the consistency of production estimates by branch of activity as a basis for assigning them to institutional sectors.



## **VII. STATISTICAL TABLES**

**Table 1: Institutional framework**

Country	Official name	Statutory Law
Argentina	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	Law 17622 of 1968; Decree 3110 of 1970; Decree 1831 of 1993
Bahamas	Department of Statistics	Statistics Act, 1973
Bolivia	National Institute of Statistics	D.L. 14100 of November 1976, creating the National Statistical Information System
Chile	National Institute of Statistics	D.F.L 313 of 1960; Law 17374 of 1970
Colombia	National Administrative Department of Statistics	Decree 2666 of October 1953; D. 3167 of 1968; D. 2118 of December 1992
Costa Rica	National Institute of Statistics and Census	
Cuba	National Statistical Office	Created through Decree Law N°147 issued by the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba in April 1994, modifying and replacing the State Statistical Committee created in 1976.
Ecuador	National Statistics and Census Institute	D.S. 323 of April 1976
El Salvador	Department of Statistics and Censuses	Founded in 1881; Statute April 1955
Haiti	Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Sciences	Law, dated 4 September 1951, creating the Haitian Institute of Statistics; reorganized through Decree Law of 31 October 1958, and again through Law dated 10 July 1965; finally, Decree of 5 March 1981 created the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Sciences, and set up the National Council for Statistics and Information Sciences.
Mexico	National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information	Information, Statistics and Geography Act of December 1980.
Nicaragua	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	Law No. 23 of October 1979, amended by Decree No. 888 of December 1981, and finally by Law No. 290 of June 1998, defined the INEC as a decentralized body attached to the office of the President of the Republic under the sectoral tutelage of the Central Bank of Nicaragua.
Panama	Statistics and Census Office	Decree 7 of February 1960; Art. 276 of Political Constitution 1972; reformed in 1978 and 1983.
Peru	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	D.L. 604 of May 1990; regulated through D.S 18 of January 1991 creating the national statistics system.
Uruguay	National Institute of Statistics	Law of May 1912; Law 11923 of March 1953; and Law 16616 of October 1994 creating the national statistics system.

Table 2: Directory of statistical institutes

Country	Official name	Acronym	Attached to	Postal address	Website	e-mail
Argentina	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	INDEC	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Public Works and Regional Economic Programming Secretariat	Av. Julio A. Roca 609, City of Buenos Aires, Argentina	www.indec.mecon.gov.ar	ees@indec.mecon.gov.ar
Bahamas	Department of Statistics		Ministry of Economic Development	P.O. Box N-3904, Nassau, Bahamas		dpsdp@baitelnet.bs
Bolivia	National Institute of Statistics	INE	Ministry of Finance	Plaza Mario Guzmán Aspiazú No. 1	www.ine.gov.bo	ceninf@ine.gov.bo
Brazil	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics	IBGE	Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management	Av. Franklin Roosevelt, No. 166 - 10º Andar	www.ibge.gov.br	
Chile	National Institute of Statistics	INE	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mining and Energy	Avda. Bulnes 418, Santiago	www.ine.cl	inesdadm@reuna.cl
Colombia	National Administrative Department of Statistics	DANE	Office of the President of the Republic	Transversal 45, Nos. 26-70 Int.1 (CAN), Bogotá	www.dane.gov.co	dane@dane.gov.co
Costa Rica	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	INEC		Calle 0 Avenida 4, Edificio Rex, Frente Parque Central	www.meic.go.cr/inec	inecinfo@sol.rasca.co.cr
Cuba	National Statistical Office	ONE	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning	Paseo No. 60 entre 5ta y 3ra, Plaza de la Revolución, City of Havana.		roque@one.gov.cu
Ecuador	National Statistics and Census Institute	INEC	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Juan Larrea Nos. 15-36 y Jose Riofrio	www.inec.gov.ec	inec1@ecnet.ec
El Salvador	Department of Statistics and Censuses	DIGESTYC	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Av. Juan Bertis No. 79, Ciudad Delgado, San Salvador		
Haiti	Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Sciences	IHSI	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	1, Angle Blvd Harry Truman et Rue Joseph Janvier		ihs1-rehred-haiti.net
Mexico	National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information	INEGI	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	Av. Héroe de Nacorazi Sur 2301, Fracc. Jardines del Parque, C.P. 20270, Aguascalientes, Ags., Pta 7 Nivel 1	www.inegi.gob.mx	

**Table 2: Directory of statistical institutes (continued)**

Nicaragua	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	INEC	Office of the President of the Republic - Central Bank of Nicaragua	Frente Hospital Lenin Fonseca, Managua, Nicaragua		lbenavid@interlink.com.ni
Panama	Statistics and Census Office		Comptroller General of the Republic	Ave. Balboa y Federico Boyd, Bella Vista, Apdo. 5213, zona 5, Panama	www.contraloria.gob.pa	cgdrdec@contraloria.gob.ac.pa
Peru	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	INEI	Office of the President of the Council of Ministers	Avda. General Garzón 658, Jesus María (Lima 11)	www.ine.gob.pe	postmast@inci.gob.pe
Uruguay	National Institute of Statistics		Office of the President of the Republic - Office of Planning and Budget	Río Negro 1520 - CP 11100	www.ine.gub.uy	oandina@ine.gub.uy

**Table 3A: Number of regional offices**

	Country							
Branch type	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Cuba	Ecuador	Haiti	Panama	Peru
Departmental headquarters								25
Regional headquarters					5			
Provincial office			14					
Regional office	8	10	12	16			6	
Central headquarters		1						
Regional satellite						3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>

**Table 3B: Staff at regional offices**

	Country							
Branch type	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Cuba	Ecuador	Haiti	Panama	Peru
Departmental headquarters								194
Regional headquarters					420			
Provincial office			42					
Regional office	64	5869	169	2676			69	
Regional satellite						3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5869</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>194</b>

**Table 4: Staff qualifications**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Educational level</b>			<b>Total</b>
	University	Secondary	Other	
Argentina	370	562	243	1175
Bahamas	34	42		76
Bolivia	84	261		345
Brazil	1230	7489		8719
Chile	201	402	85	688
Costa Rica	58	102		160
Cuba				2676
Ecuador	267	147	43	457
El Salvador	272	214	50	536
Haiti	71	24	16	111
Mexico	3154	1551	1337	6042
Nicaragua	50	110	35	195
Panama	178	278	12	468
Peru	762	438	357	1557
Uruguay	31	203		234

**Table 5: Structure of funding sources  
(Percentages)**

		Allocation of funding					
Country	Source	Staff			Other expenses	Equipment	Total
		Permanent	Contracted > 1 year	Contracted < 1 year			
Argentina	Budget	31.1	8.7	0.0	14.4	45.9	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	18.5	0.0	81.5	0.0	100.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	33.7	100.0
Bolivia	Budget	13.0	21.0	0.0	56.0	10.0	100.0
	Internally generated	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	External	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Brazil	Budget	96.2	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	Budget	76.3	2.5	1.0	16.2	4.0	100.0
	Internally generated	76.3	2.5	1.0	16.2	4.0	100.0
	External	0.0	0.0	5.0	94.0	1.0	100.0
Costa Rica	Budget	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	Budget	59.6	3.8	0.0	20.8	15.8	100.0
	Internally generated	2.6	11.0	0.0	84.0	2.4	100.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Salvador	Budget	34.0	50.0	0.0	15.5	0.4	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	External	0.0	63.0	0.0	22.7	14.3	100.0
Haiti	Budget	44.4	33.3	0.0	11.1	11.1	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	Budget	26.3	71.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	Budget	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	External	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	100.0
Panama	Budget	43.2	12.7	0.0	40.7	3.4	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	Budget	18.0	0.0	1.0	69.0	2.0	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	22.0	77.0	1.0	100.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0

**Table 5: Structure of funding sources (continued)**  
(Percentages)

Uruguay	Budget	38.0	26.9	13.3	7.8	14.1	100.0
	Internally generated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



**Table 6: Source of funding: percentage structure**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Internally generated</b>	<b>External</b>	<b>Total</b>
Argentina	95.4	0.8	3.8	100.0
Bolivia	50.0	46.4	3.6	100.0
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cuba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	72.1	27.9	0.0	100.0
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	42.4	0.1	57.5	100.0
Peru	82.0	11.0	7.0	100.0
Uruguay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7: Office hardware

Type of equipment	Specification	Country												
		Argentina	Bahamas	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	El Salvador	Haiti	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama
Data processing	Computers	1101	60	312	4730	433	71	386	223	92	82	6895	89	197
	Printers	541	12	61	2100	301	40	281	92	61	25	2326	32	48
	Optical readers	668		50	14		1			31		67		1
	Other											366	1	11
	Scanners	22		3	35		4	5	4	2	1	136	2	3
Reprographics	Servers	33	2	11	90	9	3	4	10	5	2	114	3	10
	Page collators						2	1						2
	Copiers	74	4			3	4	21	6	10		62	4	9
	Cutters	1				1	2	2	1	1		13	1	2
	Binders	1				1	1			1		6		1
Software	Type-setting						2		1	3				4
	Printing presses	1					3	2		3		22	1	7
	Other													5
	DBMS	515		31	1166	103	72	396	5	3	2	1727	2	11
	Statistics	105	1	1	100	2		33	3	1	2	45	1	6
Transport	User SW	2202	8	18	3580	150	71	203	4	33		1347	1	5
	Automobiles		15			1	6	42	2	29	46	2302		1
	Trucks					17		6	13			1826	12	22
	Other						1	140	71		16		13	20

**Table 8: Age structure of equipment**  
(Percentages)

Country	Type of equipment	Age			Total
		Up to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Argentina	Data processing	54.0	19.4	26.6	100.0
	Reprographics	61.5	13.5	25.0	100.0
	Software	65.6	27.7	6.7	100.0
	Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahamas	Data processing	38.8	44.5	16.7	100.0
	Reprographics	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Software	38.1	14.4	47.5	100.0
	Transport	47.0	13.0	40.0	100.0
Bolivia	Data processing	74.0	26.0	0.0	100.0
	Reprographics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Software	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
	Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	Data processing	44.6	46.4	9.0	100.0
	Reprographics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Software	63.8	11.3	25.0	100.0
	Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	Data processing	19.6	30.9	49.4	100.0
	Reprographics	0.0	22.2	77.8	100.0
	Software	24.9	4.0	71.1	100.0
	Transport	20.5	50.0	29.5	100.0
Ecuador	Data processing	40.2	58.6	1.2	100.0
	Reprographics	38.8	22.1	39.1	100.0
	Software	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Transport	23.0	33.3	43.7	100.0
El Salvador	Data processing	42.2	36.1	21.8	100.0
	Reprographics	4.0	14.0	82.0	100.0
	Software	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Transport	37.9	20.7	41.4	100.0
Haiti	Data processing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Reprographics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Software	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Transport	52.5	39.5	8.0	100.0
Mexico	Data processing	33.8	38.0	28.2	100.0
	Reprographics	0.0	10.0	90.0	100.0
	Software	14.3	85.7	0.0	100.0
	Transport	18.9	1.9	79.3	100.0
Nicaragua	Data processing	51.0	36.6	12.4	100.0
	Reprographics	8.3	8.3	83.3	100.0
	Software	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Transport	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Panama	Data processing	46.0	54.0	0.0	100.0
	Reprographics	14.3	0.0	85.7	100.0
	Software	83.3	16.8	0.0	100.0
	Transport	72.5	15.0	12.5	100.0

**Table 8: Age structure of equipment (continued)**  
(Percentages)

Country	Type of equipment	Age			Total
		Up to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Peru	Data processing	49.9	47.9	2.2	100.0
	Reprographics	9.5	2.0	88.5	100.0
	Software	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0
	Transport	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Uruguay	Data processing	44.4	4.8	50.8	100.0
	Reprographics	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
	Software	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Transport	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

**Table 9.1: Production statistics**  
(*Tabulation of questionnaire form 1*)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Attribute											
				1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a 4b 5a 5b
Argentina	Agriculture	National agriculture and livestock survey	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Statistics on area cultivated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Statistics on farm units	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
	Industry	Annual survey of industry	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
Bahamas	Industry	Monthly industrial survey	Value indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1997
		Industrial product statistics	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1990
		Agriculture	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Agriculture		Statistics on farm units	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at constant prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
	Various	Manufacturing industry, mining, chemicals, electric power and water	Statistics on No. of establishments	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1989
			Quantum indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
Brazil	Agriculture	Municipal crop-growing survey – "PAM"	Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1989
			Value at constant prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1989
			Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Statistics on area cultivated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Industry	Municipal plant extraction and forestry production survey	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Municipal livestock survey – "PPM"	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Industry	Monthly industrial survey: physical production - PIM-PF	Quantum indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1990

Table 9.1: Production statistics (continued)

Country				Activity	Series	Major variable	Attribute														
Chile				Agriculture	Crop survey	Statistics on area cultivated	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Communications	Wheat milling	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Construction	Monthly communications survey (telephone lines and traffic)	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Electric power	Extent of road network by road type	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Hotels	Electric power distribution	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Electric power generation	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Capacity of tourist accommodation establishments	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Tourist arrivals (national and foreign) at tourist accommodation establishments	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Availability of rooms in tourist accommodation establishments	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Nights spent by national and foreign tourists in tourist accommodation establishments	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industry					Annual national survey of industry	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Index of physical output of manufacturing industry	Quantum indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining					Index of mining production	Quantum indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Production of major mining products	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fishing					Physical output of industrial fishing sector	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport					Annual vehicle survey (number of vehicles in circulation)	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Monthly rail transport survey (passengers and cargo transported)	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					National and international air traffic: passengers and cargo transported by national carriers	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Passengers transported by the Santiago Metro	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					Marine transport: ocean-going and coastal navigation: number of ships calling into port	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 9.1: Production statistics (continued)

				Attribute															
Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Colombia	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry	Quantities	*		*	*							*	*	*	*		
			Statistics on No. of establishments	*	*	*	*							*	*	*	*	*	
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*		*	*							*	*	*	*	*	
			Value at current prices	*		*	*							*	*	*	*	*	
Cuba	Agriculture	Monthly survey of manufacturing industry	Value indices	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1990	
		Statistics on agriculture and livestock activity	Quantities	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Enterprise statistics		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Statistics on area cultivated		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Quantum indices		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Producer or factory-gate prices		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Value at current prices		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Industry	Industrial production index	Enterprise statistics	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1991
			Price indices	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Quantum indices	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value indices	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Wholesale prices	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value at current prices	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Prices	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Manufacturing industry statistics			Quantities	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Enterprise statistics	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Price indices	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Quantum indices	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Value at current prices	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			

Table 9.1: Production statistics (continued)

				Attribute															
Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Ecuador	Agriculture	Sample survey of areas and production	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Statistics on No. of plantations	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Statistics on area cultivated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Statistics on farm units	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Commerce		Annual survey of domestic commerce	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Industry		Annual survey of manufacturing industry and mining	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Statistics on No. of establishments	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		Annual sample survey of industrial production	Statistics on No. of establishments	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Enterprise statistics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
			Statistics on No. of establishments	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
Various		Annual economic survey	Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996	
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Statistics on area cultivated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	Various	Figures by institutional sector	F.O.B. prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Quantum indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Wholesale prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1990
			Value at constant prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nicaragua	Foreign trade	Index of industrial production	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Retail prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1990



Table 9.1: Production statistics (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Attribute															
				1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Peru	Agriculture	Agricultural production	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1994	
			Statistics on area harvested	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1994
			Statistics on farm units	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1994
			Price indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Quantum indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1994
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		Livestock production	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value at constant prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		Forestry production	Price index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Quantum index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1994
Industry	National survey of manufacturing industry	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		Value at constant prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		Price index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		Quantum index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		Value index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		Enterprise statistics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		Statistics on No. of establishments	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		National survey of industrial fishery sector	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value at constant prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Price index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Quantum index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Value index	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Enterprise statistics	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Statistics on No. of establishments	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				

Table 9.1: Production statistics (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Attribute															
				1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Uruguay	Agriculture		Value at current prices	*			*						*	*	*			1998	
	Industry	Quarterly industrial survey	Quantities	*			*				*			*		*		1993	
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*			*				*			*		*		1993	
			Value at current prices	*			*				*			*		*		1993	
			Price index	*			*				*			*		*		1993	
			Quantum index	*			*				*			*		*		1993	
	Various	Permanent registry of economic activities	Enterprise statistics	*			*				*			*		*		1996	
Local statistics			*			*				*			*		*		1996		

**Table 9.2: Sales statistics**  
(*Tabulation of questionnaire form 2*)

			Attribute													
Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Argentina	Commerce	Shopping centre survey	Value indices	*			*	*	*			*				1997
			Value at current prices	*			*	*	*			*				1997
		Supermarket survey	Value indices	*			*	*	*			*				1996
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*		1996
			Value at constant prices	*			*	*	*			*	*	*		1997
	Industry	Annual survey of industry	Value at current prices	*			*				*	*	*			1993
		Monthly industrial survey	Value indices	*			*		*	*		*	*			1997
	Public services	Public service statistics	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*			1996
Bahamas	Various	Manufacturing industry, mining, chemicals, electric power and water	Quantities	*			*				*	*	*			1993
			Quantum indices	*			*				*	*	*			1993
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*			*				*	*	*	*		1993
			Value at current prices	*			*				*	*	*	*		1989
Brazil	Industry	Annual industrial production (PIA) - extractive and manufacturing industry	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 9.2: Sales statistics (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Chile	Agriculture	Poultry breeding	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Pig breeding	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Livestock markets	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Poultry slaughterhouse	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1992
		Livestock slaughterhouse	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Commerce and services	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Communications	Index of supermarket sales	Value indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1991
		Monthly survey of private mail services (correspondence distributed and revenue from sales)	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Annual national survey of industry	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Index of physical sales of manufacturing industry	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Physical sales of industrial fishery sector	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Monthly survey of private mail services (correspondence distributed and revenue from sales)	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colombia	Transport	Monthly toll booth survey (number of vehicles passing and revenue collected)	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Monthly survey of bus transport (number of passengers and revenue from sales)	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Sales statistics	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Producer or factory-gate prices	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1992
		Value at current prices	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1992
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1992

Table 9.2: Sales statistics (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Cuba	Commerce	Retail trade sales	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Retail prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecuador	Industry	Public food sales	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Retail prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry and mining	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
El Salvador	Services	Annual sample survey of industrial production	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Various	Annual economic survey	Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
			Wholesale prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
			Retail prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
Peru	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry	Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
	Industry	Index of sales of manufacturing industry	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Quantities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Price indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
Uruguay			Quantum indices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Producer or factory-gate prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993

**Table 9.3: Inventory statistics**  
(*Tabulation of questionnaire form 3*)

				Attribute									
Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Argentina	Industry	Annual survey of industry	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993	
Bahamas	Various	Manufacturing industry, mining, chemicals, electric power and water	Value at current prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	1993	
	Commerce and services	Annual survey of commerce and services	Value at current prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
Chile	Industry	Annual national survey of industry	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Transport	Annual survey of bus transport (size of vehicle fleet)	Quantities	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
Colombia	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry	Quantities	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
Ecuador	Commerce	Annual survey of domestic commerce	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry and mining	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Services	Annual sample survey of industrial production and services	Value at current prices	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
		Annual economic survey	Value at current prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	1996	
El Salvador	Various	Figures by institutional sector	Value at current prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	1993	
Mexico	Industry	National survey of manufacturing industry	Value at current prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
Peru		Inventories	Producer or factory-gate prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Various		Value at current prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	1998	
Uruguay			Value at current prices	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	1998	

**Table 9.4: Statistics on production costs and operating revenues**  
(*Tabulation of questionnaire form 4*)

					Attribute				
Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	3d 3f 4a
Argentina	Industry	Annual survey of industry	Costs	Rents paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Employer contributions	*	*	*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of tools and materials	*	*	*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*	*	*	*	*
				Total value of raw materials	*	*	*	*	*
			Income	Rents received	*	*	*	*	*
Bahamas	Various	Manufacturing, industry, mining, chemicals, electric power and water	Income	Sales of own production	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of products purchased from third parties	*	*	*	*	*
			Costs	Quantity of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*
				Value	*	*	*	*	*
				Rents paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Employer contributions	*	*	*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*	*	*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*	*	*	*	*
				Income	Rents received	*	*	*	*
Sales of own production	*	*	*	*	*				

Table 9.4: Statistics on production costs and operating revenues (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute					
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3d	4a
Chile	Commerce and services	Annual survey of commerce and services	Costs	Production cost study	*			*		*
				Rents paid	*			*		*
				Employer contributions	*			*		*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*			*		*
				Value of tools and materials	*			*		*
				Indirect taxes	*			*		*
				Interest paid	*			*		*
				Rights and royalties	*			*		*
				Wages and salaries	*			*		*
				Rents received	*			*		*
				Interest received	*			*		*
				Other	*			*		*
				Sales of own production	*			*		*
				Sales of products purchased from third parties	*			*		*
	Industry	Annual national survey of industry	Costs	Quantity of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Rents paid	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Employer contributions	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of tools and materials	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest paid	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Total value raw materials	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Rents received	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest received	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of own production	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of products purchased from third parties	*	*	*	*	*	*



**Table 9.4: Statistics on production costs and operating revenues (continued)**

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute					
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3d	4a
Colombia	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry	Costs	Quantity of main raw materials used	*			*	*	*
				Rents paid	*			*	*	*
				Employer contributions	*			*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*			*	*	*
				Value of tools and materials	*			*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*			*	*	*
				Interest paid	*			*	*	*
				Value of main raw materials used	*			*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*			*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*			*	*	*
				Total value of raw materials	*			*	*	*
			Income	Sales of own production	*			*	*	*
			Income	Sales of products purchased from third parties	*			*	*	*
Cuba	Various	Selected national accounts indicators	Costs	Employer contributions	*			*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*			*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*			*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*			*	*	*
				Total value of raw materials	*			*	*	*
			Income	Sales of own production	*			*	*	*
			Income	Sales of products purchased from third parties	*			*	*	*

Table 9.4: Statistics on production costs and operating revenues (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute				
Ecuador	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry and mining	Costs	Quantity of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*
				Rents paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Employer contributions	*	*	*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of tools and materials	*	*	*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*	*	*	*	*
				Total value of raw materials	*	*	*	*	*
			Income	Rents received	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest received	*	*	*	*	*
				Other	*	*	*	*	*
		National sample survey of industrial production	Costs	Sales of own production	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of products purchased from third parties	*	*	*	*	*
				Quantity of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*
				Rents paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Employer contributions	*	*	*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of tools and materials	*	*	*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*	*	*	*	*
				Total value of raw materials	*	*	*	*	*
			Income	Rents received	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest received	*	*	*	*	*
				Other	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of own production	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of products purchased from third parties	*	*	*	*	*
					*	*	*	*	*

Table 9.4: Statistics on production costs and operating revenues (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute				
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3f 4a
El Salvador	Various	Annual economic survey	Costs	Quantity of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*
				Rents paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Employer contributions	*	*	*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of tools and materials	*	*	*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Value of main raw materials used	*	*	*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	Various	Figures by institutional sector	Income	Total value of raw materials	*	*	*	*	*
				Rents received	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest received	*	*	*	*	*
				Other	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of own production	*	*	*	*	*
				Sales of products purchased from third parties	*	*	*	*	*
			Costs	Rents paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*	*	*	*	*
				Indirect taxes	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest paid	*	*	*	*	*
				Rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*
				Wages and salaries	*	*	*	*	*
			Income	Rents received	*	*	*	*	*
				Interest received	*	*	*	*	*

Table 9.4: Statistics on production costs and operating revenues (continued)

Country	Activity	Series National survey of industry	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute				
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3d 3f 4a
Peru	Industry	National survey of industry	Costs	Quantity of main raw materials used	*			*	*
				Rents paid	*			*	*
				Employer contributions	*			*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*			*	*
				Indirect taxes	*			*	*
				Wages and salaries	*			*	*
				Total value of raw materials	*			*	*
Uruguay	Various	Production costs, operating revenues	Income	Sales	*			*	*
			Costs	Quantity of main raw materials used	*			*	*
				Rents paid	*			*	*
				Employer contributions	*			*	*
				Depreciation of fixed assets	*			*	*
				Indirect taxes	*			*	*
				Interest paid	*			*	*
				Value of main raw materials used	*			*	*
				Rights and royalties	*			*	*
				Wages and salaries	*			*	*
			Income	Rents received	*			*	*
				Interest received	*			*	*
				Sales	*			*	*
				Sales of own production	*			*	*
				Sales of products purchased from third parties	*			*	*

**Table 9.5: Statistics on assets and liabilities**  
(*Tabulation of questionnaire form 5*)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Attribute						
				1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a	4b 5a 5b
Colombia	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry	Assets held as sight deposits	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Commerce	Annual survey of domestic commerce	Fixed assets Inventories	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecuador	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry and mining	Fixed assets Inventories	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		National sample survey of industrial production	Fixed assets Inventories	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Services	Annual survey of restaurants, hotels and services	Fixed assets Inventories	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Annual economic survey	Fixed assets Inventories	*	*	*	*	*	*	1996
El Salvador	Various	Figures by institutional sector	Assets held as bank notes and coins	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
Mexico	Various		Assets held as trade credit	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Assets held as sight deposits	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Inventories	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Liabilities held as bank loans	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Liabilities held as fiscal debts	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Liabilities held as commercial obligations	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Assets held as other bank deposits	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Assets held as securities and shares	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Other assets	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Other liabilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				*	*	*	*	*	*	1993

**Table 9.5: Statistics on assets and liabilities (continued)**

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Attribute						
				1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a	4b 5a 5b
Peru	Industry	National survey of industry	Fixed assets	*			*	*	*	*
			Assets held as bank notes and coins	*			*	*	*	*
			Assets held as trade credit	*			*	*	*	*
			Liabilities held as bank loans	*			*	*	*	*
			Liabilities held as fiscal debts	*			*	*	*	*
			Liabilities held as commercial obligations	*			*	*	*	*
Uruguay	Various	Assets and liabilities	Fixed assets	*			*	*	*	1998

**Table 9.6: Statistics on fixed assets**  
(*Tabulation of form 6 of questionnaire*)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute							
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a	5a	5b
Argentina	Industry	Annual survey of industry	Assets purchased	New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				Other new constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				Other used constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
				Used land plots	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
			Construction on own account	Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1993
Chile	Commerce and services	Annual survey of commerce and services	Assets purchased	New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Other new constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Other new buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Other used constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Other used buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			Depreciation of fixed assets	Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				Other buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

Table 9.6: Statistics on fixed assets (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute					
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a 5a 5b
Chile	Industry	Annual national survey of industry	Assets purchased	New housing	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colombia	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry	Assets purchased	Machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Assets purchased	New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Depreciation of fixed assets	Other used buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Depreciation of fixed assets	Machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*
					*	*	*	*	*	*



Table 9.6: Statistics on fixed assets (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute						
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a	5a 5b
Ecuador	Commerce	Annual survey of domestic commerce	Assets purchased	New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used land plots	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Construction on own account	Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Industry	Annual survey of manufacturing industry and mining	Assets purchased	Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Construction on own account	Other used constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used land plots	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Depreciation of fixed assets	Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 9.6: Statistics on fixed assets (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute						
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a	5a 5b
Ecuador	Industry	National sample survey of industrial production	Assets purchased	New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used land plots	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Construction on own account	Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Depreciation of fixed assets	Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Services	Annual survey of restaurants, hotels and services	Assets purchased	New transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				New machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other new buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other used buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Used land plots	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Construction on own account	Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Depreciation of fixed assets	Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other constructions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Other buildings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 9.6: Statistics on fixed assets (continued)

Country	Activity	Series	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute						
					1a	1b	1c	2a	3f	4a	5a 5b
El Salvador	Various	Annual economic survey	Depreciation of fixed assets	Development of plantations	*			*	*	*	1996
				Transport equipment	*			*	*	*	1996
				Machinery and equipment	*			*	*	*	1996
Peru	Industry	National survey of manufacturing industry	Assets purchased	New transport equipment	*			*	*	*	*
				New machinery and equipment	*			*	*	*	*
				Other new buildings	*			*	*	*	*
				Used transport equipment	*			*	*	*	*
				Used machinery and equipment	*			*	*	*	*
				Other used buildings	*			*	*	*	*
				Other constructions	*			*	*	*	*
			Construction on own account								
			Depreciation of fixed assets	Transport equipment	*			*	*	*	*
				Machinery and equipment	*			*	*	*	*
				Other buildings	*			*	*	*	*

**Table 10: Public finance statistics**

*(Tabulation of questionnaire form 7)*

			Attribute											
Country	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	2a	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Argentina	Public finance	External financing	*		*				*		*	*		
		Domestic financing	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total expenditure	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total current expenditure	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total capital expenditure	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total current non-tax income	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total current income from taxation	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total income from grants	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total income	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total income from capital	*		*				*		*	*		
		Financial result	*		*				*		*	*		
		Total current income	*		*				*		*	*		
		Financing	*		*				*		*	*		
Brazil	Public finance	External financing		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Domestic financing		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Total expenditure		*	*					*	*	*		
		Total current expenditure		*	*	*				*	*	*		
		Total capital expenditure		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Total current non-tax income		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Total current income from taxation		*	*					*	*	*		
		Total income from grants		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Total income		*	*					*	*	*		
		Total income from capital		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Total expenditure loans less recoveries		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Financial result		*	*				*	*	*	*		
		Total current income		*	*	*				*	*	*		
Gross fixed capital formation		*	*				*	*	*	*				
Nicaragua	Public finance	External financing	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Domestic financing	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total expenditure	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total current expenditure	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total capital expenditure	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total current non-tax income	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total current income from taxation	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total income from grants	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total income	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total income from capital	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Total expenditure loans less recoveries	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Financial result	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		
		Gross fixed capital formation	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		

**Table 10: Public finance statistics (continued)**

			Attribute											
Country	Series	Major variable	1a	1b	2a	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Peru	Public finance	External financing	*		*				*		*		*	
		Domestic financing	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total expenditure	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total current expenditure	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total capital expenditure	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total current non-tax income	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total current income from taxation	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total income from grants	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total income	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total income from capital	*		*				*		*		*	
Panama	Public finance	External financing	*		*				*		*		*	
		Domestic financing	*		*				*		*		*	
		Total expenditure	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Total current expenditure	*		*				*	*	*		*	
		Total capital expenditure	*		*				*	*	*		*	
		Total current non-tax income	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Total current income from taxation	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Total income from grants	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Total income	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Total income from capital	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Total expenditure loans less recoveries	*		*				*	*	*		*	
		Financial result	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	

**Table 11: Family budget statistics**  
(Tabulation of questionnaire form 8)

Country	Major variable	Attribute									
		1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a
Argentina	Expenditure composition study	*				*					*
	Income composition study	*				*					*
	Health expenditure	*				*					*
	Expenditure on education and culture	*				*					*
	Expenditure on food and drink	*				*					*
	Expenditure on leisure	*				*					*
	Expenditure on other goods and services	*				*					*
	Transport expenditure	*				*					*
	Housing expenses	*				*					*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear	*				*					*
	Rental income										
	Income from self-employment	*				*					*
	Income from rights and royalties										
	Income from dividends										
	Interest received from financial institutions										
	Other profits realized										
	Other interest received										
	Income from wages	*				*					*
	Income from salaries	*				*					*
	Housing (home purchase)	*				*					*
Bahamas	Health expenditure	*				*					*
	Expenditure on education and culture	*				*					*
	Expenditure on food and drink	*				*					*
	Expenditure on leisure	*				*					*
	Expenditure on other goods and services	*				*					*
	Transport expenditure	*				*					*
	Housing expenses	*				*					*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear	*				*					*
	Income from self-employment	*	*		*						*
	Income from wages	*	*		*					*	*
	Income from salaries	*	*		*					*	*
Brazil	Expenditure composition study			*		*			*		*
	Income composition study			*		*			*		*
	Health expenditure			*		*		*			*
	Expenditure on education and culture			*		*		*			*
	Expenditure on food and drink			*		*	*				*
	Expenditure on leisure			*		*		*			*
	Expenditure on other goods and services			*		*		*			*
	Transport expenditure			*		*	*				*
	Housing expenses			*		*	*				*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear			*		*		*			*
	Rental income			*		*	*		*		*
	Income from self-employment			*		*	*		*		*
	Income from rights and royalties			*		*			*		*
	Income from dividends			*		*			*		*
	Interest received from financial institutions			*		*			*		*
	Other profits realized			*		*			*		*
	Other interest received			*		*			*		*
	Income from wages			*		*	*		*		*
	Income from salaries			*		*	*		*		*
	Housing (home purchase)			*		*			*		*

**Table 11: Family budget statistics (continued)**

Country	Major variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a
Chile	Expenditure composition study			*		*					
	Income composition study			*		*					
	Health expenditure			*		*					*
	Expenditure on education and culture			*		*					*
	Expenditure on food and drink			*		*					*
	Expenditure on leisure			*		*					*
	Expenditure on other goods and services			*		*					*
	Transport expenditure			*		*					*
	Housing expenses			*		*					*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear			*		*					*
	Rental income			*		*					*
	Income from self-employment			*		*					*
	Income from rights and royalties			*		*					*
	Income from dividends			*		*					*
	Interest received from financial institutions			*		*					*
	Other profits realized			*		*					*
	Other interest received			*		*					*
	Income from wages			*		*					*
	Income from salaries			*		*					*
Colombia	Expenditure composition study			*		*					
	Health expenditure	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on education and culture	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on food and drink	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on leisure	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on other goods and services	*	*	*		*					*
	Transport expenditure	*	*	*		*					*
	Housing expenses	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear	*	*	*		*					*
	Rental income	*	*	*		*					*
	Income from self-employment	*	*	*		*					*
	Income from dividends	*	*	*		*					*
	Other profits realized			*		*					*
	Other interest received			*		*					*
	Income from wages	*	*	*		*					*
	Income from salaries	*	*	*		*					*
	Housing (home purchase)			*		*					*

Table 11: Family budget statistics (continued)

		Attribute									
Country	Major variable	1 <sup>a</sup>	1b	1c	2 <sup>a</sup>	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4 <sup>a</sup>
Cuba	Expenditure composition study	*			*					*	*
	Income composition study	*			*					*	*
	Expenditure on education and culture	*			*					*	*
	Expenditure on food and drink	*			*					*	*
	Expenditure on leisure	*			*					*	*
	Expenditure on other goods and services	*			*					*	*
	Transport expenditure	*			*					*	*
	Housing expenses	*			*					*	*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear	*			*					*	*
	Income from self-employment	*			*					*	*
	Other profits realized	*			*					*	*
	Income from wages	*			*					*	*
	Income from salaries	*			*					*	*
Ecuador	Income composition study	*									
	Health expenditure	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on education and culture	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on food and drink	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on leisure	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on other goods and services	*	*	*		*					*
	Transport expenditure	*	*	*		*					*
	Housing expenses	*	*	*		*					*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear	*	*	*		*					*
	Rental income	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Income from self-employment	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Income from rights and royalties	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Income from dividends	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Interest received from financial institutions	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Other profits realized	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Other interest received	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Income from wages	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
	Income from salaries	*	*	*	*	*			*		*
Housing (home purchase)	*	*	*		*					*	
Nicaragua	Health expenditure				*	*					*
	Expenditure on education and culture				*	*					*
	Expenditure on food and drink				*	*					*
	Expenditure on leisure				*	*					*
	Expenditure on other goods and services				*	*					*
	Transport expenditure				*	*					*
	Housing expenses				*	*					*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear				*	*					*
	Rental income				*	*					*
	Income from self-employment				*	*					*
	Income from rights and royalties				*	*					*
	Income from dividends				*	*					*
	Interest received from financial institutions				*	*					*
	Other profits realized				*	*					*
	Other interest received				*	*					*
	Income from wages				*	*					*
	Income from salaries				*	*					*
	Housing (home purchase)				*	*					*



**Table 11: Family budget statistics (continued)**

Country	Major variable	Attribute									
		1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a
Peru	Health expenditure	*			*			*			*
	Expenditure on education and culture	*			*			*			*
	Expenditure on food and drink	*			*			*			*
	Expenditure on leisure	*			*			*			*
	Expenditure on other goods and services	*			*			*			*
	Transport expenditure	*			*			*			*
	Housing expenses	*			*			*			*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear	*			*			*			*
	Income from self-employment	*			*			*			*
	Income from wages	*			*			*			*
	Income from salaries	*			*			*			*
Panama	Expenditure composition study	*			*	*					*
	Income composition study	*			*	*					*
	Health expenditure	*			*			*			*
	Expenditure on education and culture	*			*			*		*	*
	Expenditure on food and drink	*			*	*					*
	Expenditure on leisure	*			*	*	*				*
	Expenditure on other goods and services	*			*			*	*		*
	Transport expenditure	*			*	*	*	*	*		*
	Housing expenses	*			*			*	*		*
	Expenditure on clothing and footwear	*			*			*			*
	Rental income	*			*	*					*
	Income from self-employment	*			*	*					*
	Income from wages	*			*	*					*
	Income from salaries	*			*	*					*
	Housing (home purchase)	*			*				*	*	*

**Table 12: Labour statistics**  
(Tabulation of questionnaire form 9)

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Argentina	Economically active population	Unemployed	*			*						*			1991
		Employed by employment category	*			*						*			1991
		Employed by occupational group	*			*						*			1996
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*			*						*			1996
		Economically active population	*			*						*			1991
		Unpaid family worker	*			*						*			1991
	Total population	Total population	*			*						*			1991
Bahamas	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*	*		*					*	*		*	
		Unemployed	*	*		*					*	*		*	
		Employed by employment category	*	*		*					*	*		*	
		Employed by occupational group	*	*		*					*	*		*	
		Unpaid family worker	*	*		*					*	*		*	
	Total population	Total population	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	
Brazil	Total population	Total population			*	*						*		*	
Chile	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	
		Unemployed	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	
		Employed by employment category	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	
		Employed by occupational group	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	
		Employed by other classification	*	*	*	*									
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	
		Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	
	Total population	Total population	*	*		*						*		*	
	Average wages	Wage indices	*			*		*				*			1993
		By occupational group	*			*		*				*			1993
		By branch of economic activity	*			*		*				*			1993
Colombia	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		Unemployed	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		Minimum income/wages	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		Educational level	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		Employed by employment category	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		Employed by occupational group	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
	Total population	Total population	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
	Average wages	Wage indices	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		By employment category	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		By occupational group	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991
		By branch of economic activity	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	1991

Table 12: Labour statistics (continued)

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Cuba	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*			*					*	*		*	
		Unemployed	*			*					*	*		*	
		Employed by employment category	*			*					*	*		*	
		Employed by occupational group	*			*					*	*		*	
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*			*					*	*		*	
		Unpaid family worker	*			*					*	*		*	
	Total population	Total population	*			*					*	*		*	
Ecuador	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*	*	*	*	*					*		*	
		Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*	
		Employed by employment category	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*	
		Employed by occupational group	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*	
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*	
		Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*	
	Total population	Total population	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*	
El Salvador	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*	*	*	*					*	*			1992
		Unemployed	*	*	*	*					*	*			1992
		Employed by employment category	*	*	*	*					*	*			1992
		Employed by occupational group	*	*	*	*					*	*			1992
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*	*	*	*					*	*			1992
		Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*					*	*			1992
	Total population	Total population	*	*	*	*					*	*			1995
Nicaragua	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*		*	*					*	*		*	
		Unemployed	*		*	*					*	*		*	
		Employed by employment category	*		*	*					*	*		*	
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*		*	*					*	*		*	
		Unpaid family worker	*		*	*					*	*		*	
	Total population	Total population	*		*	*					*	*		*	
	Average wages	By branch of economic activity	*		*			*	*	*	*		*	*	
Peru	Economically active population	Employed by employment category	*	*	*	*					*	*		*	
		Employed by occupational group	*			*			*			*			
		Employed by other classification	*			*			*			*			
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*			*			*			*			
	Total population	Total population	*	*	*	*					*	*		*	
	Average wages	Wage indices	*		*	*			*			*		*	
		By employment category	*		*	*			*			*		*	
		By occupational group	*		*	*			*			*		*	
		By branch of economic activity	*		*	*			*			*		*	

**Table 12: Labour statistics (continued)**

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Uruguay	Economically active population	First-time job seeker	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Unemployed	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Employed by employment category	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Employed by occupational group	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
		Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
	Total population	Total population	*	*	*	*						*		*	
	Average wages	By employment category	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
		By occupational group	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
		By branch of economic activity	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
Panama	Economically active population	Unemployed	*		*		*					*		*	
		Employed by employment category	*		*		*					*		*	
		Employed by occupational group	*		*		*					*		*	
		Employed by branch of economic activity	*		*		*					*		*	
		Unpaid family worker	*		*		*					*		*	
	Total population	Total population	*		*		*					*		*	

**Table 13: Social statistics**  
(Tabulation of questionnaire form 10)

			Attribute															
Country	Major variable	Minor variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b			
Argentina	Public health	No. of consultations	*		*	*					*		*	*				
		No. of clinics	*		*	*					*		*	*				
		Inoculations	*		*	*			*		*	*	*	*				
	Public safety	Traffic accidents	*		*	*						*		*	*			
		Criminal acts	*		*	*						*		*	*			
		Prison population	*		*	*						*		*	*			
		Prison sentences	*		*	*						*		*	*			
		Delinquency rate	*		*	*						*		*	*			
	Social security	National employment fund; Unemployment	*		*	*						*		*		1995		
		No. insured in mixed institutions	*		*	*						*		*				
		No. insured in private institutions	*		*	*						*		*				
		No. insured in public institutions	*		*	*						*		*				
		Benefits provided	*		*								*			1991		
	Leisure	Attendance at shows: cinemas	*			*			*					*		1990		
		Attendance at shows: other, libraries										*		*		1994		
		Attendance at shows: other, museums	*		*	*						*		*		1994		
		Gross circulation of foreign magazines	*			*				*		*		*	*			
		Gross circulation of domestic magazines	*			*				*		*		*	*			
		Daily circulation of newspapers and periodicals	*			*					*			*	*			
		Expenditure by foreign tourists	*			*						*		*	*			
		Foreign tourist arrivals	*			*						*		*	*			
		Registered titles	*			*						*		*	*			
	Housing	Size of housing stock	*		*	*								*	*			
Bahamas	Private health	No. of consultations	*			*					*	*			1993			
		No. of clinics	*			*					*	*			1993			
		Medical and auxiliary staff	*			*					*	*			1993			
	Public health	No. of consultations	*			*					*	*		*				
		No. of clinics	*			*					*	*		*				
		Other	*			*					*	*		*				
		Medical and auxiliary staff	*			*					*	*		*				
	Public safety	Traffic accidents	*	*		*					*	*		*				
		Prison population	*			*					*	*		*				
	Social security	Benefits provided	*				*				*	*		*				
	Leisure	Expenditure by foreign tourists	*	*		*			*			*		*				
		Foreign tourist arrivals	*	*	*	*			*			*		*				
	Housing	Rentals paid	*				*	*										
Size of housing stock		*				*						*						
Brazil	Private health	No. of clinics	*					*			*		*					
		Medical and auxiliary staff	*					*			*		*					
	Public health	No. of clinics	*					*			*		*					
		Medical and auxiliary staff	*					*			*		*					

Table 13: Social statistics (continued)

			Attribute													
Country	Major variable	Minor variable	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Chile	Environmental statistics	Pollution indices			*	*					*	*		*		
		Available water resources	*	*		*					*	*		*	1998	
		Land resources and use	*	*			*				*	*			1998	
	Other	Automobiles per 1500 inhabitants		*			*					*	*			1998
		Biodiversity		*				*				*	*			1998
		Energy		*			*					*	*		*	
		Forest fires			*		*					*	*		*	
		Meteorology				*	*					*	*		*	
		Waste		*				*					*			1998
		Seismic activity		*			*					*	*			1998
		Public safety	Traffic accidents		*			*					*		*	*
	Criminal acts			*			*					*	*	*	*	
	Prison sentences			*			*					*	*		*	
	Leisure	Attendance at shows: cinemas		*			*				*		*		*	
		Attendance at shows: stadium		*			*				*		*		*	
		Attendance at shows: theatre		*			*				*		*		*	
		Foreign tourist arrivals		*			*		*					*	*	
		Registered titles		*			*					*		*	*	
	Housing	Rentals paid		*				*	*				*		*	
		Housing stock; state of conservation		*	*	*		*					*		*	
		Housing stock; type of occupancy		*	*	*		*					*		*	
		Size of housing stock		*	*	*		*					*		*	
Cuba	Social security	No. insured in mixed institutions		*		*			*		*					
		No. insured in public institutions		*		*			*		*					
		Benefits provided		*		*			*		*					
	Leisure	Expenditure by foreign tourists		*		*			*		*		*			
		Foreign tourist arrivals		*		*		*						*	*	
Housing	Housing stock; state of conservation		*		*					*	*					
Ecuador	Private health	No. of consultations	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
		No. of clinics	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
		Other equipment	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
		Medical and auxiliary staff	*	*	*	*	*				*	*		*		
		Inoculations	*	*	*		*					*				
	Public health	No. of consultations	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
		No. of clinics	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
		Other equipment	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
		Medical and auxiliary staff	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
		Inoculations	*	*	*		*					*				
	Public safety	Traffic accidents	*	*	*	*					*	*		*		
	Social security	National employment fund. Unemployment	*	*	*		*					*				
		No. insured in private institutions	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*		
		No. insured in public institutions	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		*		
		Benefits provided	*	*	*		*					*				
	Leisure	Foreign tourist arrivals	*	*	*		*				*	*		*		
	Housing	Rentals paid	*	*	*		*					*				
Housing stock; type of occupancy		*	*	*		*					*		*			

Table 13: Social statistics (continued)

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute												
			1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Nicaragua	Public health	No. of consultations	*			*					*		*	*	
		No. of clinics	*			*					*		*	*	
		Medical and auxiliary staff	*			*					*		*	*	
		Inoculations	*			*					*		*	*	
	Public safety	Traffic accidents	*		*	*			*	*	*		*		1990
		Criminal acts	*			*			*	*	*		*		1990
	Social security	No. insured in public institutions	*			*		*			*		*	*	
		Benefits provided	*			*					*		*	*	
	Leisure	Expenditure by foreign tourists	*			*					*		*	*	
		Foreign tourist arrivals	*			*					*		*	*	
Peru	Labour market	Housing stock; state of conservation	*				*				*	*			
		Housing stock; type of occupancy	*				*				*	*			
		Labour disputes: hours not worked	*		*	*		*				*		*	
		Labour disputes: No. of firms affected	*		*	*		*				*		*	
		Labour disputes: No. of workers affected	*		*	*		*				*		*	
		Labour disputes: Types	*		*	*		*				*		*	
		No. of union members	*		*	*									
		No. of unions	*		*	*					*	*		*	
	Private health	Unions recognized	*		*	*					*	*		*	
		Minimum wages and salaries	*			*					*	*		*	
		No. of consultations	*			*			*			*			1996
		No. of consultations	*			*					*	*			1990
	Social security	No. insured	*			*					*	*		*	
		Benefits provided	*			*					*	*			1998
Panama	Private health	No. of clinics			*	*					*	*		*	
		Medical and auxiliary staff			*	*					*	*		*	
	Public health	No. of consultations			*	*					*	*		*	
		No. of clinics			*	*					*	*		*	
		Medical and auxiliary staff			*	*					*	*		*	
		Inoculations	*			*					*	*		*	
	Public safety	Traffic accidents			*	*					*	*		*	
		Criminal acts			*	*					*	*		*	
		Prison population			*	*					*	*		*	
		Prison sentences	*			*					*	*		*	
	Social security	No. insured in public institutions			*	*					*	*		*	
	Leisure	Foreign tourist arrivals	*			*					*	*		*	

**Table 14: Construction statistics**  
(Tabulation of questionnaire form 11)

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute											
			1a	1b	1c	2a	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Argentina	Complementary indicators	Loads of cement	*			*	*					*		1993
		Loads of steel piling	*			*	*					*		1993
		Loads of bricks	*			*	*				*			1993
		Other inputs	*			*	*				*			1993
	Index of construction labour costs	Index of construction labour costs.		*		*	*				*			1993
	No. of new homes	No. of new homes	*			*	*					*		1991
	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (commerce)	*			*	*					*		1991
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (industry)	*			*	*					*		1991
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (other)	*			*	*					*		1991
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): home extension	*			*	*					*		1991
		Surface area constructed. (m <sup>2</sup> ): new homes	*			*	*					*		1991
Belize	No. of new homes	No. of new homes		*		*		*			*	*	*	
	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (industry)		*		*		*			*	*	*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (other)		*		*		*			*	*	*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): new homes		*		*		*			*	*	*	
Brazil	Complementary indicators	Loads of cement	*			*	*				*		*	
		Loads of steel piling	*			*	*				*		*	
		Loads of bricks	*			*	*				*		*	
		Other inputs	*			*	*				*		*	
	Complementary indicators	Loads of cement	*			*	*				*		*	
		Loads of steel piling	*			*	*				*		*	
		Loads of bricks	*			*	*				*		*	
	Index of construction labour costs	Index of construction labour costs.	*			*	*				*			1993
	No. of new homes	No. of new homes	*			*	*				*		*	
	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (commerce)	*			*	*				*		*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (industry)	*			*	*				*		*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (other)	*			*	*				*		*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): home extension	*			*	*				*		*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): new homes	*			*	*				*		*	
	No. of new homes	No. of new homes	*			*	*				*		*	
	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed. (m <sup>2</sup> ): new homes	*			*	*				*		*	



Table 14: Construction statistics (continued)

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute											
			1a	1b	1c	2a	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Ecuador	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (commerce)	*	*	*	*				*	*		*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (industry)	*	*	*	*				*	*		*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (other)	*	*	*	*				*	*		*	
		Surface area constructed. (m <sup>2</sup> ): home extension	*	*	*	*				*	*		*	
		Surface area constructed. (m <sup>2</sup> ): new homes	*	*	*	*				*	*		*	
Nicaragua	Index of construction labour costs	Index of construction labour costs			*	*		*		*				
	No. of new homes	No. of new homes			*	*		*		*				1998
	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (commerce)			*	*		*		*				1998
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (industry)			*	*		*		*				1998
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (other)			*	*		*		*				1998
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): home extension			*	*		*		*				1998
Uruguay	Index of construction labour costs.	Index of construction labour costs.			*	*		*		*			*	
	No. of new homes	No. of new homes			*	*		*		*	*		*	1990
	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing	*			*				*	*	*	*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (industry)	*			*				*	*	*	*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (commerce)	*			*				*	*	*	*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (other)	*			*				*	*	*	*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): home extension	*			*				*	*	*	*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): new homes	*			*				*	*	*	*	
Panama	No. of new homes	No. of new homes			*	*		*		*			*	
	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (commerce)			*	*		*		*			*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (industry)			*	*		*		*			*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): non-housing (other)			*	*		*		*			*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): home extension			*	*		*		*			*	
		Surface area constructed (m <sup>2</sup> ): new homes			*	*		*		*			*	

**Table 15: Foreign trade statistics**  
(Tabulation of questionnaire form 12)

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute											
			1a	2a	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Argentina	Merchandise exports	Volume of merchandise exports	*	*		*					*		*	
		Exporter complexes	*	*		*					*			
		Price indices	*	*			*				*	*		
		Provincial origin of exports	*	*		*					*			
		Value of merchandise exports	*	*		*					*		*	
	Merchandise imports	Volume of merchandise imports	*	*		*					*		*	
		Price indices	*	*			*				*	*		
		Value of merchandise imports	*	*		*					*		*	
	Value of exports of services	Value of exports of services	*	*				*			*			
	Value of imports of services	Value of imports of services	*	*				*			*			
Brazil	Merchandise exports	Volume of merchandise exports	*	*			*				*		*	
		Average export prices	*	*			*				*		*	
		Value of merchandise exports	*	*			*				*		*	
	Merchandise imports	Volume of merchandise imports	*	*			*				*		*	
		Average import prices	*	*			*				*		*	
		Value of merchandise imports	*	*			*				*		*	
	Value of exports of services	Value of exports of services	*	*			*				*		*	
	Value of imports of services	Value of imports of services	*	*			*				*		*	
	Merchandise exports	Volume of merchandise exports	*											
		Price indices	*											
		Average export prices	*											
		Value of merchandise exports	*	*			*					*	*	
Colombia	Merchandise imports	Volume of merchandise imports	*											
		Price indices	*											
		Other	*											
		Average import prices	*											
		Value of merchandise imports	*	*			*					*	*	
	Value of exports of services	Value of exports of services	*	*				*			*	*		1994
	Value of imports of services	Value of imports of services	*	*				*			*	*		1994
	Merchandise exports	Volume of merchandise exports	*	*			*					*	*	
		Price indices	*	*			*					*	*	
		Average export prices	*	*			*					*	*	
		Value of merchandise exports	*	*			*					*	*	
Cuba	Merchandise imports	Volume of merchandise imports	*	*			*					*	*	
		Price indices	*	*			*					*	*	
		Average import prices	*	*			*					*	*	
		Value of merchandise imports	*	*			*					*	*	

**Table 15: Foreign trade statistics (continued)**

			Attribute											
Country	Major variable	Minor variable	1a	2a	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4a	4b	5a	5b
Nicaragua	Merchandise exports	Volume of merchandise exports	*	*				*	*	*		*	*	
		Average export prices	*	*				*	*	*		*	*	
		Value of merchandise exports	*	*				*	*	*		*	*	
	Merchandise imports	Volume of merchandise imports	*	*				*	*	*		*	*	
		Value of merchandise imports	*	*				*	*	*		*	*	
	Value of exports of services	Value of exports of services	*	*				*	*	*		*	*	
	Value of imports of services	Value of imports of services	*	*				*	*	*		*	*	
Panama	Merchandise exports	Value of merchandise exports	*	*	*						*		*	
	Merchandise imports	Value of merchandise imports	*	*	*						*		*	

**Table 16: Available cartographic information**  
(Tabulation of questionnaire form 13)

Country	Major variable	Minor variable	Attribute									
			1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	4a	4b	5a	5b	
Argentina	Digital cartography	Non-urban	*		*	*			*			1997
		Urban	*		*	*			*			1991
	Printed cartography	Non-urban	*		*	*						1991
		Urban	*		*	*						1991
	Geographic information system	Geographic information system	*	*	*	*			*			1997
Bahamas	Digital cartography	Urban		*			*		*			1997
	Printed cartography	Non-urban	*							*	*	
		Urban	*				*			*	*	
	Geographic information system	Geographic information system		*			*		*			1997
Brazil	Digital cartography	Urban	*				*	*				2000
	Printed cartography	Urban	*				*	*				1996
Chile	Digital cartography	Non-urban	*	*	*		*		*			1992
		Urban	*	*	*		*		*			1992
	Printed cartography	Non-urban	*	*	*		*		*			1992
		Urban	*	*	*		*		*			1992
	Geographic information system	Geographic information system	*									
Ecuador	Digital cartography	Non-urban	*				*	*				1995
	Printed cartography	Non-urban	*	*	*	*		*		*		
		Urban	*	*	*	*		*		*		
Nicaragua	Digital cartography	Non-urban			*		*		*			1997
		Urban			*		*		*			1997
	Printed cartography	Non-urban	*	*	*		*		*			1992
		Urban	*	*	*		*		*			1992
	Geographic information system	Geographic information system	*	*	*		*	*				1997
Uruguay	Digital cartography	Non-urban	*		*		*	*				1995
		Urban			*		*	*				1995
	Printed cartography	Non-urban		*			*	*	*		*	
		Urban		*			*	*	*		*	
Panama	Digital cartography	Non-urban	*	*	*	*		*				
		Urban	*	*	*	*		*				
	Printed cartography	Non-urban	*	*	*	*		*		*		
		Urban	*	*	*	*		*		*		
	Geographic information system	Geographic information system	*	*	*	*		*				

# **Description of attributes**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Key</b>
<b>1a</b>	National geographic coverage
<b>1b</b>	Regional geographic coverage
<b>1c</b>	Departmental, state or provincial geographic coverage
<b>2a</b>	Periodic data
<b>2b</b>	Non-periodic data
<b>3a</b>	Data obtained weekly
<b>3b</b>	Data obtained fortnightly
<b>3c</b>	Data obtained monthly
<b>3d</b>	Data obtained quarterly
<b>3e</b>	Data obtained six-monthly
<b>3f</b>	Data obtained annually
<b>4a</b>	Data obtained directly
<b>4b</b>	Data obtained indirectly (i.e. received from another organization)
<b>5a</b>	Year from which information is available (before 1990)
<b>5b</b>	Year from which information is available (after 1990)
<b>6</b>	Information time-lag
<b>7</b>	Economic activity
<b>8</b>	Type of source firm
<b>9a</b>	National origin (N)
<b>9b</b>	Imported (M)
<b>10a</b>	Data collection tool: censuses
<b>10b</b>	Data collection tool: continuous surveys
<b>10c</b>	Data collection tool: non-periodic surveys
<b>10d</b>	Data collection tool: administrative records
<b>12.1a</b>	Free dissemination: Internet
<b>12.1b</b>	Free dissemination: printed media
<b>12.1c</b>	Free dissemination: on request
<b>12.1d</b>	Free dissemination: not published
<b>12.1e</b>	Free dissemination: other
<b>12.2a</b>	Dissemination by sale: Internet
<b>12.2b</b>	Dissemination by sale: printed media
<b>12.2c</b>	Dissemination by sale: on request
<b>12.2d</b>	Dissemination by sale: other