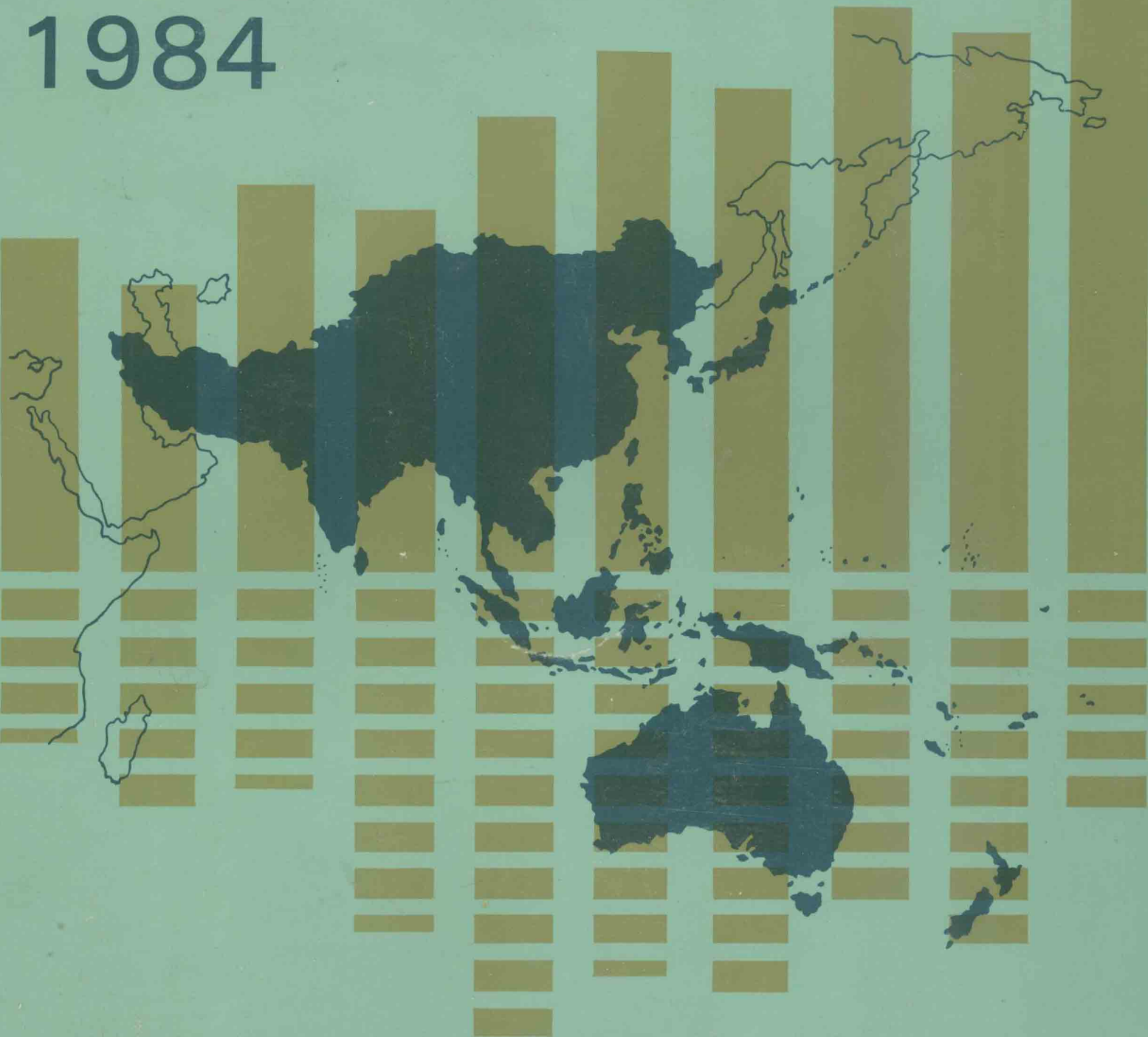


STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE
POUR L'ASIE ET LE PACIFIQUE

1984



UNITED NATIONS/NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS



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POUR

L'ASIE ET LE PACIFIQUE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,
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INTRODUCTION

This is the seventeenth issue of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific*, prepared by the Statistics Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Data appearing in the publication have been compiled from periodic statements provided by the national sources and the national statistical publications supplemented, wherever necessary, by data compiled or published by the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The data up to the end of 1984, wherever available, have been included in the tables. The statistics of the following members and associate members of ESCAP are published in the *Yearbook*: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, China, Cook Islands, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (tables entitled "Pacific Islands"), Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. In addition, statistics of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are published in an annex to the *Yearbook*. It should be noted that the data for the above country have been obtained from several sources, official and unofficial, and should therefore be used with caution. The term "developing ESCAP region" excludes Australia, Japan and New Zealand; the term "ESCAP region" includes Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

CONTENTS

The statistics cover a wide variety of subjects, *viz.*, population, manpower, national accounts, agriculture, forestry and fishing, industry, energy, consumption, transport and communications, internal trade, external trade, wages, prices and household expenditures, finance and social statistics. Summary tables, entitled "Regional statistical indicators", one relating to the ESCAP region in relation to the world and the other two relating to the whole of the ESCAP region and to the developing ESCAP region respectively, are published together for easy reference. Summary tables, entitled "Statistical indicators", for each country together with detailed country tables, are presented subsequently in respect of 38 countries and territories (some of the data series contained in the "Statistical Indicators" may have qualifying remarks which will be found against the series concerned in the detailed country tables).

The statistical series included in this *Yearbook* have been selected on considerations of availability and

importance. Readers desiring more detailed or comprehensive statistics in any particular field are referred to annex II, which shows the principal sources and publications.

PRESENTATION OF STATISTICS

In most cases, data are published in the form in which they are available, subject to a broad standard pattern. In a few cases, however, the data have had to be suitably grouped. Index numbers have been shifted to a common base wherever possible to facilitate international comparison. National indexes of agricultural production have been supplemented by index numbers compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in terms of calendar years. Time series are published wherever possible in respect of 11 years to facilitate computation of decennial growth rates. Statistics based on censuses and sample surveys are published in respect of the latest period for which they are available.

SOURCES

The sources of information are given in annex II to this *Yearbook*. The ESCAP secretariat wishes to thank the international organizations and the national agencies for making the data available for publication. It is grateful, in particular, to the national statistical offices for their co-operation and prompt response in updating and revising the tables compiled by the secretariat.

CONVERSION COEFFICIENTS AND FACTORS

Annex III gives the imperial British and United States equivalents of the principal metric weights and measures, together with a number of derived and conventional coefficients and other conversion factors employed in compiling the *Yearbook* tables. More extensive information can be found in the United Nations *World Weights and Measures*,* which provides a comprehensive survey of international and national systems of weights and measures with their British and metric equivalents.

NOTE ON GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the

* Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Statistical Papers*, Series M, No. 21, Rev. 1, New York, 1966.

legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Where the designation "country or area" appears in the headings of tables, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas.

In some tables, the designations "developed" and "developing" economies are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

A dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible.

One dot (.) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g., 1974-1984, is used to signify the full

period involved, including the beginning and end years.

A slash (/) indicates a crop year or fiscal year, e.g., 1974/75.

Figures in italics are provisional, preliminary or unofficial.

Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.).

Thousands, millions and billions are separated by a space.

Substantial breaks in the homogeneity of a series are indicated either by a horizontal line across the column or by vertical double lines in a row of figures.

The ESCAP secretariat would welcome comments from users, with a view to introducing improvements in forthcoming issues

Statistics Division
Economic and Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific
Bangkok, May 1985

INTRODUCTION

Le présent volume constitue la dix-septième édition de *l'Annuaire statistique pour l'Asie et le Pacifique*, établi par la Division de statistique de la CESAP. Les données présentées dans la publication ont été dérivées des états périodiques fournis par les sources de chaque pays et des publications statistiques nationales complétées, dans tous les cas nécessaires, à l'aide de données réunies ou publiées par le Bureau de statistique et par les institutions spécialisées de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. On y a inclus les données relatives aux périodes allant jusqu'à 1983 partout où cela est disponible. On trouvera dans le présent *Annuaire* les statistiques des membres et membres associés de la CESAP énumérés ci-après: Afghanistan, Australie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Birmanie, Brunéi Darussalam, Chine, Fidji, Hong-kong, Iles Cook, Iles du Pacifique (Territoire sous tutelle) (tableaux intitulés "Iles du Pacifique"), Iles Salomon, Inde, Indonésie, Iran (République islamique d'), Japon, Kampuchea démocratique, Kiribati, Malaisie, Maldives, Mongolie, Nauru, Népal, Nioué, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pakistan, Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée, Philippines, République de Corée, République démocratique populaire lao, Samoa, Singapour, Sri Lanka, Thaïlande, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu et Viet Nam. On a publié les statistiques de la République démocratique populaire de Corée dans une annexe à *l'Annuaire*. Il convient de noter que les données relatives à ce pays proviennent de différentes sources, officielles et non officielles, et doivent, en conséquence, être utilisées avec prudence. L'expression "secteur en développement de la CESAP" exclut l'Australie, le Japon et la Nouvelle-Zélande, mais l'expression "région de la CESAP" comprend ces pays.

MATIERES

Les statistiques ont trait à une large variété de sujets: population, main-d'oeuvre, comptabilité nationale, agriculture, sylviculture et pêche, industrie, énergie, consommation, transports et communications, commerce intérieur, commerce extérieur, salaires, prix et dépenses des ménages, finances et secteurs sociaux. Pour plus de clarté, les tableaux récapitulatifs intitulés "Indicateurs statistiques régionaux", dont l'un se rapporte à la région de la CESAP par rapport au monde et les deux autres qui se rapportent respectivement à l'ensemble de la région et aux pays en développement de la région, sont publiés simultanément. Les tableaux récapitulatifs intitulés "Indicateurs statistiques" pour chaque pays ainsi que les tableaux détaillés pour 38 pays et territoires, sont présentés dans les chapitres suivants (certaines des séries de données publiées dans les "Indicateurs statistiques" peuvent être accompagnées de remar-

ques, que l'on trouvera en regard des séries en question dans les tableaux détaillés par pays).

Les statistiques ont été choisies en fonction de leur disponibilité et de leur importance. Les lecteurs désireux d'obtenir des statistiques plus détaillées ou plus complètes dans un domaine particulier trouveront à l'annexe II une liste des sources des données et des publications principales.

PRESENTATION

Les données sont publiées presque toujours telles qu'elles sont communiquées, compte tenu de la nécessité d'une certaine uniformité. Cependant, dans un petit nombre de cas, il a fallu les grouper. Pour faciliter la comparaison internationale, tous les indices sont rapportés à une base commune partout où cela est possible. Les indices nationaux de la production agricole sont complétés par ceux de la FAO pour les années civiles. Chaque fois qu'on l'a pu, on a publié des séries chronologiques sur 11 ans afin de faciliter le calcul des taux de croissance décennaux. On a publié les statistiques les plus récentes tirées de recensements et de sondages. Les "Notes explicatives générales" qui suivent l' "Introduction", doivent faciliter l'intelligence des tableaux dans une grande mesure.

SOURCES

Les sources de renseignements sont indiquées à l'annexe II de *l'Annuaire*. Le secrétariat de la CESAP tient à remercier les organisations internationales et les organismes nationaux de lui avoir communiqué les renseignements disponibles aux fins de publication. Il sait gré en particulier aux services nationaux de la statistique de leur coopération et de la promptitude avec laquelle ils ont mis à jour et corrigé les tableaux établis par ses soins.

COEFFICIENTS ET FACTEURS DE CONVERSION

L'annexe III contient des équivalences britanniques et américaines des principaux poids et mesures du système métrique, ainsi qu'un nombre de coefficients conventionnels ou dérivés et autres facteurs de conversions utilisés pour établir *l'Annuaire*. On trouvera des renseignements plus complets à cet égard dans *World Weights and Measures** qui est un catalogue complet des systèmes internationaux et nationaux de poids et mesures, et de leurs équivalences en unités métriques et britanniques.

Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies, *Etudes statistiques*, Série M. No. 21, Rev. 1, New York, 1966.

REGIONS GEOGRAPHIQUES

Les appellations employées dans cette publication et la présentation des données qui y figurent n'impliquent de la part du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique de tel ou tel pays, territoire, ville ou zone, ou de ses autorités, ni quant au tracé de ses frontières ou limites.

Les appellations "pays ou zone" en tête des tableaux désignent les pays, les territoires, les villes ou les zones.

Les appellations "pays développés" et "pays en développement" qui figurent dans certains tableaux sont employées pour la commodité de la présentation statistique et n'impliquent pas nécessairement de prise de position quant au niveau de développement atteint par tel ou tel pays ou région.

SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS

Les signes ci-après ont été utilisés dans *l'Annuaire*:

- ... = Aucune donnée disponible ou indiquée séparément.
- = Zéro ou négligeable.
- . = Ne s'applique pas.

= Entre deux dates: (par exemple 1974-1984): la période indiquée comprend l'année initiale et l'année finale.

= (par exemple 1974/75): campagne agricole ou exercice fiscal.

Les chiffres en italiques ont un caractère provisoire, préliminaire ou officieux.

Les décimales sont toujours précédées par un point (.).

Les milliers, les millions et les milliards sont séparés par un espace.

Les discontinuités notables dans l'homogénéité des séries sont indiquées par un trait horizontal dans la colonne ou par un double trait vertical en regard des chiffres d'une colonne.

Le secrétariat de la CESAP invite les utilisateurs de *l'Annuaire* à lui communiquer leurs observations pour lui permettre d'améliorer les éditions futures.

Division de Statistique
Commission économique et sociale pour l'Asie
et le Pacifique
Bangkok, mai 1985

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. Population

Population changes

Midyear population: Unless otherwise stated, the official estimates shown refer to the midyear (i.e., 30 June or 1 July) or are averages of year-end estimates. As far as possible, the data include national armed forces and diplomatic personnel and their dependants stationed outside the territory, and exclude alien armed forces, prisoners of war, alien diplomatic personnel and their dependants stationed in the country.

Annual crude rates of live births and deaths: Data refer to the number of live births and deaths per 1,000 population which occurred or were registered during the period indicated. The definitions of live births and deaths are in accordance with the recommendation of the *Principles for a Vital Statistics System* (Statistical Papers, Series M., No. 19).

Infant mortality rate: The number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births which occurred during the same time period. Data exclude foetal deaths. Rates have been computed in the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Crude marriage rate: The number of legal (recognized) marriages performed and registered, i.e., excluding unions established by mutual consent or by tribal or native customs, per 1,000 population.

Crude divorce rate: The number of final divorce decrees granted under civil law, per 1,000 population. Annulments and legal separations are excluded, unless otherwise specified.

Gross reproduction rate: The average number of live daughters that would be born per woman in a group of women, all of whom survive to the end of the potentially reproductive period of life and bear daughters at each age in accordance with the rates prevailing among women of various ages in the area and during the period under consideration. An inherent assumption is that mortality before the end of the reproductive period is zero.

Net reproduction rate: The average number of live daughters that would be born during their reproductive lifetime to a hypothetical female birth cohort which would be subjected not only to the current agespecific fertility schedule but also to the current mortality rates. It indicates the rate at which the number of births would eventually grow per generation if the fertility and mortality rates on which the

calculation is based should remain in operation indefinitely.

Population, area and density

These series show the results of the latest one or two population censuses by sex or midyear population with total area and density. Density is the number of persons in the total population per square kilometre of the total area. The total population may differ from other population series owing to some omissions or additions as indicated in foot-notes.

Population by age and sex

The figures shown are the results of the latest census, post-censal estimates or results of a sample survey of population. The data are presented by five-year age groups and by sex. Unless otherwise specified, age is defined as age at last birthday (completed years).

Live birth rates specific for age of mother

The rates are the number of live births to mothers of specified ages per 1,000 female population of the same ages.

Death rates specific for age and sex

The rates are the number of deaths in each age-sex group per 1,000 population of the same age and sex.

Economically active population

The statistics presented are the results of the latest census, post-censal estimates or results of a sample survey of population. Data classified by industry and by occupation and cross-classified by sex and age groups of the economically active are shown separately. "Economically active" is defined as all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour available for the production of economic goods and services.

"Industry" refers to the kind of establishment in which the person works (or worked previously, if unemployed). The one-digit classification set forth in the country table is that of the United Nations *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC):

Division code, 1958 revision (extended)

- 0 — Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
- 1 — Mining and quarrying
- 2-3 — Manufacturing

- 4 – Construction
- 5 – Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
- 6 – Commerce
- 7 – Transport, storage and communication
- 8 – Services
- 9 – Activities not adequately described

-
- X – Workers not classifiable by industry
 - Y – Unemployed persons not previously employed
 - Z – Members of the armed forces
 - U – Unemployed

Division code, 1968 revision (extended)

- 1 – Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
- 2 – Mining and quarrying
- 3 – Manufacturing
- 4 – Electricity, gas and water
- 5 – Construction
- 6 – Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels
- 7 – Transport, storage and communication
- 8 – Financing, insurance, real estate and business services
- 9 – Community, social and personal services
- 0 – Activities not adequately defined

-
- X – Workers not classifiable by industry
 - Y – Unemployed persons not previously employed
 - Z – Members of the armed forces
 - U – Unemployed

“Occupation” refers to the kind of work done by the person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed) irrespective of the branch of economic activity. In the table, occupation is classified according to the *International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO)*:

Major group code, 1958 revision (extended)

- 0 – Professional, technical and related workers
 - 1 – Administrative, executive and managerial workers
 - 2 – Clerical workers
 - 3 – Sales workers
 - 4 – Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers
 - 5 – Miners, quarrymen and related workers
 - 6 – Workers in transport and communication occupations
 - 7–8 – Craftsmen, production-process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified
 - 9 – Service, sport and recreation workers
 - X – Workers not classifiable by occupation
-

- Y – Unemployed persons not previously employed
- Z – Members of the armed forces
- U – Unemployed

Major group code, 1968 revision (extended)

- 0–1 – Professional, technical and related workers
 - 2 – Administrative and managerial workers
 - 3 – Clerical and related workers
 - 4 – Sales workers
 - 5 – Service workers
 - 6 – Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters
 - 7-8-9 – Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers
 - X – Workers not classifiable by occupation
-
- Y – Unemployed persons not previously employed
 - Z – Members of the armed forces
 - U – Unemployed

Expectation of life at specified ages

Expectation of life is defined as the average number of years of life which would remain for males and females reaching the ages specified if they continued to be subject to the same mortality conditions as obtained in the period mentioned. Male and female expectations are shown separately for selected ages beginning at birth (age 0) and proceeding with ages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 and 85 years. These data come from the official life-tables of the countries concerned.

Survivors at specified ages

Survivors are shown for males and females separately and for ages beginning with zero and proceeding with ages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 and 85 years. They represent the number of persons who would survive to the exact age specified, out of 100,000 born alive and subject to mortality conditions of the period indicated. These data come from the official life-tables of the countries concerned.

II. Manpower

Employment

Persons employed in major divisions of economic activity: Absolute figures based on labour force sample surveys or on statistics of establishments are shown by branch of economic activity (industry). Industrial groups are arranged generally according to ISIC. In some countries, the tables are extended to total labour force and employed persons by age groups and occupation.

Unemployment

The figures shown under this heading are based on three main types of unemployment statistics:

1. Labour force sample surveys;
2. Employment office statistics. These statistics relate to the number of applicants for work on the 'live' register or of unemployed persons registered;
3. Unemployment relief statistics. These statistics show the number of persons who receive unemployment benefits from special relief funds, usually administered by employment offices.

Definitions and descriptions of the various national series, their scope, methods of compilation etc., are available in *ILO Technical Guide*, vol. II (Geneva, 1980)

Hours of work

Data generally show the *average number of hours of work per week per wage earner* in non-agricultural sectors; manufacturing; mining and quarrying; construction; and transport, storage and communication. In a few cases, hours per day or per month have been shown in the absence of hours per week. Some of the series refer to average hours per week for all employees or even for all categories of workers, as indicated in foot-notes. Unless otherwise stated, the series relate to workers of both sexes, irrespective of age.

III. National accounts

The statistics presented are based on replies received from various Governments to the questionnaire on national accounts issued by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The official estimates for each country have been adjusted to conform to the United Nations *System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables* (SNA). Important deviations from SNA, where known, are indicated in the foot-notes to the relevant tables. The principal definitions are:

Gross domestic product in current and constant prices

The sum of the items in respect of final expenditure on goods and services, in purchasers' values, less the c.i.f. value of imports of goods and services; or the sum of value added of resident producers (including distributive — trade and transport units), in producers' values, plus import duties. The value added by resident producers is equivalent to the difference between the value of their gross output, in producers' values, and the value of their intermediate consumption, in purchasers' values; or to the sum of their compensation of em-

ployees, operating surplus, consumption of capital assets and excess of indirect taxes over subsidies.

National income at market prices

The sum of compensation of resident employees, the excess of property and entrepreneurial income receivable by resident economic agents over the property and entrepreneurial income payable by them, and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

National disposable income

The net receipts of residents from employment, entrepreneurship and property, and unrequited current transfers.

Domestic factor income

The sum of the compensation of employees and the operating surplus originating in domestic production.

For definitions of the items in the standard tables on the gross domestic product and expenditure, national income and national disposable income, capital transactions of the nation, the gross domestic product by kind of economic activity and composition of gross capital formation, the reader may refer to the United Nations *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1981*.

IV. Agriculture

Land use and irrigated area

The source of most of the basic data on land use and irrigated area is FAO. It should be noted that the definitions used by the reporting countries vary considerably and that even items classified under the same category often relate to greatly differing kinds of land.

Index numbers of agricultural production

Two sets of agricultural production indexes are shown side by side, one compiled by reporting countries and the other by FAO. These indexes are not comparable because of differences in concepts to production, reference period, coverage, weights and methods of calculation.

Area and production of principal crops

Unless otherwise stated, statistics are on a calendar-year basis; some of them are reported on a crop-year basis but adjusted by FAO. Figures for crop areas generally refer to harvested areas.

Livestock and products

The figures presented are generally based on census reports. The census period varies from country to country.

Agricultural machinery in use

The series, the source for which is FAO, show four types of agricultural machinery in use, viz., tractors, garden tractors, combined harvester-threshers and milking machines. Data refer, as far as possible, to the position at the end of the year stated. Figures from a census carried out during the first quarter of a year have been included with those for the preceding year.

Pesticides

Data, the source for which is FAO, refer to quantities of pesticides used in, or sold to, agriculture.

Roundwood removals and forest products

Basic data are supplied by reporting national statistical offices. For certain non-reporting countries, data are obtained from FAO.

Removals: Quantities removed during the calendar year or during the forestry year, from forests and from trees outside the forest, but excluding losses and unutilized waste in logging and roundwood transportation; include recorded volumes, as well as estimated unrecorded volumes, unless otherwise indicated. Figures are given in solid volume of roundwood without bark.

Forest products: Definitions of terms used in this *Yearbook* are the same as in the *FAO Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics*.

Fish catch

The figures presented are supplied by the national reporting offices. For some non-reporting countries, basic data source is FAO. The following definitions are used in this *Yearbook*: The term "catch", unless otherwise specified, refers to the "nominal catch", i.e., the live weight equivalent of the landings. The term "landings" refers to the weight of fish and fish products brought ashore, i.e., the actual weight of the quantities landed. This weight represents the net weight of the gutted, eviscerated, filleted, frozen, cured and canned fish products at the time of landing. Exceptions are foot-noted.

Water resources development and expenditures

Data presented in the table "Water resources development and expenditures" for certain countries or areas of the region were supplied by the government agencies handling development and management of water-resources in the ESCAP region in response to the ESCAP Natural Resources Division questionnaire.

V. Industry

Index numbers of industrial production

The index numbers are shown for the categories "Mining", "Manufacturing" and "Electricity, gas and

water" as defined by Division 2, 3 and 4 respectively, of ISIC. In a few countries building construction is also included. The "General index" covers Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity, gas and water and does not cover, unless otherwise indicated, Construction.

Detailed descriptions of the national series are given in the United Nations 1977 *Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Mining and manufacturing production

The series, shown in absolute figures in the *Yearbook*, refers to selected items of mining and manufacturing activity.

Construction

The figures relate to public and private, residential and non-residential building construction. For some countries, the figures are given by stages of construction work, as follows: building construction completed; building construction authorized; dwelling construction authorized and dwellings completed. The units of measurements also vary; some series are expressed in square metres (m²) relating to area, while some others are expressed in value relating to cost of construction. For detailed explanatory notes see United Nations *Construction Statistics Yearbook, 1982*.

Gross output, value added and gross fixed capital formation at current prices.

Data are based on the replies to the United Nations Questionnaire on General Industrial Statistics from national statistical offices. The concepts, definitions and classification by branches of industry are generally in accordance with United Nations standards. For detailed explanatory notes on each country, see United Nations *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, 1981*.

VI. Energy

Production, trade and consumption of commercial energy

Production and consumption data, shown in units of coal equivalent, are based on the production and consumption of primary energy: solids, liquids, gas and electricity. Where possible, data on bunkers are taken into account. They refer to fuel supplied to foreign-bound ships and aircraft, irrespective of the flag of the vessel or plane, and are excluded from export data. To be consistent, it is therefore necessary to include movement into entrepot (much of which may go out again as bunkers) in *imports*, and re-exports of imported fuel in *exports*. The trade figures are thus on the "general trade" system where possible.

Electricity

Installed capacity: The data represent the nominal end-of-year capacity of all generators available for simultaneous operation in hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants:

Production: Refers to total gross production of electricity generated by public utilities (i.e. privately or publicly owned enterprises generating primarily for public use) and by industrial establishments generating for their own use.

Code: P = enterprises generating primarily for public use

I = industrial establishments generating primarily for own use

I + P = total installed capacity or total gross generation of electricity

Type: "Total (Th)" means entirely thermal. "Thermal" can be derived by subtracting "Hydro" from "Total".

VII. Consumption

Consumption of selected commodities

The series refer to the consumption of selected commodities in quantity for each country. For more detailed explanatory notes on each commodity, reference should be made to United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.

VIII. Transport and communications

Railways

Length of railways: Generally the figures as reported by Governments refer to route length of railways (irrespective of gauge) open to traffic at end of working year. Double or treble lines are counted only once.

Rolling stock: The figures show stock which, at the end of the working year, was under the control of the railway administration of the countries (i.e., stock belonging to railways plus stock hired from others, less stock leased to others). The railways to which the figures refer are those open to public traffic excluding urban and suburban tramways, cable and funicular railways. Rolling stock includes:

Locomotives relating to all rail vehicles equipped either with motive power and engines, or with motors only (e.g., electric locomotives) intended exclusively for hauling other vehicles, excluding railcars.

Passenger cars relating to all passenger-carrying cars and railcars, baggage cars and railway-owned postal vans.

Wagons (freight cars) relating to all goods-carrying cars, excluding railway service wagons.

Railway traffic: Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to the domestic and international traffic on all railway lines within the country irrespective of gauge, except railways entirely within an urban unit; railways exclusively serving a plantation, forest, mine or industrial plant; rack and pinion, cable and funicular railways. The series relating to passenger-kilometres include all passengers except military, government and railway personnel when carried without revenue; those relating to net ton-kilometres include goods and livestock carried by fast or ordinary trains, except service traffic, mail, baggage and non-revenue governmental stores.

Roads

Length of roads: The figures show length of roads by type.

Motor vehicles in use: The series shown in this *Yearbook* relate to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use, according to census or registration figures for years when census or registration took place. The reference period is variable generally, motor vehicles exclude two-wheeled or three-wheeled cycles and motor-cycles, trams, trolley buses, ambulances, hearses, military vehicles, vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations and special-purpose vehicles.

Passenger cars are motor-cars seating less than eight persons, including taxis, jeeps and station wagons.

Commercial vehicles are lorries (trucks), buses, tractor and semi-trailer combinations.

Shipping

Merchant fleets: The figures relate to merchant fleets registered in each country on 30 June of the year stated. They are given in gross registered tons (100 cubic feet or 2.83 cubic metres) and represent the total volume of all the permanently enclosed spaces of the vessels. Vessels without mechanical means of propulsion are excluded, but sailing vessels with auxiliary power are included. Ships trading on the Caspian Sea, not entered in Lloyd's Register, are excluded.

International sea-borne shipping: Unless otherwise stated, the figures represent the weight of all goods (including packing) and livestock in external trade loaded on and unloaded from sea-going vessels of all flags at the ports of the country in question. (A vessel is said to be sea-going if at least part of its voyage while carrying the goods in question is by sea). The goods excluded are: mail, bullion, specie, passengers' baggage, bunkers, ships' stores, ballast, ships and other floating appliances when delivered as goods without being

loaded on other ships, government stores when carried in government vessels or without revenue in merchant vessels, and goods transhipped from an importing vessel to an exporting vessel. Goods unloaded into or loaded from bonded warehouses are included.

Civil aviation

Number of aircraft: The figures relate to the total fleet operated by the airline irrespective of whether the aircraft are engaged in international or domestic operations.

Number of personnel: The figures relate to all personnel, whether temporary or permanent, on the payroll of the airline at the end of each year.

Number of hours flown: The data represent the total number of hours flown by all aircraft during the year.

Revenue refers to hours flown on flights operated for the purpose of carrying revenue loads.

Non-revenue refers to hours flown on positioning flights, test flights, training flights etc.

Total scheduled services: The figures refer to revenue scheduled traffic of the airline(s) registered in the country for total operations (international and domestic). Revenue scheduled traffic is traffic for which remuneration is received and which is carried on flights performed according to a published time-table.

International scheduled services: The series refer to traffic carried by the airline(s) to, from, between or in countries other than the one in which the airline is registered.

International tourist travel

The "number of tourists" refers to persons travelling for pleasure, health, business, meetings, study (including students and young persons staying abroad) etc. and stopping for a period of 24 hours or more in a country ("country of arrival") other than that in which they usually reside. The figures do not, therefore, include immigrants, residents in a frontier zone, persons domiciled in one country and working in an adjoining country, and travellers passing through a country without stopping. Where available, the figures are classified by nationality and figures for cruise passengers are given separately in a foot-note. The data are based, generally, on a frontier check. In the absence of frontier check figures, data based on hotel registration ("arrivals at hotels") are given, but these are not strictly comparable with frontier check data as they exclude certain types of visitors such as campers and visitors staying in private home, while they may contain some duplication when a visitor moves from one hotel to another.

Communications

Letter mail: The series refer to the volume of domestic and foreign mail carried. The figures cover letters (air mail, ordinary mail and registered), post-cards, printed matter, business papers, small merchandise samples, small packets and phonopost packets. They include mail carried without charge, but exclude ordinary packages and letters and packages with a declared value.

Domestic mail relates to mail carried for distribution within the national territory.

Foreign mail relates to mail received from outside the national territory ("received") or mailed for distribution outside the national territory ("sent"). Mail in transit is not included.

Telegraph service: The series refer to the volume of domestic and foreign telegram traffic applying only to the public telegraph network operated either by the Governments directly or by recognized private agencies. The figures cover, in general, all types of telegrams including cablegrams and radiograms, but excluding messages in transit. The series on domestic traffic relate to telegrams dispatched to points within the national territory. The series on foreign traffic relate to telegrams received from outside the national territory or dispatched abroad.

Telephone service:

Telephones in use refer to the number of public and private telephones installed which can be connected to a central exchange. The method and date of count may vary from country to country.

Long-distance calls refer to the volume of domestic and foreign long-distance calls operated by the Governments or by recognized private agencies in the type of wire or radio. The series on domestic long-distance calls relate to the services within the national territory. The series on foreign long-distance calls relate to the services received from or sent to the foreign countries.

Telex service: The series relate to the number of subscribers or the volume of telex traffic in a system of telegraphy in which printed signals or messages are exchanged by teleprinters connected to the public telecommunication network.

IX. Internal trade

Characteristics of wholesale and retail trade

The statistical series relate to basic data on activity in wholesale and retail trade as defined in Groups 610 and 620 of ISIC (revised). The detailed explanation for

each item will be found in the United Nations 1977 *Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Index numbers of value of wholesale and retail trade

The index series show the changes of sales value in wholesale and retail trade as defined in Groups 610 and 620 of ISIC (revised). Further details on formula, weights and composition etc., of the national indexes, are available in the United Nations 1977 *Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

X. External trade

The general definitions, territory, system of trade, coverage, valuation and terms used in this *Yearbook* are the same as in the United Nations *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1977 Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, and the *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific* prepared by the ESCAP secretariat.

Index numbers of quantum, unit value and terms of trade

The index numbers of quantum and unit value are the official indexes which show the changes in the volume of the aggregate imports or exports and changes in the average price of aggregate imports or exports. The indexes of terms of trade result from dividing the export unit value indexes by the import unit value indexes. To facilitate comparison, the indexes shown have, where possible, been switched from their various original bases to 1980 calendar year as base.

Direction of trade

Regrouping of data by regions is effected by the ESCAP secretariat based on *Direction of Trade* published by the International Monetary Fund. The figures are given in US dollars. As a complete breakdown is not generally shown, the sum of total trade of a country with different regions may not agree with figures in other relevant tables.

Composition of imports and section

The data shown in the tables are reclassified into five categories by the ESCAP secretariat on the basis of government trade statistics. The total of the five groups may not add up to total imports and exports as published in national trade returns because (a) in a few countries a small part of the imports and exports (in no case more than 4 per cent) is not included, and (b) of rounding.

Value of imports and exports by SITC section

Owing to the limitation of space, the data are shown here according to the one-digit code of the

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

The section code of SITC is as follows:

- Section 0 : Food and live animals
- Section 1 : Beverages and tobacco
- Section 2 : Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
- Section 3 : Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
- Section 4 : Animal and vegetable oils and fats
- Section 5 : Chemicals
- Section 6 : Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- Section 7 : Machinery and transport equipment
- Section 8 : Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- Section 9 : Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind

XI. Wages, prices and household expenditure

Wages

The figures shown in absolute value and as index numbers generally represent minimum daily or weekly wage rates payable to workers or average monthly earnings of wage-earners.

Average earnings, generally taken from establishment payrolls, usually cover cash payments received from employers (before deduction of taxes and social security and other types of contributions payable by workers), such as remuneration for normal working hours, overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of pieceworkers, remuneration for time not worked, bonuses and gratuities. In some cases, data include the payments in kind.

Wage rates are based on collective agreements, arbitration awards or decisions of wage-fixing authorities, which generally specify minimum rates for particular occupations or groups of workers, irrespective of age.

Some of the series include salaried employees as well as wage-earners. While most of the series relate to manufacturing industries, some include non-manufacturing industries.

The definition of earnings and coverage may vary from country to country.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The figures which are meant to measure changes in the level of commodity prices at a non-retail stage of distribution show breakdown by major subdivisions. They may represent prices charged by representative manufacturers or producers to wholesalers, the prices charged by wholesalers to retailers and the prices paid by importers to producers etc.

Commodities included in the indexes also vary widely from country to country.

The original indexes are converted to the base 1975 = 100, whenever possible.

For further details on formula, weights and composition, price specifications etc., refer to the United Nations *1977 Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Index numbers of prices received and paid by farmers

The index series of prices received by farmers generally cover commodities in two groups: farm crops and livestock and its products. The index series of prices paid generally include production expenses and living expenses. Commodity coverage and weights for the index series vary from one country to another. The parity ratio is also published.

Price quotations of major export commodities

The series which show individual commodity prices are designated as export price f.o.b., import price c.i.f., unit value of exports/imports and wholesale prices.

A description of the type of price and the complete specification for each series is also published under the table for each country.

Consumer price index numbers

The index numbers, which are subdivided into several main categories, are designed to show changes over time in the cost of selected goods and services considered as representative of the consumption habits of the population concerned. The methods of computation used by various statistical offices vary from one country to another.

For further details on formula, weights and composition, price data etc., see the United Nations *1977 Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Household expenditure

The results of household expenditure surveys are based on the reports of household expenditure surveys of reporting countries. Generally, the figures show number of households, average family size and distribution of household expenditure, with breakdowns by income class.

The surveys included in the tables vary widely in scope: some cover the whole country; others cover one city or an urban area only, as indicated in the tables.

In presenting the results of these surveys, the reporting countries have utilized varying types of classification of consumption items.

Generally these classifications are adjusted to conform to the standard classification used in the ILO *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*.

XII. Finance

Currency and banking and balance of payments

The source of basic data and detailed descriptive notes of each item is the International Monetary Fund and national Governments.

Government revenue and expenditure

The tables on government revenue and expenditures presented in the *Yearbook* are mostly abridged versions of the government budget reports received from the countries, and relate to central government transactions only.

XIII. Social statistics

Education

The source of data published in this *Yearbook* is UNESCO and, in some cases, national Governments.

Data usually relate to both official (public) and independent (private) schools, and refer to the school year stated. They generally exclude adult education, apprenticeship courses and correspondence schools.

The following definitions are employed for the different levels of education:

Pre-school: Education preceding the first level provided for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g., at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school);

First level: Education whose main function is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning (e.g., at elementary school, primary school). Its length may vary from 4 to 9 years, depending on the school system in the country;

Second level: Education based upon at least four years of previous instruction at the first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g., at middle school, secondary school, high school, vocational school, teacher training school at this level);

(a) General education does not aim at preparing the pupils directly for a given trade or occupation;

(b) Vocational education aims at preparing the pupils directly for a trade or occupation other than teaching;

(c) Teacher training aims at preparing the pupils directly for teaching;

Third level: Education which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g., at university, teachers' college, higher professional school);

Special education: Education covering all general or vocational education given to children who are physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, socially maladjusted or in other special categories.

Inter-country comparisons are subject to caution owing to variations in school systems, as well as due to differences in the criteria adopted in gathering and presenting the data.

Scientists and technicians

The series show total stock of scientific and technical manpower and the number of personnel engaged in research and experimental development. Most of the data were obtained from replies to annual surveys of manpower and expenditure for research and experimental development sent to the member States of UNESCO. For the type of personnel, the following definitions are employed.

Scientist and engineer: Include any person who has received scientific or technical training at the professional level (usually completion of third-level education) in any field of science, viz., natural sciences, engineering, agricultural, medical sciences, social sciences, law, humanities education and arts;

Technician: Includes any person who is considered qualified as a scientific or technical assistant on the basis of having received specialized vocational or technical training in any branch of knowledge or technology of a specified standard (usually at least three years after the second-level education);

Total stock: Total number of scientists, engineers and technicians as described above, without regard to age, economic activity or any other characteristics;

Research and experimental development: In general, R and D is defined as any creative and systematic activity undertaken to increase the stock of scientific and technical knowledge and to devise new applications. It includes fundamental research, applied research in such field as agriculture, medicine and industrial chemistry, and experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes.

For further information, the reader may refer to the UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook, 1984*.

Libraries

The statistics relating to libraries refer to the latest year for which information is available. As the organiza-

tion of library services and the definitions used in national statistics vary greatly from one country to another, caution is called for in making international comparisons.

Libraries are generally classified according to their primary functions in the following categories:

National libraries: Libraries which, irrespective of their title, are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in the country and functioning as a "deposit" library, either by law or under other arrangements;

Libraries of institutions of higher education: Those primarily serving students and teachers in universities and other institutions of education at the third level;

Other major non-specialized libraries: Non-specialized libraries of a learned character which are neither libraries of institutions of higher education nor national libraries, though they may fulfil the functions of a national library for a specified geographical area;

School libraries: Those attached to all types of schools below the level of education at the third level and serving primarily the pupils and teachers of such schools, even though they may also be open to the general public;

Special libraries: Those maintained by an association, government service, parliament, research institution (excluding university institutes), learned society, professional association, museum, business firm, industrial enterprise, chamber of commerce etc., or other organized group – the greater part of their collections being in a specific field or subject, e.g., natural sciences, social sciences, agriculture, chemistry, medicine, economics, engineering, law, history;

Public (or popular) libraries: Those which serve the population of a community or region free of charge or for a nominal fee; they may serve the general public or special categories of users, such as children, members of the armed forces, hospital patients, prisoners, workers and employees.

Mass communications

The series show the number of book productions and translations, number of daily newspapers and their circulation, number of cinemas, and number of radio and television receivers.

Book production: Data generally cover printed non-periodical publications (books and pamphlets) which are published in a particular country and made available to the public, with the exception of publications issued for advertising purposes, those of transitory interest and those in which the text is not the most important part. Unless otherwise stated, they refer to first editions and re-editions of originals and translations.

Book translations: The series show the number of translations published, each title counting as a unit, broken down into the main subject groups.

Daily newspapers: Publications containing general news and appearing at least four times a week. The total circulation represents the total daily circulation and refers to the number of copies sold both inside and outside the country.

Long films: The series refer to the number of long films produced in each country. International co-productions are included and shown separately where available; they may, in some cases, also be included in the data for the countries concerned.

Cinemas: Number of cinemas refers to fixed cinemas regularly used for the commercial exhibition of 35 mm and 16 mm films. Seating capacity refers to the total number of seats in cinemas and excludes data relating to "drive-in" cinemas.

Radio: The data show either the number of licences issued or the estimated number of receivers (radio sets) in use. Data relate to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the general public including receivers connected to a "radio redistribution system".

Television: The series refer either to the number of licences issued or to the estimated number of television receivers in use.

Medical facilities

The series published in this *Yearbook* show the number of physicians, dentists, midwives, nurses and pharmacists registered at the government offices and the number of hospitals and hospital beds.

Deaths by major causes

Cause of death is defined as the *morbid condition or disease process, abnormality, injury or poisoning leading directly, or indirectly, to death*. Both the immediate and the underlying causes are reported on the medical certificate of death, but the underlying cause is the one recommended for tabulation of mortality statistics. It is defined as (a) *the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death* or (b) *the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury*.

Deaths, excluding foetal deaths, are classified according to the 1965 revision of the "Abbreviated list of 50 causes for tabulation of mortality" of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

Abbreviated list, 1965 revision

<i>List number</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
B 1	Cholera
B 2	Typhoid fever
B 3	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis
B 4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases
B 5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system
B 6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects
B 7	Plague
B 8	Diphtheria
B 9	Whooping cough
B10	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever
B11	Meningococcal infections
B12	Acute poliomyelitis
B13	Smallpox
B14	Measles
B15	Typhus and other rickettsioses
B16	Malaria
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases
B19	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue
B20	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature
B21	Diabetes mellitus
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency
B23	Anaemias
B24	Meningitis
B25	Active rheumatic fever
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease
B27	Hypertensive disease
B28	Ischaemic heart disease
B29	Other forms of heart disease
B30	Cerebrovascular disease
B31	Influenza
B32	Pneumonia
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma
B34	Peptic ulcer
B35	Appendicitis
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia
B37	Cirrhosis of the liver
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate
B40	Abortion
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication
B42	Congenital anomalies
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions
B46	All other diseases
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents
BE48	All other accidents
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries
BE50	All other external causes