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INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL STATISTICS

(Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Office, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization)

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7This memorandum contains general considerations about the progress, nature and prospective development of social statistics (I); a brief discussion of the definition and scope of social statistics, based on the results of the international Survey of Social Statistics^{1/} (II); an analysis of the uses of social statistics in the formulation of social policies (III) and an outline of the contemplated aspects of an international programme of social statistics to be developed by the United Nations (IV); the Food and Agriculture Organization (V); the International Labour Office (VI); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (VII) and the World Health Organization (VIII). The tables in Annex I are presented as a basis for discussion. Annex II is informative.7

1/ Statistical Papers, Series K, No. 1. 46 pp.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL STATISTICS

I. Introduction

1. At its ninth session the Statistical Commission noted that although the information included under social statistics was of basic importance in the formulation of economic policy, the developments in this field had not been so far commensurate with the importance of the subject and the urgency with which many countries viewed the underlying social problems. Consequently, the Commission recommended "... that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, intensify the work in social statistics, developing a programme leading to a more rapid advance in methodology and in national and international collection of data essential for national development."^{2/} In compliance with this recommendation, studies are now being made in the Statistical Office for the purpose of determining which social statistics are essential for national development, how such statistics can be used in the formulation of social policies and what the basic aspects of an international programme of social statistics should be. The specialized agencies have done considerable work in this field, in pursuance of recommendations made by their governing bodies as reported in document E/CN.3/249. The findings of the studies made so far in the Statistical Office and the work of the specialized agencies are the basis for the international programme of social statistics presented herein for the consideration of the Statistical Commission.

2. Pursuant to resolution 299 F (XI)^{3/} of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General undertook an international Survey of Social Statistics,^{4/} intended to describe the needs of the United Nations and other international agencies for social statistics and to explore the extent to which these needs were being met. The survey, which covered statistical topics, data for which can be obtained from official current statistics, censuses or countrywide sample surveys, revealed the need for more complete and adequate statistics

^{2/} E/2876, para. 130.

^{3/} E/1849, p. 23.

^{4/} Op. cit.

in practically the whole range of subjects. The Survey was distributed, as a working paper, to the members of the Commission at its eighth session.

3. More recently the ECOSOC, in considering the Report of the Social Commission (eleventh session) requested (resolution 663 E (XXIV))^{5/} "the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to explore ways and means of improving the quality of the data available for analysis of the World social situation and, in this connexion... (b) To study the major gaps in the information needed for an evaluation of the world social situation and the most effective action to improve knowledge in this field".

4. Studies made in the Statistical Office indicate that, although the reasons for the general inadequacy of social statistics are many, the essential ones are directly related to the general lack of understanding, which prevailed until recently, with regard to the uses of statistics for describing the social structure and conditions of living, and for measuring changes in the levels of living. As a result, common government practices had not created a real demand for social statistics, except for basic population data. Since it is through the use of statistics that their deficiencies and need for further developments are revealed, the quality of social statistics is directly related to the degree of their utilization. It may be expected that any major improvement in this field will depend upon whether the Governments make wider use of statistics as they become available as a basis for the formulation of their policies and as a means of evaluating the implementation of government programmes.

5. Much progress has been made in certain statistical fields, particularly in population censuses, where data are collected for a variety of purposes. International exchange of information and the dissemination of experience gained by individual countries has been most useful in developing standards for the compilation of such statistical data. In the social statistics field, however, the concepts need to be defined in more precise terms in relation to the specific uses of the data. Therefore, as Professor D.V. Glass has stated: "... it will not be a question of persuading under-developed countries to adopt

^{5/} E/3048, p. 11.

systems and concepts already widely applied in developed countries. On the contrary, much new thinking will be required, especially for the formulation of relevant concepts... Thus, for example, for all their long tradition of collecting statistics on housing and households, western statistics on these subjects are often surprisingly unhelpful, and the whole field needs to be reviewed".^{6/}

6. Improvement of social statistics has been hindered by the common tendency to concentrate efforts on statistics which are currently obtained through traditional methods rather than on those which, although more relevant, would require comparatively newer methods of collection, such as sample surveys. For example, the measurement of unemployment has been demonstrated to be of great value as an indication of current economic fluctuations, as well as for the formulation of long-term programmes. Nevertheless, only a few countries produce timely and adequate statistics on this subject.

7. In spite of the popularity of the sampling methods, there is, almost universally, a lack of personnel well-trained in the theoretical and practical aspects of sampling. This may be considered as a major hindrance to the development of social statistics since data for many of the topics included under social statistics need to be obtained from special sample census tabulations or through ad hoc sample surveys. It is, therefore, encouraging to note that several countries have established national sampling survey organizations - as part of their national statistical services or in close collaboration with them - which are capable of collecting statistics that cannot be obtained through universal enumeration, complete registration of events or as by-products of governmental administrative processes.

8. In discussing the Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living,^{7/} the Statistical Commission endorsed and stressed the opinion of the Experts that statistics concerning various indicators should be given as far as possible in the form of frequency distributions and that they should refer to socially and economically

^{6/} Glass, D.V. Outline of a Programme for the Development of Social Statistics. Statistical Office, United Nations. 6 June 1957, p. 6, (ditto).

^{7/} E/CN.3/179, E/CN.5/299. 103 pp.

significant groups. Failure to fulfil this recommendation may be considered as one of the major causes for the inadequacy of social statistics.

9. The lack of success in efforts to measure statistically many of the non-material aspects of living conditions, was mentioned in connexion with the discussion of the Report mentioned above and the Report on the World Social Situation.^{8/} Similar references found in current literature may be interpreted as an indication of the widespread opinion that statisticians have so far failed to provide the policy makers with quantitative information concerning these important factors.

10. Primary responsibilities for developing international standards and for collection and compilation in several of the most important fields of social statistics rest with the specialized agencies; for example, health statistics with the WHO, statistics on education and culture with the UNESCO, statistics on nutrition with the FAO, statistics on conditions of work, employment and social security with the ILO. These arrangements call for close and effective co-operation among the international agencies, since it is of the utmost importance to achieve consistency among the various concepts, classifications and tabulations recommended by international bodies and to avoid overlapping in the international collection of statistics. A similar situation is normally found at the national level where various government services are concerned with social statistics and, here also, close co-ordination is necessary in order to ensure efficient compilation and maximum utilization.

II. Definition and Scope of Social Statistics

11. The Survey of Social Statistics,^{9/} defined social statistics as those describing "'the status', and changes in status, of various population groups, in regard to such factors as occupations, earnings, nutrition, housing, education, recreation, family life, community activities, cultural activities and interests. Social statistics also include numerical information on the administration and results of measures taken by Governments, local authorities,

^{8/} E/CN.5/324/Rev.1, ST/SOA/33. 198 pp.

^{9/} Op. cit., p. 2.

employers, trade unions and welfare organizations to improve living conditions". Functionally, social statistics may be defined as those statistics which are relevant to the formulation and implementation of social policies.

12. Social statistics, as defined above, are those describing environmental conditions and levels of living as well as the human aspects of economic development. For instance, the supply of housing and food, the extent and characteristics of unemployment, the distribution of population by level of education and families by income, and so forth, are social statistics topics. Social statistics, however, cannot be rigidly defined in terms of either units of observation or methods of collection. According to the Survey, the following topics are generally considered to fall within the scope of social statistics: (*)

- Population and vital statistics
- Social stratification and social mobility
- Family and household structure
- Distribution of income and wealth
- Levels of living
- Health statistics
- Nutrition
- Housing
- Education and culture
- Conditions of work and employment
- Rural welfare
- Social security
- Child welfare
- Care and rehabilitation of physically handicapped
- Care of the aged and the destitute
- Social defence (prevention of crime and treatment of offenders)
- Social expenditure

/(*) The order is that in which each topic is discussed in the Survey.

III. Utilization of Social Statistics in the Formulation of Social Policies

13. /The definition of social statistics as "the statistics relevant to the formulation and implementation of social policies" contains, in effect, a broad description of their uses./ The objective of social policies is to raise the levels of living at the maximum practicable rate commensurate with long-term economic development and human resources, and within the framework of nationally accepted principles regarding human rights and responsibilities. Social policies

may refer to some specific component of the levels of living such as health, housing, nutrition, education and so forth, or may affect several components. In any case, in order to adopt sound policies, it would be desirable to have complete and accurate information on the population and social structure, on the characteristics, causes and implications of the problems under consideration and on all the possible courses of action which may lead to improvement in the levels of living. Social statistics may be used to determine the aims of social policies in terms of "indicators" of the levels of living; to describe the population potential and the social structure; to determine the importance of certain social problems in so far as they affect the well-being of large sectors of the population or constitute hazards to the normal development of communal, familial or individual life; to determine the requirements of human elements - particularly of professional and skilled workers - and social institutions essential for economic development; to establish dynamic relationships among the demographic, economic and social factors and to evaluate the degree of achievement of specific policies. In the light of this information, a programme or series of programmes may be adopted which could be expected to produce a maximum rate of social and economic development. Obviously, however, social progress cannot wait until such a comprehensive and accurate system of statistics is built up and any statistics which contribute to insight into the determinants of social development may be used as opportunity permits. However, in utilizing these fragmentary data, it is important not to lose sight of the framework of which they are a part and in developing a national system of statistics, it might be very helpful to have a complete picture of the foreseeable potential utilization of all social statistics.

14. With respect to the potential utilization of social statistics, attention should be drawn to the considerable effort which has been made by the various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to define and develop methods of measuring conditions and levels of living and to establish general principles for formulating national development programmes. The Essentials of Rural Welfare,^{10/} the Report on International Definition and Measurement of

^{10/} Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Essentials of Rural Welfare. FAO Agricultural Studies No. 27. Rome. December 1953. 43 pp.

Standards and Levels of Living,^{11/} the Report of the Working Group of Experts on Family Living Studies,^{12/} and the Report on a Co-ordinated Policy Regarding Family Levels of Living^{13/} constitute valuable guides to the nature and uses of statistics for the formulation of programmes aimed at improving conditions and levels of living. The Economic and Social Council by recommending in its resolution 496 (XVI), as a general principle, the need for integrated economic and social policies, i.e. for integrated and balanced programmes of development, has effectively stimulated the demand for social statistics.

15. The question of defining "balance" and "integration" is extremely complex and is closely related to the problem of over-all programming for development and to the methodology of making decisions regarding the allocation of resources among and within the various national sectors and at various stages of development. Much new work has been done in recent years on the methodology of describing the economic system of a country by means of mathematical models and on the theory of optimum allocation of resources. The experience of several countries, particularly the Netherlands^{14/} and India,^{15/} in the practical application of such methods and theories seems to be sufficient indication of their practical value. It would be most desirable if similar models could be developed which would relate economic factors and human resources with levels of living. Such models would define the social statistics which are required for the description of a national system and would reflect the role of social factors in economic development. The use of social statistics in the formulations of social policy would be ideally established if such suitable models - containing explicit measurements of social factors and their relations to the economic development of the country - could be established.

^{11/} Op. cit.

^{12/} International Labour Office. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Family Living Studies. F/L.20. Geneva. 1955. 26 pp.

^{13/} E/CN.5/321, Appendix I pp. 1-87.

^{14/} Scope and Methods of the Central Planning Bureau. Central Planning Bureau. The Hague. August 1956. 88 pp.

^{15/} Mahalanobis, P.C. "Some Observations on the Process of Growth of National Income". Sankhya, The Indian Journal of Statistics, Vol. 12, September 1953, pp. 307-313.

Narasimham, N.V.A. A Short term Planning Model for India. North Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam. 1956.

Government of India Planning Commission. Second Five Year Plan. New Delhi. 1956. 653 pp. /...

16. Through the establishment of mathematical models describing the major development processes of a country in terms of its social, economic and administrative factors and their mutual interrelationships, it might become possible to incorporate the qualitative knowledge, with that derived from statistical information, into a general framework which would allow better understanding of the major aspects of development. Although in their early stages the models would necessarily be largely speculative (containing only non-tested hypotheses and personal estimates made by well-informed persons), their objective content would increase as statistical measurements become available and the theories involved are tested. The models would not be static, they would be permanently subject to improvements but they would still indicate the nature of the statistics required for the description and analysis of the major aspects of economic and social development.

17. Since the feasibility of these models is questionable and since, in any case, it will take a long time to develop the kind of comprehensive statistical analysis outlined above, international comparisons of social statistics of countries in a similar stage of development appear to be perhaps a better and immediate practical approach to determining what may be considered as an adequate "balance" of development of the various social and economic aspects. In this connexion, the Economic and Social Council requested at its twenty-fourth session, that, in the 1961 Report on the World Social Situation, the Secretary-General include "a study of balanced economic and social development".^{16/} The Statistical Office will co-operate in the execution of this project.

18. Another important development which is contributing to the creation of a more urgent demand for social statistics is the growing awareness among economists, as revealed by current literature, that the human aspects of economic development have been seriously neglected in the past, in the sense that insufficient attention is normally paid to establishing, in an explicit form, what improvements in the levels of living are expected as a result of economic gains, the tacit assumption being that whatever social improvement may be obtained will depend on the resources produced by the economic system. In drafting economic programmes,

^{16/} E/3048, RES/663(XIV), E. para. 1 (b), p. 13.

for example, attention is concentrated almost exclusively on the relationship between investment, capital formation and production, while little direct consideration is given to the social marginal productivity, as measured by the improvement of the quality of the population through education, better nutrition, improvement of health conditions, etc. The latter aspects are, however, essential components of national development, they are closely linked to the economic aspects, and they ought to be taken into account in the consideration of alternative courses of investment, expenditure and development.

19. Another important field of application of social statistics is the evaluation of the extent to which national policies are being implemented, the results of such implementation and the efficiency of the services concerned with the implementation of social policies. Statistics required for these purposes will be largely derived from the administration of government services and may be considered suitable primarily for internal consumption within the services concerned. On the other hand, statistics required for the formulation of policies are essentially of general national interest and would need to be integrated into a national system of social and economic statistics.

IV. United Nations Programme of Social Statistics

20. The Statistical Commission is invited to express its views regarding the desirability of the United Nations undertaking, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, a long-range programme of social statistics comprising the following aspects:

- A. Compendium of Social Statistics 1963. Publication, at approximately four-year intervals, of a Compendium of Social Statistics, which would constitute a primary statistical source for the reports on the world social situation, the first issue to be published in 1963.
- B. Studies on the uses of social statistics for the formulation of social policies and for the evaluation of the human aspects of economic development.
- C. Studies on the measurement of conditions and levels of living.
- D. Development of international standards for the compilation and analysis of social statistics.

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- E. Methodological studies on the use of sampling surveys in the collection of social statistics in under-developed countries.
- F. Promotion of education and training in the field of social statistics.

It may be noted that while the activities outlined in A, C and D would serve national as well as international needs, and that activities under B, E and F will be primarily directed at promoting improvement in the under-developed countries, the emphasis of the entire programme would be on the improvement of the social statistics required for national development.

This programme is set forth in the following paragraphs.

A. Compendium of Social Statistics. 1963

21. The preparation of the Report on the World Social Situation^{17/} and the studies concerning the definition and measurement of levels of living have revealed the need for a Compendium of Social Statistics containing a wide range of statistical indicators which would reflect living conditions and levels and rates of social development. Such a report would contain only significant statistics which are required for the analysis of the world social situation and changes, and which refer to broad and important sectors of the national social structures. For this purpose, an annual publication would not seem possible since much of the information is obtained from censuses which could not be repeated every year. It might, therefore, be considered for publication at four-year or similar intervals. The first issue of the Compendium of Social Statistics may be prepared in 1961-1962 for publication in 1963, and would serve as a basis for the full report on the world social situation, which is scheduled for 1963.^{18/} The contents of such a compendium would be co-ordinated with those of existing publications.

^{17/} Op. cit.

^{18/} Concentration of Activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields. E/3024/Rev.1. 5 July 1957. p. 2.

22. A tentative list of tables which might be included in the report is presented in Annex I, merely as a basis for discussion. The main topics covered would be the following:

- (UN) I. Population and vital statistics (including migration).
- (UN) II. Households and families.
- (WHO) III. Health conditions.
- (FAO) IV. Food production and nutrition.
- (UN) V. Housing.
- (UNESCO) VI. Education.
- (ILO) VII. Nature and conditions of employment.
- (ILO) VIII. Social security.
- (UN) IX. Social defence.
- (UN/UNESCO) X. Cultural activities.
- (UN/ILO) XI. Income and expenditure.
- (UN) XII. Social services.

Some of the topics covered may be rightly considered as belonging to the field of economics but they have been included since they are considered essential for a full understanding of social problems. All the topics included are required for the formulation of social policies; however, it may not be realistic to expect that some of the statistics included may be regularly obtained in many countries within three or four years. Nevertheless, they have been included as an expression of tentative aims, in view of the urgent need for such information. Statistics on households and families, social welfare services, social defence and so forth may be considered among those for which conceptual and methodological problems will need to be solved prior to their systematic international compilation.

23. Most of the statistics outlined in Annex I are already being collected and published by the United Nations and the specialized agencies (see Annex II) but there is need to enlarge the international geographic coverage, redefine some of the concepts and improve the quality of practically all the statistics considered. It is apparent that several of the statistics required could be obtained by a fuller utilization of population census materials, by means of special sample tabulations, follow-up inquiries and other methods. Such is, for example, the

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case of cross-tabulations of occupation by education which are not likely to be obtained for all the population. In other cases, the concepts may need to be redefined in relation to their specific utilization and special tabulations made, as will be necessary in order to obtain statistics on the distribution of population and households by type of "family" in many countries. Several items such as general morbidity, employment and unemployment, diet and nutrition, and so forth, can appropriately be obtained in most countries through national sample surveys. One important aspect of social policy concerns programmes for handicapped persons such as the disabled and blind, and for children, and old persons and others in need of special care. These categories are not yet satisfactorily established from a statistical viewpoint but it is important for social policy that such information be developed.

24. The statistics outlined in Annex I are being collected at the national level mainly through censuses, civil registration, and sample surveys, or as a by-product of the administration of social services. Censuses, vital registration and administrative statistics have a longer tradition and are better established than sample surveys. Thus, the possibility of obtaining some of the basic social statistics will depend primarily upon the establishment of efficient national sampling surveys (in which the statistical services, universities and social research institutions, will participate), on the promotion of training and education in sampling methods in the under-developed countries, as well as on the improvements in census and vital statistics systems and of statistics collected as a by-product of social service administration.

25. Social statistics are currently being collected by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as indicated in paragraph 22. Nevertheless, special arrangements among the agencies will be necessary in order to achieve a certain degree of uniformity of concepts, analysis and even presentation of statistics at the international level. For analytical purposes it will be necessary to evaluate the consistency and quality of national statistics, as well as the interrelationships among the various series.

26. The Statistical Commission may wish to express its views regarding the need for the United Nations, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to undertake the publication of a Compendium of Social Statistics at approximately

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four-year intervals. The Statistical Commission may wish to consider also the contents of the Compendium (Annex I) and recommend to the Secretary-General a course of action which may lead to international agreement on the publication of social statistics.

B. Studies on Social Statistics Methods

27. In conformity with the principles established by ECOSOC in document E/3024/Rev.1 regarding the need for concentration of efforts on a limited number of areas which promise practical results, it may be appropriate for the United Nations and the specialized agencies to undertake a series of studies intended to determine the ways in which social statistics can be used by Governments in formulating social policies in each specialized field - such as health, labour, education, housing, nutrition and so forth - as well as in making decisions regarding policies which involve several interrelated fields. It may be feasible and useful in this connexion to examine systematically, in consultation with Governments, universities and social and economic research organizations, the theories and hypotheses which justify the compilation of some basic social statistics, and the methods which are most suitable for the interpretation of such data. The dissemination of the results of such studies ought to foster wider utilization of social statistics, as well as the collection of more meaningful data.

28. The Statistical Commission may wish to consider the nature and urgency of the studies outlined above and recommend a course of international action on this matter.

C. Studies on the Measurement of Conditions and Levels of Living

29. International work performed subsequent to the publication of the Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living,^{19/} as well as technical literature on the subject, indicate the need to continue efforts towards the development of "indicators" along the lines recommended by the

^{19/} Op. cit. For an account of work done in this field, see Report on Statistical Aspects of the International Definition and Measurement of Levels of Living, (E/CN.3/241).

Committee of Experts. But it is also apparent that, as recognized by the Experts themselves, there is a need for a reappraisal and for a new approach to some of the problems in this field. It seems necessary, for example, to adapt some statistical indicators so that they will measure the degree of success attained by a given population in obtaining a satisfactory supply and distribution of certain essential elements for life, as well as for protection against the hazards of life.

30. It may be necessary, in addition to considering each "component" separately, to group the statistical "indicators" according to their subject of measurement, e.g. whether they are intended to describe the social structure, to measure the extension of certain problems among the population, to establish a rank order or value attributed by the population to certain social factors, or to measure the degree of achievement in specific fields.

31. The need to measure levels of living has brought out the question of whether, particularly in under-developed countries, it is more convenient to concentrate efforts on establishing basic national statistical series gradually, one at a time according to a certain order of priorities, or on producing a comprehensive set of indicators of family life through household surveys. The two alternatives are not mutually exclusive but there is normally a question of priorities which has a bearing on the development of statistical services and deserves careful consideration.

32. The studies on the measurement of levels of living would need to be related to the studies on the uses of social statistics for the formulation of social policies. The Statistical Commission may wish, therefore, to consider this item together with B.

D. Development of International Standards for the Compilation and Analysis of Social Statistics

33. The United Nations has been actively engaged, for several years, in developing general principles for vital statistics, population censuses and, more recently, housing censuses. In the field of social statistics it may be opportune now to develop principles for the compilation and analysis of statistics on the "family structure", "current housing statistics" and "housing surveys".

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34. The proximity of the 1960 censuses makes more urgent the need, which has been evident for a long time, for an international definition and uniform classification of "family", for the purposes of the censuses as well as for special studies which may be made subsequent to the 1960 censuses. The definition of "family" will need to be related to international recommendations regarding the "household" concept which are at present being developed in connexion with the 1960 World Census Programme.^{20/}

35. The principles for "current housing statistics" and "housing surveys" would be related to the General Principles for a Housing Census,^{21/} so that these recommendations may serve as guides for the countries in developing integrated systems of housing statistics.

36. In order that the United Nations may develop general principles for "current housing statistics" and "housing surveys", it would be necessary for the Statistical Office to survey the demand for and methods of application of such statistics for the purposes of national development, make studies of national practices and consult with Governments, regional groups, specialized agencies and other interested institutions.

37. It is anticipated that the Statistical Office will collaborate with the specialized agencies in the development of international standards for statistics on education, social security, health, nutrition and so forth, although the responsibility for developing standards in these fields rests primarily with the respective agency.

38. The Statistical Commission may wish to express its views regarding the kind of action contemplated in the development of standards in the social statistics field.

E. Methodological studies on the use of sample surveys in the collection of social statistics in under-developed countries

39. The usefulness of the sample survey as a method of collection of a great variety of social statistics has been sufficiently demonstrated. However, it is

^{20/} General Principles for a Population Census, second draft, ST/STAT/P/L.1/Rev.1, 3 August 1956. para. 407.

^{21/} ST/STAT/P/L.22. 27 pp.

quite reasonable to state that efficient sampling procedures do not yet constitute a widespread practice in national statistical organizations, particularly in under-developed countries where the method may fill a most urgent need by filling gaps in data required for national development, and for data required for analysis of levels and changes in levels of living. The Committee of Experts, convened in 1953 to study the international definition and measurement of levels of living, recommended^{22/} in the Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living "that the Secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned co-operate in the design of standard and uniform sample surveys to obtain better indications of levels of living; and that the joint secretariats make the results of such investigations available to member countries and give priority to meeting the requests for technical assistance for the conduct of such surveys. The development of an organization and personnel competent to conduct sample surveys, in the judgement of the Committee, is of the highest priority, and merits the concerted attention of Member Governments".

40. The Statistical Commission considered this question at its ninth session, under the title of "family living studies".^{23/} It noted recent progress in this field, as reported by the International Labour Office, and called attention to the need for further work in the methodology of family living studies. The Commission expressed the hope that the ILO would be able to prepare a summary report on the methods used in various countries, calling attention to methods which had been particularly useful under differing circumstances.

41. The urgency for methodological studies on sample surveys is quite evident. The Statistical Commission may wish to recommend that the Secretary-General investigate the ways in which resources might be made available for the immediate undertaking, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, of the methodological studies outlined above.

^{22/} Op. cit. p. 59.

^{23/} E/2876, paras. 144-149.

F. Education and Training in Social Statistics

42. It seems unquestionable that one of the most effective ways of promoting improvement of social statistics is through education and training. It might be appropriate, therefore, for the United Nations to continue to participate - in collaboration with interested Governments and specialized agencies - in international and regional training programmes in this field. In addition to its continuing collaboration in statistical institutes and centres now in operation, the United Nations Statistical Office is considering organizing several short-term training centres, under the technical assistance programme, on population and housing census methods and on vital registration, in various regions of the world.^{24/}

43. In addition to short-term training centres dealing primarily with methods of compilation of statistics, which are intended for the training of technicians at an intermediate level, it might be desirable for the United Nations to organize or sponsor, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and interested institutions, a symposium on the uses of social statistics for the formulation of government policies, in which representatives of Governments, universities, social research organizations and statistical institutes might participate. Such a symposium might be arranged in connexion with the studies outlined in paragraph 26.

44. The Statistical Commission may wish to recommend to the Secretary-General a programme of training in the social statistics field.

V. FAO Programme in the Field of Social Statistics

(Prepared by FAO)

1. Food Consumption

Work on food consumption has two aspects: the first, dealing with the assembly and publication of national food balance sheets and the analysis of

^{24/} See United Nations Statistical Office Report of the ninth session of the Statistical Commission, Resolution 16 (IX), paragraph 102 and Resolution 18 (IX), paragraph 4, New York, April-May 1956, 30 pp.

the data contained in these food balance sheets to appraise trends in the world food situation; the second, to promote household consumption surveys and to tabulate and interpret the data collected therefrom, so as to appraise patterns of food consumption within countries and assess the effect of long-term influences on these patterns.

(a) Food Balance Sheets

The collection of annual food balance sheets from about forty countries will be continued, in collaboration with the OEEC in the case of member countries of that organization. The main items of these food balance sheets will, as usual, be published annually in FAO's Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics and summary tables periodically in FAO's Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

Annual changes in the national averages of the levels of consumption of individual foods and of calorie, protein and intake of other nutrients, have now generally become too small to be identified precisely by food balance sheet methods. Moreover, countries are continually revising their past food balance sheets. For these reasons, the loose-leaf folder issued by FAO at present containing annual national food balance sheets will, in future, give food balance sheets for three year averages and annual data only for the most recent year available. This will have the advantage of reducing the error arising from absence or lack of reliable data on year-to-year changes in stocks of food, especially those held on farms and by merchants.

(b) Household Consumption Surveys

An increasing part of the work on food consumption will be to promote household consumption and diet surveys and to collect, tabulate and analyse data on food consumption including diet and nutrient intake contained in existing surveys and undertaken in a number of countries; and to review and analyse the statistical techniques used in assessing the effects of long-term factors influencing food consumption. In the case of some countries with subsistence economies, consumption figures derived from such household surveys will also be used to check estimates of production difficult to obtain by other means.

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Household consumption and diet surveys such as those conducted or planned in Argentina, Chile, Colombia and the Ivory Coast during the last two years, will be promoted where possible through the provision of FAO experts to assist countries on request, by training centres and by the granting of fellowships.

A review is being prepared of approximately thirty household consumption surveys. This review will contain seventy tables presenting in standard form the distribution of food consumption (expressed in terms of expenditure and also in quantity, wherever possible) among different economic and social population groups. The major purpose of this review is to provide material which would permit study of the influences of the various factors, such as income, prices and urbanization, on food consumption. This review will be circulated in the form of a loose-leaf folder during 1958 and will be kept up-to-date by issuing annual supplements. It will also be supplemented by methodological studies of the techniques of conducting household consumption surveys and the statistical techniques for analysing the data derived from such surveys. It is proposed to further this work by consultation with regional statistical bodies.

2. World Census of Agriculture

FAO's Program for the 1960 World Census of Agriculture was finalized at a meeting of international census experts held in Rome in June 1957, and was approved by the FAO Conference at its ninth session in November 1957. A short description of the contents of the Program follows.

The Program includes the following ten sections:

- 0 - Holder, Holding and Tenure
- 1 - Land Utilization
- 2 - Crops
- 3 - Livestock and Poultry
- 4 - Employment in Agriculture
- 5 - Farm Population
- 6 - Agricultural Power and Machinery and General Transport Facilities
- 7 - Irrigation and Drainage
- 8 - Fertilizers and Soil Dressings
- 9 - Wood and Fishery Products

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Sections 0, 4 and 5 are of special relevance from a social point of view since the information to be provided under these headings concerns some important social characteristics of the agricultural population. In Section 0 - Holder, Holding and Tenure, the following information is of particular importance.

- (a) Number, area and fragmentation of holdings, by size of holdings.
- (b) Holders by age-class and size of holdings.
- (c) Main occupation of the holders, by size of holdings.
- (d) Number and area of holdings, by legal status of holder and size of holdings.
- (e) Number and area of holdings, by tenure and size of holdings.
- (f) Total area in holdings, by tenure and size of holdings.

In addition to the information on land tenure included in Section 0, Section 1 proposes to tabulate land utilization according to the main single tenure forms of holdings.

In Section 4 - Employment in Agriculture, information is required on: Number of persons, by size of holdings, employed in agricultural work on the holding during the census week, (sub-divided into permanent workers, temporary workers and occasional workers, by age and sex for each category). Separate information is asked for the following groups:

- (a) Holders and unpaid members of their households.
- (b) Participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings.
- (c) Persons working for pay on the holdings.

The Program also proposes to collect, by successive sample surveys, information about employment on holdings at different seasons, again separately for each of the groups mentioned under (a), (b) and (c).

Section 5 of the Program proposes to collect information on farm population (defined as members of the holder's household and other persons living on the holding) by size of holdings. A question is also included to ascertain, for each size of holding, what proportion of the farm population is engaged in agriculture or non-agricultural activity as the main occupation.

The Program has a minimum list of items for which all countries are requested to provide information; and a larger list for which, in the interests of flexibility, information is optional. For this reason, the ninth session of the FAO Conference requested that this World Program be discussed further in the different regions with a view to the drawing up of regional programmes. In this way it is hoped that, in addition to the main items of agricultural structure of interest to the

world as a whole, the more numerous features common to countries within individual regions, as well as to contrasts between one region and another, will be brought out. Promotion of the 1960 World Census of Agriculture will take a variety of forms; these include:

- (a) Documentation and training material on the application of sampling and other techniques in census planning and taking, and on the tabulation of census data.
- (b) The organization of training centres on the planning, conducting and tabulation of agricultural censuses in Latin America, the Far East, the Near East and Africa. It is expected that the training centres in Latin America and the Far East will be held in 1958, the remaining two in 1959. All four training centres are being jointly planned and organized by the United Nations Statistical Office and FAO, and will cover population censuses as well as agricultural censuses.
- (c) Assistance under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme will also be given to Governments, where requested, by the provision of experts to help them in census planning and taking, and also by granting fellowships to enable census officials to undertake more intensive courses of study and training.

3. Surveys of Economic and Social Conditions in the Alpine Area of Europe

In 1953 FAO, in response to a request from the Governments in the Alpine area of Europe (Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Yugoslavia) organized a Centre in Switzerland for the training of personnel in the methodology of surveys of economic and social conditions in rural areas. At the Centre a suitable questionnaire was prepared and, on this basis, pilot surveys were carried out in 1954-55 followed by wider surveys in 1955-56. In 1957 the governments of the countries of the area (except Yugoslavia) have been preparing national monographs based on the results of the surveys. In 1958 it is proposed to synthesize the five national monographs into an international study of economic and social conditions in the entire Alpine region. The international study will be discussed at a special meeting of representatives from the five countries to be convened late in 1958 or early 1959, and will be used as a basis

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for recommendations to be made to Governments on appropriate measures which might be taken towards solutions of the main problems revealed by the surveys.

VI. ILO Programme in the Field of Social Statistics
(Prepared by ILO)

A substantial part of the ILO statistical programme will be in the field of social statistics, the major exceptions involving research in such border-line fields as consumer prices, productivity and labour cost. It is impossible to outline a future programme with any certainty, since the resources available for statistical work are limited, and must sometimes be shifted unexpectedly in response to changing world conditions. The following, however, embodies our best present expectations as to the nature of our work in social statistics in the early future.

The ILO expects to participate fully in the co-operative undertakings described earlier by the United Nations Statistical Office, particularly the preparation of a Compendium of Social Statistics, studies on the measurement of conditions and levels of living, methodological studies on the use of sample surveys, and education and training in social statistics. The ILO will also participate in the broad technical assistance programme of the United Nations agencies; this, however, is dealt with in another place and not covered herein except for passing reference. Aside from these activities (and overlapping them in some cases) the following fields are expected to receive major attention.

A. Family Living Studies

Broad inquiries into patterns and levels of family living will continue to occupy a central position in the ILO statistical programme during the next few years. Current and proposed projects in this field are discussed at some length in document E/CN.3/250. Family living studies have been recognized as an important avenue of approach to the measurement of standards and levels of living.

B. Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment

International standards in statistics of employment, unemployment and the labour force were reviewed by the Eighth International Conference of Labour

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Statisticians late in 1954, and should not require early attention. There has been gradual improvement in the adequacy of statistics in this broad area. Through its technical assistance programme the ILO will continue to aid under-developed countries in the establishment or perfection of statistical series in these fields.

Much remains to be done in the measurement of underemployment, and a number of activities are planned in this field.

The Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (April-May 1957), after considering the report of a committee dealing with this matter, proposed that the Office revise and publish its report on "Measurement of Underemployment" as a guide to future work in this field, and that it assist countries wishing to undertake studies of underemployment and promote the exchange of information on techniques used and results obtained in this field. The Governing Body of the ILO has endorsed this proposal and the work is being undertaken. It is anticipated that "Measurement of Underemployment" will be ready for publication during 1958.

The Office has offered to co-operate with countries wishing to measure underemployment and has already concluded arrangements for collaboration in experimental work with two Asian countries. This work will be extended. It is thought to offer the best opportunity for fruitful work in this particular field.

In a Seminar on Labour Statistics to be held in Asia in 1958, measurement of underemployment is to be one of the two major topics considered.

The ILO plans to encourage the publication of research reports on the measurement of underemployment and to undertake to serve as a clearing house for information in this field.

C. Wages

A good deal has been done recently in the establishment of standards of wage statistics through the work of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians and through publication of the ILO report International Comparisons of Real Wages. Many countries lack good wage statistics, however, and standards of quality in certain others are not high.

The ILO has undertaken to prepare a manual to guide countries in the development of wage statistics. Work on this manual has begun and should be completed not later than 1959.

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The Conference of European Statisticians has expressed great interest in comparisons of real wages among countries within the same region, and the ILO would welcome the opportunity to co-operate with a number of interested countries in a practical field study on comparative real wages. Such a study would certainly need to include related elements of income, such as bonuses, family allowances, social security benefits, etc. If conducted in Europe, it might parallel the recent study of labour costs in which the ILO has co-operated with ten European countries. The ILO will be prepared to undertake a joint study of real wages not later than 1959 or 1960.

D. Hours of Work

Work in this field will be directed both to the further development of international standards and to the improvement and extension of national statistics.

In the area of standards, more attention needs to be given to the different significance of alternative measures of hours of work, such as "hours actually worked", "hours paid for", "normal hours", etc. The particular advantages of one basis over another for a particular purpose, e.g., in measuring productivity, in comparing wage levels, in determining the basis for overtime pay, etc., are not generally realized; consequently the use made of some series on hours of work has not always been the most appropriate. The differences among the different series are sometimes very wide.

The ILO called the attention of the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians to the need for work in this field, and it was agreed that it should be considered by an early Conference. The Office intends to consult national authorities and to present the Tenth Conference with a background paper setting forth the various aspects of the problem and draft proposals for action.

Less-developed countries, particularly those with a considerable amount of underemployment, may have more limited needs as regards current statistics of hours of work than industrialized countries. Normal hours of work have little application in agriculture; days actually worked may be a more practical basis for statistics of working time. This aspect should receive attention in any formulation of international standards.

Despite differences among countries as regards their particular need for statistics of hours of work, it appears that the lack of information of this type

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stands in the way of much useful social and economic analysis and is handicapping the administration of social programmes. The ILO will encourage the improvement and extension of statistics of hours of work and provide technical services to countries requesting aid.

E. Statistics of Employment Injuries

The framework for a programme of work in this field was suggested by the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians; the Conference noted that some of the international recommendations relating to employment injuries are now seriously out of date. The Conference requested the Governing Body of the ILO to direct the Office

- "(a) to analyse the statistics of employment injuries in the various countries and to prepare a report based on such analysis;
- (b) to convene an ad hoc Committee of Experts, including statisticians and other specialists concerned with problems of statistics of employment injuries, to prepare recommendations for international action in this field."

The Conference also recommended that the subject of statistics of industrial injuries be placed on the agenda of the next International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

The Office is preparing specific recommendations to carry out these proposals. The analysis of national statistics and the preparation of a report will begin in 1958.

Depending on financial considerations and on the decision of the Governing Body, the meeting of experts may take place in 1959. The subject of industrial accident statistics appears appropriate for consideration by the next International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

F. Social Security Statistics

New ground has been broken in this field, at the international level, during the past two years. The ILO expects to continue its work during the years immediately ahead, taking into account the recommendations of the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. The activities now foreseen are as follows:

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- (a) Analysis of national systems of social security and compilation of statistical information on such questions as scope and level of protection. The Ninth Conference recommended that the results of such compilations be published, together with explanatory notes on the various social security systems and information regarding terms, definitions and methods used by the various countries.
- (b) Development, in so far as possible, of a common body of statistical concepts, definitions and classifications, and of a standard framework for presentation of social security data. The Ninth Conference called attention to the need for such basic work in order to facilitate comparisons between countries.
- (c) Continuation of its periodic inquiries into the cost of social security, taking account of certain recommendations of the Ninth Conference.

G. Publications

ILO publications will continue to serve as sources of statistical data in the field of social statistics. The Year Book of Labour Statistics will be considerably revised in 1958, following consultation with suppliers and users of the data. The monthly Statistical Supplement to the International Labour Review will continue; means are being sought to expand the content of this publication and to present statistics which are more up to date. The number of articles appearing in the Review summarizing and analysing social statistics, has increased in recent years and is expected to continue to increase. Among special publications now foreseen are a revision of "The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics", a revised version of "Measurement of Unemployment", a manual on wage statistics, and a bulletin on recent statistics of family expenditures (to appear in preliminary form early in 1958). Plans for a methodological document in the field of family living studies are also under way.

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VII. UNESCO Programme in the Field of Social Statistics*
(Prepared by UNESCO)

[The following is a summary description of activities envisaged to be undertaken by UNESCO during 1958-1960 in the field of statistics relating to education, culture and mass communication. It is based on the approved budget and work plans for 1957-1958 and the proposed programme and budget for 1959-1960. The latter is subject to approval by the General Conference of UNESCO at its tenth session in November 1958.]

A. Collection, Analysis and Publication of Statistics

1. The second World Survey of Education, with special reference to primary education, will be published in 1958. Work will begin on the preparation of the next survey, to be published in 1961, which will contain summary data on numbers of schools, teachers and pupils enrolled by level of education and type of institution, for the five-year period 1953-1957 inclusive, as well as enrolment trends in secondary and vocational education (since about 1930).
2. In 1958, a revised edition will be published, in English, of Basic Facts and Figures: international statistics relating to education, culture and communications. Beginning in 1959, it is proposed to recast this publication into an annual bilingual edition, English and French, giving current statistics on educational characteristics of the population, number of institutions, teachers and pupils at each level of education, foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education, public expenditure on education, libraries and museums, book production and translations, newsprint consumption, newspapers and other periodicals, film production and exhibition, radio and television receivers.
3. Once each year, latest available statistics on number of pupils enrolled, total and female, at each level of education, for every country and territory of the world, will be published in Current School Enrolment Statistics (bilingual, English and French). Number of foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education, by country of origin, by sex and field of study will be published annually in Study Abroad: international handbook on fellowships, scholarships and educational exchange.

* See also: Statistics on education, culture and mass communication (E/CN.3/252), a progress report of UNESCO covering mainly the period 1955-1957.

4. As usual, tables on education, culture and mass communication subjects will be prepared by UNESCO and supplied to the United Nations Statistical Office for publication each year in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook. In addition, compilation and analysis of statistical data relating to education will be made in connexion with the preparation of UNESCO's contributions to various United Nations reports, notably concerning women's access to education, and educational conditions and development in non-self-governing and trust territories.

5. As in the past, a number of Statistical reports and studies will be published each year, containing international compilations and analyses of data on particular subjects relevant to the programme of UNESCO.

B. Improvement of International Comparability and Reporting of Statistics

1. In June 1958, a committee of technicians and experts will be convened in Paris to prepare a draft recommendation on the international standardization of educational statistics, for submission to the General Conference of UNESCO at its tenth session (Paris, November-December 1958).

2. If the draft recommendation is approved by the General Conference, it will be communicated to all member States of UNESCO, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions. Member States will be asked to report to UNESCO on the action taken upon the recommendation, as specified under article VIII of the Constitution.

3. In 1959, a Manual of Educational Statistics will be published, containing the recommendation on the international standardization of educational statistics, together with practical suggestions for improving the international reporting of statistics relating to illiteracy and education, including problems of definitions and classification, and a minimum tabulation programme.

4. During the period 1958-1960, a series of regional seminars on educational statistics will be held in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, for the purpose of exchanging views and experiences on the part of national authorities responsible for educational statistics, in particular concerning the application of UNESCO recommendations within the countries of each region.

5. At the request of the Conference of European Statisticians, two methodological studies will be undertaken in the field of educational statistics relating to

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European countries. These will deal with the collection of census information on the educational level of the population and the statistical data relating to the financing of higher education.

6. A specialist on educational statistics will be attached to the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere (Havana), to give advice and assistance to the national services responsible for educational statistics in the countries of the region, particularly in connexion with the development of the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America.

7. An intensive training course in educational statistics will be conducted at Santiago, Chile, during 1958, for the benefit of statisticians working in this field in Latin American countries. In 1959 and 1960 a limited number of fellowships will also be offered to Latin American statisticians for advanced study in educational statistics, particularly as related to educational planning.

8. Work will be continued on the standardization of definitions and classifications in the fields of cultural and mass communication statistics, notably concerning library services, book production, newspaper circulation, film production and exhibition.

VIII. WHO Programme in the Field of Social Statistics (Prepared by WHO)

This may be considered under two heads:

1. WHO health statistical publications; and
2. WHO intended studies and research in health statistics.

1. WHO Health Statistical Publications

It is intended to continue the regular issue of the monthly Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Reports and its volumes of Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics. The former, now in its twelfth year of publication, includes tables of current vital statistics and notifications of common communicable diseases as indications of health trends. In addition, it contains statistical monographs on mortality from important specific causes or groups of causes based chiefly on the Intermediate and Detailed International Lists of the Manual of International Classification of Diseases.

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The annual volumes contain corrected and completed data on communicable diseases, vital statistics, mortality by causes for some thirty countries with comparatively reliable statistics from the fifty causes of the Abridged List, and more details as regards some particularly important conditions, such as cancer, tuberculosis, childhood mortality, etc. Since 1957, the annual statistics include also data on medical personnel and hospitals, previously issued in mimeographed form only.

Commentaries on the data in the monthly reports are presented in the Chronicle of the organization.

Plans for the development of the above publications include the issue of tables of morbidity by causes in respect of certain selected populations, such as those covered by health insurance and other medical schemes, mortality statistics relating to towns, sample registration areas for countries concerning which national health statistics are not available.

2. Health Statistical Studies

Following the issue in 1957 of English, French and Spanish revised editions of the Manual of the International Classification of Diseases (Seventh Revision), to be applied as from 1 January 1958, for mortality and morbidity statistics, according to WHO Regulations No. 1, the efforts of WHO in the statistical field will be directed to the following channels:

- (i) Adaptation of the above-mentioned Classification of Diseases to the particular needs of hospitals and other medical institutions;
- (ii) The development of international comparability in morbidity statistics. This requires uniformity of concepts and definitions in respect of hospital statistics and morbidity surveys as a step towards their international adoption;
- (iii) Search for statistical methods intended to meet the need for numerical health information in areas where the lack of physicians and administrative machinery does not allow the standard methods of health statistics to be used.

In order to adapt the methods to local conditions, regional statistical seminars have been and will continue to be used in future, in collaboration with

the United Nations, to study local circumstances and plan experimental programmes. It is envisaged to issue short manuals describing individual techniques applicable in the field of health statistics.

Mention may be made of the studies conducted at WHO Headquarters and in the field to apply proper statistical methods to the various types of work in the organization, of which the volume: Statistical Methodology in Malaria Work is an example. The request for health indicators arising from the United Nations study on measurements of standards and levels of living has resulted in the application of the discriminant function technique to various health indicators, and the suggestion of the proportional mortality ratio above 50, as a comprehensive indicator to quantify the component: "health, including demographic conditions". It is intended to test further the applicability of this ratio to various types of local communities.

ANNEX I

DRAFT OUTLINE OF CONTENTS OF "COMPENDIUM OF SOCIAL STATISTICS 1963"

I. POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Population

Table 1 - Total population. 1950 and 1960, and projections for 1970 and 1980.

Table 2 - Population by sex and age, 1960. Numbers and percentage distribution.
Age: under 5, 5-14, 15-59, 60 and over, not stated.

Table 3 - Population by marital status, sex and age, 1960. Numbers and percentage distribution by marital status in each group.
Marital status: single, married, consensual union, widowed, divorced, not stated.

Age: under 15, 15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and over, not stated.

Table 4 - Population by size of locality and sex, 1960. Numbers and percentage distribution.

Size of locality: 500,000 or more
100,000 to 499,999
25,000* to 99,999
10,000 to 24,999*
5,000 to 9,999
2,000 to 4,999
1,000 to 1,999
500 to 999
less than 500

Not an identifiable agglomeration.

Not specified.

* The question of adopting 20,000 as a class limit instead of 25,000 which was recommended by the Population Commission (E/1313, annex 2, para. 47), is now under consideration.

Table 5 - Population dependent upon branches of economic activity (industry). 1960. Numbers and percentage.

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(b) Vital statistics

Table 1 - Crude birth and death rates, and rates of natural increase. Average annual rates per 1,000 population for the periods 1951-1955 and 1956-1960.

Table 2 - Infant mortality, neo-natal and late infant mortality. Average annual rates per 1,000 live-births for the periods 1951-1955 and 1956-1960.

Neo-natal mortality: under 28 days.

Late infant mortality: 28 days to less than one year.

Table 3 - Expectation of life (e_x^0) and mortality rates (q_x) for males and females at selected ages. 1950 and 1960.

Ages: 0, 1, 15, 60.

Table 4 - Specific death rates by age for 10 selected causes of death. 1960.

Age: under 5, 5-14, 15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and over, not stated.

Cause: Ten groups of causes selected from the WHO International

Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death.

Table 5 - Marriage and divorce rates. Average annual rates per 1,000 population for the periods 1951-1955 and 1956-1960.

Table 6 - Marriage rates by age of bride and groom. Age specific rates per 1,000 population. 1956-1960.

(c) Migration

Table 1 - Immigrants and emigrants. 1955-1960. Numbers per year and rates per 1,000 population. (International migrants only.)

Table 2 - Immigrants and emigrants by sex, age, literacy and level of education. 1955-1960. Numbers per year and percentage distribution. (International migrants only.)

Age: under 15, 15-59, 60 and over, not stated.

Literacy: literate, illiterate, not stated.

Level of education: elementary, intermediate, higher, not stated.

Table 3 - Estimated net annual intercensal migration to cities of 100,000 or more. 1950-1960. Immigrants (international and internal) and ratios per 100 population in 1960.

II. HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Note: The tables in this section are general descriptions of the kind of data that might be included in the Compendium. These descriptions are based on definitions of "private household" and "family" not yet established as international recommendations. The data could be obtained by special studies of samples of census schedules.

Table 1 - Households by type and size - 1960.

Note: The international definition of "household" and the classification of households is at present under consideration as one of the concepts to be used in the 1960 World Census Programme. (See General Principles for a Population Census, ST/STAT/P/L.1/Rev.1, 3 August 1956, para. 407.)

Table 2 - "Families" by type, according to type of household to which they belong, 1960.

Type of family: (Pending adoption by an international definition and classification of "family".)

Type of household: (See note under table 1 above.)

Table 3 - Number of private households by type of housing and per cent distribution of private households by size (number of persons in the private household). Model and mean size. Urban and rural. 1960.

Size: 1, 2, 3, 4 ... 12 or more, not stated.

Table 4 - Number of private households by type of housing size and number of income earners, dependent children and persons aged 65 and over. Urban and rural. 1960.

Size: Same as previous table.

Number of income earners: 0, 1, 2, 3 or more, not stated.

Number of dependent children: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more, not stated.

Persons 65 and over: 0, 1, 2, 3 or more, not stated.

Table 5 - Estimated number of families broken by separation, divorce or death and number of children under 15 in such families. Urban and rural. 30 June 1960.

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III. HEALTH CONDITIONS*

(Note: For tables containing information on sanitary conditions, see V Housing)

Table 1 - Deaths under 5 as a percentage of all deaths, and deaths 50 and over as a percentage of deaths 5 and over. 1950 and 1960.

Table 2 - Mortality from ten leading causes of death. 1956-1960. Rates per 100,000 population and ratios with respect to total deaths each year.

Table 3 - Mortality from selected causes. 1951-1955 and 1956-1960. Average annual death rates per 100,000 population.

Causes: communicable diseases, tuberculosis all forms, pneumonia, cardiovascular diseases, malignant neo-plasms and accidents, suicide, poisonings and violence, etc. (To be defined in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases.)

Table 4 - Hospital beds by size of locality. 1960. Population per hospital bed.

Size of locality: Same as in table 4 in section I (a).

Table 5 - Medical personnel by size of locality. 1960. Population per physician.

Size of locality: Same as in table 4 in section I (a).

Table 6 - Children born in hospitals** per 100 live-births. 1960.

Table 7 - Deaths by place of occurrence and medical attention per 100 total deaths. 1960.

Place of occurrence: Hospitals, other.

IV. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION

Table 1 - Calorie*** levels compared with estimated requirements and protein**** levels: (a) for country as a whole (food balance sheets) and (b) for different income groups in urban and rural areas (household and diet surveys). 1960.

* See also I(b) - Vital Statistics.

** Including maternities, clinics, etc. Data to be obtained from the vital statistics.

*** At the "retail level".

**** Both "total protein" and "animal protein".

Table 2 - Per caput food consumption of principal commodities: (a) national averages (food balance sheets) and (b) by income groups in urban and rural areas (diet surveys). 1960.

Principal commodities: cereals and bakery products; dairy products; eggs; fats and oils; fruit and vegetables; meat, fish and poultry; sugar and pulses.

V. HOUSING

(Note: The statistical concepts in this section, such as "housing unit" and "dwelling", have the same connotation as in the General Principles for a Housing Census, first draft, ST/STAT/P/L.22, 15 August 1956.)

Table 1 - "Housing units" and population (occupants) by type of "housing unit". Urban and rural. 1960. Numbers and percentages. Type of "housing unit": "dwellings", "collective houses", "institutions", "mobile units" and "improvised housing units".

Table 2 - Population occupants and "housing units" by type of housing unit and access to protected water supply.** Urban and rural. 1960. Numbers and percentages.

Table 3 - Occupied "dwellings" with and without flush toilet.*** Urban and rural. 1960. Numbers and percentages.

Table 4 - Occupied dwellings with and without electricity.**** Urban and rural. 1960. Numbers and percentages.

* The international classification of housing units is at present under active consideration.

** Access to protected water supply: (a) with water piped, i. inside and ii. outside the housing unit, from a community - wide system for the distribution of water under pressure or from individual installations (pressure tanks, pumps, etc.) and (b) without piped water.

*** Toilet emptying into a community sewage system, septic tank or cesspool.

**** Connected to a community wide network or individual installation.

Table 5 - Population (occupants) and occupied "dwellings" by number of persons per room. Urban and rural. 1960. Totals and percentage distribution of population and dwellings by density of occupation of dwelling.

Density of occupation: less than 1.5, 1.5 and over, 2.0 and over, 3.0 and over, 4.0 and over, 5.0 and over, unknown, persons per room.

Table 6 - Number of "dwellings" built per year. 1951-1960. Numbers and rates per 100 population growth.

VI. EDUCATION

Table 1 - Population 15 years of age and over by literacy, sex and age. Urban and rural. 1960. Numbers and ratios.

Literacy: literate, illiterate, not stated.

Age: 15-34, 35-49, 50 and over, not stated.

Table 2 - Population 15 years of age and over by level of education or years of schooling completed, sex and age. Urban and rural. 1960. Numbers and percentages.

Level of education: Elementary ("first" and "second level" according to UNESCO terminology*), intermediate ("third level"), higher ("fourth level") education, not stated.

Age: under 15, 15-24, 25 and over, not stated.

Table 3 - Population professionally trained, qualified and not qualified, by sex and profession. 1960.

Professionals: architects, dentists, engineers, physicians, etc. according to a list of professions in conformity with details in minor groups 0-00 to 0-99 of International Standard Classification of Occupations^{1/} major group 0-1.

* UNESCO/ST/R/16, Paris, 13 July 1957, page 9.

^{1/} International Labour Organisation. Standard Classification of Occupations, Report II, Appendix VII. Report prepared for the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva. April-May, 1957. 126 pp.

- Table 4 - Proportion of children 5-14 years of age attending or enrolled in schools of the first, second and third level,* in relation to total population of same age. Urban and rural. 1960.
- Table 5 - Number of teachers and pupils in schools of the "second level", and number of pupils per teacher. Urban and rural. 1960.
- Table 6 - Teachers,** engineers, physicians, dentists, nurses, social workers, etc. graduating per year. Numbers and rates per 100,000 population. 1959-1961.
- Table 7 - Population, 15 years and over, by sex, level of education and occupation. 1960. Numbers and ratios.

Level of education: Same as in table 2 above.

Occupation: Ten major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

VII. NATURE AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

(a) General

- Table 1 - Population by type of activity in the economy, employment status, sex and age. 1960. Numbers and ratios.

Type of activity: Economically active, not economically active, inmates of institutions, others.

Employment status, for economically active only: employed,
unemployed,
not stated.

Age: under 20, 20-64, 65 and over, not stated.

- Table 2 - Economically active population by status, occupation and sex. 1960. Numbers and percentages.

Status: A - agricultural population: owner-holders, tenant-holders, farm employees, farm unpaid family workers, members of producer's co-operatives, persons not classifiable by status. B - non-agricultural population: employers; workers on own account, employees, unpaid family workers, members of producer's co-operatives, persons not classifiable by status.

* Total enrolment in schools at the three levels taken together.

** For schools of the "second level".

(Note: For a more complete reference on this classification see General Principles for a Population Census, ST/STAT/T/L.1/Rev.1, 3 August 1956, paras. 417 and 418.)

Occupation: Major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

Table 3 - Economically active population by sex and industry. 1960. Number and ratios.

Industry: Major groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities.

(b) Employment and unemployment

Table 1 - Indices of employment. General level and major divisions of economic activity. 1951-1960.

Table 2 - General level of unemployment. Number of unemployed and rates of unemployment per 100 population in the labour force. 1951-1960.

Table 3 - Level and rates of under-employment. (Concepts and methodological principles at present under consideration by the international agencies.)

(c) Agriculture

Table 1 - Distribution of land and holdings by size of holding and tenure. 1960.

Table 2 - Population dependent on agriculture by size of holding. 1960.

Table 3 - Number of total agricultural workers and unpaid family workers by size of holding. 1960.

(d) Industry (non-agricultural)

Table 1 - Indices of cost-of-living. Urban and rural. 1951-1960.

Table 2 - Indices of earnings per hour (or per week) of wage-earners, in major divisions of economic activity. 1951-1960.

Table 3 - Normal hours of work per week by occupation,* as laid down by law or by collective agreement. 1960.

Table 4 - Average hours actually worked in manufacturing. 1960.

* Or occupation within specific industries.

VIII. SOCIAL SECURITY

Table 1 - Population covered* by type of social security scheme and programme, 1960. Numbers and rates per 100 of relevant population reference groups, e.g. gainfully occupied population, employed population, number employed in a given industry, etc.

Scheme: national workers insurance, railroad workers, etc.

Programme: sickness-maternity, old age, invalidity, workmen's compensation or employment injury, unemployment, family allowance, etc.

Table 2 - Number of beneficiaries**and percentage of population covered, by type of scheme and programme, 1960.

For sickness and unemployment: Number new beneficiaries or cases during 1960 as a per cent of the average number of participants.

For old age: Number of old-age pensioners classified by appropriate age groups, related to the total population in the corresponding age groups.

[Other rates under study.]

Table 3 - Annual receipts and expenditure of social security schemes and programmes and percentage distribution by source of contributions and subject of expenditure. Expenditure for social security as per cent of national income or by consumption expenditure. 1960.

Scheme: as in Table 1 above.

Programme: as in Table 1 above.

Source of contribution: from insured, employers, public authorities, other public funds, returns from investments, others.

Subject of expenditure: benefits in cash and kind, administration, investments, others.

* Population entitled to benefits.

** Persons receiving social security benefits, (compensations, pensions, etc.) at a given time or during certain period.

IX. SOCIAL DEFENCE*

Table 1 - Criminal offences by type of crime. 1959-1961. Numbers and rates per 100,000 population.

Offences: ascertained by the competent authority.**

Type of crime: criminal homicide, aggravated assault, robbery and burglary.

X. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Table 1 - Daily newspaper circulation and newsprint consumption. 1960.

Table 2 - Radio receivers per 1,000 population. 1960.

Table 3 - Television receivers per 1,000 population. 1960.

XI. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(Note: the terms in this section have the same connotation as in A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables.^{2/})

(a) National income and outlay

Table 1 - Index*** of, and rate of change**** of, real national income per capita 1951-1960.

* The compilation of internationally comparable statistics has been under study since 1951, at the request of ECOSOC (resolution 390 F(XIII)). A Standard Classification of Offences has been drawn up. (See United Nations, Bureau of Social Affairs. Criminal Statistics: Standard Classification of Offences. Working paper prepared by the Secretariat, July 1957.) However, the table in this section is provisional, as it is unlikely that it will be possible to obtain comparable criminal statistics for publication in 1963.

** This authority will be in some countries the judicial authorities, in others the police.

*** 1950 = 100.

**** Average annual rate for the period 1950-1960.

^{2/} A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables. Studies in Methods, No. 2 (ST/STAT/Ser.F/No.2), 46 pp., 1953.

Table 2 - National income by industrial origin. 1960. Percentage distribution.

Industrial origin: Eleven groups of "Industrial Classification of Domestic Product", Appendix I of A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables.

Table 3 - General government consumption expenditure on education, health, housing, social security and special welfare services. Per cent of total government expenditure and national income. 1960.

Note: Government consumption expenditure on education and research, health services and special welfare services are, respectively, items B.4, B.5 and B.6 of Table x of the "Standard Tables" of A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables. Housing and social security do not constitute separate items in this table.

Table 4 - Private consumption by major categories as a percentage of national income. 1960.

Categories: Food, beverages, tobacco, clothing, rent, fuel, household furnishings, etc. To be defined in accordance with ST/STAT/Ser.F/No.2, Appendix 2.

Table 5 - Index* of, and rate of change** of, private consumption per capita in real terms. 1951-1960.

Table 6 - Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of gross national product. 1951-1960.

* 1950 = 100.

** Average annual rate for the period 1950-1960.

(b) Personal income and outlay

Table 1 - Private households* by level of income** and percentage distribution of expenditure by object of expenditure. Urban and rural. 1960.

Object of expenditure: Groups 1-12 of the "Classification of Private Consumption Expenditure", Appendix 2 of A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables.

XII. SOCIAL SERVICES***

Table 1 - Number of persons in institutional care.

Information on the number of persons in institutions broken down by type of institution.

Table 2 - Children in need of care.

Categories to be defined.

* An international definition of "private household" is at present under the consideration of the international agencies.

** International standards for the measurement of "personal income" are at present under study. See Statistics of the Distribution of Personal Income, E/CN.3/L.42, 13 September 1957.

*** The categories in this section have not been clearly established. The tables indicate only the type of information that may be needed.

ANNEX II

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS DEALING WITH SOCIAL STATISTICS*

United Nations Statistical Office

1. Demographic Yearbook
2. Statistical Yearbook
3. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
4. Population and Vital Statistics Report (quarterly)

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

5. Quarterly Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe

International Labour Organisation

6. Yearbook of Labour Statistics
7. International Labour Review (monthly)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

8. Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics: Production
9. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

10. World Survey on Education (triennial)
11. Basic Facts and Figures (biennial)

World Health Organization

12. Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics
13. Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report (monthly)
14. Medical Statistics Documentation

International Criminal Police Commission

15. International Crime Statistics (biennial?)

* For more complete and detailed information see United Nations Statistical Office List of Statistical Series Collected by International Organizations. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 11, Rev. 1, New York, February 1955. 78 pp.