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REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS, 1962-1964^{1/}

(Report by the Secretary-General)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is the seventh in a series of reports summarizing the status of developments in international statistics.^{2/} These reviews, requested by the Statistical Commission at its sixth session (E/1994, para. 85), are intended to present a summary of developments in international statistics in order to enable the Commission to review the field of activities with wider perspective than is possible at the level of subjects, regions or agencies.

2. The field covers the statistical activities of all agencies of the United Nations family and other international agencies. The division of subjects among the agencies is governed by the agreements drawn up by the Commission at the beginning of its work almost twenty years ago. At a later session (1956), the Commission recommended an expansion of the Statistical Office staff which permitted the appointment of a statistician at the headquarters of each of the regional economic commissions for the purpose of developing the system of regional conferences. The establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance enabled statisticians to be appointed, on a scale commensurate with the demand, to assist the developing countries in improving their statistical systems. As a result of these developments, the field of activities which it is the responsibility of the Commission to review at its successive sessions has expanded greatly in recent years. The Commission may wish to consider methods by which its work in this area may be assisted and to make recommendations as to the form of reporting which will facilitate its task of developing a co-ordinated system of international statistics in current circumstances.

3. Recent years have seen a great expansion in the demand for statistical data - a demand which has accelerated in all countries as progress has been made in knowledge of the working of economic and social forces. It is now clearly recognized that the absence of basic economic and social statistics deprives the Governments concerned of the quantitative basis that is necessary

^{2/} Earlier reports are contained in documents E/CN.3/148, E/CN.3/170 E/CN.3/196 and Add.1, E/CN.3/249, E/CN.3/263, E/CN.3/286 and Add.1.

for their development plans. This recognition has led to a substantial increase in the requests for technical assistance by the developing countries (see section II). In addition, the demand for statistical data has grown in all countries in response to the needs of economic planning and the determination of Governments to achieve economic growth and stability.

4. In these circumstances, the information and guidance which the individual country can gain from the statistics of other countries and from the various arrays of international statistics have grown in importance and increased the demands upon the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the statistical divisions of the specialized agencies. The international statistical agencies are being increasingly called upon to provide an extending range of economic and social data showing aggregates for the world and the various regions and groupings of countries. Within these aggregates, the national components show the place of each country in the mainstream, for example, of production, population, income and trade. The international series also reflect something of the terms on which each country participates in the world economy and the relative rates of progress of countries in the various fields. They also permit countries to study the functional relationships within other economies as a guide in the planning of their national economies. In these ways, international statistics are required to identify and measure, for each country, the exogenous variables of its economic life, as well as to serve the purposes of international discussion and agreement with United Nations organs.

5. Up to recent years, the main media of international statistics have been the regular publications of the Statistical Office and the specialized agencies. It will be seen from the document (E/CN.3/312) dealing with the International Trade Statistics Centre that the demand for international trade data is so extensive and detailed as to warrant the establishment of a "data bank" on magnetic tape, in the Statistical Office which serves the needs of countries and international agencies and which will be of particular importance in the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

6. The number of countries reporting detailed trade-by-commodity-by-country statistics to the International Trade Statistics Centre has increased from about

35 when the Centre was started, to more than 90 at present. As foreseen by the Commission, the mass of data accumulated by the Centre has greatly exceeded the capacity of the United Nations to publish it in full detail. An experiment is being carried out in using a commercial publisher to issue the part thought most likely to appeal to a large class of buyers; if this experiment succeeds, it may be possible to find this sort of outlet for an increasing proportion of the available material.

7. The Office uses the data regularly supplied by Governments to form numerous global and regional aggregates useful for general economic analysis. There is demand both from official and unofficial users of the aggregates for more detail in existing aggregates and for more aggregates. The bottle-neck in producing the aggregates is the need for experienced statisticians to make the estimates required where basic data are incomplete or unavailable either because countries do not compile them or compile them very late. An effort is being made to break this bottle-neck by the use of mathematical techniques to be applied by electronic computer. If it proves possible to mechanize much of the estimation in this way, the range of the aggregates produced by the Office can be expected to increase greatly.

8. Though the installation of a computer (IBM 7044/1401) at the Statistical Office to do statistical and accounting work has been delayed by the budget problems of the present year, plans are going forward to extend the use of computers from the areas of external trade and energy statistics where they are currently being used to other areas of statistics, particularly the compilation of index numbers. The calculation of the level of contributions of individual countries to the budgets of United Nations organizations, on varying hypotheses has, for instance, already been computerized.

9. The growing importance in all countries and regions of studies of the structure and growth of population has led to a great increase in the demand for population data. The Statistical Office is proposing, in collaboration with the Population Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs, to prepare a plan for the establishment of a bank, on magnetic tape, of population census data based on the 1960 censuses of all countries (see paras. 10-14). In due course,

corresponding data would be assembled from the 1970 round of population censuses. The material so assembled would provide the basis for population studies of countries and regions by many Governments and institutions. It is intended to extend the computer work to the field of vital statistics in order to facilitate the computing of population projections, life tables and rates required for demographic research.

Proposal for a "data bank" of 1960 national census results

10. The General Assembly in its resolution (1710 (XVI), operative para. 4h) designating the current decade the United Nations Development Decade requested the Secretary-General inter alia "to review facilities for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of statistical and other information required for charting economic and social development and for providing a constant measurement of progress towards the objectives of the Decade". In a preliminary memorandum on the subject, the Statistical Office of the United Nations had suggested centralized compilation and extensive analysis by electronic processes to isolate patterns and relationships within and among the main subjects of economic and social statistics. To initiate work along these lines, the electronic processing of data on world trade was undertaken in response to the Commission's request (resolution 6 (XI), operative para. 6) that the Secretariat experiment with the use of electronic computers in facilitating the rapid processing, verifying and printing of trade-by-commodity-by-country statistics.

11. At the same session, the Commission noted that "work on the use of electronic equipment for purposes of statistical compilation and tabulation to meet modern needs" was a task requiring additional attention in the future (E/3375, para. 16). Accordingly, at its twelfth session, the Commission considered the progress made in the application of electronic data processing to the work of the Statistical Office and requested the Secretary-General "to establish a centre, attached to the United Nations Statistical Office, for the collection and publication of international data on external trade, and to arrange for the processing of the "data by electronic computer" (resolution 11 (XII)).

12. In view of the fact that the International Trade Statistics Centre was established in 1963 (see E/CN.3/312) and a computer is to be installed, the Statistical Office is now in a position to consider the use of the Centre's facilities in connexion with statistics other than those of trade, specifically, to explore the possibility of applying the same techniques of electronic processing to permit more efficient compilation and tabulation of international population statistics. This appears to be a field in which experimentation could be fruitful, especially in view of (a) Economic and Social Council resolution 820 B (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 which contains provisions for intensifying efforts "to ensure international co-operation in the evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census results and related data, particularly in less developed countries" and (b) the action of the Population Commission at its twelfth session, in including in its programme of work for 1963/64, "the study of the use of electronic computers for expediting and enlarging the scope of demographic analysis" (E/3723/Rev.1, para. 98). Since the scope of demographic analysis is strictly limited by the scope of the basic tabulations, it seems appropriate to explore ways of bringing to bear the efficient processing techniques supplied by the electronic computers to give access, to a degree not previously possible, to the full range of population census data required for demographic research.

13. In theory, this would mean having stored records from all the censuses of population in existence, as well as the corresponding components of population change. Since this is obviously a project of such proportions as to be impossible of completion in a reasonable time, it is proposed to begin with the 1960 censuses and to limit the "data bank" to a random sample of national punch cards or equivalent statistical processing units from these censuses. It is premature to try to spell out the project in detail, but one envisions requesting the 182 countries which took censuses of population in the period 1955-1964 to contribute to the experimental data bank an adequate sample of the statistical processing units on which the population characteristics of individuals have been transcribed, items which could serve to identify the

individuals either personally or geographically having been eliminated. These sample decks could then be processed in the international servicing and computational centre in such a way as to provide selected population distributions required for research purposes. If the experiments with 1960 data are successful, it is envisioned that the scheme might next be extended to cover vital statistics for the census year and proximate years so that selected analytical indices could be computed. Computerizing of current demographic statistics might eventually make possible storage and retrieval of data not only for research but for preparation of manuscript for the Demographic Yearbook and other publications.

14. This preliminary proposal will be presented to the Population Commission at its thirteenth session (March-April 1965), and the Commission will be invited to give its views on the utility of such a project and to suggest the steps required to draw up a tabulation plan for experimental purposes. The Statistical Commission is now invited to state its views on the proposal.

Economic and Social Council resolution on frequency of meetings

15. On 10 April 1963, ECOSOC adopted resolution 936 (XXXV) which inter alia

"1. Requests the regional economic commissions, the functional commissions and the standing committees of the Council to review the number and timing of their meetings and of those of their subsidiary bodies with a view to eliminating all those which are not essential and to reducing the frequency of others

"2. Further requests these commissions and committees to include in their next reports to the Council a statement of the results of this review and of the considerations on which they are based...."

16. In reviewing this matter, the Commission will wish to consider not only the timing and frequency of its own sessions but also the timing and frequency of related international statistical meetings, as well as those of the regional conferences of statisticians. It may be noted that the International Statistical Institute holds biennial sessions in the odd-numbered years, as does the United Nations Population Commission. The conferences of statisticians which operate under the aegis of the regional economic commissions and of the Statistical Commission have varying periodicities. Thus, the Conference of European Statisticians meets annually, the Conference of African Statisticians biennially

and the Conference of Asian Statisticians every 18 months. The cancellation of the Commission's 1964 session, which was caused by the reconstruction of the conference area at United Nations Headquarters in that year, has meant that the Commission has held only one session in the three years elapsed since the twelfth (1962) session.

17. The Commission will wish to review, in the light of its work programme, the date of its next session and the periodicity which it would consider appropriate for subsequent sessions. In this connexion, attention will need to be given to the time-table of work for the 1970 census programme (see E/CN.3/337) and for the review of the System of National Accounts (see E/CN.3/320), which may necessitate the planning of a session of the Commission in 1966.

Change in base year

18. At its twelfth session, the Commission was informed that the United Nations and several associated agencies had adopted a new base year (1958) for index numbers. The Commission felt "that it would be very useful if such decisions could be made well in advance so that countries might take account of the proposed new base in preparing their statistical programmes" (E/3633, para. 14).

19. In July 1964, therefore, the Statistical Office of the United Nations consulted the specialized agencies and regional organizations about the next weight and comparison base year to be recommended internationally for series of index numbers and aggregates in constant prices. The Office proposed that 1963 be chosen for the following reasons: (a) it is the year of reference of the majority of the non-agricultural economic censuses and similar inquiries taken by countries as part of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (a number of these countries are already planning or considering a shift of their weight and comparison base year to 1963), (b) it is advisable to have a five-year gap between the present internationally accepted base year (1958); (c) it appears to be good choice from the point of view of the normality of economic conditions. The agencies indicated general agreement on the choice of 1963 and a readiness to make it the next internationally recommended base year.

20. The Commission will undoubtedly wish to express its views on this matter.

Sampling terminology

21. Pursuant to the Commission's resolution 10(XII), the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed an Ad Hoc Expert Group on Review of Sampling Terminology to undertake the preparation of a revised set of recommendations on sampling terminology, to supersede the document The Preparation of Sampling Survey Reports (Statistical Papers, Series C, No. 1, Rev.1) which had been prepared in 1950 by the United Nations Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling. The Expert Group met in Geneva from 1 to 12 July 1963; its proposals were issued in July 1964 as Recommendations for the Preparation of Sample Survey Reports (Statistical Papers, Series C, No. 1, Rev.2).

22. The recommendations are not intended to be final, they should be considered an outline of the points requiring description and analysis in the application of sampling methods in various socio-economic fields. Many of the recommendations are also applicable to censuses and other complete enumerations. The document covers the following topics: preliminary report, general report, technical report, design of the survey, methods of selecting the sample, statistical analysis.

Inter-agency statistical co-ordination meeting

23. Among the projects of high priority approved by the Commission at its twelfth session, there was one calling for consultation with specialized agencies "concerning the longer-term plans for work in statistics, including the 1970 programme of censuses, with a view to improving the co-ordination and balance of the international statistical programme as a whole" (E/3633, para. 139(14)). The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at its 35th session held in October 1962, endorsed this proposal and suggested that an inter-agency meeting take place in 1963. However, since the meeting of the thirteenth session of the Commission was postponed from 1964 to 1965, the inter-agency meeting was postponed from 1963 to 1964.

24. An Inter-Agency Statistical Co-ordination Meeting was held at United

Nations Headquarters on 11 and 12 May 1964. The agencies participating were the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMF, WHO and GATT. The agenda for the meeting was as follows: 1960 population and housing censuses, 1970 population and housing censuses, Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods, national accounts, international trade, Compendium of Social Statistics, Handbook of Household Surveys, co-ordination of publication programmes, co-ordination in a long-term programme of work in statistics, plans of each organization on items not covered above, statistical personnel and training of statisticians.

Publications of the United Nations Statistical Office

25. The following data periodicals have continued to appear:

Statistical Yearbook
Demographic Yearbook
Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics
Yearbook of International Trade Statistics
World Energy Supplies
Commodity Trade Statistics
Population and Vital Statistics Report
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics

26. Current Economic Indicators, a quarterly statistical review of developments in the world economy (which appeared from 1960 to 1964), has been discontinued because of shortage of funds in the United Nations printing budget.

27. The Direction of International Trade, formerly a joint publication of the United Nations, IMF and IBRD, was taken over by IMF and IBRD in 1964 and is being issued by IMF under the name Direction of Trade Supplement to International Financial Statistics (eleven monthly issues and one annual issue per year).

28. In addition to the above, the following new publications have appeared since the twelfth session of the Commission:

The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: National Tables
The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: International
Analyses and Tables (in press)
Compendium of Social Statistics, 1963 (joint publication of
UN/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO)
Handbook of Household Surveys, a Practical Guide for
Inquiries on Levels of Living (provisional edition)
(joint publication of UN/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO)

Recommendations for the Preparation of Sample Survey Reports (provisional issue)
Input-Output Bibliography, 1960-1963
Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (Vol. I and Vol. II)
Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics (revision 1)
National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries; a Supplement to the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics (provisional issue)
A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables (revision 2)
1963 Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
Statistical Notes (Nos. 26, 27, 28)

29. The need for a new issue of World Weights and Measures, Handbook for Statisticians has been felt for some time, since the provisional edition (prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in collaboration with FAO and issued in 1955) is out of print and the system in use in a number of countries has changed substantially. Questionnaires requesting current information were sent to countries in June 1964, and the revision of the publication is expected to appear late in 1965.

New series published by the United Nations Statistical Office

30. International trade statistics. The 1963 World Trade Annual (published by Walker and Company, by agreement with the Statistical Office of the United Nations) presents a re-arrangement into commodity-by-reporting-country-by-partner-country order of the data reported for 1963 by 22 principal reporting countries, in 4 volumes totalling about 1,700 pages; see E/CN.3/312, para. 4B, for further details.

31. To provide detailed commodity data on external trade for countries that either do not compile them or compile them very late or in forms incompatible with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the Office has used a computer to collect the data reported by the principal reporting countries for their trade with each of the non-reporters. These tables, available for 1962 and 1963, give access to current trade-by-commodity-by-country data for countries, like many of those in Latin America, which do not themselves

make up-to-date data available. For 1963, the tables comprise 2,500 pages; because of this, it has not been possible to arrange for their publication but sets of the tables can be used at the Office or rented for a month at a time.

32. Inclusion of the USSR and Eastern Europe in Table 48 (World trade by countries and regions) of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics has been made possible by the greater availability of data.

33. The basic world trade data compiled by the Office and available in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of International Trade Statistics - bearing particularly on the major flows of trade between the developed and the developing regions in the years 1950-1962 - have been combined to show various relations of interest for economic analysis, such as those between the flows of primary commodities and manufactured goods. The resulting tables will appear in the 1964 Statistical Yearbook.

34. National accounts, finance and prices. In the 1964 Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, the following series of index numbers will be added:

(a) index numbers of the gross material product at market prices for the world excluding the Asian centrally planned economies, for the European centrally planned economies, and for the market economies: on the total gross material product and that originating in agriculture and in industrial activity; (b) index numbers of the gross domestic product at factor cost for the world excluding the centrally planned economies, regions of the world, and for the developed and developing countries, classified according to industrial origin - agriculture, industrial activity, construction, transportation and communications, wholesale and retail trade, and other services.

35. Estimates, in US dollars, of the total and per capita gross domestic product at factor cost for individual countries and regions of the world - 1953, 1958 and current year - are now published in the Yearbook. Two sets of exchange rates are utilized in these estimates: the official rate of foreign exchange and parity rates based largely on extrapolating the official rate of foreign exchange in 1938 or available purchasing power parity rate for some year.

36. Industrial statistics. In 1962, the weights and comparison base of the annual and quarterly index numbers of industrial production for the world

excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe and regions of the world were changed from 1953 to 1958. The 1958=100 indexes, which were linked to the 1953=100 indexes at 1955, were first published in the November 1962 issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

37. In 1963, the coverage of the regional indexes of industrial production was extended to include the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe, in the June 1963 Bulletin, series of annual index numbers of industrial production were first published for the world as a whole, excluding Albania, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. The indexes were calculated for major groups and combinations of groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The number of groups for which indexes were published was slightly less than shown in the series for the world excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe and, because of the nature of available data for the USSR and Eastern Europe, it was not possible to publish separate series of indexes for mining and manufacturing activity.

38. Annual series of index numbers of industrial employment for (a) the world including the USSR and Eastern Europe and (b) the world excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe, were first presented in two tables in the 1963 Statistical Yearbook. Indexes were published for the same ISIC groups (or combination of groups) as in the corresponding table of index numbers of industrial production.

39. Semi-annual series of index numbers of industrial employment for industrialized regions of the world, excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe, by ISIC group (or combination of groups), will be published for the first time in the 1964 Yearbook.

40. The 1964 Yearbook will also present for the first time two tables of annual index numbers of industrial productivity for (a) the world including the USSR and Eastern Europe and (b) the world excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe. The indexes of industrial productivity are based on the indexes of industrial production and indexes of industrial employment calculated for each of the two geographic areas. Indexes will be published for the same ISIC groups (or combination of groups) as in the corresponding tables of production and employment.

41. The monthly series of national index numbers of industrial production for total industry and ISIC divisions, which are published in the Bulletin, increased in number during the period January 1962 - March 1965. Series were prepared for nine additional countries. In all, 43 new series of index numbers of industrial production relating to total or division activity were prepared. When account is taken of discontinued series, the net addition to the total or division index was 30. During the same period, new series were prepared for the Yearbook for 8 new countries and altogether there was a net addition of 44 series of indexes.

42. Population statistics. One new series was introduced in the 1963 Demographic Yearbook, namely, the age and sex composition of urban and rural population, as shown by the censuses of population taken between 1955 and 1963. Previously, only the sex composition of the urban and rural population had been compiled, the extension was undertaken to meet the needs of studies dealing with urbanization and the demographic and economic factors which influence levels of living and economic and social planning. Urban-rural population by age and sex was available for 63 countries in the 1963 Yearbook, additional distributions received too late for inclusion in 1963 will be shown in the 1964 Yearbook.

43. Five new series of population census statistics not previously published by the Statistical Office, appeared in the Compendium of Social Statistics: 1963 (Statistical Papers, Series K, No.2). These new series are: (a) percentage distribution of population by sex and four broad age groups; (b) percentage distribution of population by marital status in two broad age groups for male and female population separately, (c) percentage distribution of population by size of locality, (d) sex ratios of population by size of locality, and (e) population increase rates by size of locality.

44. Collection of estimates of population by age, sex and marital status was begun in 1964, but none of these has yet been published. The objective is to assemble as full a range of estimated population by these variables as is possible in order that they may be used in computing age/sex specific rates of natality, marriage and divorce, against the correct population exposed to risk

and for inter-censal years.

45. The average size of private households, an index not previously published, was incorporated into the table on census population by type and size of private household in the 1962 Demographic Yearbook and also in the table on housing in the 1963 Statistical Yearbook. It was possible to include the ratio for 67 countries in the 1962 Demographic Yearbook and for an additional 42 in the 1963 issue. In the housing table, the index was shown for 79 countries and, in addition, it was possible to distinguish urban and rural for 26 countries.

46. Vital statistics. Estimates of the crude birth and/or death rate for countries where civil registration is either unreliable or non-existent were published in Table 3 of the 1963 Demographic Yearbook for 29 countries for which data had not been available for the 1961 Yearbook. These estimates were obtained from a variety of sources, principally from results of sample surveys and by reverse survival or other computations using the age/sex distribution of population from censuses.

47. Average annual natural increase rates, as well as infant, neo-natal and post-neo-natal mortality rates, were published for the first time in the Compendium of Social Statistics: 1963.

48. To expand the coverage of mortality rates specific for marital status, age and sex, the collection (by questionnaire) of the distribution of deaths by age, sex and marital status was initiated in 1964. Mortality by marital status for census years was published in the 1958 and 1961 Demographic Yearbooks, but neither the deaths nor the population by marital status had previously been collected annually.

49. Housing statistics. In the 1961 Statistical Yearbook, data for some characteristic of housing were included for 91 countries; coverage rose to 100 in the 1962 Yearbook and to 112 in the 1963 issue. The 1964 Yearbook, now in press, contains one or more housing statistical indicators for 122 countries.

50. The percentage of dwellings with "any type of toilet" was added to the housing table in the 1963 Yearbook to supplement the data previously included on percentage with flush toilet; data for 49 countries were included.

51. Tables showing the percentage distribution of housing units by type for 34 countries and of population by type of housing unit occupied for 15 countries were published, for the first time, in the Compendium of Social Statistics: 1963.

II. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

52. The programmes of technical co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies are playing an important part in meeting the long-range objectives of statistical development, both at the national and regional levels. Some idea may be had of the growth over the past few years of this type of activity by comparing dollar values of statistical projects implemented by the United Nations alone, viz, \$2,039,000 in 1964, as against \$1,858,000 in 1963, \$1,694,000 in 1962, \$974,000 in 1961, and \$543,000 in 1960.

53. Increased awareness of the importance of statistics to economic and social planning has pointed up the need in most countries for building up statistical services and improving methods of collection and compilation of specialized fields of statistics. To meet the needs of countries requesting assistance, provision has been made for country and regional experts, award of individual fellowships for advanced study, as well as fellowships for study at training centres and for participation in seminars, working groups and study tours.

54. The resources of the technical co-operation programmes are being co-ordinated in so far as possible to give maximum benefit to countries requiring assistance. In Nigeria, for example, the Chief Statistician provided under the OPEX scheme is working on the development of an integrated system of statistics for the country in close co-operation with five statistical experts whose services are provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In Indonesia and Morocco, statistical assistance provided by the Expanded Programme over a period of years led in the first case to the establishment by the Special Fund of a Statistical Research and Development Centre, and in the second to a request to the Special Fund for assistance in transforming the two-year Centre de Formation d'Ingénieurs des Travaux Statistiques into a three-year Institut de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée. While recent developments have unfortunately made necessary the withdrawal of the United Nations from the project in Indonesia, it is expected that Morocco's request will be submitted to the June 1965 session of the Governing Council of the Special Fund, at which time it is hoped approval will be given.

55. OECD has a programme of technical co-operation with certain Member or

Associated countries (Greece, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia). Growing emphasis has been placed in this programme on assistance in the statistical field, the aim being to improve the availability of the data required by these countries in planning their economic development.

Advisory services^{3/}

56. The total number of statistical consultants provided by the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, whose assignments began during the period 1962-1964, was 247. These, together with 98 consultants whose assignments continued from earlier years, accounted for 478 man-years of service. The following table gives the relevant breakdown for the 1962-1964 period, and annex I presents a cumulative picture, by subject and region, of consultants provided since 1948.

	<u>No. of consultants in the field, 1962-1964</u>	<u>No. of man-months 1962-1964</u>
United Nations.....	174	2,573
International Labour Office.....	22	356
Food and Agriculture Organization.....	62	1,084
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.....	25	315
World Health Organization.....	<u>62</u>	<u>1,406</u>
	345	5,734 man-months
		or
		478 man-years

57. In addition to the consultants made available by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, some are placed at the disposal of Governments by regional organizations. For example, 78 man-months of assistance were provided to 14 American countries during the period 1962-1964 in fields such as statistical organization; censuses of population, housing, agriculture, industry,

^{3/} See annex I for further details.

construction, electricity; external trade statistics; data processing. Funds were provided by the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS, the Alliance for Progress Program, the regular budget of the Department of Statistics of the Pan American Union and General Secretariat of IASI and, in the case of agricultural statistics, also by co-operative arrangements with FAO.

58. The Commission will be interested to know of recent developments in strengthening programmes of assistance to countries through the use of volunteer personnel provided under the "associate expert" scheme. This scheme, arising out of Economic and Social Council resolution 849 (XXXII), takes advantage of the offer of certain "donor" countries to provide the services of junior professional staff, at no cost to the United Nations, to serve on United Nations projects. Junior personnel provided under this scheme are currently working with senior statistical advisers in Afghanistan, Kenya, the Sudan, and Western Samoa, thus helping to alleviate the shortage in these countries of qualified counterpart staff.

59. The United Nations statistical advisory services operating for several years from the regional economic commissions have proved effective in meeting the short-term requests for assistance of the countries in their regions and in providing the stimulus required for concerted action in specific fields. The lengths of assignments have varied considerably with the subject and type of help required, but as they have gained recognition the advisory services have been faced with many more requests than can be handled by present strength.

60. In addition to the advisory services in Addis Ababa (comprising six posts, with coverage in the fields of organization, sampling, demographic statistics, national accounts, and public finance statistics); Bangkok (comprising three posts, with coverage in economic statistics, sampling and training), and Santiago (comprising three to four posts, with coverage in economic statistics, national accounts, sampling and civil registration), provision has also been made for a regional statistical adviser in national accounts to be posted at the Mexico Office of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and from the beginning of 1965 a regional statistical adviser has for the first time been posted at the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to help meet the needs of the Arab countries in the Middle East. In addition, two regional advisers in

agricultural statistics have been posted in Addis Ababa by FAO, and ILO has posted two advisers in labour statistics in Santiago and one in Bangkok.

61. During the period 1962-1964, the regional advisory service in Africa was faced with many more requests than could be handled by available strength. More than 70 missions in about 25 African countries were conducted by the regional statistical advisers.

62. In order to meet a request of the newly organized Instituto Nacional de Planificación of Peru for an evaluation of the existing statistical situation, a team of experts visited Lima from 20 January to 6 March 1963. Working in close collaboration with national statisticians and United Nations and FAO experts, the team was especially concerned with (a) preparing a list of basic statistics and organizations concerned with planning, (b) designing a sample of census records to obtain preliminary results of the housing and population census of 1961, (c) organizing a national registration service, and (d) improving the organization of the existing sampling section in the national statistical office.

63. In answer to a request from the Government of Chile, the Statistical Division of ECLA (in co-operation with the regional statistical advisers and other substantive divisions of ECLA) prepared an inventory and a general evaluation of Chilean statistics. Based on this evaluation, the future needs of technical assistance were discussed with the national authorities. Close contact was maintained with experts of FAO, ILO and UNESCO. ECLA has also collaborated with FAO in advising the Chilean authorities on the preparation of the 1965 census of agriculture, recommending the adoption of the international standards (FAO/IASI) in this field.

Fellowships^{4/}

64. Awards of fellowships were made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies during 1962-1964 to 657 persons from 93 countries. These figures exclude awards given to enable technicians to participate in short-term seminars, training centres and group study tours; they include fellowships awarded to the United

^{4/} See annex II for further details.

Nations-sponsored or -assisted training centres in Africa (see para. 75). Annex II presents a cumulative picture, by subject and region, of fellowships provided since 1948.

65. IASI has given permanent assistance to statisticians of the American region who wish to undertake statistical studies and has succeeded in obtaining a number of training grants for them in the Escola Nacional de Ciências Estatísticas of Brazil, the University of Michigan in the United States, and other centres and institutions.

Training activities^{5/}

66. Training is an important feature of efforts to promote statistical development and, because the shortage of trained personnel remains one of the main obstacles to such development, efforts continue to be directed towards meeting the need for training facilities.

67. While it is generally agreed that in Africa, for example, considerable progress has been made towards the training of statistical personnel as a result of the operations of United Nations-sponsored or -assisted training centres at Achimota, Addis Ababa, Yaoundé, Abidjan and Rabat, recent estimates indicating that by 1970 the African countries will need at least 2,000 additional middle-level and 750 professional statisticians to staff their statistical offices adequately, make quite clear that existing facilities remain inadequate to meet requirements. While in-service training constitutes an important part of the duties of all experts, provision has also been made for the assignment of training experts to countries such as Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia among others, where national training courses and in-service training schemes have been organized. Approval has been given for the establishment of an additional middle-level centre to serve the countries in East Africa; it is hoped that arrangements will be completed to enable the East African centre to begin operations some time in 1965.

68. As the chief aim of the middle-level training centres is to produce statistical personnel well trained in handling the problems of collecting and

^{5/} See annex III for further details.

processing statistical data, serious efforts are made to relate the content of the training courses to specific conditions in Africa and, through meetings of the directors of the centres (Addis Ababa, 16-19 April 1963) and heads of statistical offices in the region (Yaoundé, 3-6 April 1962; Khartoum, 3-5 December 1962; Niamey, 19-23 October 1964), efforts are made to achieve uniformity of curricula and examinations. Furthermore, the co-operation of the specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO) is enlisted in order that members of their field staff may deliver sets of lectures at these centres in the fields of statistics covered by those agencies. In addition, staff members of the Statistics and Demography Division of ECA and regional advisers have given short courses at the Statistical Training Centres in Addis Ababa and Achimota. The interest and assistance of a number of organizations have been enlisted to increase, on a bilateral basis, the availability of fellowships at some of the centres (for example, fellowships have been awarded by the European Economic Community (see para. 80), France's Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération and the United States' Agency for International Development, for training at the centres in Yaoundé and Abidjan). It should also be mentioned that fellowships are being made available for qualified candidates to pursue a two-year diploma course in statistics offered at the recently established statistical institutes in Cairo and Accra.

69. Following earlier efforts in Asia to encourage development of national statistical institutions (see paras. 72-74), increased emphasis has been given to the training of statistical personnel at the primary and intermediate levels. On the basis of recommendations of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, steps were taken to provide guidance to the countries of the region. A Working Group on Training of Statisticians was convened in 1960 to give attention to the practical aspects of organizing and conducting training centres; on the basis of a syllabus drawn up by the Working Group, a training manual was prepared by the ECAFE secretariat; finally a Regional Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centres was held in Bangkok from 14 July to 4 September 1964. The Centre brought together from countries of the region officials responsible for training statistical personnel on a national basis with a view to discussing organizational and other training problems, reviewing existing national programmes and evolving ways and means of incorporating into such

programmes the recommendations of the 1960 Working Group. The Centre also provided participants with experience in organizing and imparting training along the lines recommended by the Working Group.

70. During the period 1962-1964, the international agencies operated 43 training centres, seminars, group study tours, etc. Six of these continued from the period prior to 1962, namely, the balance-of-payments courses, the International Statistical Education Centres (in Calcutta and Beirut), the Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines and the Statistical Training Centres (in Achimota and Addis Ababa).

71. In 1964, the IMF reviewed its balance-of-payments training programme and is making a number of changes. The training activities have been assigned to a newly established department known as the IMF Institute and are to be expanded over the years.

72. As the Commission is aware, a Statistical Center, sponsored by the University of the Philippines, was established in 1954 by the Government of the Philippines with the assistance and co-operation of the United Nations. As a permanent institute of the University, the Center provides comprehensive professional training through its academic programme, drawn up and carried out in conjunction with the Graduate School of the University. Students graduating from the academic training course receive an M.A. or an M.S. degree. In addition to its academic programme, the Center conducts in service training programmes for staff of Government agencies and private organizations. It also undertakes research projects and advises Government agencies on statistical problems.

73. Under the terms of the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Philippines, the United Nations undertook to provide technical assistance to the Center "until such time as the Center is deemed sufficiently established to continue its functions without such assistance". Since one of the objectives of United Nations assistance was to develop a permanent faculty for the Center, fellowships were provided to a number of members of the teaching staff for advanced study abroad, leading to a Ph.D. degree. By the end of 1962, most of them had completed their studies and returned to their teaching posts at the Center, making possible the phasing out of United Nations assistance when the last United Nations expert left in April 1963. The Commission will be pleased to

know that the Center is now in full operation without external help.

74. A programme to train statisticians began in 1958 with the establishment of an Academy of Statistics within the Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia, which in 1960 was granted the right to confer degrees. A United Nations expert was provided to the Academy from January 1960 to July 1961 to assist in developing the training course and to lecture on mathematical statistics and statistical methods. The course offered at the Academy is for a period of three years and leads to a B.S. degree. With the establishment in April 1962 of the Statistical Research and Development Centre in Indonesia (a Special Fund project) the Academy was transferred to the Centre and was provided with the services of a United Nations expert to assist in directing its training programme. United Nations assistance to this project was withdrawn on 1 March 1965.

75. Acting on the recommendation of the Conference of African Statisticians, the ECA Secretariat set into motion machinery that led to the establishment in 1961-1962, in co-operation with host Governments, of three training centres--two Statistical Training Centres (one in Achimota, Ghana and one in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) and a Centre International de Formation Statistique (Yaoundé, Cameroon). It also arranged for some support of two national institutions--an Ecole de Statistique (Abidjan, Ivory Coast) and a Centre de Formation d'Ingénieurs des Travaux Statistiques (Rabat, Morocco); the support consists of United Nations training staff at Rabat and fellowships at both centres. With the exception of Rabat, which offers a two-year course at the professional level, these centres cater to the needs of training middle-level personnel (statistical assistants, non-professional) and provide a 9-month course. The medium of instruction at Achimota and Addis Ababa is English, and trainees are usually received from countries in West and North Africa (including Ethiopia and Somalia) respectively. The centres at Yaoundé and Abidjan cater primarily to the needs of French-speaking trainees from countries in Equatorial Africa and West Africa, respectively. French-speaking trainees from any African country may enroll at Rabat.

76. Some changes in arrangements and course structures of two centres have been/are being effected. A two-semester third year was added in 1963/64 to the training programme at Rabat and the possibility of raising the course to university diploma level is under consideration. It has also become possible

during the last year to raise the level of training at Yaoundé as a result of the availability of better qualified candidates and to initiate arrangements for an "adjoint technique" (higher statistical officer) course in 1965/66 in addition to the existing course at the "agent technique" (assistant statistical officer) level.

77. An Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES) was established in March 1962 in Santiago, Chile, under the auspices of the Pan American Union, the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) and the Government and University of Chile. Its objective is to offer statistical instruction on a regional scale designed to train technical workers who can assist in meeting the increased demand for statistical information and studies for economic and social development plans. To achieve this objective, it seeks to fill the most urgent needs for training of statistical personnel of three main types of institutions or agencies, namely (a) those that produce basic statistics (Course A, Statistical Techniques, ten months), (b) those that compute derived statistics and work on statistical analysis (Course B, Economic and Social Statistics, ten months), and (c) universities and other institutions engaged in scientific and technological research (Course C, Mathematical Statistics, two periods of ten months each).

78. A Centre Européen de Formation des Statisticiens-Economistes des Pays en Voie de Développement was created in Paris at the end of 1962. It operates under the auspices of the directors of the national statistical institutes of the six countries of the Common Market and of the Director General of Overseas Development of the European Economic Community.

79. During the school year 1963-64, the centre had 48 students (15 being trained as senior statisticians and 33 as statisticians). At the end of the year, 11 students finished their studies and received diplomas. Thirty students have been admitted during the 1964-65 school year; the total will rise to 62, of whom 44 will have fellowships from EEC.

80. In addition, the Directorate for Overseas Development and the Statistical Office of the European Communities have contributed to the statistical training centres in Yaoundé (Cameroon) and in Abidjan (Ivory Coast); 40 fellowships for study at these centres were given in 1964.

81. As part of an In-service Training Programme, the ECE Secretariat receives economists and statisticians, mostly for periods of a year. The programme was

formerly limited to stipendists from ECD countries but, in the last two years, has been widened to include stipendists from other regions. Since the beginning of 1962, nine statisticians from eight countries have received training under this scheme.

82. In addition to the training given at regular statistical training centres, much training in statistics is given at centres which are not primarily statistical. For example, courses in statistics are offered at the United Nations development institutes operated in the various regions and courses in demographic statistics are given at the United Nations demographic research and training centres. Lectures on statistical methodology were given at a number of WHO training courses in non-statistical fields, for example, at the (a) international training courses on malaria eradication held in Belgrade in March, June and October 1962 and April 1963, in Moscow in April and August 1962 and in Lomé in May 1964, and (b) training course on enteric infections held in Prague in November 1963 and April 1964.

Training materials

83. A Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels (E/CN.11/631) and a Supplement to the Manual ... ; Training Notes and Exercises (E/CN.11/645) were issued by ECAFE recently. They are designed as guides for the organizers and teachers at training centres and are a departure from most textbooks in that they seek to impart technical skill to persons engaged in day-to-day statistical operations without losing sight of the principles involved in the techniques.

84. Besides the publication of statistical texts on various subjects in the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics (see para. 228), a substantial amount of teaching material has been produced regularly by the IASI training centres for their own use. Part of this material is also distributed to numerous institutions which offer courses on statistics.

85. A great deal of training material (lecture notes, exercises, etc.) is also produced at the various training centres operated or assisted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Future Plans

86. The following activities are planned by the United Nations for 1965: a seminar on sample surveys for Asian countries, with FAO and ILO (Tokyo, 30 August-11 September), a Latin American seminar on industrial and commercial censuses (Quito, 11-23 October).

87. The following activities are planned by FAO for 1965: a seminar on agricultural statistics and national economy planning (Moscow, 1-31 July); a Near East seminar on agricultural statistics--on cereal statistics and/or the 1970 World Census of Agriculture (Near East, late December); an African seminar on agricultural statistics--on price statistics (Africa, late December).

88. The preparations for a Latin American Workshop on Household Sample Surveys, to be held in Mexico during the first half of 1965, under the joint sponsorship of the United States' Agency for International Development and the Bureau of the Census, Mexico's Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Dirección General de Muestreo, Colegio de Post-Graduados of the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, and IASI, are well advanced.

89. Mention may be found in the "Five-year Programme of International Statistics" (E/CN.3/336) of various other training activities planned by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the future.

Conclusion

90. The Secretary-General would welcome the views of the Commission on the training activities carried out during the period 1962-1964 and suggestions for the future.

III. DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF STATISTICAL STANDARDS

United Nations Statistical Office

91. The new proposals for the development and application of statistical standards and the progress reports (1962-1964) on those already elaborated and now in effect are presented to the Commission in separate and detailed documents.

Population Commission (twelfth session)

92. The Population Commission held its twelfth session at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 15 February 1963. Information on some items of the Commission's report (E/3723/Rev.1) which are of special interest to the Statistical Commission is briefly summarized here; information on the work relating to population projections is given in another paper prepared for this session of the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/333).

93. Basic demographic statistics. The Population Commission was gratified to learn of the wide participation of Governments in the 1960 World Population Census Programme. It was now possible for the first time to undertake limited demographic analyses relevant to planning in many developing countries. Accurate vital statistics were also needed for demographic studies, but in most of the developing countries vital statistics were incomplete and of very poor quality, and many of them had no vital registration system. The Commission expressed the view that the Governments of such countries should be urged to establish and maintain an adequate system of vital registration. It was noted that the monthly statistics of births, deaths and marriages in various countries, formerly published in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, had been replaced by quarterly returns. Since the Bulletin had been the only source of monthly international vital statistics, the Commission felt that consideration should be given to the reinstatement of the monthly data. The Commission also felt that the importance of taking censuses at regular intervals should be stressed.

94. The Commission expressed the view that the programme of a census should include a tabulation programme drawn up with a view to specific, intended applications of the census data, an evaluation of the quality of the data obtained, and

a programme of analytical studies based on the results of the census, which would serve as bases for national policies and action programmes. In this connexion, the Commission examined and commented on the second revision of the Secretariat's report (E/CN.9/173 and Add.1), which was subsequently published in final form under the title National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making (ST/SCA/Series A/36, Sales No. 64.XIII.4).

95. The Commission reiterated its interest in the preparation and publication of a technical manual or manuals on methods of analysis and evaluation of census results. It regretted that shortage of resources and the burden of work on other aspects of the Commission's programme had made it necessary for the Secretary-General to defer completion of such a manual or manuals, and requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to complete and publish this manual or manuals at an early date.

96. Demographic aspects of economic and social development. Continuing its review of different aspects of the world demographic situation initiated at previous sessions, a brief summary of major findings of the Secretariat's study of world fertility levels and trends was made available for the Commission, which was particularly gratified to note the substantial progress that had been made in obtaining measures of fertility for many developing countries. The Commission stressed the need for more research into the determining factors of fertility levels and trends, considering their pertinence to projections of future trends of fertility and population growth. The report of this study is included in the seventh issue of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations, now in press. The Commission recommended that priority should be given to a study of rural-urban migration and urban and rural population growth as the next step in the programme of surveying aspects of the world demographic situation.

97. The Commission strongly endorsed the proposal for studies, with the co-operation of UNESCO and WHO, of inter-relationships between population growth and economic development with particular reference to needs for investment in educational facilities and health services in developing countries, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII). A report on Estimating Future School Enrolment in Developing Countries: a Manual of Methodology is under preparation as a joint publication with UNESCO. Three demographic pilot studies (in the Philippines,

Brazil and the Sudan) conducted as joint projects of the Secretariat and interested Governments, for the purpose of demonstrating and testing methods of demographic studies and illustrating the utility of the types of information that could be obtained were commended by the Commission (ST/SOA/Series A/32, 35 and 37, respectively).

98. Acceleration of work on the preparation of a revised and up-dated edition of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (ST/SOA/Series A/17) was urged. Aware of the magnitude of the task of revising this publication, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of obtaining assistance outside the Secretariat.

99. The Commission noted that the works of the United Nations on demographic questions were too little known in many countries. An effort should be made to disseminate the results of these studies more widely, and to ensure that at least the national statistical services and the scientific institutions interested in demographic research were informed of the publications of the United Nations in this field. The Commission welcomed the request of the General Assembly (resolution 1838 (XVII)) that the Secretary-General should conduct an inquiry among States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies on the problems confronting them as a result of the interaction of economic development and population changes. A report on the results of this inquiry (E/3895/Rev.1, and Add.1) was prepared for consideration by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and the Population Commission at its thirteenth session (March-April 1965).

100. Technical assistance in evaluation, analysis and utilization of census results. While the Commission did not discount the importance of strengthening the regional demographic training and research centres for Asia and the Far East, for Africa and for Latin America, it emphasized the view that more resources should be devoted to technical assistance for evaluation, analysis and utilization of census data during the next years, in order to ensure that the Governments would get maximum returns from their investments in the recent censuses. In this connexion, it would be most timely during 1963-1964 to expand the regional demographic advisory service for Asia and the Far East and institute similar services in Africa and Latin America, and to push forward the projects for demographic research centres in sub-Saharan Africa and Central America. The Commission also hoped that

more Governments would undertake programmes of census analysis, calling on the United Nations for technical assistance for this purpose in so far as necessary. In its opinion, the needs of Governments for demographic information could be satisfied much more fully by the development of such national activities.

101. Arrangements for the second World Population Conference. The Commission reviewed the report of the Preparatory Committee for the second World Population Conference (E/CN.9/176) which is to be held in Belgrade, 30 August - 10 September 1965, and the Secretary-General's reports on plans and financial arrangements (E/CN.9/177 and Add.1). The reports of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee (E/CONF.41/PC/2 and 3) and a further progress report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/189) will be before the Commission at its thirteenth session.

102. Asian Population Conference. The Commission considered a report on arrangements for the Asian Population Conference, which has since been held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in New Delhi, 10 to 20 December 1963. The preliminary report of this Conference has been issued as document E/CN.11/670.

103. Further information on the progress of work in the fields mentioned in paras. 95-98 and 100 above is given in reports prepared for the thirteenth session of the Population Commission (E/CN.9/185, 187, 192, 193, 194).

Conference of European Statisticians

104. During the period covered by this review, the Conference held three plenary sessions, in October 1962 (tenth session), June 1963 (eleventh session) and October 1964 (twelfth session). Its main activities in the development and application of statistical standards and similar activities are described in this section.

105. Statistics of private consumption expenditure. At its second session, in November 1961, the Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure drew up a European Programme for annual or more frequent series of consumers' expenditure in the form of recommendations concerning the data in this field to be compiled by national offices. At its tenth session, the Conference approved this Programme and invited national statistical offices to put it into effect.

The Conference also requested the Secretariat to collect from countries statistics according to the categories of the European Programme in respect of a given year, by means of a questionnaire. The national replies to this questionnaire are at present (February 1965) being analysed.

106. Family budget inquiries. At its meeting in April 1962, the Working Group on Family Budget Enquiries, held jointly with ILO, recommended the standardization and improvement of family budget inquiries in Europe. The Conference, at its tenth session, approved the standards drawn up by the Working Group and recommended that countries put these standards into effect in their national inquiries. At the request of the Conference, a questionnaire was issued on national experience in collecting data on income and savings in family budget inquiries. ILO made a preliminary report on the results of this inquiry to the twelfth plenary session of the Conference and is preparing a fuller report for consideration at the thirteenth session (October 1965).

107. Food consumption surveys. Following a meeting of a Group of Experts on Food Consumption Surveys in October 1961, held jointly with FAO, the Conference at its tenth session approved the recommendations which the meeting had made for the development of a regional adaptation for Europe of the draft programme for these surveys prepared by FAO.

108. Comparisons of east-west systems of national accounts and balances. At its third and fourth sessions, in February 1962 and March 1963 respectively, the Group of Rapporteurs on Comparisons of Systems of National Accounts in Use in Europe continued its discussion of the adjustments needed to link aggregates relating to production, income and expenditure compiled on the basis of the existing United Nations system of national accounts with those compiled on the basis of the system of balances of the national economy used in countries with centrally planned economies. The Group agreed on a set of tables for inter-system adjustments of data relating to these concepts. The Group requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper setting out in a consolidated form the various conclusions reached by the Group on inter-system adjustments; this paper will be issued shortly and will serve as a reference document for the general review of the system of national accounts and balances. Further work on this subject will henceforth be

carried out under the auspices of the Working Group on National Accounts and Balances set up by the Conference (see paras. 109-110).

109. Review of SNA and MPS. At its eleventh session, the Conference provisionally agreed to undertake a European review of the system of national accounts (SNA) and the system of balances of the national economy (MPS). At its twelfth session, the Conference considered the purposes, scope and objectives of this European review and its relation to the review of SNA which had meanwhile been undertaken at the world level. It was agreed that the over-all objective of the Conference's work is the establishment of an agreed programme for national accounts and balances which takes account of the needs and possibilities of countries with different economic systems, with appropriate links established between any variants which may be necessary and with the maximum of common ground identified.

110. As regards the relationship between its work and the world-wide review of SNA, the Conference considered that its contribution in the early stages should be to comment on the proposals for an extended SNA drawn up at the world level, from the viewpoint of the needs and possibilities of European countries and, at a later stage, when final recommendations are adopted at the world level, to consider whether any supplements would be appropriate for Europe. It was considered important that links between SNA and MPS should be taken into account at each stage of the Conference's work. The work will be carried out by a Working Group on National Accounts and Balances and by such sub-groups as are necessary. The Working Group will hold its first meeting in March 1965 and a sub-group, concerned more especially with links between SNA and MPS, will meet later in the year. Provision is made for further meetings of the Working Group and sub-groups during the period up to 1968.

111. Public sector statistics. A Working Group on Public Sector Statistics met in June 1964. It discussed the uses of public sector statistics, the composition and structure of the public sector, statistics required for general government (public administration), the definition and coverage of transactions and the classification of transactions by type. As requested by the Conference, the Group concentrated its work on those aspects of the subject which are particularly relevant to the review of the systems of accounts and balances as a whole. The Group proposed that, at the second meeting on this subject provided for in the

work programme of the Conference, further consideration should be given to the classifications of government transactions by type and by purpose, and to problems of collection. At its twelfth session, the Conference agreed to refer the report of this Group to the Working Group on National Accounts and Balances for consideration in the light of the needs of an extended system of national accounts and balances.

112. Input-output statistics. A Working Group on Input-Output (inter-industry) Statistics met in March 1964. The Group reviewed national experience in the field of input-output tables, formulated suggestions for desirable developments in tables for national use, and drew up recommendations for the standardization of input-output tables for international purposes. The Group agreed on the need for an integrated system of national accounts and balances covering input-output tables as well as accounts and balances relating to income and product transactions, and drew attention to the main issues for consideration in this matter in the context of the general review of the systems of national accounts and balances. At its twelfth plenary session, the Conference gave its provisional approval to the recommendations for standardization drawn up by the Working Group and agreed that they should be reviewed from the point of view of the integration of input-output tables into an over-all system of national accounts and balances by the groups concerned with this subject.

113. Statistics of financial assets and liabilities. At its second session, in May 1963, the Working Group on Statistics of Financial Assets and Liabilities carried forward its earlier work on the establishment of a minimum system of statistics of financial assets and liabilities, coupled with a set of financial accounts into which these statistics might be organized. The Group reached agreement on definitions of the sectors and the types of assets and liabilities to be distinguished in financial accounts. The Group also agreed on the way in which the financial transaction account for each sector should be linked to the product and income accounts of SNA.

114. The Group's recommendations were approved by the Conference at its eleventh plenary session and subsequently issued in the form of a Statistical Programme (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.11/45). Countries were invited to make experimental compilations. A summary of these national compilations is being prepared for

restricted circulation to the members of the Conference. The Conference agreed that further work in financial statistics and accounts, including the question of links between the systems in countries with market economies and those with centrally planned economies, should henceforth be carried out by the Working Group on National Accounts and Balances.

115. Index numbers of industrial production. The Working Group on Industrial Statistics held its third session in May 1962 and its fourth in March 1964. These sessions were devoted to a review of the existing international standards for index numbers of industrial production. The Working Group drew up proposals for revising and extending the existing recommendations relating to the compilation of production indexes, notably as regards the scope, coverage, classification, formula and base period of the indexes and the adjustment of short-term indexes for irregularities of the calendar and seasonal variations. The Working Group also identified the areas in which further work is required. These are, in particular, the question of index numbers relating to different concepts of production (e.g. indexes of gross output and indexes of net output) and the elimination, as far as possible, of differences between production indexes and related series in national accounts and balances.

116. At its twelfth plenary session, the Conference approved the changes in the international standards recommended by the Working Group, and requested the Secretariat to issue a consolidated version of the international standards as thus revised. The Conference also approved the recommendations of the Working Group concerning further work on the relative movements shown by index numbers relating to different concepts of production and on the elimination of differences between production indexes and related series in national accounts and balances.

117. Current housing and building. At a first joint meeting (November 1962) of an ad hoc Group of Experts of the Conference and the Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic Commission for Europe, agreement was reached on the scope and other general aspects of a European Programme for Current Housing and Building Statistics. The meeting also considered in detail several of the subjects which will be covered in this programme. Further preparatory work on this project is being car-

ried out by national rapporteurs. At its twelfth plenary session, the Conference agreed to convene another joint meeting during 1965/66 at which it is hoped a substantial part of the programme may be completed and issued in final form. The work will be co-ordinated with that on housing censuses.

118. Censuses of population and housing. At its fifth session, in November-December 1963, the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing started preparatory work for the development of European standards in respect of the 1970 round of censuses. The Group reviewed the experience obtained in the 1960 censuses. It agreed on provisional lists of topics to be included in the European programmes for the 1970 censuses and drew up a programme of work for the preparation of standard definitions, classifications and tabulations for use in these censuses, including study of different census questions by six groups of rapporteurs. At its twelfth plenary session, the Conference approved the programme of work recommended by the Working Group and made provision for further meetings of the Group in 1965/66 and 1967/68, and for smaller groups of rapporteurs on a number of specific topics in the field of population and housing censuses in 1964/65 and 1966/67. Arrangements are also being made for holding a regional statistical seminar on the organization and conduct of population censuses (Turkey, June 1965) under the technical assistance programme.

119. Agricultural statistics. The Study Group on Problems of Methodology and Definitions in Agricultural Statistics in European Countries (now renamed Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe), convened jointly by FAO, the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Conference of European Statisticians, had its third session in December 1963. The Study Group made a number of recommendations concerning fruit and vegetable statistics and started preparatory work on cereal and egg statistics. The Group also discussed the problems of co-ordination in agricultural statistics in Europe and made several suggestions, aimed at making such co-ordination effective. It also made a number of suggestions concerning its programme of further work. At its twelfth session, the Conference approved the recommendations relating to fruit and vegetable statistics. As regards the programme of work of the Study Group, the Conference expressed agreement with the proposal to hold a regional European consultation in 1965 on the draft programme for agricultural censuses; the Conference also agreed that further work was necessary on the standardization of production statistics, but hoped that

this work could be speeded up and brought to an early conclusion, (see also paras. 162-164).

120. The Group of Experts on Agricultural Sector Accounts, set up by the Study Group, also met in December 1963. The Group of Experts reviewed the state of agricultural sector accounts in Europe, and drew up recommendations to improve the current production account and to take the first steps in building up a complete system of accounts. The report of the Group of Experts will be reviewed by the Study Group at a later session (see also para. 173).

121. A special session of the Study Group was held in January 1965 to consider the draft programme for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The Group proposed a number of modifications and some additions to the draft programme, which will be incorporated either in the final version of the World Programme, or in a related regional programme for Europe.

122. Productivity statistics. In co-operation with ILO, the Conference convened a meeting of a Working Group on Productivity Statistics in June-July 1964. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Group limited its discussions to the productivity of labour and gave priority to inter-temporal comparisons. The Group considered the methodology of productivity measurements and drew up a series of recommendations to countries, aimed at improving and standardizing national indexes of labour productivity. As regards future work, the Group recommended that more detailed information about various aspects of national productivity indexes be collected and that the study of inter-spatial comparisons of productivity levels be taken up. At the twelfth plenary session of the Conference, general support was expressed for the Group's conclusions and suggestions which, it was agreed, will provide useful guidance to countries in developing their national statistics. However, it was agreed that many problems are still unsolved and that it is too early to adopt international statistical standards in this field. It is tentatively planned to convene another meeting of the Working Group in 1967/68 (see also para. 160).

123. Electronic data processing. At its third session, in December 1962, the Working Group on Electronic Data Processing considered the subject of automatic control and correcting of statistical data by EDP on the basis of a paper prepared by a consultant, Mr. S. Nordbotten of Norway. This paper, revised in the

light of the Group's conclusions, has been issued as No. 2 in the new series of methodological studies of general interest published under the Conference's auspices "Statistical Standards and Studies" (ST/CES/2). The Group recommended that national offices continue and intensify their work on automatic editing and that the possibilities should be examined of drawing up a co-ordinated research programme on the subject with some international division of labour. The Conference endorsed these recommendations at its eleventh session. The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Sweden agreed to participate in a co-ordinated research programme. They have submitted papers dealing with problems of automatic editing in the fields of foreign trade statistics, censuses of population and industrial statistics respectively, for consideration at the Group's fourth session (scheduled to be held in February 1965).

124. Statistical activities of ECE Committees. At its plenary sessions, the Conference has reviewed the statistical work carried out under the programmes of the various ECE Committees. At its twelfth session, the Conference agreed to convene a group of four or five rapporteurs to carry out a more thorough examination than the Conference itself is able to make of these statistical activities, in particular those which affect national statistical offices. The Group will meet immediately before the thirteenth plenary session.

125. Statistical work of other organizations in Europe. At its plenary sessions, the Conference has received reports of other regional organizations in Europe on their statistical activities (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Conference of Heads of National Statistical Offices of the Nordic Countries, Council of Europe). At its twelfth plenary session, the Conference agreed to convene, during 1964/65, a consultation with European regional organizations and United Nations specialized agencies, to discuss the co-ordination of international statistical activities in Europe (see also para. 202).

Conference of Asian Statisticians

126. Fifth session. This was conducted jointly by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Statistical Office of the United Nations and was held at Bangkok from 27 May to 7 June 1963. It was attended

by forty-nine representatives from twenty-two ECAFE member and associate member countries, as well as representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

127. The Conference reviewed the statistics development activities and programmes during the Development Decade, considered the reports of the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development and the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics in the countries of the ECAFE region and discussed the improvement of inland waterway transport statistics.

128. Sixth session. This was conducted jointly by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and was held at Bangkok from 9 to 21 December 1964. It was attended by fifty representatives from twenty-two ECAFE member countries, as well as the representatives of the ILO, FAO and UNESCO. The World Veterans Federation participated in a consultative capacity.

129. The Conference considered, among other things, the reports of the Regional Statistical Training Centre for the Organizers of National Training Centres, Seminar on National Accounts, Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, FAO/ECAFE Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East and progress of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics; reviewed the statistics development activities and programmes during the Development Decade; surveyed the statistical manpower and training facilities in the countries; discussed labour force, employment and unemployment statistics in Asian countries.

130. Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing. This was conducted jointly by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, and was held at Bangkok from 2 to 8 December 1964. It was attended by twenty-two participants from fifteen ECAFE member and associate member countries.

131. The Working Group reviewed the experience of countries with regard to the topics on which they had collected and compiled data at the 1960 censuses of population and housing, recommended topics to be included in the 1970 censuses and reviewed the extent to which various countries carried out the standard

tabulations recommended by the United Nations.

Conference of African Statisticians

132. National accounts. An adaptation of the United Nations system of national accounts (SNA) for use in Africa was prepared by a group of consultants during 1962 and discussed by a working group which met from 24 to 29 September of that year. This intermediate system, worked out as an interim measure awaiting the revision of the SNA on a world-wide basis, included a number of features of the national accounting systems of French-speaking African countries and other pre-existing SNA. The system was recommended for experimentation by the proposals for modifications in the third session of the Conference (Addis Ababa, 2-11 October 1963). Following this recommendation, a draft "Handbook of National Accounts for Africa" was finalized during 1964, which represented an attempt to fit already existing data for nine African countries into the framework of the intermediate system. The result of this experimentation was discussed by a working group which met from 9 to 16 December 1964, which found that the experiment had provided valuable experience and information. The working group indicated that the intermediate system had fulfilled a useful function in inducing African national accountants to attempt, for the first time, the preparation of national accounts that were comparable among countries of the region. It also found that the experience gained in working with the intermediate system could be put to good account when the question arose of adapting the revision of the SNA to the requirements of the region.

133. Demographic and social statistics. In the field of demographic and social statistics, consultations have been proceeding with the United Nations Statistical Office for working out details of the African part of the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes. A revised and expanded report on African population census methods and problems has been issued and circulated to governments.^{6/} A first draft on housing sample surveys and census practices in Africa has been prepared at the request of the United Nations Statistical Office. Draft studies in methodology relating to problems of enumerating nomads, coverage of economic

^{6/} "Methods and Problems of African Population Censuses and Surveys: 1955-1964" (E/CN.14/CAS.3/3. Rev.1).

and social characteristics of population in censuses and surveys and migration statistics have been prepared for submission to the fourth Conference (October 1965) and eventual use in the 1970 census programme. In the field of vital statistics, a review of the state of civil registration and of vital statistics in Africa was prepared for the third Conference (E/CN.14/CAS.3/8).

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

134. Industrial statistics. ECLA has collaborated with the national statistical offices of Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru in one or more phases of the preparations for the industrial and trade censuses of these countries, with application of world (United Nations) and regional (IASI) standards. A Working Group on Classification of Manufactured Products, convened in Santiago de Chile, 4 to 15 November 1963,^{7/} discussed a list of 2800 products of groups 201 to 399 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and a minimum list of about 550 products, each with its standard unit of measurement. The application of ISIC was also discussed and some possible changes and subdivisions were suggested. This work will be continued in view of the experience obtained in those countries where manufacturing development is most pronounced.
135. External trade statistics. The application of standards is mostly related to the product classification (SITC and BTN, with full internal conciliation).
136. External trade statistics with standardized breakdowns of imports and exports both as to sectors of origin and of principal use were prepared in Ecuador and Peru, in collaboration with national statistical offices.^{8/} Besides this, ECLA presents for general use imports classified in 10 groups with regard to economic function and/or use and exports classified in 5 groups with regard to origin.
137. National accounts. Country tables are being prepared with standardized information according to the system of national accounts (SNA).
138. Statistical co-ordination in the Central American Isthmus. Statistical co-ordination activities in the countries of the Central American Isthmus are the

^{7/} "Informe del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Clasificación de Productos Manufacturados" (E/CN.12/AC.57/4), 30 December 1963 (available in Spanish only).

^{8/} In this breakdown the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs, prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, was taken as a model.

responsibility of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination of the Central American Isthmus (of the Committee on Economic Co-ordination). The Mexico Office of ECLA serves as the Secretariat of the Committee and its sub-committees. The statistical Sub-committee held its fifth session in February 1962 (Tegucigalpa, Honduras) and recommended to the six countries of the region a programme which gave more unity to the recommendations of the four previous sessions and broadened it in several statistical fields in order to adapt it better to the needs of economic integration and of the process of drawing up development plans undertaken by the countries of the Isthmus.

139. A working group, set up to study the discrepancies among the inter-Central American trade figures, met in October 1962 under the auspices of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). The Working Group on Agricultural Statistics held its second session in San José in December 1962, and the Working Group on Industrial Statistics held its third in San Salvador in June 1963. Each of these groups reviewed the status of statistics in its field and made suggestions to the Sub-Committee for improving and broadening the research, within the framework of an integral and co-ordinated programme to be carried out in the region. Based on the reports of these working groups, on the plans prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with the joint programming mission for Central America and with SIECA and having as a frame of reference the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB) recommended by IASI's Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) at its eighth session (Panama, September 1964), the Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination drew up a statistical programme for the Central American Isthmus which meets the statistical needs of economic integration, as well as those for carrying out and evaluating the development plans begun by the countries of the region.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

140. As in previous years, the work directly and indirectly related to standards was conducted at different levels--by the Secretariat of IASI, the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) of IASI, and the Inter-American Statistical Conference (IASC) of the Organization of American States (OAS)--and was concerned mainly with three topics: (a) the review and evaluation of the statistical

activities carried out in the American nations since the third IASC; (b) the study of the factors that hinder the statistical development of America; and (c) the development of the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB).

141. The review and evaluation of the activities carried out have indicated that the situation is, to a certain extent, positive and satisfactory as a result of the steps taken by the countries towards solving their statistical problems, as well as the action on the part of international organizations interested in the statistical progress of the hemisphere. Despite the advances made, however, it was agreed that the activities carried out still do not fully satisfy the ever-increasing demand of Governments and the general public for statistical information, and that many of the deficiencies previously noted present great difficulties.

142. A detailed study of the factors which hinder the statistical development of the region was made by the fourth IASC which examined, in particular, those which affect the structure and operation of national statistical services, the production of national statistics and the participation of the national statistical services in international activities, as well as those that affect international statistical co-ordination and are reflected in the activities of the national statistical services.

143. The representatives of the American countries who participated in the fourth IASC, stated that the statistical development of the American nations should, fundamentally, be a national problem, the lasting and satisfactory solution of which can only be reached through uninterrupted long-range action aimed at securing: (a) due recognition on the part of the Governments of the importance of statistics as an indispensable instrument for the preparation and evaluation of economic and social development programmes; (b) the creation of a solid institutional basis through a network of statistical services working in a co-ordinated and effective manner; (c) the provision to these services of the means that they need to carry out the tasks entrusted to them; and (d) the formation of a solid core of qualified personnel to play a leading role in national statistical work and to contribute to the progressive development of statistical activities in the countries. The same Conference also stated that the international organizations should supplement national action but should not replace it in any way. The

Conference approved an extensive set of conclusions that may be applied as a blueprint or standard in connexion with the elimination or reduction of the unfavourable effects of the factors cited. These conclusions are being applied by several countries.

144. Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics. The draft of the Program was developed by the Secretariat of IASI, taking into account the Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development (United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31), materials of a similar nature produced by different organizations, and consultations conducted with the statistical offices and agencies responsible for economic and social planning in the American region. A subcommittee of COINS, especially created for the purpose of examining the draft, met during the period 3-14 August, 1964, in Washington, D. C. and prepared the proposal which was discussed and approved during the eighth session of COINS (Panama, 2-14 September, 1964). The Program comprises a series of tables covering population (state and movement); housing; education (elementary, secondary and higher); health; agriculture; forestry; fishing; industry (mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity); internal trade and services (wholesale, retail and services); external trade; transportation (water, rail, air, highway); labour force, and personal income and expenditures; money and banking; and public finance.

145. COINS recognized that there would be some difficulty encountered in securing the information needed to present the data according to the proposed tabulations, in addition to the serious problems related to the collection of the data; however, it agreed that the criterion that should prevail in its recommendation of the tabulations should be whether they would be useful or necessary for purposes of economic and social development programming. The Program is a frame of reference and a long-term objective for the national statistical services in connexion with which they should concentrate every effort and all the resources made available to them. COINS also emphasized that the Program provides the framework for the formulation, in each country, of a national statistical programme, in the execution of which there is a role for all the agencies comprising the national statistical system.

146. The Subcommittee on Agricultural Statistics of COINS, which is the guiding body of the co-ordination mechanism established between IASI and FAO for activi-

ties related to the development and improvement of agricultural statistics in the American region, held its first session in Washington, D. C., during the period 23-27 November 1964. The major topic of the agenda was the consideration of the situation concerning cereals statistics in the region and the formulation of standards on time reference, concepts, definitions and methods to be used in the production of the corresponding data. The conclusions of the Subcommittee will be taken into consideration in the development of the standards for the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics and for the 1970 Program of the Census of America (see also para. 165).

147. Program of the 1960 Census of America (COTA-1960). The three major types of activities conducted during the period 1962-1964 in connexion with this Program were (a) continuous promotion in order that all countries of the American region take their censuses, (b) consultation and direct technical assistance for the planning, execution and processing of their returns in accordance with the standards approved by COINS within the frame of the world-wide recommendations, and (c) dissemination of the results produced by the national statistical offices.

148. Program of the 1970 Census of America (COTA-1970). In coordination with the United Nations Statistical Office and the Statistics Division of FAO, the preliminary work related to this Program was initiated. It was agreed that, following the procedures adopted with respect to the 1950 and 1960 Programs, IASI will take the major responsibility for the promotion and development of regional standards and technical assistance and dissemination of results of the censuses taken by the American countries. These activities will be developed in close cooperation with the world-wide organizations, and activities such as training of personnel and technical assistance will, whenever possible, constitute joint endeavours. A study of the way in which the standards approved for 1960 were applied and of the national suggestions on aspects which should be eliminated or added is in process, and the first documents prepared are being transmitted to the world organizations.

149. The general policy to be followed by IASI in the development of the Program of the 1970 Census of America was discussed and established by the Executive Committee of IASI at its 24th session (Guatemala, March 1964), and the eighth session of COINS (Panama, September 1964) adopted various recommendations regarding

the work to be conducted through subcommittees which will review the regional standards prior to their final consideration.

150. Convertibility indexes for commodity classifications. This work has been continued and the preparation of the convertibility indexes between the classifications used by Panama and Venezuela to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revised, were concluded. Similar work is in process with respect to the Nomenclatura Arancelaria Uniforme Centroamericana (NAUCA).

International Labour Office (ILO)

151. The tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians met in Geneva from 2 to 12 October 1962. It was attended by delegates from 45 countries, together with representatives of the United Nations and two specialized agencies, as well as observers from a number of other regional and international organizations. Apart from a general discussion on the progress of labour statistics in the various countries, the Conference adopted revised or new standards in the three subject fields indicated below.

152. Consumer prices. The Conference considered as an agenda item the topic of special problems in the computation of consumer price indices. Its resolution on the subject relates to the measurement of consumer price changes and lays down international standards concerning the methods to be used to collect price information and to obtain adequate weighting patterns.

153. Employment injuries. The Conference also considered the subject of statistics of industrial injuries as an item of its agenda and set up basic standards in the field in replacement of earlier standards which had become out of date. In addition to international definitions for statistical purposes of fatal injuries, permanent disablement and temporary disablement, the standards include model classifications of employment injuries according to type of accident, the agency related to the injury or the accident, the nature of the injury and the bodily location of the injury.

154. Statistics of hours of work. Finally, the Conference, after considering the third technical item on its agenda, established international standards concerning the definitions to be used in the compilation of statistics of hours of work and more particularly the contents of hours actually worked. The standards also cover the methods of collection and tabulation of data on hours of work.

155. Future work. The Conference adopted four other resolutions which relate to studies that the ILO is urged to undertake and suggestions for further action. The recommended studies include the preparation of a handbook on the methods used and the conceptual methodological problems involved in the establishment of consumer price index numbers. Another field recommended for further study is that of international comparability of employment and unemployment statistics. The suggestions for further action concern the development and application of

standards relating to statistics of employment injuries and statistics of hours of work.

156. Underemployment measurement and analysis. A Meeting of Experts on the Measurement of Underemployment was held in Geneva from 21 October to 1 November 1963. The experts were drawn from nine countries representing different levels and types of economic and social development and systems. The Meeting made recommendations concerning the concepts, the definitions of terms, methods of collecting and analysing data and related matters concerning the measurement of underemployment in the light of a review of relevant national practices and experience, existing international recommendations and of the use of data for the formulation and appraisal of employment policy.

157. Statistics of wages and labour costs. A Meeting of Experts on the Statistics of Wages and Labour Costs was held in Geneva from 7 to 16 September 1964. The experts were drawn from six American, Asian and European countries. Observers from several international agencies also participated. The object of the Meeting was to identify and describe the various components of wages and labour costs and to advise the ILO on the preparation of proposals for international standards for statistics on the subject, with particular reference to definitions, methodology, classification and tabulation of data. Among other things, the Meeting adopted a draft international standard classification of labour cost by components, distinguishing ten major groups of labour cost. The subject will be considered further as an agenda item at the eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians, planned for 1966.

158. International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). Work has begun on the revision^{of}/ISCO (1958). Replies were received from some 60 countries to a questionnaire issued in 1964 concerning the use made of ISCO, problems encountered, proposals for revision, etc. Draft proposals for a revision of the major, minor and unit group structures (corresponding with the first three digits in occupation codes) will be submitted to a meeting of experts towards the end of 1965. Revised definitions covering also five-digit groups will be prepared by the ILO staff in 1966. The revised draft of ISCO will be submitted to the eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

159. ILO Convention No. 63 concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work.

This Convention, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference before the war, is intended as an instrument for the promotion of statistical standards and the setting up of a minimum programme in the field of wages and hours-of-work statistics. In 1964, the number of countries which had ratified the Convention stood at 29.

160. Productivity statistics. A Working Group on Productivity Statistics, convened jointly by the International Labour Organisation and the Conference of European Statisticians, met in Geneva from 29 June to 3 July 1964. It was attended by representatives from 17 European countries and the United States. The Working Group reviewed the basic methods of measuring productivity and computing productivity indices and drew up a framework within which data for purposes of measurement of labour productivity and, in particular, the output and labour input data, should be developed at the industry and national levels. It is planned, in co-operation with the Conference of European Statisticians, to collect detailed information concerning the various aspects of existing and planned indices of national productivity for the publication of a study on the subject in the Studies and Reports series in 1966 (see also para. 122).

161. Labour force statistics in Asia. In response to a recommendation of the Asian Population Conference, the subject of "labour force, employment and unemployment statistics in Asian countries with special reference to labour force sample surveys" was included in the agenda of the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, which met in Bangkok from 9 to 21 December 1964. This session was conducted jointly by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The Conference included the convening of a workshop on this subject in its future programme of work.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

162. Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe. The third session of the Study Group (previously known as the Study Group on Problems of Methodology and Definitions in Agricultural Statistics in European Countries), which was established in 1960, was held in December 1963 under the auspices of

FAO and the Conference of European Statisticians (see para. 119). At this session, the Study Group reviewed national practices in the field of fruit and vegetable statistics and agreed on a number of recommendations.

163. In 1962, the Study Group appointed a Group of Experts on Agricultural Sector Accounts. This Group also met in December 1963 and reviewed the state of agricultural sector accounts in Europe and agreed on a number of recommendations to improve the current production accounts, and on the first steps to be taken in building up a complete set of accounts (see para. 173).

164. The provisional programme of future sessions of the Study Group is as follows:

1965: Regional European consultation on the Draft Program for Agricultural Censuses. Standardization of statistics on cereals and eggs. Consideration of the report of the Group of Experts on Agricultural Sector Accounts.

1966: Consideration of statistics relating to potatoes, sugar, wines, oilseeds, and oils.

1967: Standardization of statistics on agricultural machinery, and fertilizers and pesticides. Meeting of the group of experts on agricultural producer prices and index numbers.

165. FAO/IASI machinery on agricultural statistics for the Western Hemisphere.

The work on standardization of current agricultural statistics, which started in Europe, was extended to other regions. For the Western Hemisphere, a sub-committee of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) was set up jointly by FAO and IASI. At its first meeting (November 1964), two reports were presented - one giving the national summaries, and the other giving a comparative review on the methods, concepts and definitions adopted in different countries on statistics related to area, production and utilization of cereals. These reports, together with some studies on time reference policy, were discussed at the meeting and certain recommendations were adopted. The next session of the sub-committee will be held in 1966 and will consider principally the problems related to statistics on livestock numbers and livestock products such as meat, milk and milk products (see also para. 146).

166. Commission on Agricultural Statistics. Work on the standardization of

statistics in the Near East and African regions is being carried out through the meetings of the respective FAO Commission on Agricultural Statistics, established in these regions in 1962. Similar activities will be carried out starting late 1965 or early 1966 by the recently established FAO Commission on Agricultural Statistics for the Asia and Far East Region.

167. For the Near East Region, a draft questionnaire was prepared for obtaining information on methods, concepts and definitions used by the countries for collecting current statistics on cereals. This was discussed at the Seminar on Agricultural Statistics, held in Baghdad from 26 to 31 October 1964. This questionnaire, as approved by the Seminar and the Near East Commission, will be tailored to take into account the information already available in FAO's records before being sent out to the countries.

168. For the African Region, a draft questionnaire was prepared to obtain information on methods, concepts and definitions related to agricultural price statistics.

169. 1960 World Census of Agriculture. As many as 93 countries and territories have participated in the 1960 Census within the framework of the Program for the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, indicative of the wide acceptance by countries of the world agricultural census. Work on the report on the 1960 World Census of Agriculture is well advanced. The first volume will be issued in 1965 and will include census results by countries.

170. Program of Food Consumption Surveys. After regional consultations on a draft programme of food consumption surveys in Europe, Asia and the Far East (see paras. 61, 85 and 123 of the "Review of International Statistics", E/CN.3/286 of 21 March 1962), Near East (Beirut, Lebanon, 18-26 June 1962) and Africa (Rabat, Morocco, 17-25 July 1963, jointly with ECA) and a review by a consultant in the light of the conditions prevailing in Latin America, a final Program of Food Consumption Surveys was drawn up by a group of experts, including statisticians, nutritionists and economists from different parts of the world, who met in Rome, 21-30 April 1964. The Program is intended for use by countries in planning household food consumption surveys or, where applicable, in developing adequately the food consumption aspect of general household surveys, and should provide the basis for consistency and comparability of information

derived from such surveys with regard to both geographic and time factors. The preparation of the Program is being followed up by a number of steps to promote food consumption surveys, including the organization of training centres (see annex III), and the preparation of studies on the uses of food consumption survey results and of manuals on appropriate survey methodology.

171. 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The Draft Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture has been drawn up, keeping in mind the importance of continuity and comparability with the 1960 and 1950 census programmes. At the same time, an effort has been made to take into account new developments in agriculture.

172. The Draft Program is being considered by statisticians at regional meetings with a view to assessing the regional requirements and the necessary adaptations in the programme. So far, three regional consultations have been held: in Addis Ababa (17-31 August 1964) for the African Region; in Baghdad (2-7 November 1964) for the Near East Region; and in Bangkok (9-21 December 1964) for the Asian and Far East Region.

173. Group of Experts on Agricultural Sector Accounts. The Group met in Geneva, 9-13 December 1963, under the auspices of FAO and the Conference of European Statisticians and was attended by experts from Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom and United States of America, and representatives from the European Economic Community and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The purpose of this meeting was to recommend standards for the preparation of agricultural sector accounts in Europe, with particular attention to desirable revisions in the 1956 FAO/ECE manual Agricultural Sector Accounts and Tables - A Handbook of Definitions and Methods. Detailed descriptive material on the state of agricultural sector accounts was obtained through a questionnaire circulated to European countries and to the USA and Canada. This material was used to prepare two documents which included a description and analysis of the methodology in preparing sector accounts in European countries and a number of methodological problems in this field for consideration by the Group. The Group made a number of important recommendations concerning (a) the meaning of agriculture, (b) the treatment of agricultural services as a

subsector of agriculture, (c) some aspects of the current production account, particularly the year of account, treatment of stocks and work in progress and of large losses of livestock and other problems related to the prices and the calculation of depreciation, (d) the appropriation and capital accounts, (e) accounts at constant prices, and (f) future work in this field.

174. Standardization of producer price statistics. The standardization of prices received and prices paid by agricultural producers was taken up by a working party of the Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics through the Seminar on the Standardization of Cereal Statistics and Agricultural Price Statistics, held in Baghdad, from 26 to 31 October 1964. A number of recommendations relating to the compilation and processing of agricultural producer prices were made by this group. It was noted that agricultural producer prices spread over different marketing stages, including prices quoted at the farm-gate or other delivery points for transactions between the producers and wholesalers or other intermediaries, wholesale prices related to transactions in wholesale markets where the farmers themselves participate as sellers of their own products, and retail prices relating to transactions between the farmers and consumers at the retail stage of distribution. It was therefore recommended that agricultural prices quoted at different stages of marketing should identify also the sellers and buyers in order to enable adequate coverage for agricultural producer prices. It was also noted that the compilation and processing of agricultural prices are intimately related to the uses made of them and, in particular, that the uses of prices for comparisons over time or between countries and for valuation purposes require different procedures for the calculation of average prices to suit each of these two main purposes. The working group made a number of recommendations on these and on other methodological and practical problems aimed at the improvement and standardization of agricultural producer prices in the Near East Region.

175. Fishery statistics. In close co-operation with the Statistics Committee of both the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and through the joint FAO/ICES/ICNAF Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area, the development and introduction of standard classifications of fish species, classes of fishing units, fishing areas, etc. in the North

Atlantic have made considerable progress. The development of standard methods of reporting to FAO, ICES, and ICNAF eliminates duplication in reporting by the national offices.

176. The adoption of standard classifications and definitions in the field of catches, landings and fishing effort, etc. is being considered by the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and by the Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (CARPAS).

177. Work is also in progress to develop standard classifications and definitions of fishermen and of fishing fleets (craft). At its first meeting in June 1964, the Expert Panel for the Facilitation of Tuna Research made several recommendations concerning standard concepts and definitions to be used in the reporting on a world-wide basis of catches of tuna species and related fishing effort by 5° rectangles in all oceans of the world.

178. Forestry statistics. Questionnaires on national conversion factors were sent to member countries to determine factors for the accurate conversion of national statistical data to units used in FAO/ECE publications. A compendium of these national conversion factors, together with revised international standard conversion factors, will be published in due course.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

179. Book production and periodicals. The preliminary study concerning the international standardization of statistics in this field 9/ was presented to the UNESCO General Conference at its twelfth session (Paris, 1962), and it was decided that these proposals should be incorporated in an international instrument, to take the form of a recommendation. At a meeting of a special intergovernmental committee of experts 10/ held in 1964, the final report of the Director-General 11/ containing a revised preliminary draft recommendation was presented and adopted

9/ International Regulations concerning the Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals (UNESCO 12C/PRG/8).

10/ Special Intergovernmental Committee of the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals. UNESCO, Paris, 16-25 March 1964.

11/ International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals. (UNESCO/SS/37 and Add.).

for submission to the General Conference at its thirteenth session. The Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals was adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session held in Paris, 1964.

180. The improvement of data on book production will serve a highly useful purpose in the formulation of aid programmes for the development of book production and distribution in the developing countries, including UNESCO's own programme in this field.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

181. The completeness and timeliness of the filing of air transport statistics by Contracting States has continued its steady improvement and ICAO's air transport statistics now cover about 85% of world operations in considerable detail, and an even larger percentage with a lesser degree of detail. The coverage varies, however, depending on the specific Air Transport Reporting Form considered; there are still serious gaps for some of the Forms and in some regions. Over 5,000 Forms are now received annually, most of them substantially more complete and more reliable than in previous years.

182. The Panel on Origin and Destination Statistics completed its work in February 1963, after holding five sessions during the period 1959-1963. Its final report (Circular 66-AT/7, 1963) published in July 1963, may be considered a significant contribution to the study of origin and destination statistics.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

183. The Balance of Payments Division of the IMF has prepared a separate document (E/CN.3/327), entitled "Progress Report on Balance-of-Payments Statistics".

World Health Organization (WHO)

184. International Classification of Diseases (ICD). In preparation for the eighth revision (1965) of the ICD, a second meeting of the Sub-Committee on Classification of Diseases, of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics, took place in Geneva in 1963. Preliminary revision proposals resulting from this meeting were considered by the Expert Committee on Health Statistics at its 1964

meeting in Geneva. The views of countries in the American Region were coordinated at two meetings of the Regional Advisory Committee on International Classification of Diseases, held in Washington in 1962 and 1963, with particular reference to infective and parasitic diseases and nutritional disorders.

185. The Conference for the eighth revision of the ICD will take place in Geneva, 6-12 July 1965.

186. Expert Committee on Health Statistics. The Expert Committee on Health Statistics held its eighth session in Geneva from 27 November to 3 December 1962. The main item of discussion was hospital statistics relating, on one hand, to the "hospital" and on the other, to the "patient". Other topics discussed included the preparation of the eighth revision of the ICD and the WHO statistical programme.

187. The Sub-Committee on Classification of Diseases met in Geneva from 30 October to 6 November 1963. It reviewed the activities in the preparation of the eighth revision of the ICD and dealt with the general structure of the ICD, the revision of its individual sections, the rules for classification of diagnostic data, lists for tabulation of morbidity and mortality data, other items relating to the manual of the ICD and the adaptation of the ICD to special needs and WHO nomenclature regulations. Further steps in the preparation of the eighth revision of the ICD were taken. A meeting of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics was held from 27 October to 2 November 1964. The Committee dealt with various matters related to the ICD. It considered comments on the WHO proposals and made final recommendations concerning the eighth revision of the ICD.

188. WHO Centre for Classification of Diseases. This Centre is situated in the General Register Office (London) and is responsible for carrying out studies connected with the ICD and with the improvement of international comparability of morbidity and mortality statistics. During 1962-1964, its main work was to assist in the preparations for the eighth revision of the ICD, but in addition it has participated in studies concerning the accuracy and comparability of mortality statistics carried out by the WHO Regional Office for Europe.

189. Latin-American Center for Classification of Diseases. The Center, established in 1955 for clearing up problems arising in the application of the

Spanish edition of the ICD, continued to give instructions in coding diseases and causes of death, to help to ensure comparable coding procedures in the Americas, and to assist in the preparation of the eighth revision of the ICD. Several training courses, with attendance of over 300 persons, were provided for this purpose during 1962-1964 and various teaching materials were developed. The Center has rendered technical assistance in editing of the Portuguese version of the 1955 edition of the ICD. An active promotional programme is being carried out in order to lay the foundations for the 1965 revision in Portuguese.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

190. United Nations standards are systematically applied by OECD in its statistical publications in the field of foreign trade and industrial production. As a result of the meeting in February 1964 of a Group of Experts on Balance of Payments, organized jointly by IMF and OECD, the balance-of-payments questionnaires of the two bodies have been brought into line. Questionnaires on assistance to developing countries have also been brought into line with the balance-of-payments questionnaires.

Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC)

191. Statistical nomenclature of external trade. A new nomenclature comprising about 4,500 positions and derived from the Brussels Nomenclature has been drawn up. It will be applied effective 1 January 1966.

192. Nomenclature of internal trade. The trade nomenclature, which is to complement the Nomenclature des Industries de la Communauté européenne (NICE), has been completed.

193. Nomenclature of industrial by-products. Work is well advanced; the nomenclature will be published at the end of 1965.

IV. OTHER STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

Conference of European Statisticians

194. New publications. Publication has started of a new series, entitled "Statistical Standards and Studies", consisting of selected methodological studies and similar documents of general interest, of the Conference. The following two studies have appeared:

- (i) Statistics of consumers' expenditure in different systems of national accounts and balances (a methodological study of the relationship between statistics of consumers' expenditure in the national accounting systems of countries with market economies (SNA) and in the system of economic balances of countries with planned economies (MPS), with applications to the statistics of Hungary and the United Kingdom). Reference number ST/CES/1.
- (ii) Automatic editing of individual statistical observations (automatic control and correcting of statistical data by means of electronic computers). Reference number: ST/CES/2.

195. Two further documents will be issued shortly in this series--the 1960 European programmes for population censuses (ST/CES/3) and housing censuses (ST/CES/4), respectively, together with analysis of the implementation of these programmes in national censuses.

196. Since the autumn of 1959, the Secretariat has been circulating to all Governments participating in the Economic Commission for Europe, copies of the monthly resumé "Statistical Indicators of Short-Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries". In order to provide more up-to-date information, the Secretariat proposed to the eleventh session of the Conference that a weekly supplement to this document be issued, the data to be collected at weekly intervals from countries by means of telex or telegrams. The Conference approved the proposal and national offices generally have co-operated in these arrangements. As a result, weekly supplements are now being issued on a regular basis. The key economic indicators of each country are, therefore, available to all other countries very rapidly. In addition, a trilingual key to the resumé was distributed with the November 1964 issue. A booklet of definitions and explanatory notes to the series

in the "Indicators" is being prepared on the basis of published information and will be submitted in draft to the national offices concerned for correction and completion before being issued in final form.

197. Seminars. The United Nations' Regional Seminar on Sampling Methods in Current Statistics was held in Budapest in September 1963, under the technical assistance programme. The Seminar, sponsored by the Government of Hungary and by the United Nations (Economic Commission for Europe and Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations), was attended by 38 participants from 19 countries (including 16 participants, from 8 countries, who received United Nations stipends), together with 14 Hungarian participants and representatives of four international organizations. The purpose of the seminar was to provide an opportunity for European official statisticians to explore together and to exchange experience concerning the practical techniques of sampling in current statistical surveys.

198. A United Nations Regional Seminar on Population Censuses will be held in Turkey in June 1965, also under the technical assistance programme. The purpose is to discuss and exchange experience concerning the practical problems of organizing and conducting a population census.

199. Other matters. At its tenth plenary session, during the course of its consideration of a report by the Secretariat summarizing the discussions and decisions of the seventeenth session of ECE, several members of the Conference agreed with the suggestion made in ECE's report that the timing of international statistical programmes should allow for the requests made to European statistical offices for the provision of experts to other regions. The point was made that a successful contribution to the technical assistance operations in statistics would be facilitated if certain major statistical inquiries, such as industrial censuses, were held during different periods in the various regions of the world. The Conference agreed to draw this question to the attention of the Statistical Commission for consideration. The Commission may wish to make recommendations on this matter.

200. At its twelfth plenary session, the Conference considered a paper prepared by the Secretariat with the assistance of a consultant, containing a number of proposals for the improvement and standardization of official statistical publications. The Conference noted that the representatives of international

organizations were in principle in favour of the adoption of the standard symbols proposed in this document and of most of the other suggestions made concerning good practice in presenting statistics. In the light of this information, the Conference agreed to pass the recommendations for standardizing official statistical publications to the international organizations concerned for such action as they think fit to take.

201. The Conference also drew the attention of the Statistical Commission to the usefulness of a manual on the presentation of official statistics, and suggested that the Commission consider including the preparation of such a manual in its work programme. The Conference drew the attention of UNLSCO to the desirability of standardizing the meaning of the words "million" and "billion" and the symbols for decimal and for the separation of thousands, millions, etc., with the suggestion that a new attempt be made at standardization in co-operation with other bodies concerned.

202. As mentioned above (para. 125), the Conference agreed, at its twelfth session, that there is a need for further improving co-ordination and avoiding duplication between the statistical work of the specialized agencies and regional organizations in Europe. The representatives of the agencies and organizations concerned expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Conference in an examination of the problems involved. It was agreed to arrange a consultation with the organizations concerned during 1964/with a view to (a) identifying the chief areas in which the co-ordination of statistical activities is inadequate; and (b) considering the possibilities of improving co-ordination in these areas.

Conference of Asian Statisticians

203. New publications. During the period 1962-1964, the following new publications were issued:

The 1963 Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics for Asia and the Far East;

Report on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics in the Countries of ECAFE Region (No. 1, December 1962; No. 2, December 1963);

Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region (second report);
Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels (E/CN.11/631, Sales No. 63.II.F.8);
Supplement to the Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels--Training Notes and Exercises (E/CN.11/645, Sales No. 64.II.F.8);
Basic Statistics for Formulating and Implementing Plans of Economic and Social Development in Countries of Asia and the Far East (in press).

Conference of African Statisticians

204. Technical meetings. In addition to the meetings of the Working Group on the Adaptation of UN System of National Accounts for Use in Africa (Addis Ababa, 24-29 September 1962) and of the Working Group on Problems of National Accounts in Africa (Addis Ababa, 9-16 December 1964), (see para. 132 for further details), the following were held during the period 1962-1964. An ECA/FAO Technical Meeting on Food Consumption Surveys was held in Rabat from 17 to 25 July 1963 for the purpose of discussing the FAO Program of Food Consumption Surveys and adapting it to African conditions. An ECA/IMF Technical Meeting on Balance of Payments was held in Rabat from 31 July to 9 August 1963 in order to consider problems relating to the compilation of balance-of-payments statistics in African countries. A Working Group on Foreign Trade Statistics met in Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 September 1963 to consider the methodology of constructing trade indices and standardizing quantum units. A Working Group on Estimating Capital Formation met in Addis Ababa from 9 to 16 October 1963 to discuss the practical problems connected with estimating capital formation in African countries.

205. New statistical series. During 1962-1964, ten new volumes in the two series issued on African trade were produced, four in Series A and six in Series B. Series A gives the direction of trade and Series B a detailed cross-classification of imports and exports by commodity groups and countries of origin or destination. In addition, a number of basic statistical series have been brought up to date, including (a) volume and unit value indexes for individual countries and for sub-regions; (b) imports by end-use at current and constant prices, and (c) pattern of imports and exports of some African countries. Furthermore, the statistical annex to the Economic Bulletin for Africa has been brought up to date, and ten issues of the Statistical Newsletter were published during the period under review.

206. Compilation of data on African industrial statistics progressed during 1964. It culminated in the preparation of a first draft of an annual bulletin containing back series of data on the production of agricultural, mining and manufacturing commodities in Africa, as well as a draft for a current quarterly bulletin. It is hoped that both efforts will be finalized early in 1965. In addition, work on the establishment of basic series on African energy statistics has been started.

207. New studies. An analytical study on "Recent Demographic Levels and Trends in Africa" was completed and is scheduled for publication in the Economic Bulletin for Africa.

208. A study on population growth and manpower trends in selected African countries and a comparative analysis of operational definitions of the economically active population in African and Asian statistics have been completed. These were undertaken at the request of the organizing committee of the United Nations World Population Conference (Belgrade, August-September 1965).

209. Statistical programming. Research into the technical and practical aspects of developing African statistical services is a principal new project of the Statistics and Demography Division of ECA. Its importance arises from the growth of technical planning activities in the countries, which is now resulting in pressure for more rapid expansion of statistical work and calls for a more comprehensive and better co-ordinated approach to the question of statistical programming. Preparation of an extensive working document on technical and practical aspects of developing statistical programmes on a comprehensive basis under African conditions has been completed. The paper brought together experience gained in the countries as well as ideas and methods arising from advisory activities and aimed at relating statistical production to planning requirements. It is scheduled for consideration by a working group of statisticians and planners in 1965, and a summary has already been submitted to the first Conference of African Planners.

210. Electronic data processing. At the third Conference, a report was presented on the development of mechanical and electronic data processing in Africa and its prospects for growth. This report had been prepared by the ECA Secretariat, in association with a Norwegian consultant. The results of the study suggest that electronic data processing (EDP) can make a great contribution towards

expansion of statistical activities in most African countries. In so far as resources permit, ECA will keep track of such developments for the benefit of the national statistical offices in Africa.

211. Public finance. Current work on public finance during the period under review consisted of the assembly, evaluation and analysis of data on government accounts (a) for providing relevant information on request to various Divisions of ECA, and (b) for publication. Series have already been prepared in respect of over 30 African countries.

212. Distribution statistics. An investigation is being carried out into the availability of distribution statistics in Africa, and data are being collected in preparation for (a) a methodological study of these statistics, and (b) a seminar to be held on this subject in accordance with the request of the third Conference.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

213. New statistical series. The following regional series and indexes were published in the Statistical Bulletin for Latin America: Latin American exports for more than 100 principal export products according to SITC by exporting countries (table 54 of the Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 1); total Latin American exports for the same 100 principal SITC products according to country or region of destination (table 55 of the Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 1); average yield of selected crops in Latin America (table 12 of the Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 2); revised index for Latin American mineral production; and, revised index for Latin American manufacturing production.

214. With respect to macro-economic series, new estimates based on 1960 prices have been made by principal sectors of activity; data were obtained for uniform estimates of balance of payments of the entire region of ECLA's Mexico Office from 1958, including the total balance for Central America. Other series on external trade were compiled by economic zones (world), special attention being paid to those of inter-Central American trade for studies of the effect of the common market and other aspects of the economic integration of the countries of this region. The mechanization of these data, retroactive to 1955 (and to 1950 for certain country studies), has made it possible to have more detailed series or

complementary series for specific projects.

215. In the field of industrial statistics, data have been compiled for Mexico which present quantity and value at the commodity level; studies are being carried out in order to extend these to the Central American countries. In transport, a series has been compiled for the first time for Mexico and Central America, including the various means of transport.

216. Series of social statistics have also been established, with emphasis on certain demographic analyses of the Central American countries, and various other studies and special research have been carried out for countries or for the whole region. Among the latter, one may mention one on industrial productivity in relation to production costs and another, in collaboration with ILO, to determine the costs of manpower in industry. For the other countries served by the Mexico Office of ECLA, the various series will be kept up to date in so far as data are available for every statistical sector.

217. New publications. The Statistical Bulletin for Latin America has superseded the Statistical Supplement to the Economic Bulletin for Latin America. As it is now produced by photo offset of stencil sheets, it has gained in flexibility and timeliness. The edition is semi-annual and bilingual (Spanish/English) and covers primarily those statistical series in which ECLA has special interest, i.e., national income, index of industrial production, etc.

218. The second Compendio Estadístico Centroamericano was published in 1962 by ECLA's Mexico Office. This publication then became the responsibility of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), which issued the third Compendio in 1963 and has prepared the fourth in two volumes (one on external trade and the other on the remainder of the series).

219. New projects. ECLA's Statistical Division (Santiago Office), in close co-operation with the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division and the FAO Regional Statistician, is studying the possibility of shifting from calendar-year information to FAO crop-year statistics.

220. In 1963, the study entitled "A Measurement of Price Levels and the Purchasing Power of Currencies in Latin America, 1960-62" (E/CN.12/653) was based on data collected in nineteen Latin American countries, covering all types of final

goods and services (including investment goods, governmental expenditure, etc.) for 1960 and 1962. Results were presented in the form of price indexes and purchasing power equivalents, adopting a uniform Latin American weighting system. A set of mutually convertible price indexes and purchasing power parity ratios was developed, in which any Latin American country could serve as the point of reference. An exploratory study was carried out relating the material collected in the region/^{to}similar data specially collected with the help of the US Bureau of Labor Statistics in two US cities, Houston and Los Angeles.

221. Further calculations were carried out in collaboration with Yale University and the Agency for International Development, using alternative Latin American weighting patterns and a representative US "market basket".

222. Preliminary discussions were held with ILO on a new project for studying production costs in the manufacturing industry in Latin America.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

223. New publications. América en Cifras, whose first edition (1960) was issued on an experimental basis, was transformed into a regular publication. The second edition (1961) comprised nine booklets and the third (1963), partially published, will have ten (one on demographic statistics, five on economic statistics, one on social statistics, one on cultural statistics, one on civil administration statistics and one on geographic statistics), as well as a supplement containing general notes, a general bibliography and subject and analytical indexes, etc.

224. Four additional publications on statistical data have been distributed during 1962-1964: (a) the quarterly bulletin Consumer Price (Cost-of-Living) Indexes of the American Nations, in English and Spanish, which presents in standardized form and on a common basis, since January 1955, both monthly averages and indexes for food, housing, apparel and other expenditures; (b) the Noticiero of the Program of the Census of America (94 issues released to date), by means of which census results of a general nature are made available to a large number of users and, in some cases, prior to their publication by the national statistical services; (c) a special compilation on the housing situation of America (La Situación de la Vivienda en América) comprising

results of the censuses taken during 1950 and subsequent years; and (d) International Trade of Latin America, 1958 which presents, in five self-contained but interrelated parts, data resulting from some experimental work done in compliance with recommendations of one of the higher bodies of the Organization of American States.

225. Estadística, the official organ of IASI, continues to be one of its media for fostering statistical interchange and development in the Western Hemisphere.

226. The booklets published in the series Actividades Estadísticas de las Naciones Americanas (Statistical Activities of the American Nations), in which the statistical systems and statistical production of these nations are described, have reached a total of sixteen (Ecuador and the United States being the last two issued). Several of the booklets previously published in Spanish have also been issued in Portuguese.

227. Two analytical works based on the results of the censuses taken as part of the Program of the 1950 Census of the Americas were published. The first was Characteristics of the Demographic Structure of the American Countries, prepared by Professor Giorgio Mortara, originally written in Portuguese and later translated into English and Spanish; the second, in Portuguese only, was on the agricultural structure of the American nations (Análise Sôcio-Econômica da Estrutura Agropecuária das Nações Americanas), prepared by Drs. Manuel Diégues Júnior and Thomaz Pompeu Accioly Borges.

228. Several textbooks and methodological materials were also released during the years 1962-1964, among them, the following: (a) The translations into Spanish of Techniques of Population Analysis by George W. Barclay, and of The Study of Population edited by Philip M. Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan, both as part of the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics which now comprises more than twenty volumes; (b) the translation into Spanish of Vol. I of A Short Manual on Sampling prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations (Studies in Methods, Series F, No.9); and (c) a volume on the methods used by the American nations in the collection and calculation of their consumer prices indexes (Metodología Utilizada por las Naciones Americanas en la Elaboración de sus Indices de Precios al Consumidor (Costo de la Vida)), based on the results of an extensive inquiry conducted for this purpose.

229. Technical meetings. Concurrently with the fourth General Assembly of Members of IASI, in Washington, D.C., in November 1962, technical meetings were held for the discussion of papers presented by members of IASI and invited contributors on marketing research and analysis, national income, and sampling. Summaries of the papers and discussions were published in Estadística (No.81, Supplement 3).

International Labour Office (ILO)

230. New publication. Annual editions of the Year Book of Labour Statistics were issued for 1962, 1963 and 1964. Beginning with the 1963 issue, a new table (table 4B) was introduced, giving data on the structure of the economically active population by status and by occupation. It is planned to publish the 1965 issue of the Year Book in a substantially revised form.

231. It may be recalled that current information on labour statistics, i.e. between successive issues of the Year Book, is now provided monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the International Labour Review. As from March 1965, this Statistical Supplement will be replaced by a new Quarterly Bulletin of Labour Statistics which, in addition to statistical data, will include from time to time technical articles in the field.

232. Technical guide series. A series of technical guides has been prepared, giving methodological information relating to the series published in the Statistical Supplement and the Year Book of Labour Statistics. The series consists of the following five sections: Section I (consumer price indices); Section II (unemployment); Section III (employment indices); Section IV (wages) and Section V (hours of work). The full series has already been issued in English, but only Section I is available at present in French and Spanish. It is hoped that the remaining sections in these two languages will be issued in 1965.

233. Measurement of underemployment. The following documents were presented to the Meeting of Experts on the Measurement of Underemployment (see para. 156): "Aspects and Methods of Measurement of Unemployment" (M.E.M.U./D.1); "Selected Recent National Surveys on Labour Force, Unemployment and Underemployment" (M.E.M.U./D.2). The discussion and conclusions of the Meeting are set forth in the "Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Measurement of Underemployment"

(M.E.M.U./D.4).

234. Labour cost statistics. The following document was presented as a working paper to the Meeting of Experts on Statistics of Wages and Labour Costs (see para. 157): "Statistics of Wages and Labour Costs" (MELC/D.1/1964).

The discussion and the conclusions of the Meeting are set forth in the "Report of the Meeting of Experts on Statistics of Wages and Labour Costs" (MELC/D.2/1964).

235. Productivity statistics. The following documents were presented as working papers to the Working Group on Productivity Statistics (see para. 160): "International Productivity Comparisons: A Brief Survey of Some Methodological and Statistical Considerations" (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.21/2); "Labour Productivity Statistics in European Countries" (Conf.Eur.Stats./WG.21/3), "Labour Productivity Statistics in the United States" (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.21/3/Add.1). The discussion and conclusions of the Working Group are set forth in the report of the session (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.21/5).

236. Labour force statistics in Asia. The following working paper on this subject was presented to the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (see para. 161): "Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment Statistics in Asian Countries with Special Reference to Labour Force Sample Surveys" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.5). The following documents were presented to the Asian Population Conference. "Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment in the Countries of Asia and the Far East" (APC/BP/7); "Demographic Factors in Problems of Manpower Supply and Utilisation in Asia and the Far East", jointly by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the ILO (APC/WP/8).

237. Labour force projections. Work is now in progress on a research project in the field of labour force projections. It covers a survey of country methods of projecting the economically active population and the actual compilation of the national, regional and world projections of the economically active population. A technical manual on the methods of projecting the economically active population is in preparation as a joint project of the ILO and the Population Branch of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

238. Bulletin on family budget surveys. Work is in progress on a revised and enlarged Bulletin in replacement of the Bulletin on Family Surveys 1950-1960. The latest suitable studies of each country, for urban and rural areas, carried

out during the period 1950-1963 will be included. The general format of the previous issue of the Bulletin will be retained. A brief summary of the chief characteristics of family budget surveys will be compiled, describing the scope, sample design and size, reference periods of the data collected, the survey methods, etc., either separately or as a new section of the Bulletin. The issue will appear in English, French and Spanish.

239. Consumer price indices (special problems). In response to the request made by the tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1962), the report presented on this item to the Conference is being revised and enlarged with a view to printing it in the ILO series "Studies and Reports" in English, French and Spanish. It is expected to be available in 1966.

240. Manual on family budget surveys. A draft of this manual has been prepared and is expected to be issued in 1965 in English, French and Spanish. Particular attention is given to the methods of family expenditure surveys in developing countries.

241. Manual on wage statistics. Preparatory work has been started for a manual on methods of wage statistics. It is hoped to complete the draft in 1965.

242. Income and savings data in family budget surveys. In collaboration with the Conference of European Statisticians, a report on this subject, based on replies of European countries to a questionnaire issued in 1964, will be prepared for the information of the Conference in 1965.

243. World Population Conference. The ILO has participated in the Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference (Belgrade, 1965) and is organizing background papers for two of the meetings, namely A-5 (Demographic Aspects of Labour Supply and Employment) and B-9 (International Migration). Staff members of the ILO are also contributing several papers to the Conference, including background papers, for meeting B-11 (Definitions and Measurement of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment).

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

244. New statistical series. Commodity tables of exports and imports for 1959-1963 by countries, giving monetary values, were incorporated in the Trade

Yearbook, which was revised to include such data in addition to the quantity data presented in issues of the Yearbook prior to the 1963 edition (see para. 256).

245. Existing national series of index numbers of agricultural production were compiled and published in three main groups relating to total production, production less agricultural inputs not purchased from other sectors, and production less inputs of all agricultural products. It is hoped that another category will be added to correspond to production less all non-factor inputs when an adequate number of national series of this type become available. The data are published in Supplementary Economic Statistics.

246. Long-term commodity trade statistics for cocoa, cotton, jute, maize, natural rubber, olive oil, rice, sugar, tea and wheat, by countries, were compiled whenever possible beginning with the year 1900 until 1963. The data were published in Supplementary Economic Statistics, second issue.

247. Long-term price statistics and charts for apples, bananas, cocoa, coffee, copra, cotton, groundnuts, groundnut oil, jute, maize, meat (beef, lamb), rice, rubber, soybeans, soybean oil, sugar, tea, tobacco, olive oil, wheat and wool, for selected countries, were compiled beginning with the year 1900, whenever possible, until 1963. The data were published in Supplementary Economic Statistics, second issue.

248. Additional quarterly commodity trade statistics for apples, castor oil, grapes, onions, raisins and wine, by countries, are compiled and published in Supplementary Economic Statistics.

249. Statistical tables on liveweight of slaughtered animals, on coconuts and on milk utilization were prepared and published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. The series on the first two items will be presented in the Production Yearbook as regular items, starting with the 1964 edition.

250. Data on capacity of fertilizer plants, development in fertilizer production, and on existing sources of raw materials such as potash salts, rock phosphate, etc. were published in Fertilizers: An Annual Review of World Production, Consumption and Trade.

251. The compilation and publication of the provisional results of the 1960 World Census of Agriculture were continued in the form of inserts in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. Twenty-three inserts were issued up to the end of 1964, including census results from 54 countries.

252. The compilation of data on food consumption from food balance sheets and food consumption surveys was continued. Besides special publications of food consumption statistics (see para. 257), food balance sheet data are published regularly in the FAO Production Yearbook, the State of Food and Agriculture, the United Nations Statistical Yearbook and the ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics. Data from food consumption surveys will be included for the first time in the 1964 issue of the Production Yearbook.

253. During 1962 and 1963, FAO began the collection of statistics of fish catches according to fishing areas in the North Atlantic, using the catch/effort areas adopted by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF).

254. Taking into account the growth of the long-distance fisheries conducted by various countries in various parts of the world on fishing grounds far away from their home bases, FAO is giving top priority to the establishment of statistical series showing animal catches, broken down by species, according to approximately twenty major fishing regions.

255. Indices of world exports of wood products have been compiled according to price, quantity and value. A ten-year series, World Forest Products Statistics 1954-1963, is being compiled and will be published in 1965.

256. Regular statistical publications

- (a) Trade Yearbook: Vols. 15, 16, 17. The 17th volume has undergone a major revision. First, it follows the SITC, Revised. Secondly, commodity value trade statistics have been included for the first time. Thirdly, a large number of units used for reporting the data have been reduced and accordingly the country coverage has appreciably increased.

- (b) Production Yearbook: Vols. 15, 16, 17. The coverage has been enlarged to include FAO index numbers of per capita food production and FAO index numbers of per capita total agricultural production. Tables on production of coconuts, average lightweight of animals slaughtered and on continental and regional summary of livestock production have been included in the recent volume.
- (c) Yearbook of Fishery Statistics. Until the end of 1963, the volumes on production and fishing craft appeared annually and the volumes on international trade biennially. Beginning with 1964, two volumes are published annually. The volume subtitled Catches and Landings covers data on quantities and values of fish caught and landed by countries, by species and by fishing areas. The volume subtitled Fishery Commodities covers disposition of catches and both production and international trade data by types of fishery commodities. The following have been published during the last few years (the year quoted in the titles refers to the last calendar year to which the data refer):
- | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|
| Volume 13 | - | International Trade, 1960-61 |
| Volume 14 | - | Production, 1961 |
| Volume 15 | - | Production and Fishing Craft, 1962 |
| Volume 16 | - | Catches and Landings, 1963 |
| Volume 17 | - | Fishery Commodities, 1963 |
- (d) Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics: 1962, 1963.
- (e) Fertilizers An Annual Review of World Production, Consumption and Trade: 1961, 1962 and 1963. The scope of the publication has been enlarged by the inclusion of information on wholesale prices and of prices paid by farmers; world nitrogen capacity; world reserves of phosphate rock and potash, and industrial nitrogen production.
- (f) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics: Vol. 11 (11 issues), Vol.12 (11 issues), Vol.13 (11 issues).
- (g) Bulletin of Fishery Statistics. These are issued from time to time in a limited number of copies to supplement the various volumes of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics. It presents statistics of

regional interest, data on selected topics (species groups, fishery commodities, fishing craft, fishermen, etc.) and other special tabulations for conferences, commissions, committees, working parties etc. Certain issues of the Bulletin will present conversion factors and texts concerning fishery statistical standard classifications, definitions, reporting and data-processing methods, etc. The following appeared during the last two years:

- No.1 - Landings by Species, 1937-38, 1947-61
- No.2 - Aquatic Animal Meals and Oils, 1957-62
- No.3 - Catches in the North-east Atlantic, 1962
- No.4 - Tunas, Bonitos, Skipjacks, 1937-38, 1947-63
- No.5 - Summaries: Catches and Landings, 1963

(h) Timber Bulletin for Europe (in conjunction with ECE):

- Vol. XIV, No. 3-4
- XV, No. 1-4
- XVI, No. 1-4
- XVII, No. 1-2

257. Other statistical publications

- (a) A supplement to the 1959 Review of Food Consumption Surveys was published in 1963, covering 21 surveys in 17 countries.
- (b) A publication of Food Balance Sheets, 1957-59 was issued in 1963, including data from 43 countries.
- (c) Extensive use of the available data on food consumption has been made in a number of studies on current and future aspects of the world food situation, conducted in developing a proper factual basis for FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign and leading to the preparation of FAO's Third World Food Survey (FFHC Basic Study No.11), Rome, 1963. In connexion with this, a considerable amount of research was also undertaken on methods of evaluating the incidence of hunger and of estimating future food needs.
- (d) FAO contributed the following tables to the Compendium of Social Statistics: 1963 (joint UN/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO publication):
Table 8, Number and per cent of population dependent on agriculture;
the nine tables on agricultural labour in the section dealing with

- "Labour Force and Conditions of Employment"; the 36 tables in the section dealing with "Food Consumption and Nutrition".
- (e) FAO contributed Chapter IV, "Food Consumption and Nutrition" to the Handbook of Household Surveys (joint UN/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO publication).
- (f) Supplementary Economic Statistics. This is a new experimental publication, issued at present in multilith form; it contains national index numbers of agricultural production, additional quarterly trade statistics and other statistical series of prices and international trade which are not published in the Trade Yearbook, Production Yearbook or the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. Two issues have already appeared, one in 1963 and another in 1964. A third issue, scheduled for early 1965, is planned as a supplement to the 1963 Trade Yearbook and will contain estimated exports and imports by trading partners for important non-reporting countries for which no data are included in the Trade Yearbook. A fourth issue is also planned for 1965.
- (g) Estimation of Areas in Agricultural Statistics. A provisional edition in English of this publication was issued in 1963. The final version in English is in press.
- (h) Sampling Methods and Censuses, Volume II: Quality of Statistical Data. A provisional edition in English was issued in 1963. Work is in progress on its revision. The final version in English is expected to be issued in 1965.
- (i) Handbook on Data Processing Methods. Under a joint UN/FAO project, 12 studies on data processing were completed and distributed in 1962. The first 5 studies were included in Part I of the Handbook, which was issued in English, French and Spanish in 1962. The other 7 studies form Part II of this publication, which has already been printed in English and French. The Spanish edition is expected to be ready by the middle of 1965.
- (j) World Agricultural Structure. Three studies, based on the results of the 1950 World Census of Agriculture were issued. They cover

the following topics:

Study No.1 - General Introduction, Number and Size of Holdings

Study No.2 - Land Tenure

Study No.3 - Land Utilization

(k) World Forest Inventory 1963 (1965).

258. Studies on food and population problems. In 1963, FAO commenced research in the field of food and population. It has prepared a study on "The Implications of Population Trends for Food Supplies and Requirements for the Far East, with Special Reference to India" for the Asian Population Conference (New Delhi, December 1963) and led the discussions on this subject; it also prepared a study on the "Implications of Population Growth on Food and Agricultural Development in the Far East", for FAO's 7th Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East (Manila, November 1964). FAO is also organizing Section A-7, on "Demographic Aspects of Agricultural Development and Food Supply" for the second World Population Conference (Belgrade, September 1965). It is preparing the background paper on "Demographic Factors Affecting Food Supplies and Agricultural Development" for this meeting, as well as a paper on "The Expected Levels of Demand for Food and Forecasts of Nutritional Requirement". The background paper will also be included in the forthcoming revision of the United Nations publication Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends.

259. Census Fund. Several countries have reported to FAO lack of funds as the reason for not participating in the 1960 World Census of Agriculture. These reports were confirmed by the findings of the Near East and African Commissions on Agricultural Statistics. For example, the Near East Commission found that only six of the fifteen countries in the Region had taken an agricultural census around 1960 and that lack of funds was the main reason for non-participation. The twelfth session of the FAO Conference (Rome, 1963) stated that a similar situation existed in both Latin America and the Far East. The discussions at the Conference led to the adoption of a resolution in which the Director-General of FAO was asked "to explore, in consultation with the Member Nations, the possibility of creating a Census Fund by means of which it would be possible to give financial aid to such countries as required it in order to carry out agricultural censuses, and to report on this matter at

the next session of the Conference." A Working Party on the Agricultural Census Fund was established to advise the Director-General on this subject; the first meeting is scheduled for February 1965.

260. In accordance with the recommendation made by the eleventh session of the FAO Conference, a revised edition will be issued of the Handbook of Technical Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities. A questionnaire is now being prepared and will be dispatched to the countries to obtain relevant national information.

261. The work on collection and compilation of data on statistics of crop responses to fertilizers was started in 1964. A beginning is being made with the rice crop, and the work will be expanded to obtain information on other major crops. In addition, systematic efforts will be made for the promotion of sound statistical techniques in agricultural experimentation in the countries.

262. Forestry and forest products statistics. New forest inventory projects began in Greece, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guatemala, Colombia and Korea, in 1963. Projects in Mexico and Honduras, initiated before 1962, continued during the last three years. Continued assistance was given to member countries in establishing end-use statistics through wood consumption surveys and in forecasting requirements. A study was completed in the Sudan and new studies initiated in Lebanon and Jordan. The regional study of forest resources and production and trade of forest products in Africa has been completed, and further gathering of statistical data from other regions, primarily through questionnaires, will form a basis for a general study of world timber trends to be completed in the near future.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

263. New Publications. The last edition of Basic Facts and Figures, which had appeared annually in a bilingual (English/French) edition, was published early in 1962. This publication has been replaced by a new publication presenting more data over a wider period of time, the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, the first edition of which was published in September 1964. It presents international statistics on literacy, educational attainment, school enrolment, the financing of education, libraries, museums, book production, newspapers, newsprint, cinemas, films, radio and television from 1950 to 1961; world and regional estimates have been prepared on some of these subjects. It is intended to publish data on science and technology in future editions. The second edition is scheduled for publication mid-1965.

264. The fourth volume of World Survey of Education, with special reference to the various aspects of higher education (field of study, graduates, foreign students in higher education), was in preparation during 1963 and 1964 and is due for publication early in 1965.

265. Other statistical reports and studies published during 1962, 1963 and 1964 include Pre-School education (ST/S/7), Statistics on Radio and Television 1950-1960 (ST/S/8), Methods of Estimating the Demand for Specialists and of Planning Specialized Training within the U.S.S.R. (ST/S/9).

266. UNESCO published in 1962 and 1964 its annual compilation of international statistics relating to education, culture and mass communications^{12/}. Current School Enrolment Statistics^{13/} was published in 1962; the 1963 edition was suppressed and it has not yet been decided in what form this material will be presented in the future. Special tables relating to foreign students in higher education were published in Study Abroad^{14/} in 1962. International statistics on the press, film, radio and television are published in World Communications^{15/}.

^{12/} UNESCO. Basic Facts and Figures, 1961. Paris, 1962;

UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1963. Paris, 1964.

^{13/} UNESCO. Current School Enrolment Statistics, No. 9, Paris, September 1962.

^{14/} UNESCO. Study Abroad, Volume XIV, 1963, Paris, 1962.

^{15/} UNESCO. World Communications, Paris, 1964. (Revised French edition in press).

267. Statistical analysis and human resources assessment. A programme of statistical analysis and human resources assessment was established in 1963. It has as its primary task the twofold mission of serving the analytical needs of the ever-increasing operational programme of UNESCO, and the development of basic methods and instruments needed for carrying out statistical analyses and human resources assessments in the field of the planning and development of education, science, mass communication, and culture within the framework of economic and social development.

268. Activities related to the operational programme include analytical studies and quantitative evaluation of current UNESCO projects such as the regional programmes of educational development, analysing trends and perspectives concerning the output of educational systems in certain scientific and technical fields, and preparation of analytical papers demonstrating on a statistical basis the relationships between education, science, culture, mass communication and other economic, social and demographic factors. The future programme foresees further specificity in these operations as development projects themselves become more defined. Pilot studies illustrating these relationships at various periods and in countries of various types will be undertaken. Quantitative evaluation of projects already planned, such as literacy campaigns, will also be intensified as the need increases. Commissioning of analytical studies by specialists in this and closely related fields will be intensified.

269. In the domain of developing methodology and instruments, two specific rather long-term projects are being developed. First, in co-operation with ILO, an international system of educational classification is under study and development. This system, using as its base a unit of education given and/or received, is being designed so that it can be cross-classified with the international standard system of classification of occupations. It is expected that this tool will prove very valuable for purposes of educational planning, especially in planning educational output in manpower and occupational terms.

270. A second project is the development of a system of quantitative indicators of human resources development. This entails the identification, classification and measurement of those components of human resources/in a society. At this stage, UNESCO is concentrating upon certain educational and occupational components

This work is being carried out with the aid of expert consultants in this field and it is expected, eventually, to propose to Member States a normative instrument for collection and analytical purposes.

271. A third programme in the methodological field concerns the improvement of statistical techniques used by educational planning, investment and identification of project missions sent by UNESCO to certain countries.

272. Data processing unit. A punch-card data processing unit was installed in UNESCO's Statistical Office towards the end of 1962. It has been used for the mechanization of certain tasks and the printing of the Unesco Statistical Yearbook. It will help in undertaking statistical analyses and special tasks of processing and research.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

273. New publications. In August 1962, the first Digest of Statistics on Airport Traffic was published, containing figures on 86 international airports for the year 1960. A second issue, published in September 1963, covered the activities of 111 international airports in 1961; the third issue, published in May 1964, covered 148 airports from 64 Contracting States.

274. The first issue of the Digest of Statistics on Civil Aircraft on Register came out in July 1963, covering 44 States, and the second issue, in April 1964, covering 73 States.

275. A new type of digest on airline traffic statistics, arranged by quarterly periods and profusely illustrated, was published in April 1964, with information on the period 1951-1963. It is expected that this publication will be specially useful for the study of seasonal fluctuations in airline traffic.

276. The period under review saw the publication of the final Report of the Panel on Origin and Destination Statistics (Circular 66-AT/7, 1963), which held five sessions between 1959 and 1963, and the Report of the Fourth Session of the Statistics Division (Doc. 8429-STA/531) held in Como, Italy in June 1964.

277. New projects. A large amount of statistical work has been done in recent years as a basis for economic studies in the field of air transport. Among those, are the study of Air Transport in Africa (Doc.8419-AT/718), the study on Air Mail (Doc.8420-AT/716), the study on Charges for Airports and Air Navigation Facilities

and the study of Air Freight in Latin America, both of which are to be published shortly, the study of World Air Freight (Doc.8235-C/937) and the study on "Inclusive Tour" Services (Doc.8244-AT/717).

278. Visits to States and statistical workshops. With the objective of improving the filing of air transport statistics by Contracting States, the ICAO Assembly in 1956 had directed that arrangements be made for assistance to be given, upon request, to Contracting States, and in 1959 had recommended the holding of small local regional meetings of the "workshop" type, to which representatives of States desiring assistance could bring their problems and work out solutions in collaboration with representatives of more experienced States, the Secretariat, and the airlines.

279. During the period 1962-1964, a member of the Secretariat carried out visits to 6 Contracting States in Central and South America with a view to implementing the objectives of the Assembly's 1956 resolution. This was the seventh series of visits to be undertaken pursuant to this resolution, with a view to improving the completeness and timeliness of the statistics filed by States. In this connexion, a statistical "workshop" meeting was held in Lima, Peru, attended by 12 representatives of 6 Contracting States. This was the fourth meeting of its type to be held since the programme was implemented in 1959. Altogether, 30 States have been contacted personally by Headquarters staff on statistical matters in the course of these visits and meetings, of which 16 are in the Near and Far East, and 14 in Central and South America.

280. A review of the statistics filed by the States approached in the course of this programme indicates material improvement in statistical filing. The ICAO Council has approved a recommendation of the fourth session of the Statistics Division asking that energetic efforts be made to improve the filing of statistics, and providing for continuation and intensification of the programme of personal visits to States and statistical "workshops".

World Health Organization (WHO)

281. European Conference on Vital and Health Statistics. The Conference was convened by WHO's Regional Office for Europe from 7 to 9 June 1962 in Copenhagen, to review and evaluate the organization and functions of national committees on vital and health statistics and similar advisory and co-ordinating bodies in that field, to promote contact and co-operation between the various national authorities concerned, to discuss subjects for study and methods of work and to share experiences. Representatives from seventeen European Member States participated.

282. European Conference on Morbidity Statistics. The Conference took place from 11 to 15 March 1963 in Vienna, to discuss the need for, and methods of, assessment of sickness and levels of health in the community. The methods currently employed were surveyed and a critical evaluation of their use and limitations was made. Special consideration was given to the application of new methods and to a re-definition of the functions of health statistics in the light of the changing epidemiological situation in Europe. Twenty-two European Member States were represented.

283. American Regional Advisory Committee on Health Statistics. The Committee on Health Statistics, which is an advisory body of the Pan-American Health Organization, met in Washington, from 11 to 13 June 1962. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the South American Conference on the Teaching of Medical Statistics and initiated regional activities for the preparation of the 1965 revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). It also recommended that PAHO promote activities in research and initiate the Inter-American Investigation of Mortality (see para. 287).

284. The Committee met again from 8 to 12 June 1964. Regional activities for the 1965 revision of the ICD, hospital statistics, and indices of evaluation of health programmes were the main items of discussion.

285. European Conference on the Application of Automatic Data Processing Systems in Health Administration. The purpose of the Conference, held from 17 to 21 November 1964, was to introduce the subject to public health administrators and to review applications in the field of public health. Twenty persons participated.

286. Research. A study on the accuracy and comparability of statistics on causes of death was begun by WHO's Regional Office for Europe in co-operation with six European countries in 1962. This study was intended as a preliminary step to

further investigations into the validity of the certified cause of death.

287. The Inter-American Investigation of Mortality, initiated in 1962 and expected to be completed in 1965, is a study of the causes of death at ages 15-74 in ten cities in Latin America, one city in North America, and one in the United Kingdom. Special care has been taken to obtain all available information relating to the causes of death and to classify these in a comparable way.

288. A study on how to utilize the information contained in medical records, in health insurance or social security reports, for epidemiological studies was organized by the European Regional Office in 1964. The object of the study was to find the best methods of obtaining the maximum advantages from these records.

289. New publications. The Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics for 1959, 1960 and 1961 were published in 1962, 1963 and 1964 respectively. More information was presented in each volume, for example, detailed data on vaccination (legislation in force in different countries, type of vaccine used, and number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated).

290. Data were included in the monthly Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report on subjects of current importance: congenital malformations, hospital morbidity, leading causes of death in developed and developing countries, non-transport accidents according to place of occurrence, results of surveys on helminthic diseases, diabetes mortality and perinatal mortality.

291. Information on the systems operating in various parts of the world for the collection and presentation of data on infectious diseases have been gathered from different countries and summarized in a paper which will be published early in 1965 and which will be the first step towards the correction of the present unsatisfactory situation concerning collection of data on infectious diseases.

292. Plans have been made and a questionnaire drawn up for the collection of information on morbidity statistics. Information will be disseminated on the available morbidity statistics in various parts of the world (e.g. the methods used for collection, their sources, coverage, etc). The information will be summarized with a view to the development of guides which may encourage countries to start the collection of morbidity statistics or improve those existing.

293. A number of medical research projects were assisted with regard to statistical methodology, and several papers were published jointly with other technical

units of WHO in connexion with pathological studies of atherosclerosis, measles vaccine trials, bacteriological research in tuberculosis, studies on insecticides against mosquitos and biological assays of antibiotics and hormones.

294. New projects. A Unit of Epidemiological Studies was created in 1962 for the improvement of statistical epidemiological methods for investigation of chronic diseases. During the years 1962-1964, the unit assisted technical units of WHO in their organization of special surveys and analysis of material from these surveys.

295. An important part of WHO's work in health statistics is connected with the planning, execution and evaluation of many aspects of its programme, including medical research. Among the projects assisted extensively with statistical techniques (in addition to those mentioned in para. 293) were field and laboratory studies of vaccines; study of reliability and comparability of diagnostic techniques; prevalence surveys on various specific diseases; international collaborative assays of biologicals.

296. A study representing the second and final stage of WHO's attempt to develop "A Standardized Framework for National and International Health Accounting" was carried out. The first step was a small-scale pilot study, undertaken to test the potentialities of the preliminary methodology and resulted in the publication of Paying for Health Services (Public Health Paper 17, WHO, Geneva, 1963). In the light of the experience gained, a revised methodology was established. It is hoped that the successful conclusion of this study will be of assistance to countries wishing to introduce a rational approach to health expenditure in their routine national accounts statistics.

297. In 1962, a pilot project on hospital utilization was undertaken to test the applicability of the preliminary methodology and the utility of data compiled. The favourable reaction to the findings led to the continuation of the study.

International Statistical Institute (ISI)

298. 34th session. The 34th session of the ISI was held in Ottawa from 21 to 29 August 1963, attended by 365 participants from 44 countries. Concurrent meetings were held by the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

299. At the session, 105 papers were presented on the following subjects: standard commodity classification - theory and practice; statistical tools in economic and social planning; the automatic collection and evaluation of data in industry; changing tasks in official statistics; sampling from imperfect frames; economic and social statistics; statistics for management; internal migration; demography; biometry; statistics in the hospital; statistics in physical sciences; fiducial probability; statistical methodology; review papers on recent developments in statistics; ISI programme and structure.

300. The proceedings of the session were published as Volume 40 of the Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute (University of Toronto Press, 1964, 2 vols., 1154 pages).

301. Joint European conferences. The ISI participated in consultations aiming at a closer co-ordination of statistical meetings which are to a large extent related to each other. The discussions have led to the arrangement of joint European conferences in which the following have so far participated: the Institute of Mathematical Statistics (IMS), the Econometric Society (ES), The Institute of Management Sciences (TIMS), the Biometric Society (BS) and the International Association for Statistics in Physical Sciences (IASPS). The following joint conferences were arranged: Dublin, 1962: IMS, ES and TIMS; Copenhagen, 1963: IMS and ES; Zurich, 1964: ES and TIMS; Berne, 1964: IMS, IASPS and BS.

302. Statistical education. At its meeting in Ottawa, September 1963, the ISI Statistical Education Committee reviewed the current programme of activities in the field of statistical education. On the basis of a special report, "A Re-appraisal of the Statistical Education Programme of the ISI" by G. Goudswaard, a revised and expanded programme was adopted. Plans for the expanded programme include, amongst others, (1) a clearinghouse service to facilitate the recruitment of visiting teaching staff for educational institutions in developing

countries and (2) projects for statistical education at university level in African countries. In order to execute the expanded programme, the support of foundations is being sought.

303. Education centres. The two existing International Statistical Education Centres, one in Calcutta (jointly with the Indian Statistical Institute) and another in Beirut, were continued. The programme is carried out under the auspices of UNESCO, and with financial support from UNESCO, from the Governments of the host countries and from other sources. For further details, see annex III. A fellowship for further study abroad was awarded to a former student from India at the Calcutta Centre. The fellowship has been used for participation in a course on operational research at the Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio.

304. Teaching aids. Preparations have started on the third, revised and expanded, edition of the Dictionary of Statistical Terms. The new edition is scheduled to become available in about three years.

305. The Glossary of Terms in Official Statistics (compiled by J.W. Nixon) was published in 1964. The Glossary was prepared at the invitation of the Conference of European Statisticians and includes some 1,500 main terms and about 3,000 subsidiary terms illustrating the application of the main terms. The Glossary consists of an English/French and a French/English part. Efforts are being made to ensure that further editions in other languages will become available.

306. In the series of statistical bibliographies, a revised and expanded second edition of the Bibliography of Basic Texts and Monographs on Statistical Methods (compiled by W.R. Buckland^{and}/R. Fox) was published in 1963. A Bibliography on Time Series and Stochastic Processes (edited by H.O.A. Wold, in collaboration with an international panel of experts) has been completed and will be published in the Spring of 1965. In preparation are also a Bibliography of Statistical Bibliographies (listing all specialized bibliographies on statistical theory and method) and a revised and up-to-date second edition of the Bibliography on Index Numbers (first edition, 1956).

307. Sections of the ISI. The ISI has established two sections: the International Association of Municipal Statisticians (1957) and the International Association for Statistics in Physical Sciences (1961).

308. The International Association of Municipal Statisticians convened its fourth general conference in Copenhagen on 4 and 5 July 1963. The main topic of discussion concerned methods of delimitating urban agglomerations in European countries, on the basis of a report by C.R. Chevry. The primary task of the Association, which is composed of a limited number of members, is to advise on and collaborate in the preparation of the publications under the ISI Municipal Statistics Programme.

309. The International Association for Statistics in Physical Sciences held its first ordinary meeting within the framework of the 34th ISI session in Ottawa, in September 1963. A second meeting was held in Berne, September 1964, jointly with IMS and BS. The first two elections of members were held in 1963 and 1964; on 31 December 1964, the Association was composed of 252 members in 20 countries. The Association has published proceedings of the first ordinary meeting.

310. Municipal statistics. In the Municipal Statistics Programme, a new biennial periodical was started entitled the International Statistical Yearbook of Large Towns. Volume I (1961), published in 1962, contains the following tables: (1) population, (2) population by sex and age, (3) marriages and divorces, (4) births, (5) deaths and excess of births over deaths, (6) newly constructed dwellings classified by number of rooms, (7) stock of dwellings, (8) travellers' accommodation and movement, (9) unemployed, (10) licensed motor vehicles, (11) telephone, radio and television, (12) theatres, museums and art galleries, cinemas, scientific, academic and public libraries, (13) water supply system. Volume II (1963) is in press and will be available in the first part of 1965.

311. In the series "International Statistics of Large Towns", two new volumes were published: Population and Vital Statistics of Large Towns, 1952-1957: Tables (A3, 1963) and Statistics on Dwelling Construction, 1954-1960 (B3, 1964).

312. Other periodical publications. Special efforts were made to improve the Review of the International Statistical Institute. The contents of the section "Articles" were enlarged and new sections were added, particularly a section on statistical research institutes and a calendar of international meetings. The classification scheme of the "International Statistical Bibliography" was completely revised and, in its new form, introduced in the 1964 volume. The

editorial set-up is also being improved so as to cover more completely the most significant statistical literature.

313. The International Journal of Abstracts on Statistical Methods in Industry has been discontinued due to lack of interest in this service. The abstracting journal Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts has gradually expanded. As compared with some 750 abstracts published annually in the first few volumes, the 1964 volume included over 1,000 abstracts; the target for subsequent volume is 1,500 abstracts annually.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

314. The statistical activities of the Department of Economics and Statistics are designed to meet the requirements of OECD and its committees, and at the same time to ensure the regular publication of various yearbooks or statistical bulletins. Work relating to national accounts has continued, a large body of comparable data on basic statistics has been published, and at the same time a special effort has been made to extend the use of short-term indicators with a view to achieving a better understanding of the international economic situation.

315. National accounts. A new volume of Statistics of National Accounts was published in March 1964. In this volume, the number of comparative tables considerably increased in comparison with the previous editions. These statistics are regularly brought up to date in a supplement to the General Statistics bulletin.

316. The revision of the Standardised System of National Accounts, used since 1952, has been undertaken in close co-operation with the United Nations. A document setting forth the Secretariat's views on the scope and nature of the revision was submitted to the national accounts expert group which met at United Nations Headquarters in December 1964.

317. OECD has also embarked upon a study of short-term forecasting methods, which has already been the subject of discussion by experts.

318. Basic statistics. OECD issues a series of annual statistics: Manpower Statistics, Basic Statistics of Energy, Agricultural and Food Statistics. A group of statistical experts met in November 1964 and recommended a new framework for the manpower statistics. The agricultural statistics, and

particularly the production indices and food balances, are prepared in close co-operation with FAO. A compilation of balance-of-payment statistics was issued in November 1964.

319. Current statistics. When Japan became a member of OECD, statistics for that country were introduced by degrees into the Main Economic Indicators and into ^{the}/General Statistics bulletin. The number of series adjusted for seasonal variations has been considerably increased, and more emphasis has been placed on graphical presentation.

320. Complete mechanization of data processing and publication is in progress. The bulletins, which will be prepared directly on the printing unit of the computer, will undergo some revision. Main Economic Indicators will be expanded as a monthly bulletin, with special subjects dealt with in supplements, and General Statistics in its present form will be discontinued.

321. Foreign trade statistics. The trend towards the general use of magnetic tape data-processing machines will be accompanied by a further improvement in the transmission of foreign trade data. OECD is in favour of every effort to rationalize the procedure used for this purpose. In June 1964, it participated in the meeting organized in Paris by the United Nations and the Customs Co-operation Council (see E/CN.3/313), and it is anxious to co-operate closely with the Statistical Office of the United Nations in this field.

322. The flexibility in data processing afforded by the use of magnetic tape machines has made it possible to envisage certain reforms in publications dealing with foreign trade statistics. In particular, it will make possible greater emphasis on analytical breakdowns of the data published in Series B of the Foreign Trade Statistical Bulletins.

323. Special projects. During 1964, the Statistics Division completed a major study on changes in wage differentials and the mobility of labour on behalf of a group of experts set up by Working Party No. 4 of the Economic Policy Committee of OECD.

324. Statistics prepared by departments other than the Department of Economics and Statistics. The Industry Directorate continues to include in its reports a large volume of data on the production, prices, trade and stocks of the various products dealt with by the committees which it serves, namely steel,

non-ferrous metals, hides and skins, timber, paper, textiles, etc.

325. A new edition of the Flow of Financial Resources to Countries in Course of Economic Development was issued at the end of 1964, containing statistics for 1960-63.

326. OECD was invited by the fourth Conference of Ministers of Education, held in London in April 1964, to compile a standard manual indicating the various elements necessary for planning investments in education and offering guidance to countries in the compilation of comparable statistics on education. This work of standardization and definition also includes the assessment of research and development activities, in respect of which the senior scientific staff of OECD have prepared a draft manual.

Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC)

327. Integrated surveys on gross earnings in the industries of the Common Market countries have been started; the first covered April 1964. They will be semi-annual. Plans for an annual survey of investment in industry have been drawn up. A programme of short-term statistical surveys (orders, turnover, stocks) is under study; the surveys may start at the end of 1965 or at the beginning of 1966. Input-output tables for the Common Market countries, relating to 1959, were published.

ANNEX I

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES CONSULTANTS,
 BY SUBJECT AND REGION, 1948-1961 AND 1962-1964,
 WITH TOTALS FOR THE SAME PERIODS AND FOR 1948-1964

	Statistical organiza- tion and ad- ministration <u>1/</u>		Economic statis- tics <u>2/</u>		National income		Demo- graphic statis- tics		Health statis- tics		Labour statis- tics		Agri- cultural statis- tics		Edu- cation statis- tics		Aviation statis- tics		T O T A L S		
	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1964
Africa (38 countries)	14	33	11	13	5	5	10	7	11	11	3	5	18	28	4	13	-	-	76	115	191
Asia (20 countries)	40	18	16	11	7	4	21	4	22	10	17	2	32	6	5	4	3	-	163	59	222
Europe (6 countries)	10	3	7	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	29	8	37
Latin America (25 countries)	18	8	26	7	14	6	30	5	5	7	19	6	33	11	5	1	-	-	150	51	201
Middle East (7 countries)	18	3	10	3	1	1	6	1	7	-	6	1	19	3	4	2	-	-	71	14	85
TOTAL <u>3/</u> (96 countries)	<u>100</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>736</u>
	165		106		43		87		75		64		155		38		3				

1/ Includes training, sampling and data processing

2/ Includes industrial, trade, price, transport and financial statistics

3/ In the 1962-64 period, 75 countries received expert advice from the UN and specialized agencies

ANNEX II
 UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES FELLOWSHIPS,
 BY SUBJECT AND REGION, 1948-1961 AND 1962-1964,
 WITH TOTALS FOR THE SAME PERIODS AND FOR 1948-1964

	Statistical techniques and methods		Statistical organization and administration ^{1/}		Economic statistics ^{2/}		National income statistics		Demographic statistics		Social statistics		Health statistics		Education statistics		Labour statistics		Agricultural statistics		TOTALS		
	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1961	1962 to 1964	1948 to 1964
Africa (21 countries)	2	7	45	287	4	10	1	-	2	5	4	-	26	22	16	5	-	4	8	7	108	347	455
Asia (27 countries)	15	10	15	4	30	8	12	3	15	1	6	1	29	65	9	6	11	-	15	12	157	110	267
Europe (23 countries)	6	3	8	4	7	3	5	1	5	1	11	-	52	49	1	-	5	1	11	4	111	66	177
Latin America (20 countries)	9	4	5	7	26	1	8	-	46	-	4	-	181	82	17	1	10	-	25	4	331	99	430
Middle East (7 countries)	8	3	13	2	14	2	1	-	5	-	2	-	39	23	7	-	15	1	19	3	123	34	157
TOTAL ^{3/4/} (101 countries)	<u>40</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>330</u> ^{5/}	<u>242</u> ^{6/}	<u>50</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>833</u> ^{5/}	<u>657</u> ^{6/}	<u>1490</u> ^{5/6/}
	67		390		105		31		80		28		572	576	62		47		108				

^{1/} Includes general and multiple-subject study, and fellowships at UN-sponsored and -assisted training centres in Africa
^{2/} Includes industrial, trade and price statistics
^{3/} Includes Canada, USA and New Zealand.
^{4/} In the 1962-64 period, fellowships were awarded to candidates from 93 countries.
^{5/} Includes 1 for Canada, 1 for USA and 1 for New Zealand.
^{6/} Includes 1 for New Zealand.

ANNEX III

LIST OF STATISTICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTRES AND GROUP STUDY
TOURS OPERATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, 1962-1964 ^{1/}

(Following the name of the centre, seminar, etc. is an indication of the sponsor(s). In almost all cases, the host Government acted as co-sponsor or otherwise substantially contributed to the work of the project.)

Balance-of payments training programme (continuing). IMF. Washington, D.C.
Annual courses since 1950.

International Statistical Education Centre, Calcutta (continuing). International Statistical Institute/Indian Statistical Institute/UNESCO. Established in 1950. Attended during 17 terms (to April 1964) by 453 participants from 23 countries.

International Statistical Education Centre, Beirut (continuing). International Statistical Institute/UNESCO. Established in 1953. Attended during 12 terms (to May 1964) by 424 participants from 21 countries.

Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines (continuing). United Nations. Established in Manila in June 1954. In April 1963, the last United Nations expert left the Center; the Center is now in full operation without external help.

Statistical Training Centre (continuing). United Nations. Achimota, Ghana. Established in October 1961. Provides 9-month courses for middle-level statistical staff. 83 persons from 5 countries trained by the end of the 1963-64 course; 28 persons enrolled in the 1964-65 course.

Statistical Training Centre (continuing). United Nations. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Established in October 1961. Provides 9-month courses for middle-level statistical staff. 56 persons from 6 countries trained by the end of the 1963-64 course; 21 persons enrolled in the 1964-65 course.

Centre International de Formation Statistique (continuing). United Nations. Yaoundé, Cameroon. Established in February 1962. Following an initial 6-month course, provides 9-month courses for middle-level statistical staff. 71 persons from 10 countries trained by the end of the 1963-64 course; 35 persons enrolled in the 1964-65 course

^{1/} For those operated during the period 1948-1957, see document E/CN.3/249 (annex IV); for 1958-1959, see E/CN.3/263 (annex III); for 1960-1961, see E/CN.3/286 (annex III).

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Annex III

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Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza de Estadística/Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES) (continuing). PAU/IASI/University of Chile. Santiago, Chile. Established in March 1962. 10-month course on Statistical Techniques, 10-month course on Economic and Social Statistics, 20-month course on Mathematical Statistics. 315 participants (272 graduates) from 21 countries during the period 1962-1964. In addition, three 4-month part-time courses on Basic Statistics were given in response to requests from public and private Chilean institutions for emergency training. Approximately 150 students completed these during 1962-1964.

Centre Européen de Formation des Statisticiens-Economistes des Pays en Voie de Développement (continuing). European Economic Community. Paris, France. Established at the end of 1962. 2-year course (ingénieurs des travaux statistiques); 3-year course (ingénieurs statisticiens-économistes).

Latin American Workshop on Data Processing for Economic Censuses. USAID/US Bureau of the Census/ University of Costa Rica/Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (Costa Rica)/IASI. San José, Costa Rica, 11 February - 5 April 1962. 29 participants from Latin American countries.

Group Fellowship Study Course in General Agricultural Statistics with Special Reference to Uses in Agricultural Development Planning. FAO. Moscow, USSR, 9 May - 3 July 1962. 12 participants from 12 countries.

Seminar on Industrial Statistics. United Nations. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 18 - 27 July 1962. 18 participants from 14 African countries.

Inter-Regional Seminar on Agricultural Economic Statistics. FAO. Ankara, Turkey, 23 July - 11 August 1962. 27 participants from 9 countries.

Training Centre on the Methodology of Food Consumption Surveys. FAO. Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 20 August - 30 September 1962. 17 participants from 5 countries.

Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes. United Nations/PAU/IASI/Inter American Housing and Planning Centre. Copenhagen, Denmark, 2 - 25 September 1962. 31 participants from 16 countries.

Seminar on Population Problems in Africa. United Nations. Cairo, UAR, 29 October - 10 November 1962. 30 participants from 21 countries.

Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development. United Nations. Wellington, New Zealand, 12 - 30 November 1962. 28 participants from 20 ECAFE countries.

Regional Seminar on Health Statistics. WHO. Bangkok, Thailand, 11 - 22 December 1962. Participants from 7 countries of WHO's South-East Asia Region, as well as observers from its Western Pacific Region.

Group Fellowship Study Tour on Sampling Methods in Agricultural Statistics. FAO. Moscow, USSR, 15 July - 15 September 1963. 24 participants from 16 countries.

Seminar on Methodology of Agricultural Surveys. FAO. Lagos, Nigeria, 29 July - 3 August 1963. 10 participants from 8 countries.

Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East. United Nations. Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 August - 14 September 1963. 27 participants from 17 ECAFE countries.

Training Centre on Food Consumption Surveys. FAO. Tunis, Tunisia, 14 October - 13 December 1963. 23 participants from 11 French-speaking African countries.

Seminar on Vital and Health Statistics. WHO. Damascus, Syria, 19 - 26 October 1963. 25 participants from 12 countries of WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region.

Seminar on Health Surveys and Reporting. WHO. Manila, Philippines, 21 October - 8 November 1963. Participants from 10 countries of WHO's Western Pacific Region.

1st National Training Centre on Agricultural Statistics. FAO. Algiers, Algeria, 1 December 1963 - 14 March 1964. 61 participants from Algeria.

Course on Operations Research, given at the Instituto de Investigaciones Estadísticas at the University of Madrid. OAS/IASI. Madrid, Spain, 1964. 9 Latin American participants.

Seminar on Methodology of Agricultural Surveys in Near Eastern Countries. FAO. Cairo, UAR, 23 - 28 March 1964. 20 participants from 12 countries.

Regional seminar on educational statistics for Arabic-speaking countries. UNESCO. Tunis, Tunisia, 18 - 30 May 1964. 18 participants from 13 countries.

Seminar on National Accounts. United Nations. Bangkok, Thailand, 1 - 15 June 1964. 35 participants from 18 ECAFE countries.

Study Tour on Sampling Methods in Agricultural Statistics. FAO. Moscow, USSR, 15 June - 15 August 1964. 18 participants from 12 countries.

Training Seminar on Hospital Statistics. WHO. Bangkok, Thailand. Began June 1964; expected to continue for 9 months. Participants from WHO's South-East Asia Region.

Regional Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centres. United Nations. Bangkok, Thailand, 14 July - 4 September 1964. 16 participants from 12 countries (16 additional participants from Thailand in the experimental course conducted at the Centre).

Seminar on Agricultural Statistics. FAO. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 17 - 21 August 1964. 10 participants from 10 countries.

Study Tour on Relation of Statistics to Planning. United Nations. Ghana, Tunisia, UAR, USSR, France. 20 August - 2 October 1964. 15 participants from 15 countries (11 African, 4 European).

Study Tour on Cocoa Statistics. FAO. Accra, Ghana, 12 September - 2 October 1964. 14 participants from 6 countries.

Training Centre on Food Consumption Surveys. FAO. Manila, Philippines, 21 September - 20 November 1964. 34 participants from 14 Asian and Far Eastern countries.

Group Training Course in National Accounts Statistics. Colombo Plan. Tokyo, Japan, 15 October - 14 December 1964. 8 participants from 7 countries.

Inter-American Course on Statistical Administration (CINDAE). OAS/IASI/United Nations (ESAPAC). San Jose, Costa Rica. 19 October 1964 - to continue until April 1965. 26 participants.

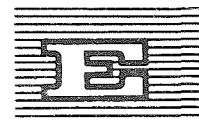
Near East Seminar on Standardization of Cereal Statistics and Agricultural Price Statistics. FAO. Baghdad, Iraq, 26 - 31 October 1964. 24 participants from 8 countries.

African Seminar on Labour Statistics. United Nations/ILO. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3 - 12 November 1964. 24 participants from 21 countries.

Second Inter-American Seminar on Civil Registration. United Nations/IASI/ Instituto Interamericano del Niño/Pan American Health Organization/Asociación Interamericana de Registro Civil. Lima, Peru, 30 November - 11 December 1964. 65 participants from 25 countries.

Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture Program for Asia and the Far East. FAO/United Nations. Bangkok, Thailand, 9 - 15 December 1964. 26 participants from 15 countries.

African Seminar on Vital Statistics. United Nations. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 14 - 19 December 1964. 13 participants from 12 countries.



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Thirteenth session
Item 3 of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS, 1963-1964

(Report by the Secretary-General)

Addendum

1. This document summarizes the proceedings of the thirteenth session of the Population Commission^{1/} on three points of interest to the Statistical Commission: (A) recommendations for work on demographic statistics in the context of a long-range programme of work in the fields of population, (B) the proposal for a demographic data bank, and (C) the improvement of statistics of urban and rural population. Another document (E/CN.3/333/Add.1) deals with the Population Commission's proceedings relating to demographic projections and the 1960 and 1970 population census programmes.

A. Work on Demographic Statistics in the Long-Range Programme of Work in the Fields of Population

2. The Population Commission reviewed and endorsed, with some modifications, proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for a long-range programme of work in the fields of population (E/CN.9/196). These proposals, based on the recommendations of an ad hoc committee of experts (E/CN.9/182 and Add.1), called for expansion of scope and intensification of the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies in various fields related to population problems. The programme as endorsed by the Commission consisted of a statement of goals for work in each field in a fifteen-year perspective (1965-80) and more specific indications of work to be undertaken in an intermediate period (1965-70).

^{1/} The report of the thirteenth session of the Population Commission (23 March - 5 April 1965) was in the process of publication at the time of the thirteenth session of the Statistical Commission.

3. Increased assistance to developing countries in obtaining, processing and evaluating demographic statistics was included as an important part of the long-range programme of work and the Commission recommended that intensified work in this field should be co-ordinated and integrated as closely as practicable with demographic research and technical work. The activities in the field of demographic statistics for which the Commission recommended priority in the intermediate programme period (1965-1970) were:

(a) Collection, annotation and publication of statistical series in population, natality, general mortality, foetal mortality, nuptiality, divorce, and international and internal migration will be continued, with the Demographic Yearbook featuring a different major subject each year on a rotation principle designed to provide more detailed statistics once in five years.

(b) Completion of the publication of the results of the 1960 censuses of population and an analysis of availability and adequacy of these national results.

(c) Study of the feasibility of compiling an historical volume of selected demographic statistics from the year 1700.

(d) Study of the use of electronic computers for storage, retrieval, testing, and dissemination of international demographic statistics and for possible standardized tabulation of national census results.

(e) Completion, in co-operation with regional commissions, of studies on methodology of national population censuses taken during 1955-1964 and preparation of international and regional recommendations for the 1970 cycle of censuses.

(f) Study of national methods of producing vital statistics (including civil registers and household interviews) and revision of the United Nations Principles for a Vital Statistics System.

(g) Survey of national methods of collecting international and internal migration statistics and development of international recommendations for their improvement.

(h) Promotion of civil registration of vital events not only for population accounting and as a source of vital statistics, but as a file of legal documents which have intrinsic value as well as utility in research.

(i) Revision of United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods and United Nations Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods.

(j) Publication of technical manuals on (1) Methodology and evaluation of continuous population registers; (2) Field methods of testing accuracy of enumeration in population censuses, and (3) Household-interview method of obtaining demographic statistics.

(k) Case studies, in co-operation with regional commissions, on evaluation of accuracy of vital statistics in selected countries.

(l) Strengthening of technical assistance in (1) training in techniques of organizing population censuses, civil registration systems and (2) regional seminars; (3) courses in demographic statistics; (4) training by fellowships; (5) corps of regional statistical advisers and national consultants, and (6) support and promotion of experimentation in methods of obtaining demographic statistics.

(m) Study of adaptations required for application of civil registers and demographic statistics to programming economic and social development.

B. Demographic Data Bank

4. The Commission was informed of a proposal by the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/195/Add.1) for the establishment in the Statistical Office of the United Nations of a data bank of national population census results which would permit the application of electronic processing to the compilation and tabulation of international population census data required for demographic research. It was intended to begin with the 1960 censuses and to limit the initial experimental phase to a random sample of national punch cards or equivalent statistical processing units from these censuses. The further development of the data bank might eventually make possible the storage and retrieval of data not only for research but also for preparation of manuscripts for the Demographic Yearbook and other publications.

5. As an aid to its discussion, the Commission was informed that no significant difficulty had been encountered by the United Nations in developing international compilation of foreign trade statistics by computer, from basic data in a variety of forms supplied by countries. In building up that bank, to which ninety countries now contribute, the Secretariat had consulted with Governments at every stage and had taken full advantage of their experience.

6. It was also informed that the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America (CELADE) had for some years been conducting negotiations with the statistical services of countries in the region with a view to assembling a data bank of the same type as proposed for the world. The idea had been generally well received and, although all countries were not yet able to supply the necessary data, some had already done so without undue difficulty or expense.

7. In view of the potentialities of electronic computers for expediting and enlarging the scope of demographic analysis, the Commission gave unanimous support to the proposal for a data bank in principle. In order to ensure satisfactory solutions to the technical and legal problems involved in the collection processing and analysis of the data and to devise procedures for providing the necessary guarantees as to confidentiality, the Commission recommended that the bank be developed in close and continuous consultation with the national statistical services. It also suggested that account be taken of the feasibility studies on the use of computers in demographic analysis to be carried out by the demographer/sociologist. The Commission noted that the data bank was expected to enhance rather than weaken national programmes of compilation, evaluation and analysis of population statistics by highlighting deficiencies and serving as a stimulus to improvement. It felt, therefore, that development of a data bank along these lines would perforce entail intensification of international co-operation in the entire sphere of demographic statistics and analysis which should be highly fruitful as a means of promoting progress in these fields at the national, regional and international levels.

C. Urban and Rural Population Statistics

8. Reviewing a preliminary report on a study of urban and rural population in different parts of the world being carried out by the Secretariat (E/CN.9/187), the Commission noted that there were serious gaps in data on urban and rural population, particularly in Africa and Asia, and that for the world as a whole, statistics for a date around 1960 were lacking for countries which had about 40 per cent of world population. The Secretariat's study also made it apparent that serious difficulties were involved in the use of the available statistics for international comparative analysis, and the data for many countries were also

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inadequate for national studies of demographic, economic and social aspects of urbanization.

9. Census statistics relating to urban and rural population presented greater problems for comparative and historical studies than did statistics on any other subject in the demographic field. Owing to differences among national definitions of "urban" population, statistics collected on these various bases could not be utilized for comparative studies. In the Secretariat's study, a more uniform basis for comparisons had been obtained by considering as "urban" the population in localities of 20,000 or more inhabitants, but many problems of comparability remained.

10. The Commission therefore emphasized the need for efforts to improve the quality and comparability of data on urban and rural population in the 1970 round of population censuses. In addition to the need for agreement on suitable definitions for use in international comparisons, it also emphasized the need to provide sufficiently detailed classifications which would permit the calculation of urbanization indices according to both the new and the old definitions, in the interests of trend studies as well as of international comparisons. The Commission felt that certain criteria, in addition to population size of localities, deserved consideration in connexion with efforts to develop more meaningful operational definitions of "urban" population; these included density of population and occupational structure of the labour force.

11. The Commission strongly supported the Secretary-General's proposal to convene an ad hoc group of experts early in 1967 to examine concepts and census classifications of urban and rural population, research needs in developing countries on this subject, and contributions that the United Nations might make towards furthering work in this field. The Commission recommended that, in preparation for such a meeting of experts, the Secretary-General should seek the advice of appropriate regional bodies concerning the definitions of urban and rural population which would be most suitable to the circumstances of each region. The Commission also considered that Governments should be encouraged to provide more comprehensive data on internal migration - and particularly rural-urban migration - in censuses taken around 1970 than had been provided in most national censuses heretofore.