



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/337
24 March 1965

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Thirteenth session
Item 20 (a) of the provisional agenda

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE 1970 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS PROGRAMMES

(Report by the Secretary-General)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION:	
A. World population census programme	2 - 3
B. World housing census programme	4 - 7
I. CENSUS PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8 - 16
II. PROMOTION OF IMPROVED CENSUS METHODS:	
A. Methodological handbooks and technical manuals	17 - 20
B. Training of national personnel	21 - 24
C. Fellowships	25
D. Expert advice	26
E. Bilateral technical assistance	27
III. PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS:	
A. Population statistics	28 - 32
B. Housing statistics	33
IV. DISSEMINATION OF CENSUS RESULTS	34 - 36
V. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION	37 - 38
ANNEX: Time-table of International and Regional Meetings Concerned with the Development of the United Nations 1970 "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census" and "Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census"	

INTRODUCTION

1. The 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programme will comprise a number of related international, regional and national activities designed basically to encourage the taking of a maximum number of reliable population and housing censuses throughout the world during the period 1965-1974 - censuses which will provide part of the basic quantitative data essential for development planning.

A. World population census programme

2. The World Population Census Programme is intended to ensure that population censuses will provide the basic demographic data required for planning and research in national economic and social development. This will be the third World Population Census Programme sponsored by the United Nations. The 1950 Census Programme was focused on increasing international comparability in the identification and definition of the topics to be included in national censuses. The 1960 Programme was designed to encourage an increase in the total quantity of data available for national and international purposes, through persuading as many countries as possible to complete some type of population enumeration in or around 1960, and also to improve the quality of the data for national purposes by adoption, in so far as possible, of the set of world-wide and regional recommendations. A more intensive and balanced consideration of all phases of national census activity was also emphasized for 1960, and to this end recommendations were expanded to include principles concerned with efficient planning, administration and organization of a census.

3. In line with the Statistical Commission's more recent emphasis on the need to develop integrated statistical systems for the collection and processing of data required for planning and evaluating balanced economic and social development, and in accord with the suggestions of the Population Commission for utilizing census results for purposes of planning in the economic and social fields,^{1/} the

^{1/} National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIII.4).

1970 Programme will stress the need to arrange for the collection and tabulation of those data which are required for demographic research and for formulating programmes in population policy, housing, health, manpower, education, food and nutrition and so forth. It also stresses the importance of evaluating the accuracy of census results, of considering the use of sampling in census taking and of adopting modern methods of data processing to speed up the release of census results.

B. World housing census programme

4. The 1970 World Housing Census Programme is intended to promote the collection of uniform statistics required for the assessment of housing conditions and the formulation of housing programmes. There was no formal World Housing Census Programme for the 1960 round of housing censuses because it was felt that there was inadequate experience at that time on which to base specific recommendations in regard to topics to be investigated, definitions and tabulations to be prepared. The General Principles for a Housing Census^{2/} was intended to serve only as a guide to countries planning to take housing censuses or to collect housing information in connexion with population censuses. It called to the attention of such countries the topics which had been investigated in previous housing censuses and the tabulations which might be feasible and useful.

5. The 1970 World Housing Census Programme is, therefore, the first programme in which recommendations on topics and tabulations analogous to those of the three World Population Census Programmes are presented. It is designed to encourage the collection of comparable data by the adoption of the world-wide and regional recommendations, which, in addition to their usefulness in the formulation of housing programmes, also provide adequately for the calculation of the housing components of levels of living.^{3/}

^{2/} General Principles for a Housing Census (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.8).

^{3/} Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XVII.7).

6. At the same time, the Housing Census Programme, like the Population Census Programme, is oriented towards the need to develop integrated statistical systems for the collection and processing of data required for planning and evaluating balanced economic and social development, and it stressed the importance of evaluating the accuracy of census results, of considering the use of sampling in census taking and of adopting modern methods of data processing to speed up the release of census results.

7. Thus, both World Programmes will consist of a number of related activities, among which may be cited (a) the provision of international and regional principles and recommendations for producing the kinds of data which will be useful for planning development, (b) promotion of improved methods of census organization and operations through provision of (i) methodological handbooks and technical manuals, and (ii) various forms of technical assistance, including training, (c) promotion of development of current population and housing statistics, and (d) international dissemination of national census results in comparable form. Each of these activities is discussed below.

I. CENSUS PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8. As noted in the report of the 1960 Programmes,^{4/} responsibility for the preliminary investigation of the degree to which the 1960 international and regional recommendations on content, definitions and classifications have been implemented by individual countries, and the indication of where revision to meet regional needs might be required, was delegated to the regional commissions.^{5/} This decentralization, which is in accord with resolution 793 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council, not only encourages fuller regional and national

^{4/} E/CN.3/329.

^{5/} Except for Latin America, where it was agreed that, following the procedures adopted with respect to the 1950 and 1960 Programmes, the Inter-American Statistical Institute will take the major responsibility for the promotion, development of regional standards, technical assistance and dissemination of results of the censuses taken by the American countries. These activities will be developed in close co-operation with the world-wide organizations; activities such as training of personnel and technical assistance will, whenever possible, constitute joint endeavours.

participation in the development of census "standards" but ensures that the 1970 recommendations will not be based on the experience of a limited number of countries, selected on the basis of expediency, but will give proper weight to the expressed needs of developing countries in accordance with the desire expressed by the Statistical Commission at its twelfth session.^{6/}

9. Results of these regional analyses have been assembled in the Statistical Office and, utilizing these as guides to regional variations, provisional world-wide principles and recommendations on the content, definitions and tabulations of the 1970 censuses of population and of housing have been drafted. They are contained in two documents entitled, respectively, Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses^{7/} and Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses.^{8/} Both of these documents are before the Statistical Commission at this session.

10. The draft of the 1970 Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census recommends the collection of information on twenty-three basic topics on which data are most widely needed for all or most of the regions of the world, for both national and international use. Definitions of each of the twenty-three topics are included. A list of twenty-seven other useful topics which are suitable for census investigation and which may be of interest to individual countries is also shown.

11. The thirty-four population tabulations recommended deal with the basic topics and are classified as either "basic" or "additional". The basic tabulations are of most general importance and practicability and are presumed to be of world-wide interest. The additional tabulations, while also of generally recognized value, are of primary interest in only some of the regions of the world, serve somewhat more specialized purposes or involve somewhat more elaborate compilation procedures.

^{6/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Fourth Session, Supplement No. 13, para. 70, p. 11.

^{7/} E/CN.3/330.

^{8/} E/CN.3/332.

12. The draft of the 1970 Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census includes eighteen basic topics recommended for collection; these are the topics on which data are most urgently needed for the measurement and evaluation of housing conditions and for the formulation of housing programmes. There are two other lists: one of these sets forth seven additional topics, information on which is of importance for the formulation of housing programmes but for which the need is less pressing; the other is a list of twenty-nine topics on which information has been collected in one or more housing censuses. The latter is intended only as an indication of the types of information that might be collected, not as a recommended list.

13. The thirteen tabulations recommended for a housing census are concerned with the basic topics and are those for which there is a clearly established need. Tabulations based on the additional topics have not been recommended because of the lack of adequate experience with these topics, which must still be considered in an experimental stage.

14. In addition to the specific recommendations on content and tabulations, each of the documents includes statements of widely recognized principles of efficient census planning and administration for consideration and use by countries as an aid to improving national census operations. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication in the two documents, the more detailed particulars, including a discussion of the use of sampling in a census, are set forth only in the Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census. A suitable cross-reference is made in the Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census.

15. In order that both sets of world recommendations may become final in time to be available when needed by countries, it is necessary that they be reviewed at the national level and also by the appropriate regional and international agencies concerned. These same agencies will have an important part to play in promoting census taking at regular intervals, as stressed by the Population Commission.^{9/} Accordingly, a time-table of international and regional meetings for 1962-1968, together with their actual or expected activity in respect of developing the

^{9/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Fifth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 68.

1970 world Principles and Recommendations, has been drawn up and it is set forth in the annex of this document.^{10/}

16. As indicated in the time-table, it is expected that between May 1965 and the first part of 1966, the comments of all the regional bodies will have been obtained on the drafts. In addition, comments of the specialized agencies and Governments on these drafts will be sought during the same interval. Second drafts, revised in accordance with the deliberations of the Population Commission^{11/} and the Statistical Commission, and taking into account the comments of the regional bodies, specialized agencies and Governments, would be examined by a small group of experts in population and housing censuses. The same drafts, accompanied by the recommendations of an expert group, would be placed before the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session, with the anticipation of obtaining final approval at that time. If this time-table proves feasible, international recommendations will become available two full years earlier than those of the previous decade. This would be in accord with the wishes of the Statistical Commission expressed at its twelfth session.

II. PROMOTION OF IMPROVED CENSUS METHODS

A. Methodological handbooks and technical manuals

17. In accordance with the recommendations of the Statistical Commission at its eleventh session [resolution 14 (XI)] and twelfth session [resolution 7 (XII)], the Secretariat plans to continue to assemble, analyse and disseminate technical information on census methods, and in particular the experience of countries with the series of population and housing censuses carried out during 1955-1964. Results of these studies would be disseminated in a revised edition of the Handbook of Population Census Methods^{12/} and in a first edition of a "Handbook of Housing

^{10/} Not included are seminars and working groups on such topics as data processing and sampling, the deliberations of which, though pertinent to the development of the recommendations, are not considered as basic.

^{11/} In regard to the Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census.

^{12/} Handbook of Population Census Methods (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.6).

Census Methods", for the guidance of countries in preparing 1970 census plans, for use in training activities (see paras. 21-24 below) and as an aid to interpretation of results of censuses.

18. A first draft of a "Handbook of Housing Census Methods" was prepared based on national experience with the 1950 cycle of censuses. Work was suspended until advantage could be taken of experience with the much more numerous 1960 censuses. It will now be resumed since much of the research and analysis carried out in connexion with the revision of the Principles and Recommendations will provide a fund of information which can usefully be incorporated into the Handbook.

19. It is intended that both Handbooks will be published in English, French and Spanish in 1968.

20. At its eleventh session, the Statistical Commission had indicated the necessity of evaluating the completeness and accuracy of population censuses,^{13/} and, at its twelfth session, it took note of the fact that the Secretariat planned to study national experience with post-censal field checks for this purpose.^{14/} During August 1964, Governments were requested to provide the Statistical Office with descriptions of methods used in evaluating the accuracy of the censuses, including both post-censal field checks and other methods. By the end of 1964, it became possible to begin the analysis of this material and the results will be issued in the form of a technical manual (probably in 1966) which will give guidance to countries in this important area.

B. Training of national personnel

21. Consideration has been given to the form by which direct aid might be given to countries in preparing national personnel for census-taking operations, including organization, field work, control, evaluation and analysis. An examination of the 1960 experience (the details of which are set forth in document E/CN.3/329) has led to the belief that technical assistance to Governments in training national

^{13/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12, para. 131.

^{14/} Ibid., Thirty-Fourth Session, Supplement No. 13, para. 69.

personnel for the 1970 censuses of population should not be provided in ad hoc regional centres, as previously, but through activities at the national or, at most, sub-regional levels.

22. This approach to the training problem is based on the belief that trainees can derive greater benefit from intensive instruction in small, more homogeneous groups (ten to twelve persons), carried out in their own country or in a neighbouring country where local problems can be discussed in greater depth, than they can in larger heterogeneous groups in regional centres. Experience has also shown that regional training activities of two to three months' duration are not long enough for intensive training, yet they are too long to attract participants in positions of authority, because the latter cannot usually be spared from their posts for such long periods. Moreover, it has been observed that interest on the part of the trainees tends to decrease during the latter half of the long centre training period. Shorter, more intensive and less disruptive training activities on the home ground appear called for.

23. Assistance in organizing and conducting these national projects would be provided by advisers attached to the regional commissions. The success achieved by the regional statistical advisers in demographic and social statistics in Africa and Latin America, as well as the experience with the team of census advisers attached to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East from 1958 to 1961, has indicated that the provision of a small group of advisers, comprising experts in population census, housing census, data processing and cartography, would afford the most effective type of assistance for training. Moreover, it is likely that administrative problems and costs of training could be minimized thereby.

Organizing an ad hoc centre for training demands the services of a large number of experts for various periods of concentrated effort, as well as the provision by the host country of housing and training facilities for the staff and a large number of participants for an extended period of time. In view of these facts, it is felt that emphasis might more effectively be placed on organizing national or sub-regional training activities for censuses of population and housing, in which international advisers could participate as required, and funds will be sought to implement a programme along these lines.

24. The bringing of technical training closer to the operating level is completely in accord with the principle of providing continuous statistical training on a regular basis rather than crash programmes. The Regional Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centres, held in Bangkok, 14 July-4 September 1964, pointed out the advantages of this type of organization,^{15/} and the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Statistical Institute gave special importance to the inclusion of courses on census matters in the programme of activities of the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre.^{16/} It would appear advantageous, therefore, to promote the incorporation of intensive courses in census techniques into the regular programmes of the permanent regional statistical training centres sponsored by the United Nations.

C. Fellowships

25. In addition to organized training activities, it is expected that countries will continue to request fellowships for training abroad of census officials and technicians, as well as of personnel who will be engaged in sampling and data processing. The number of United Nations fellowships granted for census training alone during 1955-1964 was twenty-six. It is suggested that provision be made for at least a similar number in the decade 1965-1974 in addition to a corresponding number in sampling and data processing.

D. Expert advice

26. The strengthening of the regular regional statistical advisory service by the appointment of supplementary teams would not only provide the staff to assist Governments in organizing national census training centres but it would also make available continuous expert advice on short notice. This would need to be supplemented by the assignment of census experts for longer periods as required.

^{15/} Report of the Regional Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centres (United Nations document E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.2).

^{16/} Conclusions of the VIIIth Session of COINS, Inter-American Statistical Institute, VIIIth Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, Panama, 2-15 September 1964 (IASI document 4921a-9/12/64-75), p. 75.

It should be noted that, for the 1960 censuses, these longer-term assignments accounted for well over 700 man-months of assistance, and it is expected that the need would be equal if not greater in the 1970 period.

E. Bilateral technical assistance

27. A number of the 1960 censuses were carried out with the assistance of technicians provided on a bilateral basis by the United States of America, France and other countries. At present, the Algerian Government is being advised on its 1965 census by France; the Government of Malawi is receiving United States assistance in preparing for a census in 1965. It is expected that the programme of bilateral assistance will continue.

III. PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT POPULATION
AND HOUSING STATISTICS

A. Population statistics

28. At the twelfth session of the Statistical Commission, it was emphasized that the concept of the census of population should be changed from that of an isolated activity, occurring once a decade, to one in a continuous programme of data collection which could provide inter-censal estimates or statistics on demographic factors in addition to the elaboration of techniques for the next census.^{17/}

29. According to the review of census experience 1955-1964, twenty-four countries showed an inter-censal interval of five years or less for population censuses, while some had censuses a decade or more apart. From plans for the next cycle of population censuses currently available, it appears that a total of eighteen countries have adopted a quinquennial census interval, although the second census is often a simplified one. Another group of inter-censal inquiries tend to take the form of a "micro-census", that is, a sample household survey designed to obtain information on the size and a few major topics by the enumeration technique.

^{17/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Fourth Session, Supplement No. 13, para. 72.

Such surveys thus provide inter-censal estimates of population which can be used to up-date the decennial census results, so long as comparable definitions are used. Both of these methods of getting reliable inter-censal estimates of population will be promoted.

30. Another method, and one most often employed in developed countries for estimating population in the inter-censal period, is the balancing-equation computation which depends on reliable statistics of births, deaths and migration to up-date the census. When reliable estimates of these components of population growth are not available, the census programme should recognize the importance of the long-range goal of developing a system of civil registration to provide the required data on a current basis. For the interim, retrospective inquiries on vital events could be recommended. As has been suggested in the Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods,^{18/} the introduction of civil registration where no system exists may be accomplished first in a sample of registration areas, so as to make the best use of limited resources. This sample area could be composed of the enumeration districts selected for the post-censal field survey, or it might be a sub-sample of it. Retrospective inquiries could be designed for this same sample of registration areas and thus serve as check on the quality of civil registration, and vice versa. The method of linking the population census to civil registration for production of current population data has been elaborated in Methods and Problems of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Collection in Africa,^{19/} and it has also been recommended in the recent African Seminar on Vital Statistics.^{20/}

31. The importance of linking the population census to other field inquiries can be clearly exemplified also in respect of data on the economic characteristics of population. Labour force or manpower surveys are now becoming commonplace among

^{18/} Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods (United Nations publications, Sales No.: 55.XVII.1), p. 167.

^{19/} Methods and Problems of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Collection in Africa, Third Conference of African Statisticians, Addis Ababa, 2-11 October 1963, Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations document E/CN.14/CAS.3/8).

^{20/} Report of the African Seminar on Vital Statistics, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, 14-18 December 1964 (United Nations document E/CN.14/333-E/CN.14/CAS.4/VS/14).

many countries of the world. Unless the census of population and these surveys are strictly co-ordinated in so far as definitions are concerned, the results of the surveys cannot be used to up-date the census, or vice versa, the census cannot serve as a bench-mark for the surveys and a great deal of the survey utility as mechanisms for measuring change in the labour force is thereby forfeited.

32. In view of the above, the 1970 Population Census Programme will endeavour to promote the development of links between the organization of a population census and other field inquiries of the census type and the introduction of civil registration, with the objective of maximizing the usefulness of the results from each source.

B. Housing statistics

33. The housing census also should be considered as one component in an integrated system of housing statistics. It will be recalled that, at its eleventh session, the attention of the Commission was drawn "... to the need to study how frequently housing censuses should be taken, both on a complete enumeration and on a sample basis,... and the methods that might be used in bringing up to date the census data during inter-censal years".^{21/} The formulation and implementation of a housing programme calls for data which must constantly be brought up to date in order to control the development of the programme properly and to introduce such changes and new guidelines as may prove advisable as it progresses. Census data must, therefore, be supplemented by information derived from current sample surveys, particularly on the state of repair, the extent to which the population has adapted itself to its present housing, the level of rents, the type of tenure, the functional nature of the dwelling, its location with respect to the place of work of the head of the household, etc.^{22/} The census data may also be up-dated by current housing statistics obtained as a by-product of administrative action. The draft Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census (E/CN.3/332) stresses

^{21/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12, para. 115.

^{22/} Report of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.14), paras. 470-471.

the need for the use of the same basic concepts in censuses, surveys and current housing statistics because of their interrelationship and the 1970 World Housing Census Programme will promote the development of appropriate links.

IV. DISSEMINATION OF CENSUS RESULTS

34. The 1950 population census results were published internationally in the 1955 and 1956 issues of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. The results of the 1960 population censuses are being brought together in the 1962, 1963 and 1964 issues of the Demographic Yearbook. Presumably, a similar plan of serial publication would be followed with the results of the 1970 censuses, except that it is hoped to extend the scope of the data published internationally, to publish it earlier, and, at an appropriate time, to bring all the 1970 census results together into an international compendium of population census data, under one cover. In this connexion, a project to establish an international "data bank" of population census results by computer methods is under consideration. Details of this project are given in document E/CN.3/311, paras. 10-14.

35. Housing census results have not thus far been published internationally in the same systematic manner as results of population censuses because of the greater lack of comparability in the tabulations prepared by countries. Recent results are, however, included in each issue of the Statistical Yearbook in a table showing absolute figures on the number of private households, the average number of persons per private household, the total number of dwellings, the number of occupied dwellings and the average number of rooms in occupied dwellings, and percentage distributions of occupied dwellings by the number of rooms they contain, by the density of occupation, and by the provision of selected facilities.

36. With the anticipated increase in the quantity and quality of data available as a result of the 1970 World Housing Census Programme, consideration will be given to the feasibility of improving the usefulness of the internationally published results by providing absolute figures in place of the percentage distributions now shown and by adding other types of data.

V. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

37. The Statistical Commission may wish to indicate its views on the activities proposed under the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes described in this document and to request the co-operation of national statistical authorities for the purpose of achieving as wide a participation of countries as possible in the Programmes.

38. It may also wish to submit the following draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the reports of the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission on their thirteenth sessions,

Bearing in mind the Proposals for Action of the United Nations Development Decade (E/3613), which acknowledged that the lack of basic economic and social statistics and surveys in many of the developing countries is a well-known obstacle to progress since it deprives the Governments of an adequate quantitative basis for their development plans, and that the United Nations system must be prepared to assist countries in the formulation and improvement of census plans for the new round of population and housing censuses which will be undertaken in the years adjacent to 1970,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which requests the Secretary-General to develop proposals for the intensification of action in the fields of economic and social development with particular reference, inter alia, to a number of approaches, among which is the need 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 constant measurement of progress towards the objectives of the Decade,

Requests the Secretary General:

(a) to proceed with the development of the 1970 World Population Census Programme and the 1970 World Housing Census Programme;

(b) to give all possible assistance under the Technical Co-operation Programme to countries which require technical advice and help in the conduct of their censuses;

Recommends that States Members of the United Nations undertake to carry out a population and a housing census during the period 1965-1974, and preferably around the year 1970, and that they take into account the international and regional recommendations in order that the censuses may meet national requirements and facilitate the study of population and housing problems on a world-wide basis.

ANNEX

Time-table of International and Regional Meetings Concerned
with the Development of the United Nations 1970 "Principles
and Recommendations for a Population Census" and "Principles
and Recommendations for a Housing Census" 1/

- 24 April-10 May 1962 United Nations: Statistical Commission (12th session)
- Requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its thirteenth session on the experience of countries in connexion with population and housing censuses held during 1955-1964 and to prepare a time-table of international activities proposed in connexion with the 1970 censuses and present this for the consideration of the Commission at its thirteenth session.
- 27 May-7 June 1963 ECAFE: Conference of Asian Statisticians (5th session)
- Agreed that the 1970 census programmes should be on the agenda of the Conference beginning 1966.
- 2-11 October 1963 ECA: Conference of African Statisticians (3rd session)
- Recommended revision and extension of Methods and Problems of African Population Censuses and Surveys 1955-62 (E/CN.14/CAS.3/3), with a view to, inter alia, reviewing practices and experience for the 1970 census programme.
- 28 November-6 December 1963 ECE: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (5th session)
- Reviewed experience of countries in ECE region with regard to topics included in censuses, drew up lists of basic and additional topics for collection at 1970 censuses in Europe, reviewed definitions and classifications and arranged for further review in depth of certain topics by groups of rapporteurs.

1/ Not included are seminars and working groups on such topics as data processing and sampling, the deliberations of which, though pertinent to the development of the Recommendations, are not considered as basic.

5-10 March 1964

IASI: Executive Committee (XXIVth session)

Established general policy to be followed by IASI in development of Programme for the 1970 Census of America (COTA-1970).

11-12 May 1964

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: Inter-Agency Statistical Co-ordination Meeting

Discussed 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes, procedure to be followed in drawing up 1970 recommendations, and inter-agency concern with definition and classification of particular census topics.

2-15 September 1964

IASI: Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) (VIIIth session)

Considered IASI secretariat document on proposed future activities of COTA-1970. Recommended constitution of a sub-committee of COINS on population and housing, which would be concerned, inter alia, with the contents and standards for the population censuses to be included in the Programme for the 1970 Census of America (COTA), and of a sub-committee on the Programme of the 1970 Census of America.

19-23 October 1964

ECE: Conference of European Statisticians (12th session)

Reviewed report of fifth session of Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing and approved proposed work programme.

2-8 December 1964

ECAFE: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (1st session)

Reviewed experience of countries in ECAFE region with regard to topics investigated in 1960 censuses of population and housing, with special reference to usefulness of data and, on the basis of this review, recommended list of topics for inclusion in 1970 censuses.

9-21 December 1964

ECAFE: Conference of Asian Statisticians (6th session)

Reviewed report of first session of Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing and endorsed regional programme.

- 23 March-5 April 1965 United Nations: Population Commission (13th session)
Will consider draft revision of United Nations Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses.
- 20 April-10 May 1965 United Nations: Statistical Commission (13th session)
Will consider draft revision of United Nations Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses together with comments of the Population Commission, thirteenth session, and draft revision of United Nations General Principles for a Housing Census.
- 6-20 June 1965 ECE: Seminar on Organization and Conduct of Population Censuses
Will discuss census planning, field organization and operations, processing, quality control, use of sampling and publication of results.
- 21-29 June 1965 ECA: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (1st session)
Will consider drafts of United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 1970 censuses and the experience of the African countries, with a view to formulating an African programme.
- October 1965 ECE: Conference of European Statisticians (13th session)
Will consider report of the Seminar on Organization and Conduct of Population Censuses and drafts of United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 1970 censuses.
- October 1965 ECA: Conference of African Statisticians (4th session)
Will consider the report of the first session of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing and drafts of United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 1970 censuses.
- November 1965 IASI: Census Sub-Committee of COINS (1st session)
Will consider drafts of United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 1970 censuses and formulate American regional point of view.

- late 1965 ECAFE: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (2nd session)
Will consider drafts of United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 1970 censuses and continue preparation of regional recommendations.
- February(?) 1966 ECE: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (6th session)
Will complete consideration of regional questions relating to census topics, definitions and classifications and give preliminary consideration to tabulation programme.
- March-April 1966 (?) United Nations: Meeting of group of international experts on population and housing censuses
Will review the revised drafts of the Principles and Recommendations.
- April-May 1966 (?) United Nations: Statistical Commission (14th session)
Will consider the second revised drafts of Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census and Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census and may adopt United Nations recommendations.
- May(?) 1966 ECAFE: Conference of Asian Statisticians (7th session)
Will consider report of second session of Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing.
- September(?) 1966 IASI: Census Sub-Committee of COINS (2nd session)
Will consider the parts of the 1970 Census of America dealing with the censuses of population and housing.
- November 1966 IASI: Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) (IXth session)
Will consider, and may adopt, the part of the 1970 Census of America dealing with the censuses of population and housing.

late 1966

ECE: Conference of European Statisticians
(14th session)

Will consider report of sixth session of Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing.

April-May(?) 1967

United Nations: Population Commission (14th session)

May endorse the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 1970 censuses.

autumn, 1967

ECE: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (7th session)

Will complete consideration of regional tabulation programme.

... 1967

ECE: Conference of European Statisticians
(15th session)

May adopt final European recommendations for the 1970 censuses.

... 1967

ECA: Conference of African Statisticians (5th session)

May adopt final African recommendations for the 1970 censuses.

... 1967

ECAFE: Conference of Asian Statisticians (8th session)

May adopt final Asian recommendations for the 1970 censuses.
