

UNITED NATIONS
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AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



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STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Thirteenth session
Item 27 of the provisional agenda

DRAFT REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
ON THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION,
HELD IN NEW YORK FROM 20 APRIL TO ___ MAY 1965

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Statistical Commission held its thirteenth session at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 April to ___ May 1965.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Australia: Mr. K.M. Archer, Mr. D.V. Youngman*
Canada: Mr. Walter E. Duffett, Mr. S.A. Goldberg,* Mr. H.J. Adler**
China: Mr. Jui Pao-kung
France: Mr. Claude Gruson, Mr. Henri Palangié*
Hungary: Mr. György Péter, Mrs. Aladár Mód*
India: Mr. P.C. Mahalanobis, Mr. K.R. Nair*
Ireland: Mr. M.D. McCarthy
Japan: Mr. Yuzo Morita, Mr. Takeshi Yanai,* Mr. Yutaka Kitagawa*
Norway: Mr. Petter Jakob Bjerve
Panama: Miss Luisa E. Quesada

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. M.S. Markin,
Mr. Yury Nikolævich Kochubei**
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. Lev Markovich Volodarsky,
Mr. G.N. Bazhenov,** Mr. N.I. Filimonov**
United Arab Republic: Major General Gamal Askar
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Sir Harry Campion
United States of America: Mr. Raymond T. Bowman, Mr. Clarence I. Blau,**
Mr. Harry F. Venneman**
Uruguay: Mr. Ademar Martínez Sánchez
The representative of Brazil, Mr. Paulo de Jesus Mourão Rangel, was not
able to attend the session.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. H.E. Riley
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):
Mr. P.V. Sukhatme, Mr. Salem H. Khamis
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. A.F. Gagliotti, Mr. Joseph W. Kappel
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Miss Sylvia Kirkpatrick
International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. Earl Hicks
World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. W.P.D. Logan
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): Mr. Ph. Carré

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce: Mr. George L. Ridgeway,
Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Lazare Teper,
Mr. Daniel Nelson

** Adviser.

Category B

Inter American Statistical Institute: Mr. Tulo Montenegro,
Mr. Roque García-Frías, Mr. Efraim Murcia-Camacho, Mr. Douglas H. Parks,
Mr. G. Hugo Vivó

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. Louis C. Longarzo

International Statistical Institute: Mr. Stuart A. Rice

3. Mr. G. Zhelev attended the session as an observer for the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; Mr. I. Rizhov served as his adviser. Mr. Charles A. Yager and Mr. René Bertrand attended as observers for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

4. Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs represented the Secretary-General. The following members of the Secretariat participated: Statistical Office: Mr. P.J. Loftus, Mr. A. Aidenoff, Mr. W.W. Flexner, Mr. O. Lukács, Miss N.P. Powell; Mr. Barrie N. Davies, regional statistician for Europe; Mr. T.V. Viswanathan, regional statistician for Asia and the Far East; Mr. Gustaaf F. Loeb, regional statistician for Latin America; Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil, regional statistician for Africa. Fiscal and Financial Branch: Mr. A. Landau, Mr. D.M. Bhouraskar. Population Branch: Mr. John D. Durand. Economic Projections and Programming Centre: Mr. J. Linnamo. Miss R.F. Grossman served as secretary of the Commission.

Election of officers

5. At the 214th meeting, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Petter Jakob Bjerve (Norway)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. M.S. Markin (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Rapporteur: Mr. K.M. Archer (Australia)

Agenda

6. At the 214th meeting the Commission suggested changes in the item order of the provisional agenda (E/CN.3/310 and Corr.1); at the 216th meeting, the Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers of the Commission.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Review of international statistics.
4. External trade statistics:
 - (a) Progress report on the International Trade Statistics Centre;
 - (b) Report of a joint meeting (Paris, 8-12 June 1964) of statistical and customs experts from international organizations, national statistical offices and customs administrations on the international exchange of external trade statistics;
 - (c) Preliminary key between the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, and the commodity classification of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).
5. Tourist statistics: proposals of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism for the definition of terms used in collecting tourist statistics.
6. Classification of commodities by industrial origin: relationship of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).
7. Study of the major uses of, and requirements for, industrial statistics, including the types of primary data and the indicators derived therefrom.
8. Progress report on industrial statistics.
9. Study of the industrial statistics of selected countries (Japan, India, Ghana, Brazil).
10. Construction statistics: concepts and methods of collection and compilation.
11. Measures of economic growth.
12. Developments in compilation and other aspects of the work on national accounts.
13. Statistics of the distribution of income.
14. Study of methods used in the compilation of input-output tables, including the most important uses.

15. National accounts:
 - (a) General;
 - (b) Extension and revision of A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables.
16. Estimation of national product and expenditure in constant prices.
17. Classification of government accounts:
 - (a) Progress report on the classification of government accounts;
 - (b) System of classification of public debt.
18. Progress report on balance-of-payments statistics.
19. Principles and practices in the collection and compilation of price statistics.
20. World programmes for national censuses of population and housing:
 - (a) Review of national experience with the 1960 programmes and progress report on international activities in connexion with the 1970 programmes;
 - (b) Draft principles and recommendations for 1970 national population censuses;
 - (c) Draft principles and recommendations for 1970 national housing censuses.
21. Population projections: techniques and draft standards for national programmes.
22. Progress report on other demographic statistics.
23. Progress report on other statistics for social programmes.
24. Five-year programme of international statistics.
25. Priorities of the Commission's work programme and control and limitation of documentation.
26. Other business.
27. Report of the thirteenth session.

II. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

(Item 3)

7. The Commission received a report summarizing developments in international statistics over the previous three years. The report, entitled "Review of International Statistics, 1962-1964" (E/CN.3/311), covered the statistical activities of the agencies of the United Nations family, as well as those of other international agencies working in the field of statistics, all of whom had contributed material for the review.

8. The report described the trend in the work of the international agencies towards greater emphasis on the supply of data for both international and national uses. This trend was the result of an expansion in the demand for statistical data in response to the needs of economic planning and the interest of Governments in achieving economic growth and stability. The growth of international co-operation in the economic and social fields generally, which had characterized developments in recent years, had given increased importance to the basic arrays of international data which showed aggregates and rates of change for the world and the various regions and groups of countries in the main economic and social fields. The international series also reflected something of the terms in which countries participated in the world economy and their relative rates of progress in the various fields. They also permitted countries to study the functional relationships within other economies as a guide in the planning of national economies. In these ways, international statistics were increasingly 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 within United Nations organs.

9. The report indicated the developments that had taken place in the use of electronic computers by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as a means of meeting the growing requirements for statistical data. The General Assembly, in its resolution (1710 (XVI), operative paragraph 4 h) concerning the United Nations Development Decade, had requested the Secretary-General "to review facilities for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of statistical and other information required for charting economic and social development". At its eleventh session the Commission had requested (resolution 6 (XI), operative paragraph 6) that the Secretariat experiment with the use of electronic computers

in facilitating the rapid processing, verifying and printing of international trade statistics. At the same session the Commission had 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 had 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)).

10. The Commission noted that the progress that had been made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in implementing the work programme in the computer field had enabled it to meet the demands for data on international trade. The Commission was informed that a computer would be installed at United Nations Headquarters towards the end of 1965 to serve the needs of the Organization in the statistical, accounting, financial and administrative fields. In consequence, the Secretariat would be in a position to extend computer applications to other areas of statistics and, in particular, to the field of population census data. The Commission decided to discuss the extension of computer methods under the various subject headings of its agenda and in connexion with the work programme as a whole.

11. The Commission was informed of consultations between the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other international organizations, as well as the regional commissions, concerning the adoption of a new base year for the presentation of index numbers. The year currently in use was 1958 and it was felt that a new base should be chosen. The Statistical Office had 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 a 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 appeared 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.

12. The Commission welcomed the proposal to present index numbers in the international publications on the base year 1963. It was understood that this proposal was not intended to limit the choice of the national statistical authorities in deciding on the base to be used for national purposes.

13. The Commission reviewed the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and those of other international organizations. It was noted that the programme of assistance to developing countries in statistics by the United Nations family of organizations was very substantial and had reached a figure of 478 man-years served by experts in these countries in the three years 1962-1964. In addition, fellowships were awarded by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to 657 persons from ninety-three countries, not including awards given to enable technicians to participate in short-term seminars, training centres and study groups.

14. The Commission considered the technical co-operation programme in statistics to be of fundamental importance and commended the secretariats concerned for the achievements made to date. There was, nevertheless, a need for increased facilities for training statistical personnel. The statistical problems faced by the developing countries were problems both of personnel and of methods suited to the requirements of these countries. United Nations help was necessary to reduce the gap between theory and practice, which continued to exist. This might be done by adapting the training courses to provide greater concentration on the practical problems of the developing countries, on methods of collecting the data appropriate to their requirements and on methods of evaluating the data for practical applications.

15. The Commission discussed the publications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations. It was noted that considerable progress had been made in the past three years. Particular mention was made of such publications as The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961 and National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries, which were found to be of considerable interest in many countries. Attention was drawn to the fact that many publications were not available in Spanish while others, particularly the methodological publications, appeared in Spanish only with considerable delay. The result was that the Spanish-speaking countries were greatly hampered in their use of these documents. It was felt that efforts should be made to remedy this situation.

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16. Appreciation was expressed for the methodological work of the specialized agencies. The hope was expressed that the work undertaken by the International Labour Office's Meeting of Experts on the Statistics of Wages and Labour Costs would be continued. The importance of the recommendations of the tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians was emphasized. In this connexion, interest was expressed on the progress of the manual on consumer price indexes. The work of UNESCO in the field of education statistics was considered to be of growing importance, and it was noted that UNESCO had made special appropriations for work on the improvement of world education statistics. Note was taken of the World Health Organization's plans in the field of health statistics and of its extensive international medical research programme. The International Monetary Fund, it was noted, had expanded its training programme and extended the coverage of its publication International Financial Statistics. Note was taken of the work of FAO and of the forthcoming seminar on agricultural statistics and national economic planning, to be held in Moscow. Concerning the plans for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, interest was expressed in a report on the experience gained in the 1960 round of agricultural censuses.

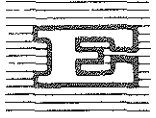
17. The Commission heard reports of the statistical work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and expressed its appreciation for the collaboration of these organizations.

18. The Commission commended the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the material submitted in the "Review of International Statistics". The Commission had at its twelfth session suggested that, in future, it might be more convenient if a summary and analysis of the work were given by subject headings. It wished to reiterate that suggestion and to request that its preparatory material should be assembled sufficiently in advance of the next session to enable the arrangement of the items to be presented according to subject headings. Concerning the documentation for the Commission's work in general, the Commission wished to request the Secretariat to endeavour to ensure that in future all documents reach Commission members at least one month in advance of the start of the session. While it was recognized that the translations involved were difficult and time-consuming, it was essential that members receive the documentation in their working languages sufficiently in advance to enable them to prepare their comments.

19. In discussing major statistical inquiries such as population, agricultural, and industrial censuses, the Commission expressed the view that successful contributions to the technical assistance operations in statistics would be facilitated if such major statistical inquiries were held during different periods but importance was attached to timing each specific inquiry at the same time throughout the world.

20. The Commission recalled that the basic functions of the Statistical Office were to assemble and publish statistics and to prepare international standards which would facilitate the improvement of statistics and permit international comparisons. The activities of the Office in recent years had been giving greater emphasis to two new lines of development: it was sending statisticians to the regions in order to strengthen the work at that level and it was assisting countries in the establishment of their statistical services by providing expert advisers and by setting up training facilities for national personnel. In addition, the Office now had the task of preparing regional and world series from the data provided by national offices. The work of the Statistical Office on these tasks would continue to grow in response to the growing use of statistics in the formulation of economic and social policies. The relative importance of the work of establishing international standards was tending to decline, although there remained problems in the fields of national accounts and census programmes. The main requirement was to apply the standards established and to ensure that the standards were developed to suit the needs of countries at different levels of development and with different economic systems. Future emphasis would, therefore, be on the preparation and analysis of data on the extension of the use of quantitative methods and reduction of the area of subjective valuations. It was, therefore, important that the Statistical Office should have adequate resources for these new tasks.

21. The following draft resolution was considered: (see E/CN.3/L.62).



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DRAFT REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE
THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION, HELD IN NEW YORK
FROM 20 APRIL TO — MAY 1965

Addendum

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

(Item 4)

(a) The work of the International Trade Statistics Centre

1. The Commission considered a report (E/CN.3/312) on the work of the Centre since its establishment by the twelfth session of the Commission. It noted that ninety-two countries were now providing data to the Centre, mostly on magnetic tape or punched cards, though some of the data were received by the Centre after delays of a year or more. The data were being verified, standardized and stored on magnetic tape as received. Besides serving as a "data bank" for general use, the tapes are also the basis of the publications Commodity Trade Statistics (about 8,000 pages a year), and World Trade Annual (about 1,700 pages); to economize the resources of the United Nations, arrangements had been made for the commercial publication of the latter.

2. The Commission was further informed that an IBM 7044/1401 computer system was to be installed at the Statistical Office in October 1965 and was expected to permit an increased volume of computer work without added expense.

3. The Commission expressed the view that the progress of the Centre represented an important new development in international statistics. It was felt, however, that greater use could be made of the data there assembled as a means of avoiding

the necessity of special requests to Governments for information to be used by international organizations and their working groups. It was recognized that most of these demands resulted from the requests made by Governments at the meetings of these organizations and groups, and it was suggested that improved co-ordination be brought about both within Governments and among the international secretariats. Furthermore, the compilation by various organizations of trade data involving rearrangements or conversion of national data or incorporating estimates was likely to produce inconsistent sets of figures and, even if they were small, the resulting differences were annoying to users. It was, therefore, suggested that compilations of this type should, as far as possible, be left to the Centre. It would be useful if the Statistical Office would report on the progress of co-ordination at the secretariat level.

4. It was recognized that for some special purposes the 5-digit detail of the Standard International Trade Classification might not be sufficient to enable other organizations to rely on the Centre for data, and the Secretariat might usefully experiment with collecting more detailed data, in terms of the national classifications, in the areas in question in order to avoid special requests to Governments.

5. The Commission approved the initial steps which had been taken to publish data but felt that the publication programme should be kept flexible to permit changes as experience indicated their desirability. It was, for instance, felt that the following expansions of Commodity Trade Statistics should be made if resources permitted: 2-digit SITC data should be included; 5-digit data in reporting-country order should also be included at least annually and, if possible, semi-annually.

6. Though uncumulative quarterly data have a number of uses, it was pointed out that incorporating in them revisions made by Governments from time to time would be considerably more difficult for the Centre than the present practice of including such amendments in the cumulative figures.

7. To facilitate the comparison of national data and the data in Commodity Trade Statistics, the exchange rates used for conversion into United States dollars should regularly be shown. Keys between national commodity classifications and the SITC were available to interested users on request to the Centre.

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8. In discussing the distribution of data on magnetic tape, the Commission suggested that, when experience had been obtained in the operation of the computer at United Nations Headquarters, a schedule of charges for tapes should be established and circulated. It was the opinion of the Commission that the distribution of complete sets of the tapes available at the Centre was not in accordance with the object of centralizing the operation and that, by decreasing the demand for the printed output of the Centre, it might well work to the disadvantage of countries and enterprises that did not have the resources to manipulate large quantities of data on tape. The Commission was, therefore, of the opinion that organizations requiring special tabulations over a wide range of data should, for the present, be encouraged to obtain the tabulations from the Centre. The Centre would provide such tabulations at minimum cost and would impose only such limitations on their use as would be necessary to avoid jeopardizing the publication programme of the Centre which was the means by which the needs of the great majority of countries were being met.

9. Interest was shown in including in Commodity Trade Statistics regional aggregates for West Asia (i.e., the Middle East outside of Africa). It was recommended that data on large economic classes of commodities distinguishing food, industrial supplies, capital equipment, consumer non-durables and consumer durables should be compiled for each reporting country and for the world and principal regions to supplement the summary data already compiled on the basis of SITC sections.

10. There was general agreement that the classification by broad economic classes shown in annex III to document E/CN.3/312 was useful, but it was emphasized that Governments should have ample opportunity to study it and express their views before it was finally adopted. In particular, Commission members should be given the opportunity to send their comments on annex III to the Secretariat. In this connexion, the Commission was informed of the steps being taken by countries with centrally planned economies to classify commodities according to the uses to be made of them.

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11. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission,

Recognizing the growing need for both detailed and summary data on external trade statistics and that central processing allows more information to be extracted from a given set of data than would otherwise be possible,

Noting with pleasure the rapid implementation of the recommendation of its twelfth session (resolution 11 (XII)), that a Centre be established at the Statistical Office for the processing of detailed commodity-by-country data by electronic computer,

Commending Governments for regularly contributing their data to the Centre in forms suitable for efficient processing by computer,

Noting with satisfaction the much increased availability of data in published form, including the arrangements made for printing and distributing an important part of them without expense to the United Nations, and the increased use by international organizations of the data to decrease overlapping demands to Governments for the same or similar information,

1. Urges Governments not yet providing data to the Centre on a current basis to consult with the Centre on methods of making the information available;

2. Urges international organizations still further to reduce requests to Governments for statistical information by utilizing the services of the Centre;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report at the next session of the Commission on the steps being taken to avoid duplication of requests to Governments for statistical data and to include in the report a study of the feasibility of instituting regular consultation by international organizations with the Centre before any request is made to Governments for data on external trade; and

4. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain and expand the operations of the Centre as resources permit, taking account of the views of the Commission expressed in this report.

(b) Report of a joint meeting (Paris, 8-12 June 1964) of statistical and customs experts from international organizations, national statistical offices and customs administrations on the international exchange of external trade statistics

12. The Commission was informed (E/CN.3/313) of the conclusions of the meeting, which had been held at the invitation of the Administration des Douanes et Droits Indirects of France. The Commission, in expressing its approval of exchanges of

views between statisticians and customs officials and its satisfaction at the success of the meeting, extended thanks to the French customs administration for having made the meeting possible. The meeting had asked for the views of the Commission on four matters.

13. The Commission approved the proposal that the Statistical Office, in consultation with other interested international organizations, prepare a paper based on the work to date of the Statistical Commission and setting out draft recommendations for the treatment of the main categories of commodities in the inward and the outward flows in international trade and that countries should be requested to describe their methods of treating each of these flows in their national systems. For the latter purpose, the Statistical Office was requested to prepare draft summaries for each country and submit them to the country for revision and approval.

14. Interest was expressed in the project of the Customs Co-operation Council to try to bring together the common elements of national customs declarations to form a uniform international section for use in all customs declarations. The Statistical Office was asked to keep the Commission informed of the statistical aspects of any proposals made in this connexion.

15. The proposal of the Paris meeting that the International Trade Statistics Centre experiment with the collection of data in more detail than the 5-digit level of the SITC was considered by the Commission under part (a) of this item of its agenda (see above).

16. The Commission felt that the study of recommendations designed to set up international standards for transport statistics relating to the movement of goods in international trade and to facilitate obtaining data on the insurance and freight components of the value of commodities moving in international trade could best be initiated at the regional level and then be brought to the attention of the Commission for inter-regional co-ordination.

17. Being convinced of the usefulness of contacts between statisticians and customs officials, the Commission wished to encourage future meetings between them but emphasized that the agenda and documentation should be carefully prepared in advance, perhaps by small working groups representing the two interests involved.

(c) Preliminary key between the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, and the commodity classification of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

18. In response to resolution 6 (XI) of the Commission, a preliminary key between the SITC and the CMEA classification was presented to the Commission (E/CN.3/314). In considering it, the Commission had in mind the difficulties of reconciling the CMEA classification, which postulated the knowledge available in countries whose economies were centrally planned, of the end use of many of the articles classified with the SITC, which was necessarily based largely on the physical nature of articles. It laid stress on the importance of reducing the number of unrelated classifications and welcomed the key before it as an important step in that direction. In taking note of the use of an electronic computer to translate the Russian headings of the CMEA classification into English and to tabulate the bilingual (and bi-alphabetic) text of the key, the Commission extended its thanks to the Thomas J. Watson Research Center of the International Business Machines Corporation which had contributed this part of the work.

19. As use of the key would undoubtedly reveal areas in which it could be improved, the Statistical Office should co-operate with the secretariat of the CMEA in preparing a revised version.

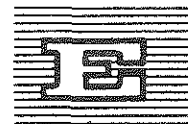
20. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission,

Recognizing the importance, as a tool to facilitate studying the world economy, of the availability of keys connecting classifications used for different purposes and in different regions;

Welcomes the preliminary key between the SITC, Revised, and the commodity classification of the CMEA prepared by the Statistical Office;

Recommends that the Secretary-General, together with the secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, improve the key as may prove necessary in the light of its use in practice and issue a revised version.



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Addendum

TOURIST STATISTICS
(Item 5)

1. The Commission was informed (E/CN.3/315) that the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, held in Rome in August and September 1963, had asked it to consider the following definition which it had proposed for the terms "visitor", "tourist" and "excursionist".

"For statistical purposes, the term "visitor" describes any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence, for any reason other than following an occupation remunerated from within the country visited.

"This definition covers:

"Tourists, i.e., temporary visitors staying at least twenty-four hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- "(a) leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport);
- "(b) business, family, mission, meeting.

"Excursionists, i.e., temporary visitors staying less than twenty-four hours in the country visited (including travellers on cruises).

"The statistics should not include travellers who, in the legal sense, do not enter the country (air travellers who do not leave an airport's transit area, and similar cases)."

2. It was pointed out that a number of countries would find it impossible to collect data according to the proposed definition, largely because of the absence of frontier formalities. For example, no record is kept of persons crossing the frontiers between the Scandinavian countries; a person can obtain a permit to reside and work in a country after he has crossed the frontier as a visitor. Furthermore, the proposed definition included large categories, such as persons crossing a frontier for casual family visits, which it was desirable to exclude from data for the use of the tourist industry. The Commission reiterated its view that it was undesirable to increase frontier formalities in order to collect statistical data.

3. The Commission also restated its view that data for the tourist industry could only be collected as part of the data on the total movement of persons across frontiers and that any definitions should be in agreement with the procedures recommended by the International Monetary Fund for estimating the contribution of tourist trade to the balance of payments.

4. It was agreed that the collection of data on tourism presented considerable difficulty, that an ingenious use of modern statistical techniques would in most countries have to be made to obtain the information and that available information on ticket sales by rail, air and bus services and on "tourist nights" spent in hotels and pensions would have to be fully used. This being the case, it appeared unwise to settle on a definition before further study of methods of arriving at the data had been carried out.

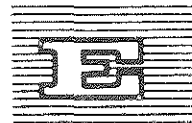
5. Because such a large part of the tourist trade is in Europe and because the problems of collecting data varied widely among regions, it was the view of the Commission that the problem could most appropriately be studied first at the regional level.

6. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission

Taking note of the resolution of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, urging the Statistical Commission to study the question of the definition of the term "visitor" for statistical purposes;

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for review by the Commission a study of methods and definitions suitable for use in the field of international travel statistics with a view to enabling the Commission to make recommendations for the improvement of statistics in this field.



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20 APRIL TO __ MAY 1965, INCLUSIVE

Addendum

CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

1. At its twelfth session, the Commission recommended the preparation of a study which would relate sub-groups and items of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, to the groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). After it was prepared, the study (E/CN.3/307) was distributed to all members of the Statistical Commission and other selected countries a few months before the Commission meeting. Comments were received from twenty-two countries and international organizations and a summary of the comments (E/CN.3/307) was also presented to the Commission for discussion.
2. The members of the Commission agreed that the study was useful and was especially valuable to the extent that it demonstrated the feasibility of providing a bridge between a foreign trade commodity classification and an industrial classification. It was agreed that the introduction to the study should be expanded and should contain a more detailed description of the possible uses of such a cross-classification, and that it should also indicate the limitations of of such a cross-classification. Among the uses suggested for mention, other than as an industrial commodity classification, were those in connexion with input-output studies and with changes in trade policy affecting industry, such as tariff adjustments. Among the limitations of such a cross-classification when comparing foreign trade and industrial output data were the problems arising from differences

in valuation, secondary products of industrial establishments, duplication in output, and time lags.

3. It was pointed out that the cross-classification of the International Standard Industrial Classification by the Standard International Trade Classification could not generally replace an existing national classification of commodities by industrial origin. A number of the industrialized countries are using long-established lists of commodities produced. It would be unacceptable to make any sudden changes in an existing national list, to the extent that this change involved any drastic rearrangements or alterations which would lead to loss of comparability of the data over time. Nevertheless, it was agreed that the cross-classification presented was a valuable guide particularly for use in the less industrialized countries where it could provide a framework for the development of national classifications. Mention was made of the work being done in some countries towards the establishment of a single commodity classification for the analysis and planning of all sectors of the economy. However, it was recognized that to establish a commodity list, even for one country, which was sufficiently comprehensive and flexible for such a wide area of application would need a great deal of work. Reference was also made to the desirability of classifying industrial and other services in a framework similar to the commodity classification.

4. The Commission expressed the view that the study should avoid changes in the present International Standard Industrial Classification and that any question which involves change should be dealt with in the context of a general revision of the ISIC. In addition, it was suggested that any future subdivisions of the items of the Standard International Trade Classification should take into consideration the breakdowns found to be necessary for the purposes of the cross-classification, as set out in the appendix to document E/CN.3/307, except, of course, those involving distinctions which are not relevant to a commodity classification of foreign trade.

5. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission

Requests the Secretary-General

To revise the study E/CN.3/307 entitled "Classification of Commodities by Industrial Origin - Relationship of the Standard International Trade Classification to the International Standard Industrial Classification" and to publish the revised edition. In addition, the publication should contain

the reverse relationship to that at present shown, that is, linking the International Standard Industrial Classification to the Standard International Trade Classification.

STUDY OF THE MAJOR USES OF, AND REQUIREMENTS FOR, INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

6. The Commission discussed the subject of "Major Statistical Indicators of Industrial Activity" on the basis of document E/CN.3/316 which was prepared by the Secretary-General in response to a request of the twelfth session for "systematic investigation of the major general uses of, and requirements for, industrial statistics, including the types of primary data required and the derived index numbers, ratios and frequency distributions".^{1/} The Commission felt that the terms of reference laid down had perhaps been too broad. It was pointed out that, whilst the list of basic data and indicators presented in the annex to the paper could not readily be applied to the situation in the majority of developed market economies, it would be relevant to the needs of the developing countries and might also be applicable in the centrally planned economies. It was felt that the list contained in the annex to document E/CN.3/316 formed a framework within which to develop statistics valuable for aiding the planning and development of the less industrialized countries. Reference was also made to the kind of pre-investment data which was part of the fund of information available in the industrialized countries and the absence of which in the less industrialized countries constituted a serious obstacle to development planning.

7. The Commission indicated that it would be useful to rearrange the list of indicators presented in the annex to E/CN.3/316 from various different points of view and among those suggested as useful were:

- (a) according to the major users of industrial statistics;
- (b) according to whether the data are needed by developed or developing countries;
- (c) according to those data for which international recommendations have already been made and those for which no recommendations exist (the former would also include the figures which may be derived from the internationally recommended basic data);
- (d) according to whether the indicators are basic data or derived figures.

^{1/} Paragraph 4 of resolution 3 (XII) of the Statistical Commission.

The Commission also felt that it would be necessary to evaluate the indicators listed in the light of priorities established with respect to their need in industrial development. In addition, it would be important to examine the feasibility of collecting the basic data involved, especially with reference to the cost of collection and the degree of accuracy which it is possible to achieve.

8. The Commission felt that the document, when revised, should be made available primarily for use in the developing countries.

9. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission

Requests the Secretary-General

To continue the study of indicators of industrial activity, giving emphasis to those which can be used in connexion with the planning of development in the less industrialized countries and giving priority to those indicators and series which can be derived from information for the items of basic data which are already the subject of international recommendations.

10. In its discussion of this subject, the Commission's attention was drawn to the need of the developing countries for a study of methods of assessing requirements for scientific and engineering manpower and expenditure on scientific and engineering research. The Commission therefore requested the Secretary-General to explore this subject in collaboration with UNESCO and ILO, with the object of making a study of this subject with the help of consultants specialized in this field.

PROGRESS REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

11. The Commission discussed a "Progress Report on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (E/CN.3/318) and noted with satisfaction that more than ninety countries were participating in the Programme, that a number of these had already published their results, and that the majority expected to do so during 1965. In the great majority of the countries the mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas sectors (ISIC division 1, 2-3, 51) were covered, but the construction sector (ISIC division 4) was omitted. In addition it was noted that, whilst over fifty countries covered all establishments regardless of size in

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divisions 1, 2-3 and 51, the small establishments were excluded from coverage in the remaining countries. Also, the expressed intention of many countries to use the basic inquiry as the foundation for annual and more frequent inquiries and services, was noted with approval.

12. The Commission agreed that the omission of the construction sector from the basic inquiry in the majority of countries could be easily understood in the light of the special difficulties involved. It was felt that international recommendations for the construction sector must be developed separately and not in the context of industrial statistics as a whole.

13. The Commission discussed a number of questions which were not dealt with in the recommendations for the 1963 Programme, but which had arisen during the inquiries in a number of countries. The most important of these were the enumeration of the total quantities produced of specific important commodities and the quantities of specific important materials used. It was agreed that it would be useful to establish international recommendations for selected commodities produced and selected materials used. These recommended lists would include a description of the items as well as a standard unit of measurement. It would be advisable to develop these recommendations through consultations in regional seminars or working groups. The Commission also expressed the view that in the great majority of countries, data concerning such items as the total stock of fixed assets, depreciation and the capacity of machinery and equipment could be best collected through special surveys and not as part of a general-purpose industrial inquiry.

14. The Commission felt that, taking all the difficulties into account, the next world programme of basic industrial statistics should be considered for recommendation for 1973. At the same time, emphasis was given to the need, in both the industrialized countries and those countries which are in the process of industrializing, for annual and more frequent data. It was pointed out that the success of the 1963 World Programme furnished an excellent basis for developing more frequent inquiries. It was felt that it would be useful to discuss, in regional seminars or working groups, the appropriate scope, coverage and content of annual and more frequent inquiries. The importance of annual inquiries was stressed from many points of view, not least of which was the possibility of developing a corps of highly trained personnel. It was not, of course, intended to discourage the conduct of basic inquiries in 1968 by countries

which operate on a five-year schedule or by countries which did not participate in the 1963 World Programme.

15. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission

Requests the Secretary-General

1. To prepare, in consultation with the regional commissions, international recommendations for the establishment of a list of selected individual commodities for which production data should be compiled and of materials for which data on consumption should be compiled;
2. To develop recommendations for annual and more frequent industrial inquiries; and
3. To keep up to date and circulate the information on industrial inquiries conducted in all countries, which is set out in document E/CN.3/318.

SYSTEMS OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

16. The Commission discussed the paper entitled "Systems of Industrial Statistics in Developing Countries" (E/CN.3/309) and expressed its gratitude to Brazil, Ghana, India and Japan who had furnished studies of their systems of industrial statistics. These studies were used in writing paper E/CN.3/309 and were circulated as appendices to the paper. The discussion concentrated on the problems which were especially relevant to the developing countries, particularly with respect to the definition of the field of industry and the techniques of conducting inquiries.

17. The Commission noted the difficulties of defining the field of industry. The existence of establishments of all sizes conducting activities which cut across the division classification (i.e., the 1-digit level of the ISIC) was recognized. The particular problems of small establishments in the developing countries were discussed, particularly those of units conducting both industrial and agricultural activities, and those involved in both industrial and trading activities. It was pointed out that practice varied and that several countries excluded such mixed establishments from industrial inquiries, while other countries included all their activities within the scope of their industrial inquiries. No recommendations were considered possible on this question but it was emphasized that, where data on the agricultural sector of the economy were based on activities rather than

establishments, then the inclusion of all mixed industrial-agricultural establishments in the industrial inquiry could lead to some double counting of agricultural activities. The coverage of annual inquiries was also discussed, and it was felt that the criteria used to restrict the establishments covered should be wider than mere size. In this connexion, attention was drawn to the possibility of covering all establishments in certain industries which are either rapidly growing or of particular importance in the process of industrialization. Taking into account the vital need to make the best use of the statistical resources available, a number of possibilities were discussed. Wide use could be made of sampling, especially in order to cover the small establishments; small household establishments could be excluded from industrial inquiries and covered as part of a population census.

CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS

18. The Commission discussed the study (E/CN.3/305) "Construction Statistics", which was prepared in response to a request of the twelfth session that a detailed study be made of the problems of, and suitable concepts, methods and techniques for gathering data on construction. The study was distributed for comments to all members of the Statistical Commission and other selected countries a few months before the Commission meeting. The comments received were summarized in a paper (E/CN.3/306) which was also presented to the Commission. The discussion of the Commission confirmed that the study (E/CN.3/305) would be very useful in assisting the developing of construction statistics. Moreover, it confirmed the view that construction statistics and other industrial statistics need to be dealt with separately. However, it was felt that some revisions should be made before publication, especially with a view to making the study more suitable for use in the developing countries.

19. It was felt that further clarification of the purposes served by, and the uses of, construction statistics would enable a clearer view to be taken of the scope, coverage and content of inquiries in this field. It was stressed that for most administrative, forecasting and planning purposes it would be necessary to have available data covering the whole of construction activity and not merely that portion carried on by enterprises classified in the construction sector proper.

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Consequently it would be necessary to identify and enumerate own-account construction, that is, the construction work carried out by units whose main activity is other than construction. In addition, questions were raised concerning the suitability of the present boundaries of the construction industry as defined in the ISIC, bearing in mind factors such as the increasing importance of prefabricated products and the involvement of construction enterprises in open-cast mining and the construction work associated with the opening of new mines.

20. The Commission agreed that no recommendation could be made at this time as to the most appropriate statistical unit for use in the collection of construction data. Moreover, it was pointed out that the choice of the statistical unit would heavily influence the method of enumeration which could be used and the items of data it would be possible to collect. It was felt that the kind of generalizations which would be implied if any international recommendation were given could not be made for an activity which in most countries is carried on by a wide variety of units including large private enterprises, government departments, small private enterprises, individual specialized contractors, a variety of sub-contractors and own-account construction carried out by both enterprises and individuals. It was necessary in each country to analyse the structure and organization of the industry and make the appropriate decisions in the light of the particular national circumstances.

21. It was agreed that, at this time, it was not possible to make any recommendations in this complicated field as to the items of data which should be collected. However, it would be useful to set out, with some priorities indicated, items of data which might be collected according to the statistical unit used, in order to demonstrate the various approaches possible and to serve as a basis for further work and discussion in this field. It was the Commission's view that high priority should be given to further work in this field on the international level to facilitate efforts at the national level.

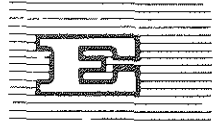
22. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission

Requests the Secretary-General

1. To revise paper E/CN.3/305 in the light of the comments received and of its own discussion and to extend the annexes of the paper to cover more countries;

2. To publish the revised edition of document E/CN.3/305 entitled "Construction Statistics".



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DRAFT REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE
THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION, HELD IN NEW YORK
FROM 20 APRIL TO MAY 1965

Addendum

DEVELOPMENTS IN COMPILATION AND RELATED WORK IN
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(Item 12)

1. The Commission discussed developments in compilations and related aspects of Secretariat work on national accounting on the basis of a report on the subject prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/326). The report noted the continuing expansion and improvement in the publication of national accounting data in the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics and drew the attention of the Commission to the recent completion of a supplement to the Yearbook describing in detail the practices of individual countries in compiling their national accounts estimates (National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries). The report also referred to the proposals of the Secretariat for the development of its work on the preparation and publication of global and regional aggregates of product and expenditure.
2. The Commission, in commenting on the report, expressed its appreciation of the work which the Secretariat was undertaking in this sphere through the publication of the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics. Internationally comparable national accounts data were of great value and extensive use was being made of the tabulations appearing in the Yearbook. Further expansion of the detail provided in these tabulations, particularly in the detail provided on

general government transactions, would be justified at the present time. The Commission noted with approval that the period covered by the tabulations in the 1964 issue of the Yearbook would be lengthened from seven to eleven years and stressed the importance of publishing, or making available to users in other ways, comparable figures for as many years as practicable.

3. The Commission welcomed the appearance of National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries both as a detailed guide to the sources and methods used in preparing the estimates published in the Yearbook and as a medium for the international exchange of experience in the national accounting field. In its former role, the study should do much to bring to the surface the implicit incomparabilities in the published data which were now recognized to be of major importance. In the revised and expanded version of the study which the Secretariat contemplated a particularly valuable addition would be a statement for each country of the principal adjustments made in passing from the nationally published estimates to those submitted for publication at the international level.

4. The Commission discussed at some length the conversion problem involved in comparing national accounting aggregates expressed in national currencies. It was generally agreed that this problem was an important one and that the solution obtained by using currency conversion rates based directly or indirectly on prevailing exchange rates was inadequate for many purposes. However, the alternative of exhaustively repricing the relevant product and expenditure flows was not practicable at the present time for most countries, although it might form the basis of a definitive solution for the statistically advanced countries if undertaken at relatively infrequent intervals.

5. The most promising alternative, the Commission felt, appeared to lie in the estimation of purchasing-power parities through the pricing of carefully chosen baskets of goods and services representing the flows involved. This would be adequate for the purpose of deriving weights for aggregating national indexes of product and expenditure, if not also for the comparison of the absolute levels of selected flows. General problems of comparability arising from structural dissimilarities between countries might be mitigated by restricting comparisons to groups of countries at approximately the same level of development, and, in the case of comparisons between the centrally planned economies and the market

economies, by giving special attention to categories of goods, in the countries compared, for which the factors determining the prices differ substantially from those determining the prices of the bulk of goods and services in the paired countries. A network of parities covering the universe considered might then be constructed by chaining the results for the separate groups.

6. The Commission welcomed the proposal made by the Secretariat to initiate systematic work on this subject as resources permitted and recommended that, as a first step, a study of all available experience and data in the field at the international, regional and national levels should be made with a view to formulating more specific proposals for this work.

STATISTICS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

(Item 13)

7. For its discussion of this topic, the Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/323) giving a general account of current national practices in the field of income distribution statistics. The purpose of the report was to form a basis for the discussion of the steps which might be taken by the Secretariat to draw up international recommendations for work in this field, including the steps which might be taken to develop international guide-lines for the pursuit of this work within the national accounting framework.

8. The Commission, in commenting on the report of the Secretary-General, welcomed the renewed interest shown by the Secretariat on income distribution statistics and expressed the hope that the Secretariat would continue to develop its work in this complex and important field. The report before it was most helpful in providing a broad perspective of the nature and scope of current work and might appropriately form the basis of a more detailed study of practices and problems in the field in both the centrally planned and the market economies. Though the time had not yet arrived for the standardization of concepts and classifications, the provision of detailed information of this nature together with the development of international guide-lines, as suggested in the Secretary-General's report, would be of definite assistance to countries in establishing their own programmes of work.

9. A number of views were expressed on the question of the appropriate concepts of income and income recipient unit to be used in compiling income distribution statistics. One view was that the SNA definition of income should not be the initial objective of income distribution statistics since the income-in-kind component recognized in the definition was particularly difficult to estimate; in developed countries, distributions based solely on cash income were much more easily constructed and had proved useful for many purposes. The consensus, however, was that the SNA definition formed a satisfactory benchmark for general use and that the omission of imputed income could only result in a serious distortion of income comparisons, particularly in the developing countries. Considerable stress was laid on the value in the developing countries of an approach to income measurement from the expenditure side. This was felt to be more practicable than the conventional approach and at the same time more significant from many points of view.

10. With regard to income recipient units, it was agreed that the distinction between the consuming unit and the producing unit gave rise to two essentially different though interrelated systems of income distribution statistics, useful for different purposes. In practice, it was noted, the construction of family or household distributions was often given preference and tabulations in terms of individual earners drawn up as part of a supplementary analysis of this distribution. Both systems could, however, be integrated independently into the national accounting framework.

11. The Commission considered that, in comprehensive presentations of income distributions for families or households, countries should provide as much detail as practicable on the nature and composition of the recipient units, particularly detail on such basic characteristics as the number of dependants or earners in each unit. For the analysis of the factors affecting the distribution, it was frequently important also to have breakdowns in terms of such characteristics as regional location, age, educational level, industrial, occupational and socio-economic status of recipients and composition of income received. Comparable distributions of wealth were a useful adjunct to the basic income distribution in this context and might be studied at an appropriate time.

12. Within the national accounting framework, more summary presentations would have to be employed, primarily distributions by size of income and by socio-economic groups of the population. The Commission noted, in this connexion, the suggestion made in document E/CN.3/320 concerning the integration of such distributions into the revised national accounting framework and the possibility envisaged there of sub-dividing the income and outlay accounts of the household sector.

13. Turning to the question of appropriate sources of information for the compilation of income distribution statistics, the Commission discussed the respective merits of population censuses, sample surveys of households and income tax returns. The main conclusion that emerged from the discussion was that in the more advanced countries a judicious combination of all three sources offered the most promising approach to estimation, while in the developing countries primary reliance would have to be placed on sample surveys. The population census was still being developed as a source of information and, in a number of advanced countries, the experience gained had been encouraging. It was particularly useful in furnishing a basis for the detailed geographical analysis of the income distribution and in providing a wide variety of related demographic data on income recipients. Specially designed income questionnaires could do much to overcome problems of response traditionally associated with this source.

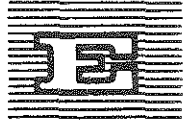
14. The Commission felt that there was considerable merit in the proposal that concepts and classifications in this field should be drawn up with a view to the articulation of these statistics within the general national accounting framework. It would be useful if the guidelines on the statistics of income distribution included suggestions concerning a stage-by-stage development of these statistics in the light of the requirements for and availabilities of data in a country. It should be suggested that at an early stage reconciliation statements should normally be provided showing the relationship of the income aggregates and components covered in the inquiry to the corresponding national accounting flows. This procedure was now carried out in many countries and, where independent sources of information were used for national accounting purposes, it was found to furnish a useful check on errors and omissions in the reported income.

15. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission

Requests the Secretary-General

- (1) To develop, in consultation with national statistical offices and interested regional bodies, and within the national accounting framework, international guide-lines for concepts, definitions, classifications and tabulations in the field of income distribution statistics;
- (2) To prepare a detailed comparative analysis of problems and practices in countries with differing social and economic systems and with differing levels of economic development, as a means of promoting the international exchange of experience in this field; and
- (3) To report progress on this work to the Commission at the next session.



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NEW YORK FROM 20 APRIL TO MAY 1965, INCLUSIVE

Addendum

MEASURES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

(Item 11)

1. The Commission discussed the statistical aspects of assessing and charting economic growth and of the activities of the Economic Projections and Programming Centres at United Nations Headquarters and the regional economic commissions based on documents E/CN.3/321 and E/CN.3/338 and Add.1. These reports had been prepared as part of the programme of work designed to assist in the more rapid evolution of the national statistics required in planning economic and social development which the Commission had formulated during its twelfth session. In the course of the discussion, the Commission was also informed of similar work being undertaken by other international organizations.

2. The work of the Economic Projections and Programming Centres was focussed on the character and methodology of constructing aggregative models for long-term planning and the compilation of models for long-term projections in the case of groupings of countries according to stage of development or region. Projections were not being made for individual countries. The activities relating to methodology of planning were designed to provide for an international exchange of information and experience and for technical assistance to the developing countries, as well as to furnish a basis for constructing international aggregative models. The international projections were mainly concerned with

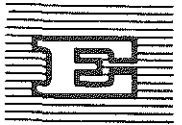
evaluating the consistency between alternative targets for the growth of the developing countries and anticipation concerning international developments, in particular in the developed economies. The Commission emphasized that the considerable use and adjustment of statistics that was involved in the work of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre called for the close co-operation of the Statistical Office. It was noted that defining and utilizing statistical series for economic planning, internationally or nationally, required consultations between planners, economists and statisticians.

3. The aggregative models which have been constructed internationally employed, in the main, series of national accounting data; and problems of a statistical character have been encountered in this work. Major difficulties resulted from limitations in the extent to which comparable data were available on the industrial origin of, and sources of expenditures on, the gross domestic product in constant prices and from the lack of suitable factors for converting these series to a common basis of valuation. The Commission noted that these conditions hampered the use of national accounting and other data in other studies of economic growth as well. In view of these and other requirements, the Commission had included in the work programme studies of the concepts and methodology of compiling constant price series and of valuing national accounting and other data on a common basis and activities designed to promote the compilation of the needed data.

4. The Commission considered that it would be desirable to study the various series of derived statistics (e.g., aggregates, index numbers, ratios, rates of growth, distributions) which are required in measuring and planning economic growth in the light of the ways in which these data are utilized. Such a study would be of assistance in devising national programmes of statistical development and in identifying new statistical areas which might usefully be explored and discussed internationally. It would supplement the study of basic statistical series in the publication Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development. The Commission felt that the discussion of selected aggregates on the dimensions of economic growth in paper E/CN.3/321 represented a useful beginning for a study of the derived statistical series required in assessing and charting economic

growth. Preparation of this study would require consultations with national statistical, planning and similar offices and with international agencies and organizations.

5. A considerable range of series would need to be dealt with in the study in view of the number of approaches that may be taken to assessing and planning economic development in addition to model building and the multi-dimensional character of the process of economic growth. Further, in each case, the type and characteristics of the statistical series required would differ in a number of respects, depending on such factors as the time-horizon (e.g., long-, medium- or short-range), the degree of aggregation or the structure of economy. The study should, therefore, cover the definition and the modes of valuation and estimation of the various series in the light of the circumstances and ways in which the data are utilized. The study should also emphasize the need for a wide range of reliable basic data for purposed of compiling the derived statistical series.



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Addendum

PROBLEMS OF INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES AND ANALYSIS

(Item 14)

1. The Commission discussed report E/CN.3/317 "Problems of Input-Output Tables and Analysis", which was prepared in response to a request of its eleventh session "to continue to follow developments in States Members of the United Nations carrying out inter-industry studies, giving attention not only to the manner in which input-output tables are constructed but also the uses to which they are put".^{1/} The study outlined the main problems of methodology, compilation and application associated with input-output tables; in addition, appendices dealt with the comparability of input-output tables and outlined the national practices of selected countries. It was pointed out that no bibliography was attached because an Input-Output Bibliography 1960-1963^{2/} had been recently published following an earlier input-output bibliography covering the years 1955-1960.^{3/}
2. The Commission agreed that the study was valuable as a basic guide to the concepts and methods of input-output tables and analysis. It was felt that it was

^{1/} Resolution 8 (XI).

^{2/} Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 39.

^{3/} ST/STAT/7.

particularly useful for statistical organizations which are either beginning or developing their work in this field, and also for those which are familiar with input-output theory but have had little experience in the practical problems of actually constructing the tables. It was considered that the study should be published after revision taking account of the Commission's discussion.

3. A number of national practices were discussed and some of the points made were suggested for inclusion in the study. Among these were the usefulness of rectangular tables, the utilization of sampling technique in order to estimate the cost structure of industries and the physical material inputs of individual commodities, and the method of dealing with residuals in the table. In connexion with the last point, it was felt to be necessary that the residual figures should be clearly shown in order to give some indication of the statistical limitations of the tables concerned; in addition, any redistribution of the residuals should be clearly indicated and its arbitrary nature emphasized. The need for the identification and separation of marketing costs was also mentioned. Although the possibility of a separate matrix for mark-ups and transport costs was mentioned as a method of isolating the true technical coefficients, the practical statistical difficulties of such a procedure were felt to be very great.

4. The Commission discussed the connexions between input-output tables and national accounts and other established statistical series. It was pointed out that in the present study the terminology used should be made to conform with that utilized by the present System of National Accounts. In addition, it was suggested that the present study should contain reference to the need to ensure the connexion between the input-output tables and the national classification systems. The Commission felt that, when the details of the revised system of national accounts^{4/} are accepted, a new study on input-output tables and analysis will be needed.

5. The Commission discussed several topics which it suggested should be subjects of future study. One of the most important of these was the compilation and utilization of input-output tables in developing countries. In connexion with the compilation of these tables, the scarcity of data was emphasized and it was

^{4/} See paras. .

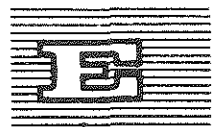
recommended that various methods of estimation should be examined and examples of uses more applicable to these areas should be given. Further study was also felt to be required on the methods of up-dating the input-output tables, the use of the tables for short period and long period analysis and planning. In particular, it was pointed out that the most important aspect of economic development in the developing countries was the changing structure of the economy. For this reason, input-output tables which reflect the present structure of the economy were of only limited value for planning or projection purposes. The consequent need to adjust the coefficients obtained or to obtain totally new coefficients in the case of newly established industries, was pointed out and attention was drawn to the possibility of using detailed data from advanced countries.

6. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission

Requests the Secretary-General

1. To publish the present study (E/CN.3/317) "Problems of Input-Output Tables and Analysis" with the revisions indicated by the Commission as a guide for the countries; and
2. To continue to follow the developments in this field and to prepare, after the details of the revised SNA have been accepted, a further study on input-output tables and analysis, including a study of the specific policy and similar purposes to which input-output tables are being applied in both developed and developing countries.



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Item 27 of the provisional agenda

DRAFT REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE THIRTEENTH
SESSION OF THE COMMISSION, HELD IN NEW YORK FROM 20 APRIL TO
___ MAY 1965

Addendum

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(Item 15)

1. The Commission discussed the review of national accounts on the basis of the documents, "Review of Systems of National Accounts and Balances" (E/CN.3/319), "A System of National Accounts (Proposals for the Revision of SNA, 1952)" (E/CN.3/320), "General Provisions on the Compiling of the National Economy Balance"^{1/} (MPS) and the "Report of the Working Group on National Accounts and Balances, Conference of European Statisticians" (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.22/7). Document E/CN.3/319 outlined the programme for reviewing the systems of national accounts and balances in general use in countries with market economies (the SNA) and in countries with centrally planned economies (the MPS). It also indicated the portions of these reviews which had already been completed and the work which remained to be carried out. The proposals for revising the SNA presented in document E/CN.3/320 resulted from the discussions of an Expert Group, convened by the Secretary-General. The description of the MPS had been prepared by experts from a group of countries in which this system was in use, with the participation of

^{1/} Document prepared by delegations of experts from the Polish People's Republic, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the participation of officers of the secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, 1964.

the secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The report, Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.22/7, gave the results of the discussions of the European working group on the proposals for revising the SNA and the description of the MPS, the establishment of links between the two systems, and the European programme of further work on the review of the systems of national accounts.

2. The Commission agreed that, in addition to defining the ways in which the revised SNA and MPS may be linked, one with the other, it was important to increase, to the extent that it was feasible, the common ground between the SNA and the MPS. The simultaneous review and development of the two systems furnished a timely opportunity for increasing the similarities between the SNA and the MPS. The schemes of classification utilized in the two systems appeared to be an important area where the common ground may be extended.

3. The proposals in document E/CN.3/320 were mainly concerned with the structure, and the associated concepts and classifications of an integrated and detailed system of accounting that included input-output and financial transactions accounts and tables and constant-price data. It would furnish the framework for the later addition of national and sector balance sheets and income distribution statistics. The Commission approved of the integration of input-output, financial transaction and constant-price data into the system. It would not be opportune at this stage to include specific proposals on balance-sheet data, and it may not be practical to add detailed recommendations on income distribution statistics. None the less, the Commission considered that the two areas of statistics should be studied in the course of the current review, in order, inter alia, to specify the implications for the structure of the revised SNA of the eventual addition of statistics of balance sheets and income distribution. It was indicated that balance-sheet data were now included in the MPS and that the suggestions developed on income distribution statistics should be compatible with both systems.

4. The Expert Group on the revision of the SNA had also recommended the preparation of proposals, at an appropriate time, for systems of labour, demographic and other social statistics that were closely related to, if not integrated with, the systems of national accounts and balances. The Commission considered that a number of aspects of economic and social analysis and planning rested on the joint use of consistent and correlated labour, demographic and national accounting data. Considerable labour, demographic and other social statistics were available, but

the traditional series were often not explicitly related to national accounting data. The Commission, therefore, felt it desirable to study this subject in association with the review of the systems of accounts and balances, recognizing that carrying out this complex task would take a relatively long period of time and involve specialists in a number of statistical areas in addition to national accounting.

5. The Commission considered that the revised SNA proposed in document E/CN.3/320 would materially enhance the values of the system for purposes of economic and social analysis and would furnish an appropriate framework, on the whole, for the development of national accounting work at national and international levels. The proposed structure would also provide a valuable basis for developing systems of basic economic statistics.

6. The emphasis given in the proposal to deconsolidating the real and financial accounts, to recording transactions on a gross basis and to delineating the relationships between flows, would result in a clear and useful portrayal of economic transactions. The attention devoted to production (gross outputs, gross inputs, and the other elements of the cost structure) and to the flow of commodities (goods and services) to intermediate and end uses, the clear distinctions drawn between real and financial transactions, and the introduction of constant-price data into the system, would also enhance the analytical values of the revised SNA.

7. The use of matrices to articulate the structure of the proposed system clearly revealed the way in which the various transactions, classifications and accounts were integrated into the system and furnished a basis for co-ordinating a wide range of basic economic statistics and developing cross-checks and other operational and analytical comparisons between these data. The guidelines furnished in the proposed accounts and supporting tables on the presentation of data in accordance with the system provided a suitable basis, on the whole, for developing the compilation of national accounting data, nationally as well as internationally. In this connexion, the Commission noted that the accounts and supporting tables, not the matrices, were designed to furnish guidance on the presentation of data and that it was not proposed that the full array of data suggested be covered in international reporting. It would be necessary to adapt the proposed accounts and tables for use in international reporting after the Commission had approved a final version of the revised SNA.

8. The Commission decided that an industrial classification of non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises in the income and outlay and capital finance accounts would increase the analytical usefulness of the system. For example, the sources of finance and assortment of financial assets and liabilities held by these enterprises and their practices with regard to the distribution of income differed from one kind of economic activity to another. The unit to be classified according to kind of economic activities in the case of financial accounts would need to be the enterprise, and not the establishment, which is utilized in the case of the real accounts. The categories of the industrial classification utilized would, therefore, need to be fewer in number and broader in scope in the case of the financial accounts than in the case of the real accounts.

9. The Commission felt that, in the final document on the revised SNA, certain changes would be necessary in the way in which the system of accounts and tables is presented in document E/CN.3/320. The concepts and definitions of the system should be dealt with separately from the description of the matrices, and the presentation of the definitions should be closely associated with the description of the accounts. Emphasis should be given to the use of the accounts to furnish an over-all view of the structure of the system supplementary to the description in the form of matrices.

10. The Commission indicated that study of the appropriate treatment of private non-profit institutions should be undertaken early in the further work of reviewing the SNA. The combination of households and private non-profit institutions serving them into one sector obscured the data on these institutions, which were of importance in a number of countries. Other points made in the course of the discussion of the framework proposed for the revised SNA were as follows:

- (i) Some members of the Commission questioned the inclusion in the corporate and quasi-corporate sector of large non-financial private unincorporated enterprises which maintained complete balance-sheet and profit-and-loss accounts. In this view, the same practice should be followed in the case of these enterprises as was recommended in the proposal in the case of other non-financial private unincorporated enterprises, namely inclusion in the same sector as households. Similar doubt was also expressed concerning the separation of government enterprises from general government in the financial accounts.

- (ii) In one view, further consideration was needed of the classification of the monetary functions of the Treasury in the sub-sector for the monetary authority. In another view, the circumstances under which social security funds were included in a separate sub-sector of central government should be more restrictive; a criterion of engaging in transactions on financial market should be added.
- (iii) It was suggested that in supporting table I B, on the industrial origin of the gross domestic product at constant prices, a series valued at factor cost should be included in addition to the series valued at market prices.
- (iv) It was suggested that consideration should be given to further restricting the number of aggregates on which attention is focussed and to the appropriate nomenclature for these aggregates.

11. The Commission noted that the system of national accounts proposed in document E/CN.3/320 postulated an advanced stage of statistical and economic development. The Expert Group had, therefore, recommended that the version of the full system be accommodated to the statistical and economic circumstances of the developing countries. The Commission agreed that this work should be done at an early stage in the further work of the SNA review, in consultation with the national statistical offices of the developing countries.

12. The Commission observed that while document E/CN.3/320 set out detailed suggestions for practically all of the schemes of classifications that were required in the revised SNA, a number of these proposals were tentative in character, and a series of consultations with national statistical offices and the interested international organizations was therefore required. In the case of the scheme for the industrial classification for establishments, or like units, initially these consultations would necessarily relate to the interim rearrangement of the present International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) for use in the revised SNA. The Commission recognized that a thorough review of the ISIC was necessary, involving detailed study of requirements and practices in the industrial classification of a wide range of statistics. This work would, therefore, take an extended period of time. The work would also need to include an appropriate grouping within the ISIC for use in classifying enterprises and an

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extension of the study, "Classification of Commodities by Industrial Origin",^{2/} to cover goods which did not enter into external trade and all services.

13. The Commission emphasized the importance of giving attention in the course of the review to extending the common ground between the developed SNA and MPS in the case of types of classification which were common to both systems. Classifications of kind of economic activity, consumers' goods and services and government purposes were utilized in both systems. Maximizing the common ground in the case of the classification according to kind of economic activity would be of particular value.

14. A thorough and detailed discussion of the treatment and definition of the various transactions of the proposed system was not attempted in document E/CN.3/320; this aspect of the review of the SNA remained to be carried out. Changes were proposed in the treatment and definition in the present SNA of some of the transactions of the system, and members of the Commission commented on these proposals. The effort to reduce the number of imputations recommended in the present SNA was welcomed by most members of the Commission. However, some members questioned the dropping of the imputation of bank service charges. In one view, the discarding of the imputation for net rent of government buildings was also regrettable. Some members of the Commission felt that it was inappropriate to treat the total surcharge on hire-purchase or similar sales as a service charge. It was stressed that further consideration was needed of the proposals for distinguishing between current and capital transfers and for recording imports and exports.

15. The Commission accepted the structure of accounts and supporting tables set out in document E/CN.3/320, modified in accordance with paragraph 8 above and the recommendations in document Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.22/7, as the basis for further work on the extension and revision of the SNA. It was recognized that the detailing of the revised SNA and the required further consultations with national statistical offices and international organizations, through regional conferences

^{2/} "Relationship of the SITC to the ISIC", Statistical Office of the United Nations, ST/STAT/9, 11 September 1964.

of statisticians and other means, might lead to some modifications in the structure of the system. The Commission proposed to consider a complete description of the full, revised SNA, and an adaptation of the system to the circumstances of the developing countries, at its fifteenth session. In the further work of reviewing the SNA, it would be desirable to convene two sessions of the Expert Group.

16. The Commission welcomed the provisional description of the MPS in "General Provisions on the Compiling of the National Economy Balance". The document furnished a standardized description of the material balances and tabulations, which relate to the production of the gross national output and its utilization in intermediate and final consumption, accumulation and the balance of exports and imports, and of the financial balance, which shows the formation of primary incomes, the process of redistribution and the utilization of final income. The description did not include a number of other balances and tables which are compiled as part of the MPS, for example, tables on capital formation, manpower balances and balances of national wealth. The paper provided a valuable basis for understanding the national accounting data of countries which utilize the MPS, for making comparisons between the structure of the MPS and SNA, and for an exchange of experience and views between the users of each system.

17. The Commission noted that the document had been discussed by the Working Group on National Accounts and Balances of the Conference of European Statisticians and that suggestions had been made for improving the terminology and other aspects of the description of the MPS. Suggestions had also been made for developing the MPS in certain directions. The Commission was informed that work on improving and developing the description of the MPS would continue within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

18. The work of comparing the SNA and the MPS and defining the links between the two systems was being carried forward under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians. Document Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.22/GR.1 had been issued on the results of this work, based on the present SNA and MPS. The Conference would continue the work as part of the programme of reviewing the systems of national accounts and balances. It was envisaged that in the further work, selected common aggregates would be defined in terms of each system in addition to delineating the similarities and differences in concept and definition between the two systems. The common aggregates may not necessarily be those actually in use in either of the systems.

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19. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission,

Requests the Secretary-General:

1. To continue the work of extending and revising the SNA, in consultation with national statistical offices and interested international organizations and with the assistance and advice of the Expert Group on this subject, as necessary, and to prepare a report on the progress of this work for consideration at the fourteenth session of the Commission;
2. To study the concepts, definitions, classifications and tabulations of balance-sheet statistics integrated into the revised SNA, in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund and with the assistance and advice of an individual expert and the Expert Group on the revision of the SNA, and to report on the progress of this study at the fourteenth session of the Commission;
3. To study the concepts, definitions, classifications and tabulations of statistics of income distribution within the national accounting framework, with the advice and assistance of the Expert Group, and to report on the progress of this study at the fourteenth session of the Commission;
4. To develop proposals for systems of labour, demographic and other social statistics that are closely related to the systems of national accounts and balances, with the assistance of individual experts; and
5. In co-operation with the Conference of European Statisticians, to study the relationships between the SNA and the MPS and the adjustments needed in the data of each system in order to link corresponding concepts in the two systems and to develop common basic aggregates of special interest and to report on the progress of this work at the fourteenth session of the Commission.

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DRAFT REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE
THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION, HELD IN NEW YORK
FROM 20 APRIL TO MAY 1965

Addendum

ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE
AT CONSTANT PRICES

(Item 16)

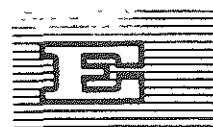
1. The Commission discussed this topic on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/322) reviewing some of the more important recent developments in national practices in this field. The report noted the general tendency among countries to expand the scope of their constant-price estimates of product and expenditure and to improve and refine the conceptual and statistical basis of this work. An important aspect of this development was the expansion of work on the estimation of real product by industrial origin and the related efforts made in some countries to develop systems of real product and expenditure estimates articulated within the framework of input-output tables. The report noted that, while there had been an all-round improvement in the approaches and techniques used, a considerable number of significant problems remained at both the conceptual and statistical level. These included problems of identifying and measuring the output of services of various kinds, problems of reconciling product and expenditure aggregates obtained by different approaches and problems of obtaining adequate statistical information for the rigorous application of the principles of measurement adopted.

2. The Commission, in taking note of the report, stressed the importance of strengthening work in this field at both the national and international levels. While it was a relatively difficult field from almost every point of view, the adjustment of aggregates for price changes was an essential part of national accounting work and its many problems had to be faced. The analysis of value aggregates to distinguish price changes and quantity changes, respectively, was a process that involved certain assumptions which needed to be made explicit, since otherwise they tended to be overlooked in applications of the results. The Secretary-General's report, which was a useful contribution to the discussion, would have been more valuable if the subject had been approached on a broader basis and a more detailed examination made of the ways in which countries were dealing with the basic problems of concept and measurement.

3. The Commission referred incidentally to a number of significant problems mentioned only in summary fashion in the report before it. The basic problem was still that of resolving the current values of the various types of transactions into consistent price and quantity elements appropriate to their proposed uses, and this problem appeared to be increasing in complexity with the broadening array of goods and services produced and consumed and the growing importance in this array of new or changing products. It was noted that a number of aspects of this problem were dealt with in document E/CN.3/328, which was before the Commission in connexion with the discussion of principles and practices in gathering and compiling price statistics.^{1/} Comprehensive study of national practices, problems and experience in compiling constant-price data would be essential.

4. The Commission felt that it was too early to begin work at this time on a manual on constant-price estimation, as suggested in the Secretary-General's report, in view of the work which was taking place on the revision of the SNA and the rapid development of techniques in this field at the national level. The compilation of such a manual should, however, remain as a long-term objective. For the present, the Secretariat should pursue its study of the conceptual and practical aspects of work in this field, giving special attention to the problems involved in the development of interrelated systems of price and quantity indexes of product and expenditure.

^{1/} See paras. .



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Addendum

CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

(Item 17)

1. The Commission had before it a "Progress Report on Classification of Government Accounts" (E/CN.3/324) as well as "A Note on Classification of Public Debt Transactions" (E/CN.3/325). At its twelfth session, the Commission had also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a model simplified cross-classification of government expenditures by economic and functional categories. It was, however, pointed out in the progress report that it would be more advantageous to undertake this work during the second phase of the review of the system of national accounts, since there is a close relationship between the simplified model classification and the treatment of public sector transactions within the framework of the revised system of accounts.
2. With regard to other developments, the Commission was informed of the workshops and working groups that had been held in the various regions.
3. Note was taken by the Commission of the considerable increase in the use of the economic and functional classifications of government transactions. This was reflected in the improved presentation of public finance data in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.
4. During the discussion, reference was made to the increasing co-ordination among treasuries, ministries of finance and the national statistical services in the functional classification of government expenditures and to the fact that reclassifications were closely based on models suggested at regional budget workshops.

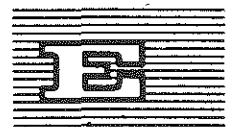
5. The Commission considered the draft scheme for the classification of public debt transactions contained in document E/CN.3/325. The scheme provided a preliminary definition of outstanding gross debt and its classification both in detail and in summary form. It also provided classifications in respect of some important characteristics of public debt transactions such as structure of interest rates, maturity and ownership of debt. The discussion of public debt transactions was related to the central government sector as defined in the United Nations Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions.^{1/}

6. In the course of discussion in the Commission, varied views were expressed on whether useful international comparisons were practicable, having regard to the difficulties of defining the central government sector in a uniform way. Other points raised were the usefulness of original and current maturities in relation to interest rates and yields, the problem of bearer debt in analysing ownership and the amount of detail required in classifying debt by ownership and maturity.

7. With regard to public debt classification, the Commission considered that work should be continued in this field. The Commission stressed the need to relate the classification of public debt transactions to the national accounts and in particular to clarify concepts, terminology and develop alternative classifications. It was suggested that this work should be brought to the attention of the Expert Group appointed to examine a revision of SNA and that a more comprehensive paper be submitted to a subsequent session of the Commission.

8. The Commission further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fifteenth session a progress report on further developments in the field of classification of government accounts.

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVI.2.



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Addendum

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN THE COLLECTION AND
COMPILATION OF PRICE STATISTICS

(Item 19)

1. For the discussion of this topic, the Commission had before it document E/CN.3/328. The document dealt with the need for revisions in the recommendations on statistics of wholesale (producer) prices that the Commission had adopted at its seventh session in 1953, in the light of developments in national statistical requirements and programmes. It was suggested that these developments called for extending the Commission's recommendations to include guidance on a full, integrated system of index numbers and other statistics of prices which fitted into the national accounting framework; a model of such a system of price statistics was proposed. Also included in the document were suggestions for modifications in the guidelines that the Commission adopted in 1953 concerning the primary price series to be gathered and the index numbers and other derived measures to be compiled. In addition, the document dealt with the problems, principles and methods of compiling representative and comparable price series in the case of changes in the characteristics of transactions (quality changes), the appearance of new products and unique goods.

2. The Commission welcomed the comprehensive approach to the study of price statistics furnished in document E/CN.3/328 and considered that intensive work in this important area of statistics needed to be continued. Statistics of prices were required for many purposes, for example, compiling national accounting and other data, data in constant prices, measuring economic trends and market conditions in some detail, and devising various economic policies. A number of countries needed to review and develop their price statistics programmes, and would welcome international discussion leading to more current international guidance.

Document E/CN.3/328 furnished a valuable basis for international consideration of the problems, concepts and methods of price statistics. The value of the document would be enhanced by the addition of a survey of national practices and a more thorough-going discussion of some of the proposals.

3. The Commission commended the approach taken in document E/CN.3/328 towards a system of index numbers and other statistics of prices. The delineation of these series in the light of their uses within a national accounting framework yielded an integrated system of price statistics which was related to and co-ordinated with other economic statistics. Price statistics of sales at retail were an essential part of this system in view of their uses in connexion with private consumption expenditures, the output of the retail trades, and trade margins. The broad order of priorities suggested in the document for evolving the system of price statistics appeared to take account, on the whole, of the relative difficulties of collection of, as well as the order of requirements for, the various price series.

4. In the course of the discussion of the proposed model of a system of price statistics, various views were expressed with respect to the elements of the model. In one view, the model delineated a comprehensive and well-balanced system of price statistics. In another view, emphasis should have been given to a general wholesale price index in view of the value of this series for general economic analysis. In a third view, gross-weighted index numbers would be of value in the case of only some elements of the system and the limitations on the usefulness of gross-weighted indexes due to duplication should be given detailed consideration.

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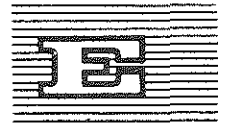
5. The Commission felt that the discussion of the problems and methods of gathering price statistics in document E/CN.3/328 indicated the type of modifications required in its 1953 recommendations. In this connexion, the Commission noted that the criteria and techniques of gathering representative prices should differ, in at least some respects, in the case of retail and producer (wholesale) prices. The Commission found that the document dealt with the main problems, concepts and methods of compiling comparable price series in the case of quality changes and unique goods and the circumstances under which the various techniques could be employed to advantage.

6. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission,

Requests the Secretary-General:

1. To revise and expand document E/CN.3/328 in the light of the discussions of the Commission and in consultation with the International Labour Office;
2. To consult with national statistical offices and interested international agencies on the new version of the document; and
3. To prepare a draft set of guiding principles and a technical report on statistics of prices for consideration by the Commission, based on the results of the aforementioned consultations.



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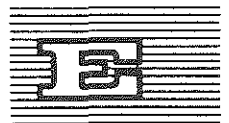
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Addendum

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS STATISTICS

(Item 18)

1. The Commission received a "Progress Report on Balance-of-Payments Statistics" (E/CN.3/327) prepared by the International Monetary Fund. The report described developments in the Fund's work in this field. The Commission noted that the period covered had been one of consolidation and expressed its satisfaction concerning the work carried out. The view was expressed that further discussion among countries should be encouraged with the object of improving the actual data in this field. Of particular importance was the question of how to classify the data in order to meet the requirements of economic policy and how to deal with errors and omissions. Satisfaction was also expressed concerning the training activities conducted by the IMF on balance of payments.



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Addendum

DATA BANK

(Item 20 (a))

1. As part of its consideration of methods of developing a co-ordinated system of international statistics in current circumstances, the Commission had for consideration a proposal to initiate, in the Secretariat, work on the application of electronic data processing to compilation and tabulation of international population statistics (E/CN.3/311, paras. 10-14).
2. The Commission was informed that this proposal was a second phase in the Secretariat's response to the General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI), operative paragraph 4 (h) which called for review of "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 toward the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade". Application of EDP to population statistics appeared to offer a fruitful field for experimentation in view of (a) the Economic and Social Council resolution 820 B (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 which contains provision 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 thirteenth session in which it gave unanimous support to the proposal for a data bank of population census statistics in principle (E/CN.9/L.78/Add.3, para. 24), and its programme for 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 and comparability of basic tabulations, it seems appropriate for the Secretariat to explore ways of bringing to bear the efficient processing techniques supplied by the electronic computer to give access, to a degree not previously possible, to the full range of population census data.

3. The Commission noted that the project might involve problems of a legal, financial and technical nature. Despite the problems, the Commission recognized certain potentialities in the proposal. Various members expressed their willingness to participate in the experiment. It was agreed that the development of the idea should be pursued in close and continuous consultation with Member States, in order that full advantage could be taken of national experience. It was also noted that a number of questions remained to be clarified.

5. The following draft resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission,

Having in mind the General Assembly resolution calling for review of facilities for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of statistical and other data required for charting economic and social development,

Recalling the progress achieved in setting up a "data bank" of international trade statistics,

Aware of the need to extend the techniques of electronic data processing to fields other than trade statistics, and of the interest of the Population Commission in expanding the scope of demographic analysis, utilizing electronic data processing in this connexion,

Requests the Secretary-General,

1. To continue to study the application of electronic data processing to the collection and compilation of population census statistics; and

2. To prepare a report on the scope of the project and the procedures necessary to implement it, for consideration of the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session.

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Addendum

1970 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMMES

(Item 20 (a))

1. The Commission considered a "Progress Report on the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes" (E/CN.3/337), covering activities to date and future plans in regard to (1) development of standards for censuses of population and housing, (2) the promotion of censuses and improved census methods, (3) the promotion of the development of current population and housing statistics, and (4) the dissemination of census results.

2. The World Population Census Programme, which was the third such programme sponsored by the United Nations, was intended to ensure that population censuses would provide the basic demographic data required for planning national economic and social development. The World Housing Census Programme was the first formal international programme for housing censuses and was 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, would also provide adequately for the calculation of the housing components of levels of living. Both programmes would emphasize the use of population and housing censuses as part of an integrated system of data collection and would stress the importance of evaluating the accuracy of census results, of

considering the role of sampling in census taking and of adopting modern methods of data processing to speed up the release of census results.

3. Technical assistance efforts would include the provision of assistance through the regular regional statistical advisory services and by the appointment of supplementary regional advisers to assist Governments at national or sub-regional census-training centres and to render individual advice on short notice. In addition, census experts would be assigned to countries for longer periods, as required, and programmes of bilateral assistance were expected to continue.

4. For further assistance to Governments and for use in direct training activities, it was intended to issue a revised edition of the Handbook of Population Census Methods,^{1/} which would take account of the experience of countries with the series of population censuses carried out during 1955-1964. Experience with housing censuses during the same period would be set forth in a first edition of a handbook of housing census methods. In addition, there would be a technical manual on methods of evaluating the completeness and accuracy of population censuses.

5. It was considered desirable that assistance to Governments in training national population and housing census personnel should take place at the national level or possibly at sub-regional levels, with intensive short-term instruction in small, technically homogeneous groups where local problems could be discussed in greater depth than they could in the larger groups which were assembled in regional centres for extended periods of time during the 1960 Programmes. Assistance in organizing and conducting these national training projects would be provided by advisers attached to the regional commissions, who would be experts in population census, housing census, data processing and cartography.

6. The 1970 World Population Census Programme would endeavour to promote the development of links between the organization of a population census and inter-censal field inquiries and the introduction of civil registration, with the objective of maximizing the usefulness of the results from each source. The 1970 World Housing Census Programme would promote the development of appropriate links among housing censuses, surveys and current housing statistics.

1/ Handbook of Population Census Methods, op. cit.

7. Attention was drawn to the regional participation already achieved in the development of the 1970 Programmes and to the fact that both the draft "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census" and the draft "Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census" already reflected regional needs to some extent. Further consultation with, and review by, Member States, regional economic commissions and other regional agencies would ensure an even greater degree of representation of regional requirements in the final world-wide recommendations.

8. The results of the 1970 population censuses would normally be published serially in the Demographic Yearbook, and perhaps, at a suitable time, they could be brought together in an international compendium of population census data. With the expected increase in the quantity and improved quality of data to become available as a result of the 1970 World Housing Census Programme, consideration would be given to the feasibility of disseminating the results in the same way as those of the population censuses.

9. The Commission commended the plans for the 1970 Programmes and stressed the importance of the widest possible participation by countries in these Programmes. It was considered especially important that countries which have never had a census or did not participate in either of the 1960 Programmes should make provision to take part in the 1970 Programmes.

10. The recognition in the Programmes of the importance of an integrated system of data collection was welcomed. The Commission drew attention to the opportunity this would provide for the development of data in the fields of demography and manpower as a parallel to the similar data in the System of National Accounts.

11. The Commission noted that population census, housing censuses and censuses of agriculture were components of an integrated system of data collection. The use of population census results for establishing a frame for the agricultural census and the collation of the results of the two censuses could increase the utility of the data from each source. It was recommended that the Secretary-General should further investigate the possibilities of such collation.

12. The Commission suggested the following draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the reports of the thirteenth session of the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission,

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 to 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:

1. To proceed with the development of the 1970 World Population Census Programme and the 1970 World Housing Census Programme; and
2. To give 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 recommendations in order that the censuses may meet national requirements and facilitate the study of population and housing problems on a world-wide basis.

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Addendum

1960 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMMES

(Item 20 (a))

1. The Commission received with appreciation a "Report on the 1960 World Population and Housing Census Programmes" (E/CN.3/329 and Corr.1) which dealt with national participation in the Programmes, the topics investigated by countries, the availability of results of the censuses and technical assistance rendered.
2. Under the Programme, the United Nations had provided assistance by means of the establishment of principles and recommendations, the publication of the Handbook of Population Census Methods^{1/} and National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making,^{2/} the organization of regional training centres and seminars on census methodology and on the evaluation and utilization of census data, and of direct technical assistance in census methodology to individual countries.

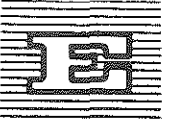
1/ Handbook of Population Census Methods, United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.6 (Vol. I, II and III).

2/ National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making, United Nations Publication. Sales No.: 64.XIII.4.

3. Although most countries investigated all or very many of the first priority topics included in the United Nations recommendations for the 1960 censuses of population and housing, the census results made available for publication fell short of expectations.

4. In spite of the great progress achieved in the 1960 round of censuses, the Commission observed that there was still a comparative lack of published results from many of these censuses on certain important topics. For this reason, the Commission felt that it would be important, in the recommendations for the 1970 census programmes, to stress the need for prompt tabulation and publication of results. It was suggested moreover that the Secretariat explore the feasibility of publishing a collection of the 1960 census data available.

5. The Commission drew attention to the efforts which had been made to improve international comparability in connexion with the 1960 censuses and in this respect it considered that good results had been obtained. The importance of comparable data for planning and evaluating international programmes such as the Development Decade and the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign was stressed. It was hoped that the 1970 programme would ensure that a larger number of countries carry out censuses than in the past and that the quality of the data be improved with technical assistance being given to countries that had never carried out a census or whose census coverage had been incomplete.



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DRAFT REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE THIRTEENTH SESSION
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Addendum

DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A POPULATION CENSUS

(Item 20 (b))

A. Population Census

1. The Commission reviewed the "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses" (E/CN.3/330), which constitutes the provisional United Nations recommendations for carrying out the 1970 population censuses. The same draft had been examined by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session and the Statistical Commission had, for its information, a detailed summary of the comments and suggestions of the Population Commission in regard to the document (E/CN.3/331).
2. The Commission was informed that the document was a provisional draft. It was proposed that, after its consideration by the Commission, the provisional draft would be circulated for comment to Governments, specialized agencies and regional commissions; it would then be revised, taking into account the comments of the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, Governments and other bodies. It was suggested that the revised draft would include an illustrative sketch table for each recommended tabulation. The revision would be placed before a small group of experts in population census and demography and, together with the comments of the group, it would be reviewed by the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session. It was hoped that final approval might be obtained at that session in order that the recommendations could be made available to countries in time for them to be utilized effectively in planning the 1970 censuses.

3. It was noted that previous United Nations recommendations concerning population censuses had been developed primarily at the international level and later adapted by the regions to their needs. Development of the 1970 recommendations, on the other hand, had been planned to take advantage of the regional working groups in population and housing censuses to that preliminary regional actions and opinions on topics and tabulations were, to some extent, already reflected in the draft document. Thus, the international recommendations were conceived as a core, or internationally practicable framework, which the regions could supplement with provisions appropriate to their special needs.

4. The Commission welcomed the draft recommendations and commended the initiative of the Secretary-General in bringing the "Principles and Recommendations" to its present stage, thus making it possible for the final recommendations to be ready well in advance of the 1970 censuses. The members of the Commission expressed general agreement with the document and felt that it demonstrated the value of regional working groups and discussions.

5. Suggestions were made concerning terminology, certain of the principles of organization and administration, the exposition of the use of sampling in connexion with a population census and clarification of topics and tabulations.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A HOUSING CENSUS

(Item 20 (c))

B. Housing Census

6. The Commission had before it "Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses" (E/CN.3/332). In accordance with the Commission's request at its tenth session, this document was based on the experience acquired in carrying out past housing censuses and on anticipated future requirements for housing census data.

7. It was observed that there were no specific recommendations for the 1960 round of housing censuses because of the lack of experience at that time on which to base such recommendations. The General Principles for a Housing Census 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. The draft

recommendations before the Commission therefore represented a significant step forward in this respect. Their development had been planned to take advantage of regional working groups on population and housing censuses and preliminary regional action and opinions on topics and tabulations are to some extent already reflected in the draft document. The international recommendations are conceived as a reflection of generally applicable principles and practices which may be adapted or supplemented in formulating regional programmes appropriate to the needs of the countries concerned.

8. The Commission considered that the document provided a positive basis for the further development of recommendations for the 1970 censuses.

9. The following resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission,

Having reviewed the draft principles for population and housing censuses,
Recognizing the continuing need for reliable data on population and the ever increasing need for reliable data as a basis for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of housing programmes,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring that final recommendations for carrying out population and housing censuses should be available sufficiently in advance of the 1970 censuses for countries to take them into account in preparing their census plans,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative which prompted the Secretary-General to promote the work on the recommendations relating to housing in the three-year interval during which the meetings of the Statistical Commission were suspended,

Requests the Secretary-General to:

1. Circulate the draft recommendations to States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, to regional economic commissions, to other regional bodies and to interested specialized agencies for their review; and

2. Prepare second drafts taking into account the suggestions of the Commission and the comments received as a result of the action taken in accordance with 1 above;

...
/...

3. Convene a small group of experts in housing censuses to examine the revised drafts prior to the fourteenth session of the Statistical Commission and to recommend such changes as they deem necessary; and

4. Present the second drafts, together with the recommendations of the group of experts, for consideration at the fourteenth session of the Statistical Commission.



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Addendum

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS (OTHER THAN POPULATION CENSUS)

(Item 22)

1. A review of developments in connexion with demographic statistics other than those from population censuses was placed before the Commission in document E/CN.3/334.
2. The Commission was informed that a survey of current practice, designed to bring up to date the Principles for a Vital Statistics System^{1/} and the Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods,^{2/} was being prepared by the Secretariat.
3. The striking deficiencies in statistics derived from civil registers, especially in developing countries, were clearly brought out in the Secretariat study. It was noted that establishment of a system of reliable civil registers was essential not only for their statistical use but also because the records serve as legal and public-administration instruments as well. However, since development of reliable registers has a long lead time as exemplified by Canadian experience, data from other sources, such as sample surveys, are required on an

1/ Principles for a Vital Statistics System, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XVII.8).

2/ Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 55.XVII.1).

interim basis to meet the immediate need in developing countries. Surveys also may be utilized to evaluate the reliability of statistics obtained from civil registers in developed countries, but it was emphasized that installation of a system of surveys should not be permitted to obscure the long-range goal of the establishment and maintenance of reliable civil registers.

4. In this connexion, the attention of the Commission was drawn to two experiments in the establishment of vital records and statistics systems under United Nations auspices in Africa. These are the Kenya and Senegal projects, both of which seek to utilize the civil registration approach and sample survey methods to obtain the best estimate of the birth and death rate and to develop a sound system.

5. It was pointed out that the United Nations has definite responsibility to promote the development of balanced programmes of vital statistics as part of an integrated system of data collection. In order that the full impact of regional and international efforts might be brought to bear on this problem, the following resolution was considered:

The Statistical Commission,

Being aware that deficiencies in the coverage and quality of national vital statistics represents the most important single gap in world demographic knowledge, impeding the pace of economic and social development in many countries,

Recognizing that it is a matter of the highest importance that vigorous efforts be exerted by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the Member States to push forward with the development of reliable vital records and statistics,

Requests the Secretary-General to support the conclusions and recommendations of the African Seminar on Vital Statistics and the Second Inter-American Seminar on Civil Registration, set forth in annexes I and II of this report, by every means at his disposal, including:

1. Intensifying efforts and co-ordinating activities of the specialized agencies to promote the establishment and maintenance of adequate national systems of vital records and statistics,

2. Making use of bilateral aid as available, providing regional advisers in civil registration, and training of national personnel in this field under the United Nations technical assistance programme,

3. Sponsoring a programme of studies and research in sample household survey methods for obtaining demographic data.

Recommends:

1. that States Members of the United Nations which do not yet have a reliable vital statistics system consider organizing sample survey and/or sample registration areas as interim measures while taking recommended long-range steps toward improving the entire vital records and statistics system,

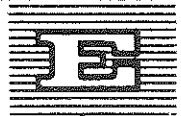
2. that States Members of the United Nations whose vital records and statistics systems are highly developed be requested to make available experts to advise in this important area under United Nations or bilateral programmes of technical assistance.

STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

(Item 23)

6. The Commission had before it a progress report covering the period 1962-1964 on the development of statistics for social programmes (E/CN.3/335). In connexion with the over-all development of such statistics, the Commission emphasized the desirability of establishing a closer relationship between social statistics and economic statistics, particularly those relevant to the system of national accounts.

7. The Commission expressed the view that the Secretary-General should continue work on the general lines discussed in the document (E/CN.3/335) and prepare a further progress report for the Commission at its fifteenth session.



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Addendum

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

(Item 21)

1. The Commission received reports on the progress of the Secretariat's work in the field of demographic projections and on the recommendations adopted by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session with regard to future work in this field (E/CN.3/333 and Add.1).
2. The Statistical Commission agreed on the importance of demographic projections as aids to development planning and policy-making, and on the need to accelerate and extend the scope of the Secretariat's work in this field along the lines of the Population Commission's recommendations. The recent publication in provisional form of an up-dated series of world population projections and the completion, with UNESCO's co-operation, of a manual on methods of projecting school-age population and school enrolments, were welcomed, although these achievements were modest in relation to the magnitude and urgency of the needs.
3. The Statistical Commission endorsed the Population Commission's recommendations with regard to the programme of work and priorities in the field of demographic projections for the period 1965/66 and to the future development of work on such projections in the frame of the proposed long-range programme of work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in population fields. The

priorities given to the preparation of projections of urban and rural population, economically active population, and households, and of technical manuals on the methods of such projections were particularly welcomed. The Commission also supported the recommendation to develop a unified system for calculating and maintaining up to date the principal varieties of demographic projections on a world-wide scale, with the use of the electronic computer. In this connexion, it stressed the need to avoid over-simplification of assumptions and procedures and to take careful account of the limitations of comparability in the basic data, especially for projections of urban and rural population.



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INCLUSIVE

Addendum

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

(Item 24)

1. The Commission considered a report entitled Five-Year Programme of International Statistics (document E/CN.3/336) prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the other agencies working in the field of international statistics. This report had been prepared in response to the request of the Commission at its twelfth session, where it had been discussed, "the need to obtain a judicious balance among the different programmes, both as regards the emphasis to be accorded to various subjects and as regards the regional activities in statistics of the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (E/3633, para. 10). The Commission had decided that "it would be desirable to ask the statistical agencies, including the regional statistical organizations, if they would, before the 1964 [subsequently changed to 1965] session of the Commission, draw up in as much detail as possible, programmes of activities for at least five years ahead, and perhaps in more general terms, programmes for the next ten years".

2. The Commission welcomed the information presented in the document which enabled it, for the first time, to receive the international statistical programme as a whole. To facilitate the Commission's task, however, it would be essential that for future sessions the material should be arranged according to subject matter and more information should be provided on the timing and method of carrying out the projects by the Secretariats of the organizations concerned.

3. The report before it enabled the Commission to review the broad subject of co-ordination of the statistical activities of organizations concerned. It was recalled that it was part of the functions of the Statistical Commission to advise the Secretary-General on the development of the statistical services of the Secretariat and on the co-ordination of the statistical work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The view was expressed that the Commission had perhaps in the past devoted insufficient time to this aspect of its work, and it was felt that the subject should be given more attention in future sessions. The Commission considered the question of resuscitating the consultative committee on statistical matters which had been an instrument of co-ordination until its abolition some years ago. The Secretariat explained that this Committee had served its purpose in establishing the basic methods of co-operation among the agencies. The wide diversity of interests of the agencies had brought it about that meetings on specific details were seldom of interest to more than two agencies and, consequently, co-ordination at the Secretariat level had been possible only by direct discussions among the agencies interested. The Commission felt that, in spite of the difficulties involved, it was imperative that positive efforts should be made to achieve a co-ordinated international statistical programme."

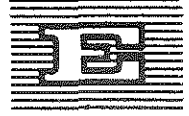
4. The Commission considered the following resolutions:

Requests the Secretary-General

(1) to initiate discussions with each of the principal agencies working in the field of international statistics, with a view to reporting to the Commission at all future sessions on the main problems of co-ordination in each subject field;

(2) to present a report on the progress made to the fourteenth session of the Commission;

(3) to revise the five-year programme of international statistics in accordance with the views expressed by the Commission.



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Addendum

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

(Item 26)

1. The Commission took note of Economic and Social Council 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 ...".

2. In reviewing this matter, the Commission considered 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 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 eighteen months. The cancellations of the Commission's 1964 session, which was caused by the construction of the conference area at United Nations Headquarters in that year, had meant that the Commission held only one session in the three years elapsed since the twelfth (1962) session. In consequence, the programme of work of the Statistical Commission had been interrupted and in particular the schedule of work on the revision of the system of national accounts and on the 1970 census of population had been delayed.

3. Having reviewed this matter in the light of its work programme, the Commission decided to recommend that its fourteenth session should be held in early October 1966, its fifteenth in April-May 1968, and thereafter sessions should be held at biennial intervals. The Commission decided that its fourteenth session should be confined to a period of about ten days, and should be devoted to the urgent subjects of:

(1) the programme of population and housing censuses to be taken about the year 1970;

(2) the revision of the System of National Accounts;

(3) a progress report on co-ordination of the international statistical programme, including the relationship between the recommendations for the 1970 population and housing censuses and those of the 1970 agricultural census.
