

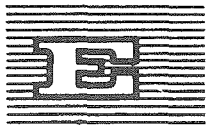
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INTEGRATED FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS^{1/}

Report by the Secretary-General

^{1/} This report is in part based on material prepared by the statistical services of the specialized agencies; the Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation for their generous collaboration. He also wishes to thank the Secretary General of the Inter American Statistical Institute for his contribution to the report.

INTEGRATED FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission will recall that at its thirteenth session, it considered a report entitled "Five-Year Programme of International Statistics" (E/CN.3/336) prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the other agencies working in the field of international statistics. This report presented the five-year programmes in the field of international statistics of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI); the programmes were described on an agency basis. The Commission felt that in order to facilitate its task, however, "it would be essential that for future sessions the material should be arranged according to subject matter".^{2/}

2. The report dealing with the five-year programme of international statistics "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 Commission felt that in spite of the difficulties hitherto encountered it was imperative that positive efforts should be made by the Secretary-General to achieve a co-ordinated international statistical programme".^{3/}

3. The present report has been prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 15 (XIII) in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General:

"....

"(2) To revise and bring up to date an integrated five-year programme of international statistics, extended to the year 1971, in accordance with the views expressed by the Commission, for consideration by the Commission at its fourteenth session;

"(3) 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 future sessions on the main problems of co-ordination in each subject field;

"(4) To present a report on the progress made to the fourteenth session of the Commission."

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13, para. 172.

^{3/} Ibid., para. 173.

4. In the summer of 1965 the Secretary-General initiated consultations with the specialized agencies and IASI on the preparation of the report and invited comments on a proposed subject-matter classification of fields of international statistics, which would be suitable for the purpose of the present project. After an agreed classification emerged from the consultations, the Secretary-General, in early 1966, requested the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and IASI to submit their five-year work programmes of international statistics arranged according to this classification. At the same time, in accordance with a recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) that an ad hoc inter-organizational meeting of senior statistical officers should take place in the summer of 1966 to consider the subject of co-ordination of the international statistical programme, the Secretary-General invited representatives of the specialized agencies, IASI, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to participate in such a meeting in the week of 11 July 1966 in Geneva.

5. The meeting took place from 11 to 14 July 1966 and had for one of its purposes the drawing up of a document to present in integrated form the programmes of all of the agencies in each field of statistics. It was emphasized, however, that these programmes being determined by the needs and decisions of the organizations concerned were not conceptually parts of a single international programme. Moreover, none of the organizations, in fact, possessed a definitive programme for more than a year or two ahead and the projects listed must, therefore, be regarded as tentative and subject to change according to the circumstances in each agency. The participating agencies indicated that they would welcome the comments of the Commission on the programmes and on areas of work which would warrant consideration for the future.

6. In the present document, the material is arranged according to the subject headings agreed to by the agencies consulted. Under each subject heading, the material is subdivided according to the agency responsible for the projects described. The final subdivision under each subject heading is entitled "areas and problems of co-ordination" and includes descriptions of projects which are to be undertaken jointly by two or more agencies during the period under review as well as a discussion of the problems of co-ordination which might arise among the agencies such as problems of definition, classification, general jurisdiction and division of work.

7. The present report covers the international statistics work programmes of seven members of the United Nations family (United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, IMF), and of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI),^{4/} which is a non-governmental organization, but excludes international statistics work programmes of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which are all intergovernmental organizations.

^{4/} Its work programme is summarized in appropriate places in the document. The detailed work programme is described in The Inter American Statistical Institute: Background, Bases for its Programs, and Present and Future Activities. Inter American Statistical Institute document No. 5178a.

II. PLANNING, PROGRAMMING AND ORGANIZING STATISTICAL SERVICES

United Nations

Statistical Office

8. Advice and assistance will continue to be rendered to national statistical offices and to technical assistance experts in systematically evolving and improving co-ordinated bodies of basic and derived statistics in the light of national requirements and circumstances and in providing means of exchanging information on the subject of planning, programming and organizing statistical services.

9. An ad hoc project in this area will be the preparation and publication of an up-to-date and detailed version of Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development.^{5/}

10. Another ad hoc project will be the study of statistics of manpower and population in relation both to the system of national accounts and balances and to the needs for such data in planning and programming.

Regional activities

11. Europe. Regional statistical seminars are planned for 1967 and 1969 under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians and with the support of the technical assistance programme. The purpose of the seminars is to arrange an exchange of experience on practical problems of collecting, processing and utilizing data in different areas of statistics rather than to draw up regional statistical standards - which is the usual function of the various working groups. The seminar planned for 1967 will deal with statistical requirements for planning economic and social development.

12. Discussions of problems in the organization and management of statistical offices, as a matter of technical co-operation among national offices, are to take place in working groups, seminars, study tours, and the plenary sessions of the Conference itself. Provision is made for a meeting in 1970 on operational techniques of producing statistics.

^{5/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.10.

13. In addition to activities dealing with programming and organizing of national statistical services, the Conference will undertake certain other activities which relate to the programming and organizing of international statistical services. For instance, the Conference will maintain an interest during 1966-1971, and in later years in the problems arising in connexion with the statistical activities under the programmes of the ECE committees and will review the progress at each of its plenary sessions.

14. Asia and the Far East. The Conference of Asian Statisticians will continue the consideration of programmes for statistical development at its sessions to be held every eighteen months (the eighth session is scheduled to be held in September/October 1967, the ninth in May/June 1969, etc.). The Conference, at its earlier sessions, recommended that countries of the region continue their forward programming and, in particular, formulate programmes of development of statistics during the remaining years of the Development Decade, and that this subject be discussed as an important standing item at its sessions.

15. It is proposed to hold a seminar sometime in 1968 to discuss the subject of statistical organization.

16. Africa. A continuing project is the five-year development plan for African statistics laid down at the third Conference of African Statisticians (held in October, 1963). It will continue, inter alia, to follow the twin aims of assisting in the staffing of national offices with local personnel and of providing essential factual information with which to guide development plans. The programme includes over-all supervision of the work of five regional advisers. It is envisaged that the regional advisory services will in future become much more widely available to all countries in the ECA region than has been possible hitherto. ECA will also continue to co-operate with countries in the region in assessing their needs for technical assistance experts and in briefing and maintaining contact with these experts. Regular reviews of the staff position and requirements of the national statistical offices will continue to be made.

17. An ad hoc project planned for 1966-1971 is the compilation of a bibliography of African statistical publications.

18. Latin America: Santiago Office. The work programme of the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America will for the most part continue to be focussed on the necessities of the secretariat with respect to the

Economic Survey of Latin America and to other studies in specialized fields.

Concomitant with these activities is the task of furthering the progress of individual countries in the region in statistical development, in close co-operation with other international and regional organizations active in the field of statistics.

19. For the next few years, the statistical activities will centre on statistical organization and basic statistics for development planning, as one among four major areas of statistics so treated.

20. It is planned to convene in 1971 a working group on statistical organization and statistical education.

21. The technical assistance activities of ECLA in the statistical field are those known as falling under the "decentralized programme". This includes the short-term missions of regional advisers and some meetings.

22. Latin America: Mexico Office. The Statistical Section will continue to promote the improvement of basic statistics in the countries of the region, laying special stress on the implementation of the co-ordinated programme of statistics approved by the Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination of the Central American Isthmus.

International Labour Office (ILO)

23. There are at present three posts of ILO Regional Labour Statistician - African, Asian and Latin American. In addition, an expert is assisting Latin American countries in the conduct of a regional labour cost survey. A number of experts are serving on projects for development of labour statistics at a national level; during recent years their number has varied from some ten to fifteen. Other technical co-operation projects include short-term lecture courses at international statistical training centres, fellowships and the convening of seminars on labour statistics. Activities of this nature are expected to continue during the period in question.

24. The organization is implementing a policy of decentralization, which entails a progressive expansion of its field units. Within a few years these arrangements are likely to result in the posting to field offices of a number of statistical personnel. It is expected that these officials will make a substantial contribution to the improvement of labour statistics in developing countries.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

25. FAO's work in the field of planning, programming and organization of statistical services will continue to be carried out principally through the services of experts appointed under the programmes of technical assistance to countries and through short-term visits to countries by regional statisticians and advisers. Apart from the conduct of agricultural censuses and of specific surveys for current agricultural statistics, countries will continue to be urged to formulate systematic long-term programmes for the development of agricultural statistics as an integral part of their development plans; assistance will continue to be given to countries by FAO towards this end.

26. The programme of work in forestry and forest industries statistics will continue to reach both national and international levels although the former is largely done in the framework of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects supervised by FAO. Improvements in the quality and coverage of national statistics are promoted through the UNDP projects.

27. In the field of fisheries statistics the main contribution will continue to be made by the FAO headquarters staff through assistance given to statistical committees and commissions covering specific fishing areas. Successful co-operative statistical arrangements have been developed with the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), which meet annually; collaboration with these bodies is and will be maintained on a permanent basis through the activities of the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic, which meets every two years. Efforts will also continue to be made to extend this type of statistical service to the FAO-sponsored regional bodies in other areas, such as: Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (IPFC), Regional Fisheries Commission for Western Africa (FCWA), European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC), Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (CARPAS), and the proposed International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT).

28. It is also planned to expand the contribution of FAO in field statistical services by the establishment, during the current biennium, of a Statistical Services Section within the Fisheries Statistics and Economic Data Branch at the FAO headquarters.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

29. As an aid in its own development of an international statistical programme, and in order to provide information to all countries on statistical developments, the UNESCO secretariat has begun a series of inquiries to determine to what extent data are collected and published by national statistical offices in the fields of education, science, mass communications, and culture. It is intended to continue these inquiries with further questionnaires covering statistical organization and staffing, teachers, educational institutions, and finance.

30. In order to help countries improve and develop their national services for educational statistics, UNESCO, under the technical assistance programme, organizes expert missions and grants fellowships in educational statistics at the request of governments for such assistance. Since it is expected that requests from countries in this field will increase in the near future, it is intended to expand and consolidate this programme.

31. It is proposed to convene in 1968 what in substance will be the first international conference on educational statistics. It will be designed for officials in charge of these statistics in various countries to exchange information on new needs and developments in programmes of education statistics, the utilization of statistical data for development plans, etc. To give special attention to practical problems related to the operation of services of educational statistics, workshops will be organized in which new technical developments and changes in methodology will be discussed so that participants from developing countries may be enabled to consider the applicability of these developments to their own programmes.

32. Within the UNESCO secretariat, by decision of the Director-General, all statistical questionnaires sent to countries are to be cleared by the UNESCO Statistical Office with a view to simplifying, if possible, the task of countries answering them.

World Health Organization (WHO)

33. WHO will continue to organize statistical services in national health administrations and in special health services, e.g., hospitals. This will involve (a) development of standards and principles for the organization of health statistical programmes according to different levels of administrative and social

development of the country; (b) advice to countries on problems regarding the organization of health statistical services; (c) establishment of handbooks to guide in developing and improving health statistical programmes (general manuals dealing with the needs of health programmes for statistical data, the sources of such data and their utilization; handbooks dealing with specific types of health statistics (notifiable disease statistics, hospital statistics, health service statistics, etc.)).

34. The Organization will continue to serve as a focal centre for activities of national committees on vital and health statistics; it will provide an information service through reports of national activities for circulation to countries and will continue assistance to countries in setting up or improving national committees on vital and health statistics.

35. The Organization will continue to render advice to developing countries in assessing the type of statistical services required by the national health administrations for the planning and development of their health services; and assistance to countries in using statistical data when planning health facilities and services.

36. The Expert Committee on Health Statistics will consider statistics of health facilities, health personnel and services rendered in respect of types of statistics needed at local and national levels, sources of the data, general principles, definitions and procedures; and special aspects of particular types of health service statistics.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

37. For the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, the programme of activities in the field of improvement of the organization of national statistical services includes two projects: (a) "Improvement of Statistics at the Source" (first priority), and (b) "Statistical Activities of the American Nations" (second priority). For the fiscal years 1968-1969, 1969-1970 and 1970-1971, as far as can be foreseen, the activities will continue to follow the same general orientation of fiscal years 1966-1968. However, emphasis will be placed on the second phase of the project "Improvement of Statistics at the Source", i.e., the review and improvement of statistics produced in each specialized field.

38. For all the fiscal years during the period under review, the programme of activities in the field of development and improvement of current statistics includes, as first priority projects: (a) the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB), (b) the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), and (c) the Co-ordination of Central American Statistics. "Compilation of Resolutions and International Standards on Specialized Statistics" will be a second priority project and will constitute a continuous endeavour undertaken in connexion with the needs of the sub-committees of COINS and the IASI secretariat, as well as for use of the national statistical services.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

39. Revision of Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development^{6/} by the United Nations Statistical

Office will involve consultation with the specialized agencies (see paragraph 9).

40. In collaboration with the regional commissions and specialized agencies the United Nations Statistical Office plans to organize seminars on the use of statistics for social programming (1970-1971).

41. In order to ensure co-ordination in respect of assistance provided to countries under the programmes of technical co-operation, the United Nations Statistical Office (i) informs the agencies of the appointment of new experts, requesting that they be provided with the names of any regional officer or correspondent in their country of assignment, and suggesting that material deemed useful to the experts' assignments be sent to them; (ii) informs new experts of the fields of statistics for which United Nations and the agencies are responsible, indicating that they are expected to work with representatives of the agencies (or the agencies themselves) on all matters which may be of common interest or responsibility; and (iii) on the basis of information provided by the agencies, issues quarterly a "Consolidated List of Statistical Experts on Field Assignments" which includes experts assigned by ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, as well as IASI.

42. It would be useful, in cases where experts are assigned by one agency in a field which overlaps the responsibility of another agency (e.g., experts in vital and health statistics assigned by WHO), for such experts to report also to the second agency - in the case cited, to the United Nations.

^{6/} Ibid.

43. It is the experience of the United Nations and several agencies that problems of co-ordination arise in relation to the countries where the agencies' experts work, in the matter of location of statistical services in their respective fields of competence, especially in countries which are still in the process of building up their statistical services. Such instances are frequent in the fields of agricultural and labour statistics. In a number of developing countries, statistical services were originally established or more recently re-organized with the principal purpose of providing basic data for development planning and many services are, therefore, organizationally part of a ministry for planning or economic development. However, statistical services generally retain independent responsibility for their work and its reliability, even in those numerous instances where intergovernmental co-ordinating committees exist for the purpose of setting priorities for statistical work programmes of countries.

44. The Conference of European Statisticians initiated consultations with the specialized agencies and other international organizations active in European statistics with a view to improving co-ordination and avoiding duplication between their statistical activities in the ECE region. The agencies and organizations concerned co-operated with the Conference, in an examination of the problem, for the purpose of identifying the areas in which co-ordination is inadequate and of exploring the possibilities of improvements. There was unanimous agreement, at a meeting held in October 1965, on the need to seek full co-ordination in questions of statistical standards, questionnaires and publications. The Conference recommended that (a) a list be drawn up of current European statistical standards; (b) a report be drawn up clarifying the fields of competence of the different organizations in establishing international statistical standards and indicating areas of overlap, if any; and (c) a central file be established of the periodic statistical questionnaires issued by these organizations. Evidently such steps towards improved co-ordination at the European level (where there are special problems arising from the existence of several regional organizations active in statistical matters) should be taken within the framework of a world-level programme for closer co-ordination among agencies. The Conference will maintain an interest in this subject in 1966-1971 and in later years will review progress at each of its plenary sessions, and will undertake further consultations as necessary.

45. No problems of co-ordination have arisen in the case of the seminars conducted under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians; the international organizations and agencies concerned have been invited to participate according to their interest in the subjects under discussion, and some of the seminars have been held under joint auspices. As indicated above, various suggestions were made for action at the European level to eliminate or reduce duplication. The secretariats concerned are in consultation concerning the implementation of some of these suggestions, but the methods of implementing others will need to be reviewed in the light of the world-level programme for closer co-ordination among agencies.

46. See the second sentence of paragraph 18 concerning ECLA's co-operation with other international and regional organizations active in the field of statistics.

47. The seventh session of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination of the Central American Isthmus is scheduled for 1966. Advantage will be taken of this session to inquire into the statistical activities being carried out by Central American bodies such as the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Organization of Central American States (OCAS) in promoting and co-ordinating statistics on specific sectors with the aim of reaching agreements for the preparation of a general plan for co-ordinating these activities in the future. For example, from 1967 onwards, a comprehensive statistical compendium will be made after prior consultation with SIECA and OCAS, in order to avoid duplication.

48. The FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division works closely with the United Nations regional economic commissions in the field of international statistics. This is especially the case with ECE which shares with FAO, not only an intensive programme but also the provision of staff. The Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics is responsible to the ECE Timber Committee and to the European Forestry Commission of FAO. This joint group meets every year or two to direct the European programme of the joint secretariat and to advise on certain aspects of FAO's world programme.

49. The Inter American Statistical Institute has co-ordinated its activities with the United Nations Statistical Office, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the statistical units of the specialized agencies. Through such co-ordination, IASI has been a co-sponsor of many projects carried out under the

auspices of organs of the United Nations; a close relationship has been established between the Program for the Census of America and the world-wide programmes; the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB) has become an outgrowth, for the region, of the Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development,^{7/} approved by the Statistical Commission; and machinery has been established for promoting and co-ordinating activities related to the development of agricultural statistics, by means of which IASI and FAO work together through the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Statistics of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) of IASI. The problems affecting statistical co-ordination will be given special attention, and the holding of meetings on international statistical co-ordination (as recommended by the fourth session of the Inter-American Statistical Conference (IASC)) will be considered among the special activities of high priority in the years ahead. Bilateral discussions with the international organizations will continue until such time that meetings could be convened on international statistical co-ordination. The efforts made towards solving problems of international statistical co-ordination, as well as the results achieved, will be reported to the fifth session of the IASC. Reference is made in this connexion to the work planned for the fifth IASC (to be held in Venezuela in the second quarter of 1967), the fifth General Assembly of members of IASI (to be held concurrently with the fifth IASC), sessions of the Executive Committee of IASI (held at least once each year) and the meetings on international statistical co-ordination.

^{7/} Ibid.

III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF STATISTICAL PERSONNEL

United Nations

Statistical Office

50. In collaboration with the regional economic commissions it is planned to provide regional advisers to organize regional training activities in census and survey methods, including cartography, sampling, enumeration, processing, utilization and evaluation (1966-1971). Working groups and seminars in different fields will also continue to be organized for the different regions.

Regional activities

51. Asia and the Far East. An Expert Group on Education and Training of Statisticians in the ECAFE region recommended that an institute for the development of statistics be established for the purpose of supplementing the flow of professional statisticians for government service. In pursuance of this recommendation, appropriate steps will be taken, as early as possible, to establish an Asian Institute for Development of Statistics.

52. Assistance to countries will continue to be provided in organizing and developing national training centres during 1966-1968.

53. It is planned to hold in 1968 a Training Centre on 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing in order to provide the ECAFE countries with clear and practical understanding of planning and organizing of censuses.

54. It is planned to prepare during 1966-1968 a manual on statistical operations consisting of volumes on data collection, data processing, presentation of statistics and publication of statistics. The manual should serve operational as well as training purposes.

55. Africa. It is expected that the African middle-level training centres, started as regional projects five or six years ago, will gradually phase into country projects with or without United Nations assistance and with increased bilateral support. The new East African Statistical Training Centre in Dar es Salaam is well under way. The other regional training centres are in Accra, Addis Ababa and Yaoundé. These centres are conducted with assistance from the specialized agencies. The principal activity for ECA during the coming years

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will be to study statistical personnel requirements for the entire African region in relation to the numbers of students graduated from the centres and over-all training activities.

56. In accordance with a recommendation of the fourth Conference of African Statisticians it is planned to establish a regional centre for training English-speaking professional statisticians. This would be similar to the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Rabat for training French-speaking students, financed by UNDP. In addition, it is planned to establish a bilingual (English and French) demographic training centre to serve all countries of Africa; it is intended to revert the Cairo Demographic Centre to the national programme.

57. Latin America: Santiago Office. It is planned to convene in 1971 a working group on statistical organization and statistical education.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

58. In the coming years FAO will press forward with the organization of training centres in connexion with the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. At present, experts and regional statisticians appointed by FAO give courses on agricultural statistics and surveys at various African training centres organized by the United Nations.

59. Another medium of education and training employed by FAO has been through seminars. A seminar is proposed to be held in 1967 on the subject of fishery statistics for countries of the Far East; this will be conducted in collaboration with German Foundation for Developing Countries, which will also finance the project.

60. As part of the activities for promoting the conduct of food consumption surveys in the countries, it is proposed to establish a training centre on the subject for the English-speaking countries in Africa during 1967-68 on the lines of the ones held for the French-speaking African countries in 1963 and for the Asian countries in 1964. A training centre on the subject for Latin American countries may be held in 1969.

61. FAO training centres in forestry inventory planning and techniques are planned for Latin America and Africa. Another training centre is planned in the field of processing of forestry inventory data.

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

62. As before, UNESCO will organize regional seminars on educational statistics under the technical assistance regional programme; the purpose of these seminars will be to give officials responsible for educational statistics in various countries an opportunity to discuss technical and organizational matters of mutual interest. It is, however, envisaged that from 1966 on the character of these seminars will be somewhat changed to impart more of the type of concrete and practical training which is usually provided in workshops. It is intended to draw up a directory of national and international statistics teaching institutions both at the middle-training and university level. Concerning the professional training of statisticians, UNESCO, in close co-operation with the International Statistical Institute (ISI), will continue to assist countries in introducing and promoting the teaching of statistics in their universities, and to collaborate with ISI in the conduct of the International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Calcutta and ISEC, Beirut.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

63. Members of ICAO secretariat will receive training in automatic data processing methods and procedures in the course of the next few years. This programme of training has been co-ordinated with the mechanization of ICAO's statistical activities, currently under way.

64. Members of the ICAO secretariat will continue to make visits to national authorities responsible for civil aviation statistics in the course of their home leaves and during assignments to conferences and missions. Such visits will be designed to impart advice and overcome some obstacles in the way of collection and filing of civil aviation statistics. From time to time small local informal meetings of the "workshop" type will be held, as required, whenever deemed useful to achieve the same objectives. These meetings are usually attended by representatives of four or five countries in need of statistical advice along with those of one or two neighbouring countries that serve as advisers. A member of the ICAO secretariat co-ordinates their work and follows up on their progress.

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World Health Organization (WHO)

65. WHO will continue and develop activities in the field of assistance and support in the establishment of epidemiological and health statistical departments in schools or public health, provision for teaching health statistics and epidemiology, and other training facilities to international, inter-regional and inter-country training centres, to enable countries to have as rapidly as possible their own cadres of well-prepared staff. The assistance provided will cover undergraduate, post-graduate education and training as well as training of auxiliary health statistical personnel, especially in developing countries where the need for health statistical personnel at all levels is acute.

66. The Organization will continue to award fellowships for the education and training of intermediate, undergraduate and post-graduate health statistical personnel in international training centres, specialized institutes, and schools of public health.

67. The information centre at headquarters on training facilities and curricula in epidemiology and health statistics will be continued and developed. Information service on existing facilities in countries will also be continued and developed on the basis of the data received for each particular country regarding institutions organizing training, fields of health statistics covered, curricula, duration, working language, requirements for admission to courses, etc.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

68. The programme of activities includes, as first priority projects: (a) Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES); (b) "Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics"; (c) "National Courses in Statistics"; and (d) "Courses in Specialized Statistics". The second priority activities include projects: (a) "Auxiliary Materials for the Training of Statistical Personnel"; (b) "Promotion of the Teaching of Statistics in Secondary Schools and Universities"; and (c) "Selections of Statistical Works".

69. CIENES will offer the following three courses: (a) Statistical Techniques, intended chiefly to train the personnel of national statistics-producing services (in particular, the central government statistical offices) which are now or will be supervising or participating in the work of planning and conducting statistical

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surveys and research; (b) Economic and Social Statistics, intended to train statistical personnel for institutions which prepare derived statistics, those responsible for economic and social development planning, and those that conduct analytical studies based on statistical data (mainly central banks, development corporations, planning boards and commissions, etc.); and (c) Mathematical Statistics, intended to enhance the training of professors of statistics for universities and prepare consultants in statistical methodology for scientific and technical research institutions. In addition to these courses, specialized seminars will be held for the purpose of discussing new methods and procedures as well as common difficulties, for employees who are not students at the Center and who have the responsibility for the collection, processing and analysis of statistics in given fields.

70. The Institute will continue to issue the quarterly publication Estadística, containing articles on statistical theory and methods, problems of statistical administration, and related matters. Three supplements to the publication will be issued each year for use by statistical training centres, statistical services and other institutions and persons interested in related fields.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

71. The Conference of European Statisticians has included a joint meeting with UNESCO on the education and training of official statisticians in its programme for 1967-1968. Details of the meeting have not yet been settled.

72. There has been considerable interest in recent years in the establishment of institutes located in one developing country to cater to the training needs of several developing countries in a region. There are a number of important reasons for this. For example, there are long-term needs for fully qualified agricultural statisticians in the light of the conditions of agriculture obtaining in the developing countries. Since agriculture is the dominant part of the economy of most developing countries, it is important that the special needs of agriculture be explicitly taken into account in the efforts to establish regional institutes for statistical training. The problem of training is common to the efforts of all international agencies engaged in the field of statistical development. Therefore, effective and tangible results may be obtained by

co-ordinating all efforts in this direction. To give one instance, the proposed Asian Institute for Development of Statistics (see paragraph 51) will be established by the United Nations in consultation with interested specialized agencies. Again, wherever possible efforts have already been made to achieve co-ordination in United Nations-sponsored training centres. For example, a lecturer in agricultural statistics recommended by FAO was appointed to the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Rabat; the services of regional advisers and experts have been made available by the agencies from time to time to lecture at the middle-level training centres; and fellowships have been granted by WHO and EEC for participants to the Yaoundé centre (see paragraph 55).

73. In awarding individual fellowships for study in statistics, the United Nations and specialized agencies will continue to take advantage of facilities offered by national training projects, suitable study programmes being arranged for the fellows in consultation with host countries. Individual fellowships are also awarded by the United Nations for study at ISI/UNESCO-sponsored centres (i.e., ISEC, Calcutta), the IASI-sponsored centre in Santiago (CIENES), and the regionally sponsored centre for monetary studies in Mexico (CEMLA). Fellowships are also granted by countries for study at United Nations-sponsored training institutes. For example, in the past, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) granted fellowships to students from Malawi for attendance at the United Nations-sponsored middle-level training centre in Addis Ababa.

74. Training in statistics is also expected to be supported from bilateral sources, for example, to the Centre Européen de Formation des Statisticiens-Economistes des Pays en Voie de Développement (CESD) in France and by means of various fellowships to study in other European countries and the United States. In this connexion, reference is made to the substantial national training programmes (such as those conducted by EEC, France, the United Kingdom and the United States), which raise some problems of co-ordination with the United Nations and specialized agencies.

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IV. TECHNIQUES OF SAMPLING AND SURVEYS INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS,
QUALITY CONTROL, OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND LINEAR PROGRAMMING

United Nations

Statistical Office

75. It is planned to prepare volume II of A Short Manual on Sampling.^{8/} Volume I contains theoretical sampling concepts and processes and compares these processes in simple terms. A set of examples is given illustrating a wide variety of processes with formulae used for estimating the mean (or total) and the relevant sampling error variances, indicating in some detail the working of the data. Volume II will concern itself entirely with practical aspects of conducting sample surveys in the same fields as are covered in the periodic Sample Surveys of Current Interest (Statistical Papers, Series C). Country experiences will be described in considerable detail on points such as sampling design; reference and survey periods; methods of data collection; methods of estimation and precision; staff, equipment, cost of the survey and training.

76. In connexion with the population and housing censuses planned to be taken around 1970, it is envisaged to prepare papers concerning applications of sampling to censuses. These will deal with the following topics: census tests, census enumeration, post-enumeration checks, data processing, tabulation of provisional results and tabulation of additional data and data required for special studies. These papers will also include a discussion of the use of sample surveys, by countries which have never before taken a census, for securing estimates of data of the kind traditionally obtained in sample surveys which are devised as subsequent supplements to a complete census.

77. During 1966-1971, it is planned to study demographic sample surveys as a source of population statistics; the study will include review and analysis of national procedures, concepts and definitions used in pre-censal, intercensal and ad hoc sample surveys, as well as evaluation techniques, with the objective of deriving guidelines to assist countries at a procedural level (1967).

^{8/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XVII.3 (Vol. I).

78. It is planned to study sample survey methods of obtaining housing statistics with publication of a manual as the objective (1968).
79. It is planned to complete and publish a Manual on Post-enumeration Field Checks, - a technical manual on the methodology of post-enumeration sample inquiries designed to evaluate the accuracy of population censuses (1966-1967).
80. In collaboration with the Danish Government, it is planned to organize an expert group (or workshop) on methodology of demographic sample household surveys designed to obtain population and vital statistics.
81. It is planned to study the use of sampling methods in censuses of distribution, in retail price statistics and in small-scale and cottage industries.

Regional activities

82. Europe. Following consideration of the subject of sampling in conjunction with population and housing censuses at its sixth session held in March 1966 (on the basis of a report by a group of rapporteurs), the Working Group on Population and Housing Censuses of the Conference of European Statisticians recommended that a further exchange of national experience should be organized in the various types of sampling inquiries. National offices were invited to provide reports on this question in response to a questionnaire. A summary and analysis of the national reports will be prepared and will be considered at the next session of the Working Group scheduled for autumn 1967.
83. Asia and the Far East. In accordance with the recommendation of the Seminar on Sampling Methods held in August-September 1965, an annual report on Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region will be prepared and circulated in order to facilitate exchange of experience in sampling and sample surveys.
84. The regional statistical adviser on sampling will continue to advise and assist countries in developing national sample survey systems and in planning, organizing and conducting sample surveys in various fields.
85. It is planned to organize a seminar on the subject of sampling methods some time in 1970.
86. Latin America: Santiago Office. A regional adviser in sampling will assist countries of the region in the biennium 1967-1968. The regional adviser activities in the field are expected to continue from 1969 to 1971.

87. It is planned to hold in 1969 a working group on sampling.

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

88. In addition to following and evaluating the work of the technical assistance experts engaged in the field, FAO's activities in the subject of sampling and surveys consist of bringing out publications dealing with various technical aspects of sampling methods in agricultural surveys. Publications such as Uses of Sampling Methods and Censuses, Quality of Data and Estimation of Areas in Agricultural Statistics will be followed by publications summarizing experience on the methodology used during the 1960 Census of Agriculture and methodology used in food consumption surveys. Work will be initiated on the preparation of a publication dealing with the methodology used in livestock surveys.

89. A manual dealing with the statistical methodology of fertilizer experiments and their analysis with particular reference to experimentation on cultivators' field is under preparation and will be published early in 1967. To promote sound statistical methods in agricultural experimentation, a regional biometrician has recently been appointed with duty station in Cairo. He will be travelling to countries in the Near East and in Africa with the object of rendering advice and assistance in this field.

World Health Organization (WHO)

90. A guide will be published on Sampling Methods in Morbidity Surveys and Public Health Investigations in the technical report series; it will contain the conclusions and recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee on this subject which met in 1965.

91. Following a recommendation of the same Expert Committee, an information service will be established to collect and disseminate information on problems encountered in the planning of sample surveys in health and the solutions adopted to overcome such difficulties.

92. WHO will publish a manual on sampling methods in public health to help health administrators, epidemiologists and other health workers to obtain a basic knowledge of sampling principles and methods, and some acquaintance with potential applications in the medical field.

93. Assistance will be given to WHO technical divisions and field projects on sampling techniques in health surveys and in developing WHO programmes on medical research, including epidemiology, communication science, adverse reaction caused by drugs and environmental contaminants, cancer, human reproduction, and world population trends.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

94. A meeting will be held in 1967 on the subject of errors in the collection of data for statistical purposes.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

95. The United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies will jointly produce for publication in 1969-1970 a revised and expanded edition of the Handbook of Household Surveys: A Practical Guide for Inquiries on Levels of Living.^{9/}

96. Co-ordination efforts will also be called for in the general field of sampling methodology in which United Nations and the specialized agencies are engaged.

^{9/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVII.13.

V. DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY (AS DISTINCT FROM OPERATIONS)

United Nations

Statistical Office

97. The installation of the IBM 7044 and IBM 1401 computer systems in the International Computing Centre^{10/} became operative on 15 November 1965. The following capability is available on the IBM 7044 system: 32,768 core storage locations, a speed of 2 micro-second cycle, 10 tape drives (729 MOD.V), 3 data channels and a card read-punch unit (IBM 1622) which can read up to 800 cards per minute; the capacity of the IBM 1401 system has 4,000 core storage locations, 2 tape drives (729 MOD.V), a card read-punch unit (IBM 1402) which can read up to 800 cards per minute and punch up to 250 cards per minute, and a printer (IBM 1403) (MOD.II) which can print up to 600 lines per minute.

98. The Centre is aware that the most expensive and time-consuming part of carrying out any specific task by computer is writing the programmes and making them workable. For this reason, generalized programmes are essential in order to avoid re-programming every time specifications of input or output undergo a change - a phenomenon typical in cases where different forms of original data are submitted by governments and other parties. The Centre, therefore, has written and used and will continue to use the following generalized programmes: conversion programme, checking programme, choosing and aggregation programme, and printing programme.

99. Anticipating a large demand for special requests from governments, international organizations, academic institutions and commercial enterprises, and in order to meet its own requirements in research and development, the Centre has written or is preparing the following generalized programmes in order to serve the requests efficiently by avoiding, as much as possible, tailored programming each time a request is received.

100. (1) Arithmetic programme. This selects data by means of their codes and makes combinations of data according to algebraic or analytic formulae specified in sub-routines.

^{10/} More details concerning the programmes and their use will be found in document E/CN.3/353.

101. (2) Index number programme. This calculates Laspeyres, Paasche and Fisher indexes, imputing where coverage is incomplete, as indicated by the way in which the input data and control cards are coded. Output gives the index numbers and the weight and percentage coverage of each index figure.

102. (3) Commodity balance sheet programme. As directed by control cards, this programme calculates any one of the following six magnitudes from the other five: production, imports, exports, bunkers, net additions to stock and consumption of raw material.

103. (4) Broad Economic Categories (BEC) programme. This is written to aggregate the data in standard format to give information based on the BEC. (See paragraph 352, item (7)).

104. (5) Estimation programme. This makes estimates of sets of data for a current period when data for the previous period are known, takes account of current period data known exactly or approximately and of relations known or presumed to exist among the data, and produces estimates for the current period.

105. In order to provide a capability similar to that of external trade statistics in the areas of demographic, industrial, and financial transactions statistics, expansion of the current generalized programmes is being implemented. This expansion is required primarily because of the number and size of codes which can be recognized by the programmes described in the preceding paragraphs.

Regional activities

106. Europe. The Conference of European Statisticians organizes a regular exchange of experience in the use of electronic data processing (EDP) for statistical purposes. National reports on various features of computer installations and their utilization are submitted to the secretariat in standard form in response to a questionnaire, and are given restricted circulation. The Working Group on EDP set up by the Conference will meet in 1967 to keep the reporting system up-to-date and to discuss, as a major subject, the organization of an automatic filing system of data including storage and retrieval problems. Provision is made for a further meeting of the Working Group in 1969.

107. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to conduct during 1966-1967 a survey of data processing equipment in the countries of the region; in this connexion,

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it is proposed to appoint a regional adviser on data processing who would start work in 1967.

108. It is planned to start in 1968 on-the-job training in data processing in the ECAFE secretariat.

109. Africa. It is proposed to convene a working group some time during 1966-1971 to deal with the subject of electronic data processing.

110. An essential feature of the work of the ECA will be to maintain close contact with the United Nations Statistical Office and with African countries in order that these countries might be apprised of developments in the field of data processing methodology.

111. Latin America: Santiago Office. It is planned to hold in 1971 a seminar on data processing.

World Health Organization (WHO)

112. Studies on the application of automatic data processing systems to medical, public health and biological statistics will be carried out.

113. The installation of an electronic computer in WHO headquarters in June 1966 will lead to increased computer applications in WHO's statistical work. The health statistical data emanating from projects carried out by WHO technical units as well as statistical material collected by the Division of Health Statistics will be processed on the computer, and methods and programmes will be developed for wider use. The organization will be increasingly involved in the statistical analysis of data collected from laboratories for the purpose of biological assays; programmes for carrying out these assays on the computer will be developed.

114. The statistical consultation service in the field of data processing methodology in WHO's medical research programme will be continued and expanded.

115. Investigations are in progress for the computerization of routine compilations of vital and health statistical data for publication in the regular WHO publications, viz. the Monthly Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report, and the World Health Statistics Annual. Filed information of unpublished data will allow the dissemination of statistics upon request to individuals, research institutions, national administrations, etc.

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116. An information service on computer applications will be developed for the benefit of personnel engaged in national vital and health statistics.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

117. A meeting will be held in 1967 on the subject of use of electronic computers in the processing of statistical data.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

118. There is a need for inter-agency co-ordination in the application of computer methods in the field of international statistics. Interest is expressed, for example, in the generalized programmes being prepared in the International Computing Centre at United Nations Headquarters. A clear need is seen for the interchange of programmes among organizations and the interchange of experience in the recruitment and training of personnel for computer work. Requests are also being received from countries for advice in this field. Possibilities of economies are seen in the drawing up of programmes for the processing of the agricultural and population censuses to be taken about the year 1970.

VI. METHODOLOGY, INQUIRIES, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION
AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

119. Standing arrangements exist for the routine exchange of data, other information and questionnaires among the members of the United Nations family for incorporation in their publications and for other uses, such as analytical studies. The agencies also co-operate in producing joint methodological publications by submitting chapters written either jointly or individually.

1. Statistics of Area of Countries or Geographic Areas

United Nations

Statistical Office

120. As continuing projects planned for 1966-1971, it is proposed to assemble and maintain statistics of area, compute population density ratios using area and population statistics and publish these in the Demographic Yearbook.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

121. As continuing projects planned for 1966-1971, table I of the FAO Production Yearbook will show land utilization data by countries. Total area figures published in this table will continue to be checked against those published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook. Similarly, forested land figures returned in the Annual Production Questionnaire will continue to be brought in line with those obtained by the FAO Forestry Division in the course of world forest inventories which are taken every five years.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

122. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, statistics of geographic situation will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras. During the remaining fiscal years of the period under review, the publication will be continued and, if additional resources become available, will be expanded.

2. Population Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

123. The following continuing projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Expand and maintain files of a wide range of national population statistics, including results of censuses and surveys, statistics from population registers, estimates and projections. Expansion of collection programme will be directed to obtaining more detailed and useful statistics especially those for measuring urbanization, internal migration, socio-economic status, mobility, income, marital status, etc.

(2) In collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, computerize population statistics in such a way as to (a) check internal and external consistency and adjust if required; (b) store reported data on magnetic tape; and (c) arrange for (i) retrieval as manuscript for publications mentioned in item (5) below as well as in other forms for a wider and more rapid dissemination, and (ii) use in computing rates and ratios as required.

(3) With the United Nations Population Division, develop methods of evaluating reliability of population statistics suitable for differentiating data in publications according to their accuracy.

(4) With the United Nations Population Division, develop world, regional and national estimates and projections of population size and distribution by selected variables.

(5) Publish population statistics in (a) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; (b) Population and Vital Statistics Report (Statistical Papers, Series A); (c) Demographic Yearbook; and (d) Compendium of Social Statistics^{11/} (see paragraph 459).

(6) Assemble and maintain files of national population census and survey methods, including, inter alia, schedules, instructions, definitions, tabulation programmes and evaluation procedures and have these available in English for research purposes.

^{11/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.XVII.3.

(7) Continue the World Population and Housing Census Programmes (1970 are the current ones), to produce population statistics required in an integrated system of data collection at the national level. This would include (a) development of standards; (b) promotion of censuses and surveys by improved methods; (c) provision of technical assistance; (d) provision of training; and (e) provision of handbooks and manuals, etc.

(8) In collaboration with the regional commissions, review country requests for technical assistance in population censuses and surveys; review and evaluate qualifications of candidates for expert adviser posts and fellowships in this field; comment upon periodic reports of experts and fellows; draft proposals for technical assistance, job descriptions, etc.

(9) Assemble and file bibliographic references to national publications in which the results of population censuses and surveys are published officially.

(10) Publish periodically a bibliography of national sources of population statistics utilizing the facilities of the International Computing Centre.

124. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Complete and publish the revised edition of "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses" (United Nations document E/CN.3/342) as approved by the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session (1966).

(2) Prepare and publish a revised edition of Handbook of Population Census Methods^{12/} (1967-1968).

(3) Complete and publish Manual on Post-enumeration Field Checks - a technical manual on the methodology of post-enumeration sample inquiries designed to evaluate the accuracy of population censuses (1966-1967).

(4) With regional commissions, provide regional adviser teams to organize regional training activities in census and survey methods, including cartography, sampling, enumeration, processing, utilization and evaluation (1966-1971).

(5) Organize and participate in a training course on population and housing census techniques for the countries in the Middle East.

(6) In collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, develop a standard computer programme for national tabulation of the 1970 censuses of population based on the United Nations recommended tabulation programme contained

^{12/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.6 (Vols. I, II, III).

in "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses", (1966-1967). (See item (1) above).

(7) In collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, experiment with feasibility of establishing a "data bank" for centralized tabulation of population statistics in the International Computing Centre. The first stage of the experiment would be collection of a representative sample of national punch cards or equivalent statistical processing units from the 1960 censuses to serve as input to the United Nations computer (1967).

(8) With ECE, organize and participate in the sixth and seventh sessions of the ECE Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (1966-1967).

(9) With ECA, organize and participate in African Seminar on Organization and Conduct of Censuses of Population and Housing (1967-1968).

(10) With ECAFE, organize and participate in Asian Seminar on Organization and Conduct of Censuses of Population and Housing (1967-1968).

(11) Publish an international compendium of the final results of the 1960 censuses of population. These results have appeared piece-meal in the 1962, 1963 and 1964 issues of the Demographic Yearbook; the object is to bring them together in a systematic form, suitably indexed, for ready reference, accompanied by a text describing the availability and adequacy of the data (1968-1969).

(12) Plan and publish historical series of population statistics (official and estimated) utilizing computer (1968).

(13) In collaboration with the regional commissions, analyse methodology of population censuses carried out beginning 1965 (1970 ---).

(14) In connexion with the population and housing censuses to be taken around 1970, it is planned to prepare papers concerning applications of sampling to censuses. These will deal with the following topics: census tests, census enumeration, post-enumeration checks, data processing, tabulation of provisional results and tabulation of additional data and data required for special studies. These papers will also include a discussion of the use of sample surveys, by countries which have never before taken a census, for securing estimates of data of the kind traditionally obtained in other countries through a census, and a discussion of some independent sample surveys which are devised as subsequent supplements to a complete census.

(15) Study demographic sample surveys as a source of population statistics; study would include review and analysis of national procedures, concepts and definitions used in pre-censal, intercensal and ad hoc sample surveys, as well as evaluation techniques, with the objective of deriving guidelines to assist countries at a procedural level (1967).

(16) With the Danish Government organize an expert group on methodology of demographic sample household surveys (1967-1968). (See also paragraph 146 (10)).

(17) Study statistics of manpower and population in relation both to the system of national accounts and balances and to the needs for such data in programming and planning.

Regional activities

125. Europe. Work will continue on the preparation of a European programme for the 1970 population censuses, as a regional variant of the world programme. As in the case of the 1960 European programme, the recommendations in the 1970 European programme will be consistent with those given in the world programme, but are likely to cover certain additional subjects and will be more detailed in a number of respects. A consolidated tabulation programme will be prepared for consideration by a group of rapporteurs which will meet in the first half of 1967 to draw up a systematic and balanced programme of basic and additional tabulations for inclusion in the 1970 European programme. The Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing of the Conference of European Statisticians will complete the preparation of the 1970 European programme at its next session in the autumn of 1967.

126. The long-term programme of work of the Conference includes the development of a framework for the integration of demographic, labour and social statistics, related, so far as possible, to national accounts and balances. Work on the development of such a framework will be undertaken by a working group or a group of rapporteurs. The first meeting of this group is tentatively scheduled to be held in 1969-1970. However, the Conference has agreed to consider at its next session the possibilities of advancing its work on this subject in the light of the progress made in the work being undertaken by the Statistical Office. The Conference is also planning to convene a meeting on current population statistics

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in 1969-1970. The aim of this work will be to develop standards which are consistent with the general framework of demographic, labour and social statistics.

127. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to organize in 1968 Training Centre on 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing, in order to provide countries with clear and practical understanding of planning and organizing of censuses. It is planned to appoint during 1968-1970 regional census advisers to assist countries in the planning and organizing of censuses.

128. Africa. One of the continuing activities is the assistance given to countries in the formulation and development of population inquiries. Future plans include extending these activities, especially in the field of the conduct of the 1970 censuses of population and housing and analysis of the results.

129. Ad hoc programmes will include the completion of the ECA Regional Programme for 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing.

130. It is planned to organize a seminar on census training courses. In addition, it is planned to establish a bilingual (English and French) demographic training centre to serve all countries of Africa; it is intended to revert the Cairo Demographic Centre to the national programme.

131. Latin America: Santiago Office. For the next few years, the activities of the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America will centre on the 1970 rounds of the population and housing censuses, as one among four major areas of statistics so treated.

132. A regional adviser in demographic statistics will assist countries of the region in the biennium 1967-1968. The regional adviser activities in the field are expected to continue for the period 1969 to 1971.

133. Latin America: Mexico Office. A meeting of the Working Group on Demographic Statistics is scheduled for 1966. In 1967, a working group to promote and co-ordinate the operations of the 1970 censuses in the countries of the Central American Isthmus will begin its work; these censuses will take the form of an integrated, medium-term programme. The activities of this working group will therefore extend beyond 1971.

134. Technical assistance will continue to be offered to countries in the demographic field until the Central American Centre for Demographic Research (CIDAC), which will take over this task in the future, begins its activities.

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Thereafter, the Mexico Office will confine itself to co-operating with the new body in matters for which its assistance is needed.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

135. It is planned to start a programme to study the interrelationship of population growth and educational development.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

136. Work in the field of periodic censuses will follow the pattern established for the 1950 and 1960 Programs of the Census of America and will involve promotion and development of regional standards and methodology, direct technical assistance, and training and dissemination of census results. The census work will be carried out in harmony with the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB). The 1970 Program of the Census of America will call for constant attention from the IASI secretariat at the planning, execution and evaluation stages.

137. The Subcommittee on Demographic and Housing Statistics of COINS will continue meeting at least once every other year to review the work of the IASI secretariat related to standards and methodology of the sections of the PIEB as well as to study the situation of the pertinent statistics in the region, problems faced by countries in producing them and their solution. The second session of the Subcommittee will be held in Washington, D.C. in January 1968.

138. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, statistics of the demographic situation (state and changes in population) will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras. During the remaining fiscal years of the period under review, the publication will be continued and, if additional resources become available, will be expanded.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

139. The United Nations Statistical Office programme for population statistics will take account of the needs of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and WHO.

140. As regards statistics of population and economically active population, ILO mainly uses United Nations sources and national publications, in addition to data obtained through the annual Yearbook questionnaire. Information received

by the United Nations and by ILO is automatically exchanged between them. Results of work in the United Nations on population projections and of the work in ILO on labour force projections are being fully co-ordinated.

141. FAO does not send out any questionnaires to countries for obtaining population data but makes use of the information obtained by the United Nations, ILO, and other inter-governmental organizations. Tables on total population, agricultural population and population engaged in agriculture are published in the FAO Production Yearbook. The data given in these tables relate to one pre-war period and to the current year or the most recent period depending on the date of enumeration.

142. However, the information on such subjects as urban/rural population, agricultural/non-agricultural population, population economically active by major branches of economic activities, is scarce. Also, published series of total population data are not always consistent. In connexion with the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, there is need to compile consistent population data for individual countries and to make some projections for 1975 and 1985 by age and sex structure. After assembling all the information available in FAO, other specialized agencies and the United Nations, including unofficial estimates, FAO will fill the remaining gaps by preparing estimates and projections. The work of improving these estimates will be continued in the years to come.

143. In collaboration with IASI and ECLA, the United Nations Statistical Office plans to organize and participate in Latin American Seminars on Organization and Conduct of Censuses of Population and Housing (1967-1968).

144. The United Nations Statistical Office and FAO have prepared for consideration of the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session, a joint document entitled "Relationship between Population and Agricultural Censuses" (E/CN.3/352), which deals with the conceptual and methodological aspects of the relationship.

3. Vital Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

145. The following continuing projects are planned for 1966-1971:

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(1) Expand and maintain files of national vital statistics (birth, death, foetal death, marriage, divorce, annulment and separation) obtained from civil registers, sample surveys and censuses. Expansion of the collection programme is envisaged especially in connexion with fertility and mortality statistics, to throw light on urban/rural differentials, birth order, occupational mortality, etc.

(2) In collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, computerize vital statistics in such a way as to (a) check internal and external consistency and adjust if required; (b) store raw data and adjusted data on magnetic tape; (c) arrange for (i) retrieval as manuscript for publications mentioned in item (5) below, as well as in other forms, to facilitate wider and more rapid dissemination, and (ii) computing rates and ratios.

(3) With the United Nations Population Division, develop methods of evaluating reliability of vital statistics suitable for differentiating data in publications according to their accuracy.

(4) With the United Nations Population Division, develop world, regional and national estimates and projections of vital statistics.

(5) Publish vital statistics in (a) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; (b) quarterly Population and Vital Statistics Report; (c) Demographic Yearbook; and (d) Compendium of Social Statistics (see paragraph 459).

(6) Assemble and maintain files on vital statistics methods, including, inter alia, forms and instructions used in civil registers, surveys and record linkage programmes; registration legislation; definitions; tabulation programmes; and evaluation procedures, and have these available in English for research purposes.

(7) In collaboration with the regional commissions, review country requests for technical assistance in civil registration and vital statistics; review and evaluate qualifications of candidates for expert adviser posts and fellowships in this field; comment upon periodic reports of experts and fellows; draft proposals for technical assistance, job descriptions, etc.

(8) Assemble and file bibliographic references to national publications in which vital statistics are published officially.

(9) Publish periodically a bibliography of national sources of vital statistics, utilizing the facilities of the International Computing Centre.

146. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Study methods of developing vital statistics from registration systems and study sample household survey methods of obtaining information on vital rates; would include review and analysis of country experience in the field as well as evaluation techniques, with the objective of deriving guidelines to assist countries at the procedural level (1967-1968).

(2) Prepare and publish a revision of the United Nations Principles for a Vital Statistics System: Recommendations for the Improvement and Standardization of Vital Statistics^{13/} based on study described in item (1) above.

(3) Prepare and publish a revised edition of Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods.^{14/}

(4) Publish a technical manual entitled Continuous Population Registers which is a comparative review of national experience with these registers, with special attention to statistical uses (1966).

(5) Study application of record linkage at national level to exploit more fully utilization of information collected for different purposes. This has special relevance to genetic studies.

(6) In collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, develop a standard computer programme for vital statistics, based on the recommended tabulation programme, to be drawn up as part of the project described in item (2) above.

(7) In collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, experiment with feasibility of establishing a "data bank" of vital statistics for centralized tabulation in the International Computing Centre. The first stage of the experiment would be collection of a representative sample of national punch cards or equivalent statistical processing units as input to the computer.

(8) With ECAFE and the Danish Government, organize and participate in a seminar on civil registration and vital statistics for Asian countries, (1967-1968).

^{13/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XVII.8.

^{14/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 55.XVII.1.

(9) With ECA, organize and participate in a second African seminar on vital records and statistics to review progress since 1964 and plan for 1970-1974 (1968-1969).

(10) With the Danish Government, organize an expert group (or workshop) on methodology of demographic sample household surveys designed to obtain population and vital statistics.

(11) In collaboration with other branches of the United Nations Secretariat, promote establishment of civil registers for legal and public administration purposes as well as a source of vital statistics. This might be done through workshops in the regions, by demonstration areas, study tours and case studies (1969-1970).

(12) Plan and publish historical series of vital statistics, official and estimated, utilizing computer (1968 ---).

Regional activities

147. Africa. Assistance will continue to be given to countries in the formulation and development of civil registration systems.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

148. Methodological studies related to vital statistics will be carried out as part of the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB).

149. See paragraph 137, which describes the future work programme of the Subcommittee on Demographic and Housing Statistics of COINS.

150. See paragraph 138 concerning América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

151. The United Nations Statistical Office programme for vital statistics will be made compatible with that used in WHO, in order to facilitate routine exchange of vital statistics.

4. Migration Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

152. The following continuing projects are planned for 1966-1971:

- (1) Assemble and maintain files of international migration statistics.
- (2) Process international migration statistics by electronic computer.

(For details, see paragraph 123, item (2)).

(3) With the United Nations Population Division, develop methods of evaluating reliability of internal and external migration statistics.

(4) Publish international migration statistics periodically in the Demographic Yearbook.

(5) Assemble and maintain files of internal and international migration statistics methods, including, inter alia, forms, instructions, definitions, tabulation programmes, and evaluation procedures, and have these available.

153. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Prepare and publish a revised edition of International Migration Statistics (1967-1969).

(2) Prepare and publish Handbook of Migration Statistics (1970 ---).

Regional activities

154. Europe. The programme of work provides for a meeting in 1967-1968 of a working group on statistics of migration and of international movements of labour. The detailed terms of reference of this group have not yet been settled.

155. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to convene in 1967 a working group on migration statistics.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

156. It is intended to investigate the possibility of collecting data on the migration of persons receiving higher education, their countries, subject of study and their subsequent activities.

5. Housing Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

157. The following continuing projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Expand and maintain files of housing statistics, including results of censuses and surveys, statistics from housing registers, estimates of housing needs, etc.

(2) In collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, computerize housing statistics in such a way as to (a) check internal and external consistency and adjust if required; (b) store reported data and adjusted data on magnetic tape; and (c) arrange for retrieval as manuscript for publication, and in other forms which would facilitate wider and more rapid dissemination.

(3) With the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, develop methods for evaluating reliability of housing statistics, suitable for differentiating data in publications, according to their accuracy.

(4) Publish Housing Statistics showing results of housing censuses and surveys as well as current statistics in greater detail than is possible in the Statistical Yearbook (1969 ---).

(5) Collaborate with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, on preparation of Biennial Report on World Housing Conditions and Estimated Housing Requirements.

(6) Assemble and maintain files of housing censuses and survey methods, including, inter alia, schedules, instructions, definitions, tabulation programmes and evaluation procedures, and have these available in English for research purposes.

(7) Assemble and file bibliographic references to national publications in which statistics of housing supply and conditions, e.i., results of housing censuses and surveys, are published officially.

(8) Publish periodically a bibliography of national sources of housing statistics, utilizing the facilities of the International Computing Centre.

(9) Promote development of an internationally integrated, regionally adapted programme of current housing statistics.

158. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Complete and publish the revised edition of "Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses" (E/CN.3/343) as approved by the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session (1966).

(2) Prepare and publish the first edition of Handbook of Housing Census Methods. This would be a technical review of country experiences on 1960 housing censuses and surveys with a description of recommended practices (1968-1969).

(3) Complete and publish Manual on Methods of Estimating Housing Needs. This manual is based on United Nations document entitled "Proposed Methods of Estimating Housing Needs" (E/CN.3/274), and is designed to assist governments in estimating national housing needs by making available objective and standard techniques adapted to regional needs.

(4) Develop a standard computer programme for the national tabulation of 1970 housing census results (1969-1970).

(5) Experiment with the feasibility of establishing a "data bank" for centralized tabulation of housing statistics in the International Computing Centre. The first stage of the experiment would be collection of a representative sample of national punch cards or equivalent statistical processing units from the 1960 censuses to serve as input to the computer (1967).

(6) In collaboration with the regional commissions, provide regional adviser teams to organize regional training activities in housing census and survey methods, including cartography, sampling, enumeration, processing, utilization and evaluation (1966-1971).

(7) With ECA, ECE and the Danish Government, organize and participate in a Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Africa to be held in Denmark, 1-16 September 1966.

(8) With ECE and the Danish Government, organize and participate in an interregional seminar on housing statistics and programmes for developing countries in Europe and the Middle East (1967-1968).

(9) Participate in other meetings in which housing censuses are the subject (see paragraphs 124 and 143).

(10) Revise Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions,^{15/} (1969-1971).

^{15/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XVII.7.

(11) Study sample survey methods of obtaining housing statistics with publication of a manual as the objective (1968 ---).

(12) In collaboration with the regional commissions, analyse methodology of housing censuses carried out beginning 1965 (1970 ---).

Regional activities

159. Europe. The main item for future work in connexion with the European programme for the 1970 housing censuses is the preparation of recommendations concerning the tabulations of data. A group of rapporteurs has been set up to consider this question (together with that of the tabulation programme for population censuses). Another meeting of the Working Group on Population and Housing Censuses of the Conference of European Statisticians is scheduled for autumn 1967 to complete the European programme.

160. With regard to work on housing statistics collected by means of sample surveys, in conjunction with housing censuses, the Working Group on Population and Housing Censuses of the Conference recommended that a further exchange of national experience in the various types of sampling inquiries should be organized.

161. An ad hoc Group of Experts on Current Housing and Building Statistics of the Conference and the Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning are engaged in the preparation of a European programme for current housing and building statistics. In the light of the conclusions jointly reached by these two bodies, the ECE secretariat will draw up the final version of the part of the programme which after approval by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning will be issued as an agreed set of recommendations.

162. Under the auspices of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the ECE secretariat collects data for, and publishes an Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and a (less detailed) Quarterly Housing Construction Summary. When the European programme on current housing and building statistics has been adopted, the contents of these statistical publications will need to be reviewed to ensure concordance.

163. The ECE secretariat with the assistance of the national rapporteurs will carry on the preparation of a study on the recent housing situation and future housing requirements in European countries.

164. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to work out during 1967-1968 a programme of current housing and building statistics for the ECAFE countries and to convene a working group on the subject in 1968.

165. Latin America: Santiago Office. For the next few years, the activities of the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America will centre on 1970 rounds of the population and housing censuses as one among four major areas of statistics so treated.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

166. See paragraph 136 concerning the 1960 and 1970 Programs of the Census of America.

167. See paragraph 137, which describes the future work programme of the Subcommittee on Demographic and Housing Statistics of COINS.

168. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, statistics of housing will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras. During the remaining fiscal years of the period under review, the publication will be continued and, if additional resources become available, will be expanded.

169. It is planned to hold a meeting on the subject of the statistical methods for estimating needs in the fields of nutrition, housing, health and education.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

170. As the work of housing censuses is of interest to the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, arrangements are made in the interests of co-ordination, to enable members of the Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics of this Committee to participate, if they so wish, in the meetings of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing of the Conference of European Statisticians.

171. The arrangement by which the work on current housing and building statistics is carried out under the joint auspices of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Conference, helps to ensure that the needs of the main users of the statistics are taken into account, and that problems of consistency and co-ordination with related statistical standards in other fields can be satisfactorily solved.

6. Construction Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

172. Two ad hoc projects are planned: (1) preparation of international recommendations for current construction statistics (1967); and (2) preparation of international recommendations for basic construction statistics (1967-1968).

Regional activities

173. Europe. Future work to be undertaken jointly by the Conference of European Statisticians and the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning will consist of the preparation of a full draft programme, for consideration at a third joint meeting, planned for 1967. It is expected that the programme will be completed at that meeting.

174. The work described above relates to current statistics only, i.e., statistics compiled at annual or more frequent intervals. It is intended, however, subject to approval by the Conference and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, to extend the work to benchmark statistics (compiled at five or ten yearly intervals) as well.

175. Selected data on construction will continue to be published in the Annual Bulletin on Housing and Building Statistics for Europe.

176. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to work out during 1967-1968 a programme of current housing and building statistics for the ECAFE countries and to convene a working group on the subject in 1968.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

177. No information is at present collected at the international level on the number of school buildings and classrooms. To fill this gap, which is particularly serious in connexion with educational planning, statistics on the stock and yearly increment of school buildings and classrooms need to be included in the education statistics programme of UNESCO. The implementation of this new data collection programme will require careful methodological studies, as the norms and standards regarding school buildings, classrooms, laboratories and other facilities differ widely among countries at different stages of development.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

178. Methodological studies related to construction statistics will be carried out as part of the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB).

179. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, construction statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

180. The execution of the work on current and benchmark statistics under the joint auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians and the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning helps to ensure proper co-ordination of standards in this field with those applying to other fields. The work is also being closely co-ordinated with that undertaken under the auspices of the Statistical Commission and attention is being given to the need for consistency between European and world recommendations.

7. Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

A. Agriculture

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

181. World Census of Agriculture. With regard to the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, the following four volumes will be prepared in the biennium 1966-1967: (a) census results by countries; (b) scope of the census; (c) methodology of census-taking; and (d) methods of processing and tabulating census data. The first of these volumes will consist of three parts (A, B, C). Part A is already in print and includes data for twenty-five countries. It is intended to prepare a fifth volume in 1968-1970 biennium; this volume will be concerned with analysis and international comparison of census results.

182. The programme for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, finalized in 1965 by the FAO Statistics Advisory Committee, has been approved by the thirteenth session of the FAO Conference for distribution to Governments. In 1966-1967, the programme will be adapted to the needs and conditions of different regions and will be issued in five different regional editions, with the World Program as the common denominator.

183. With the conclusion of the programming phase for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, efforts will be directed towards promotion of conduct of agricultural censuses by the countries. Organization of regional training centres, assistance to countries in organizing their own national census training centres, technical assistance through the provision of experts on a country or regional basis, are the main forms of direct assistance by FAO under consideration. If sufficient interest is shown by developing countries in processing their census data outside their countries, efforts will be made for the establishment of regional data processing centres. As a further promotional effort, a study will be prepared during 1966-1967 on the uses of agricultural census results for preparing development plans, as part of an over-all study on the use of agricultural census results for preparing development plans.

184. As requested by resolution 3/65 of the thirteenth session of the FAO Conference, a Voluntary Agricultural Census Fund is being established. The purpose of the Fund is to give developing countries material assistance needed for taking a census within the framework of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture.

185. Production statistics. Compilation and publication of annual information from countries on area and production of crops, livestock and livestock products will continue. Some of the tabulations will continue to be supplied to and published by the United Nations and ECAFE.

186. As a result of the standards adopted and some of the recommendations made at regional meetings, the FAO questionnaire has been modified. There is also addition of new items, for example in the 1966 annual questionnaire, new items have been added on spices, condiments and aromatic plants and also on strawberries, raspberries and currents. If sufficient data become available from the countries on these items, it will be possible to prepare new tables and include them in the FAO publications.

187. In view of the differences in harvest periods of different crops and different countries, the international tabulation of crop production data naturally presents the problem of choosing a standard reference period. There have been several studies on the subject which have been considered at a number of international meetings including that of the International Statistical Institute in 1953. After considering all the various studies and recommendations made on the subject, the

FAO Statistics Advisory Committee at its second session held in March 1965, while recognizing that there was no single solution to the problem of time reference which would completely satisfy all users, felt that the application of the concept of the calendar year in which the bulk of the harvest fell, would bring crop production statistics as nearly into line with other calendar year statistics as possible. The Committee therefore recommended its adoption by FAO in its publications. This is now being implemented. As a first step in this direction the historical series are being revised reallocating the data as necessary on a calendar year basis. These long-term series, compiled for almost all the commodities included in the FAO Production Yearbook, will be released as a special publication.

188. Fertilizer statistics. Statistics of fertilizer consumption, production, trade and prices are collected by FAO through annual questionnaires. The information so obtained and supplemented by other sources will continue to be used for publishing an annual review on the subject. Classification of commercial fertilizers will be reviewed in the light of new developments in the fertilizer industry. An attempt will be made to obtain more detailed information on compound fertilizers, technical nitrogen, phosphate and potash.

189. To facilitate the greater availability of statistical data on fertilizers and to effectively harmonize information from different sources, a Committee on Fertilizer Statistics has been set up under the Fertilizer Program of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign in co-operation with the fertilizer industry. Its first meeting was held in January 1966 and is expected to meet once every year about the same time. As a step towards formulating international standards in the field of fertilizer statistics and improving international comparability, a meeting of experts has been planned towards the end of 1966 or early 1967 in Geneva.

190. Pesticides. Pesticide data on quantity used in or sold to agriculture are obtained through the annual production questionnaires and published in the FAO Production Yearbook. The presentation of this information has recently been modified by grouping pesticides under six main categories: insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, fumigants, rodenticides, and miscellaneous.

191. An effort is being made to tabulate and publish long-term series on pesticides from 1949 onwards in terms of active ingredients instead of product weight.

192. Farm machinery. Data on tractors, garden tractors, combined harvester-threshers and milking machines used in agriculture will continue to be published annually in the FAO Production Yearbook. There are a number of problems involved in relation to the standardization of statistics of farm machinery. It is proposed to discuss some of these problems in the regional meetings on standardization in co-operation with other organizations concerned.

193. Feeding stuffs. Following the recommendations of the FAO Statistics Advisory Committee as a first step towards the development of statistics of feeding stuff, an attempt will be made to obtain from countries information on nutritional values of basic feeding stuffs for the preparation of feed composition tables. Considerable research on methodology is required. Particular problems are involved, as for example the feeding value of grazing. This work will be developed in close co-operation with other technical divisions of FAO, particularly the Animal Production and Health Division.

194. Index numbers. FAO calculates index numbers of agricultural production, indicating the levels of total agricultural production, indicating the levels of total agricultural production, total food production, per capita food production for selected countries and for each of the FAO regions.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

195. See paragraph 136 concerning the 1960 and 1970 programmes of the Census of America.

196. The Subcommittee on Agricultural Statistics of COINS will continue meeting at least once every other year to review the work of the IASI secretariat related to standards and methodology of the sections of the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB) as well as to study the situation of the pertinent statistics in the regions, problems faced by the countries in producing them and their solution. The third session of the Subcommittee will be held in Washington, D.C., in September 1966 and will be devoted to livestock statistics and statistics of livestock production; the fourth session will be held in Rio de Janeiro in April 1968 and will discuss statistics of prices paid to agricultural producers.

197. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, agricultural statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

198. FAO plans to re-examine during 1966-1967 the methodology used for the calculation of index numbers of agricultural production and the weighting and time comparison base periods will be revised to a more recent period. The possibility of calculating the index numbers for a further subdivision of agricultural products into crop and livestock, in addition to the subdivision into food and non-food, will also be considered. The revision of the weighting and time comparison base periods will take account of the need to preserve comparability, as far as possible, with international index numbers of other sectors of the economy. It is expected that a base period centred at the year 1963 will be selected, if most countries can provide the basic data required.

199. Index numbers of agricultural and food production prepared by the FAO will continue to be supplied, for use in their studies and for publication in their economic bulletins, to ECAFE and ECLA for countries in their respective regions.

200. In Europe, statistical development work in this field is carried out by the Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics. The Study Group which is jointly sponsored by FAO, the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Conference of European Statisticians, serves as the centre for the co-ordination of work in Europe on the improvement and standardization of food and agricultural statistics.

201. At its fifth session in August-September 1965, the Study Group drew up a five-year programme of work, covering its activities as a whole. This programme comprises three meetings of the Study Group itself and four meetings of small groups of experts during the period 1966-1970. A meeting of a group of experts on statistics of fertilizers and pesticides will be convened early in 1967. Meetings of groups of experts on agricultural producer prices and index numbers, food consumption surveys and agricultural sector accounts are scheduled to be held in the period 1968-1970. Work on the standardization of production statistics will be continued at the seventh and eighth sessions of the Study Group; recommendations prepared by groups of experts will also be reviewed at these meetings.

202. The work to be undertaken on agricultural producer prices and index numbers will be carried out within the framework of the general recommendations relating to price statistics and indexes which are being drawn up under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. Account will also be taken of the conclusions reached at the meeting of the Working Group on this subject which the Conference has agreed to convene in 1966-1967.

203. The aim of the work on agricultural sector accounts is to prepare a revised and extended version of the recommendations set out in Agricultural Sector Accounts and Tables: Handbook of Definitions and Methods (document AGRI/113) which is based on the United Nations System of National Accounts. Attention will be given to the need to arrange that the revised version of the Handbook is in line with the European programme of national accounts and balances which the Conference is preparing.

204. The regular statistical publications of the FAO/ECE Agriculture Division will continue to be published as before. These publications are: Prices of Agricultural Products and Fertilizers in Europe (annual) and Output, Expenses and Income of Agriculture in European Countries (issued roughly every three years).

205. There are several problems of co-ordination between agricultural censuses and population censuses. The most important of these problems relate to data on employment in agriculture (including the classifications by status used), data on farm population or agricultural population (including the definitions of the household employed), data on agricultural education received by agricultural holders and members of their households and data on the occupations of agricultural holders. These and other problems of co-ordination will be considered by the Study Group at its next session in the light of developments in the work being undertaken at the world level on the relationships between the two types of censuses.

206. Many countries conduct their agricultural and population censuses at about the same time. Great benefit can therefore be derived by co-ordinating the programmes of technical assistance that may be rendered to the countries by the international agencies. Besides, there are obvious points of contact in the operations for the two censuses. A number of countries for example do not possess the facilities to prepare a list of agricultural holdings and the population census must therefore be relied upon to provide the basis for constructing the required

agricultural frame. So far as the conceptual and methodological aspects of the relationship between population and agricultural censuses are concerned, a separate document entitled "Relationship between Population and Agricultural Censuses" (E/CN.3/352), has been prepared for the Statistical Commission.

B. Forestry

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

207. The Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics will continue to be produced by FAO on the basis of questionnaires sent to all countries. Periodically a revised series is summarized. The most recent publication is Forest Products Statistics: Ten Year Summary 1954-1963 issued in 1966. The most recent review of forest inventories was published in 1966 as World Forest Inventory, 1963. Henceforth, this work will be on a continuing basis, region by region.

208. A study of forest fire statistics and of the possibilities of presenting international statistics will begin shortly.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

209. Methodological studies related to forestry statistics will be carried out as part of the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB).

210. See paragraph 197 concerning América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

211. In Europe statistical development co-ordination work in this field is carried out by the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics which was set up in 1955 as a subsidiary body of the ECE Timber Committee and the FAO European Forestry Commission. Its programme of work is determined by these two parent bodies. In recent years, meetings of the Working Party have been held at intervals of one to two years.

212. The next session of the Working Party is expected to be held late in 1967 and further meetings will probably be convened at intervals of one to two years. Further work will be undertaken on all or most of the items in the long-term programme during 1966-1971 and it is expected that work on a number of the ad hoc projects will be completed during this period. Problems of co-ordination will

continue to be dealt with through close co-operation with the Conference of European Statisticians and other bodies. In particular, attention will be given to the continued activity to co-ordinate the work on capital formation in the forestry sector with the work of the Conference on national accounts and balances and that of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations on accounting systems for forestry. The work on forestry labour statistics will be carried out jointly with ILO as in the past.

213. The only regular statistical publication issued by the FAO/ECE Timber Division is the quarterly Timber Bulletin for Europe. A general review of the contents of this bulletin has been undertaken. It is envisaged that some series of declining importance will be deleted while others of growing importance will be added. However, no definite decisions have yet been taken concerning the changes to be introduced.

C. Fishing

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

214. Volumes 20 and 21 of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics entitled "Catches and Landings, 1965" and "Fishery Commodities, 1965" respectively are expected to be published in late 1966. A Bulletin of Fishery Statistics is issued from time to time to supplement the Yearbook; the various numbers of the Bulletin present statistics of a regional nature on fish catches by species, country and fishing areas.

215. Fisheries circulars and bulletins are in the course of preparation providing the data now available on catches of the eastern central Atlantic, the south-east Atlantic and the eastern and western Indian Ocean, as well as in the south-west Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It is hoped that these publications will eventually cover the Pacific also. In the same way, details are now being issued annually for the north-east Atlantic and north-west Atlantic.

216. Special attention is being given to the collection of information on the catch and operation of long-distance fishing fleets operating in fishing grounds far away from the home bases. These activities of the long-distance fishing fleets make it necessary, in preparing catch statistics for particular parts of the oceans,

not only to collect the catch data of the adjacent countries but also to obtain data from countries in other continents whose fishing fleets might be fishing these grounds. Attention is also being given to the problems arising from the practice of some fishing fleets landing their catches directly in foreign ports. The organization is also developing for statistical purposes a world-wide system covering some twenty major fishing regions, and a more detailed system based on five degree quadrangles for recording catches.

217. In collaboration with the German Foundation for Developing Countries it is proposed to hold in 1967 a seminar on fishery statistics for east African countries; it will be financed by the Foundation.

218. A third meeting of the Working Group on Fishery Statistics established by the FAO-sponsored Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (CARPAS) will take place in 1968. This Working Group set up a joint fisheries statistical programme for Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil and established the standard classification and definition of species, fishing areas, and other statistical standards required which will be further promoted through a group of country experts appointed under the United Nations Development Programme.

219. Efforts are under way to establish a working group on fishery statistics under the auspices of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, with a view to achieving standardization and improvement of the reporting procedures and to assist national offices collecting and submitting catch/effort data.

220. In May 1966 a conference of plenipotentiaries met in Rio de Janeiro and approved a Convention which will establish an International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. In a resolution, this Conference stressed the need for promoting national programmes to improve the statistics on the tuna fisheries of the Atlantic, and it is expected that the Commission would require a comprehensive statistical programme for the Atlantic tuna fisheries to obtain the data needed for its activities.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

221. See paragraph 209 concerning PIEB.

222. See paragraph 197 concerning América en Cifras

Areas and problems of co-ordination

223. Close collaboration is maintained with the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). Working papers and current statistics will continue to be prepared for the meetings of these bodies and for the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic. The work undertaken on behalf of and in collaboration with ICNAF and ICES involves the processing of catch and effort statistics by countries, with details according to classes of fishing units, species and fishing areas within the North Atlantic. This close collaboration with ICNAF and ICES is maintained on a permanent basis through the activities of the Continuing Working Party.

224. In the Indo-Pacific area the activities of improving statistics and their proper co-ordination is being undertaken by one regional fisheries statistician stationed in Bangkok, under the United Nations Development Programme, who works closely with the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (IPFC). A country statistician is working in the Philippines. Other countries in this region are provided with advisory services by the regional fisheries statistician.

8. Statistics of Food Consumption and Nutrition

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

225. The most important items of information from food balance-sheets and from food consumption surveys collected from countries will continue to be published annually in the food supply table of FAO Production Yearbook. Special publications containing complete three-year average food balance-sheets covering the periods 1960-1962, 1963-1965, and 1966-1968 will be prepared and issued in 1966, 1968, and 1971 respectively. Up-to-date tables on food consumption and nutrition will be prepared for the 1970 issue of the Compendium of Social Statistics.

226. A revised version of the Handbook for Preparation of Food Balance Sheets, first issued in 1949, will be prepared during the biennium 1966-1967 in the light of the experience and knowledge gained since the first issue. It is also planned to prepare a revised and up-to-date version of the Review of Food Consumption Surveys, and for this purpose a tailored questionnaire will be issued to member countries on the present state of work in this field.

227. During the last few years a number of studies have been carried out in connexion with the Third World Food Survey, the World Food Congress and the Second World Population Conference. These studies will be further intensified and extended in scope. Work will be continued country by country on the revision of the estimates of future food needs based on revised population projections and nutritional goals.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

228. It is intended to hold a meeting on the subject of the statistical methods for estimating needs in the fields of nutrition, housing, health and education.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

229. As mentioned earlier under agriculture, in Europe statistical development work as well as co-ordination of work on the improvement and standardization of food consumption and nutrition is carried out by the Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics, which is jointly sponsored by FAO, the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Conference of European Statisticians.

9. Labour Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

230. It is expected to publish more data on labour and also on the economically active population and its distribution in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.

Regional activities

231. Asia and the Far East. In accordance with a recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its sixth session held in December 1964, a workshop will be organized during 1968 to make specific studies of the regional aspects of methodology of labour force, employment and unemployment statistics, including the consistency of definitions, etc., that are used in various censuses and surveys.

232. It is planned to organize during 1968 a Seminar on Statistics for Human Resources Development to discuss questions relating to statistics of education and manpower training.

233. Africa. Available information on labour statistics will continue to be published in the Statistical Bulletin for Africa.

International Labour Office (ILO)

234. The organization will continue to be actively engaged in promoting improvement in statistical methodology and the adoption of uniform international standards relating to fields of labour statistics such as: labour force, employment, unemployment, under-employment, wage rates, earnings and hours of work; family incomes and expenditures and cost of living pertaining to wage- and salary-earning population; industrial disputes; industrial injuries; social security; labour turnover and labour productivity. This will be done through staff research, the temporary employment of specialists and meetings of committees of experts.

235. The Statistical Branch will continue to provide statistical data and advice on statistical matters within its sphere of activity to other branches of ILO and to outside bodies and individuals. It will also continue to be responsible for designing and supervising projects of technical assistance in developing countries, including training courses and seminars, in the field of labour statistics.

236. Labour statistics will continue to be assembled and published in the regular Office publications, including the Yearbook of Labour Statistics and the Bulletin of Labour Statistics. Apart from these two, the only regular collection of data will continue to be the October Inquiry (annual) relating to hourly wages of wage earners in selected occupations, monthly salaries and normal hours of work of employees in selected occupations, and retail prices of a list of articles of common consumption.

237. It is likely that the range of data regularly collected will be expanded somewhat in the next few years. Some of the additional data may be published in the Yearbook. The expansion may take the form of additional detail (e.g., employment data for each sex; further subdivision of some industrial branches, etc.) or of new material (e.g., labour force projections, vocational training statistics, trade union membership, international comparison of food costs, labour cost data).

238. Index numbers are computed for a large number of series of labour statistics shown in the Yearbook and the Bulletin, the present base year being 1958.

Conversion of these during 1967 to a new international base year which has been proposed will involve a considerable burden of extra work.

239. A major research project which began in 1965 relates to labour force projections. The principal results will appear in a paper prepared for the Seminar on Long-Term Economic Projections (Denmark, August 1966): "World and Regional Labour Force Projections, 1960-2000". Preliminary work will begin in 1967 or at the latest in 1968 on developing methods of carrying out some of the regular work in the field of labour force projections. A large volume of statistical compilation work will be required for the Bulletin of Labour Force Projections. As regards this publication tentative plans provide for the first issue to appear in 1967; it will present estimates of labour force by sex and age group, at ten-year intervals from 1950 to 2000, for the world, major regions and twenty-four sub-regions. If possible, the second issue will appear in 1968 and will present data for individual countries. Subsequently, the publication will be issued about every five years. Consideration will be given to the issuance of annual or biennial supplements commencing in 1969 or 1970 to contain estimates based on most recent census results.

240. Within the same major project, studies will continue into 1968 on patterns of change in labour force structure and related variables with the objective of deriving models for use in projections, manpower planning, etc. An analysis of the sectoral, occupational and other changes in labour force structure from 1950 to 1960 is now at an advanced stage. The results will be published in one or more articles in the International Labour Review; it is expected to prepare about three articles per year for the Review.

241. Numerous special statistical compilations will continue to be made for use in the ILO research programme, general publications, reports, studies and documents on particular topics. In particular, statistical analyses will continue to be prepared as background information, or as reviews of labour developments, for use in reports and documents prepared for consideration by ILO technical meetings and conferences. The volume of work in this connexion is expected to expand considerably during the next few years. For certain industrial branches and

particular groups, e.g., non-manual workers, it may be necessary to distribute special questionnaires to obtain some of the additional data required for ILO studies.

242. Readily available statistical data and lists of sources will continue to be supplied in answer to numerous inquiries for information received from Governments, organizations of employers, trade unions, companies, research institutes and individuals. The volume and complexity of these requests have grown enormously over the past few years. In this connexion, it is planned to establish in 1967 or in 1968 a certain number of basic statistical "files" to permit quicker access to key data in regular demand (other than current statistics, published in the Bulletin of Labour Statistics, for which card files have long been established). The methods for input and for revision of these files have yet to be worked out. The possibility of using a computer system for storage and output, including computation of ratios, rates of growth, etc., will also be investigated.

243. Research aimed at the development and improvement of international standards for labour statistics will continue to be one of the major activities of ILO during 1966-1971. Draft standards are usually submitted to a meeting of experts and after further refinements where necessary, are considered by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. In 1967 and 1968 it is planned to develop a model form for reporting industrial injuries. Work currently in progress concerning the effect of variations in definitions of unemployment on statistical survey results will be completed in 1967. The matter of assessing the progress of implementation of statistical standards will be taken up again in 1967 with a view to covering several topics over a period of three to four years. One of the objectives of such surveys will be to indicate the particular fields and special statistical problems where efforts to promote statistical development through the Technical Co-operation Programme should be concentrated.

244. ILO will publish manuals and handbooks which will be primarily designed to assist developing countries. Thus it is expected to issue in 1967 or 1968 a Provisional Manual on Methods of Wages Statistics; in 1968 a Provisional Manual on Employment Statistics; in 1967 (English) and in 1968 (French and Spanish) editions of the revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO); it is expected that a German edition of ISCO will be prepared by the Federal Statistical Office of Germany, with the collaboration of the Federal Department of Labour and Social Affairs, while Russian and Arabic editions may be prepared through arrangements with other countries.

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245. The revision of ISCO, which began in 1964 is by far the biggest project undertaken in recent years, representing ten man-years of additional temporary professional staff in the period 1966-1968, excluding time spent on it by the permanent staff and general service category assistance. A draft revised classification (major, minor and unit groups with revised definitions) is to be submitted to the Eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1966 after which the final revision will be completed to the five-digit level. This special project will end with the publication of the new ISCO in 1967 and 1968. Provision is being made, however, for continuous research on occupational classification problems, guidance to countries on application and interpretation of ISCO and assistance to countries in developing their occupational classification systems. On the spot, assistance will continue to be given through the Technical Co-operation Programme and regional statistical and manpower planning advisers.

246. It is planned to issue in 1968 or in early 1969 a volume dealing with Methodology and International Comparisons of Labour Productivity Statistics. Another volume planned for 1968 and tentatively entitled Labour Force Surveys Throughout the World is conceived as a companion volume to ILO Studies and Reports New Series No. 63, Family Living Studies. A Symposium.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

247. Information on the number of fishermen engaged in fishing on either an incidental, part-time or full-time basis, is being collected and will be issued either as an FAO Fisheries Circular or Bulletin of Fishery Statistics.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

248. A system for the measurement of components of human resources development is a long-term project designed as a tool both for planning and evaluation of programmes in human resources development. The initial phase consists of identifying and adjusting indicators from the occupational educational sectors. Later stages envisage the addition of indicators from other sectors directly related to human resources such as science, mass communication and cultural indicators, economic factors, etc.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

249. Methodological studies related to labour statistics will be carried out as part of the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB).

250. The Sub-Committee on Labour and Social Security Statistics of COINS will continue to meet at least once every other year to review the work of the IASI secretariat related to standards and methodology of the sections of PIEB as well as to study the situation of the pertinent statistics in the regions, problems faced by the countries in producing them and their solution. The first session of the Sub-Committee will be held in Washington, D.C., in August 1967.

251. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, labour statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

252. The Conference of European Statisticians is working in co-operation with ILO on the development of standards for productivity statistics. A meeting of the Working Group on Productivity Statistics held in 1964 to discuss the methodology of productivity measurements and to review the work done so far by ECE countries on the compilation of indexes of labour productivity recommended (a) that more detailed information about various aspects of national productivity indexes be collected and disseminated; and (b) that the study of inter-country comparisons of productivity levels be taken up, and that as part of this work the ECE secretariat endeavour to arrange that pairs of countries jointly undertake studies of comparative levels of productivity. These recommendations were approved by the Conference and work is in progress on their implementation. ILO is collecting information supplementary to that provided in national publications on the practices followed by countries in compiling indexes of labour productivity, with a view to the publication of comprehensive descriptions of national indexes. This publication will also include a detailed methodological study on productivity measurements. Czechoslovakia and France are making a joint study of comparative levels of productivity in their countries.

253. The Conference has agreed that a second meeting of the Working Group on Productivity Statistics should be convened in 1967-1968. At this meeting the

Working Group will (a) review the progress made with indexes of changes in productivity according to the recommendations of the first meeting; (b) study the results of bilateral comparisons of labour productivity; and (c) consider the possibilities of adopting recommendations concerning the methodology of inter-country comparisons.

254. Continued attention will be given to the problems of co-ordination arising in this field. In particular, efforts will be made to ensure that work on the development of standards for output series used in compiling indexes of labour productivity is carried out within the framework of the revised standards for national accounts and balances which the Conference is preparing, and that the standards for labour input series are in line with the recommendations of ILO relating to statistics of employment and hours worked.

255. In connexion with the work on labour force projections, information on population and economically active population received by the United Nations and by ILO is automatically exchanged between them. Results of work in the United Nations on population projections and of work in ILO on labour force projections are being fully co-ordinated. Co-ordination with FAO in connexion with the work on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development is also intended.

256. Labour statistics are provided by ILO, monthly, according to standing arrangements, for publications of the United Nations, FAO, IMF and OECD. The relevant tables of the Compendium of Social Statistics are being brought up to date by ILO in 1966 for publication in 1967.

257. The second ECA/ILO African Seminar on Labour Statistics will take place in 1967 and is expected to discuss household budget and related surveys.

258. FAO is embarking on a programme of labour statistics in co-operation with ECE and ILO. Employment statistics in forestry and forest industries, as collated by the European countries, were under study with the aim of establishing an international collation. A study is also contemplated in the field of methods of measuring labour productivity in forest working techniques.

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10. Industrial Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

259. The following projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Prepare new editions of The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961,^{16/} showing up-to-date figures on production, employment, use of materials, energy, fuel, installed power equipment, investment in fixed assets and stocks. The national tables will be issued in 1966 and annually thereafter. The international analytical tables will be issued periodically.

(2) Calculate a new weighting system for the indexes of industrial production and employment using 1963 and subsequent base years; these calculations will be undertaken from 1966 onwards.

(3) Calculate world and regional indexes of production and employment.

(4) Prepare new editions of Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics^{17/} in 1967, 1969 and 1971.

260. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Revise International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities^{18/} in accordance with the recommendations of the Statistical Commission. First, the two- and three-digit groups will be revised and later the indexes; the revision will be undertaken in 1966-1967.

(2) Prepare international recommendations concerning a list of selected commodities for which production data are to be gathered in current inquiries and also establish international series of production of selected commodities.

(3) Prepare international recommendations concerning a list of selected materials for which consumption data are to be gathered in current inquiries (1967-1968).

(4) Prepare international recommendations for current (annual and more frequent) industrial statistics (1967-1968).

(5) Revise the study entitled Index Numbers of Industrial Production^{19/} (1967-1970).

^{16/} United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 63.XVII.5 and 64.XVII.8.

^{17/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XVII.3.

^{18/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.7.

^{19/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 50.XVII.4.

(6) Undertake a comparison of the volume of industrial production and productivity of selected countries (1967-1971).

(7) Prepare a study on industrial censuses for field experts working in developing countries (1967-1970).

(8) Revise the study entitled Industrial Censuses and Related Enquiries^{20/} (1968-1969).

(9) In co-operation with the regional economic commissions prepare international recommendations for 1973 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (1970-1971).

(10) Study further the major statistical indicators of industrial activity and their uses (1967).

Regional activities

261. Europe. The Conference of European Statisticians will issue as soon as possible a consolidated version of its recommendations for indexes of industrial production.

262. The Conference has agreed that the next session of the Working Group on Industrial Statistics should be convened to consider the relationship between benchmark statistics and current statistics in this field, and to prepare recommendations concerning the scope, coverage and contents of annual and more frequent industrial inquiries, with particular reference to the establishment of lists of selected commodities produced and selected materials used for which data should be collected in accordance with standard definitions and units of measurement. The Conference has also agreed that provision should be made for another meeting to review the recommendations for the 1963 basic industrial inquiries, on the basis of an analysis of the results of these inquiries, and to begin the preparation of a European programme for the basic industrial inquiries to be carried out in or around 1973.

263. Steel. Statistical development work is carried out by the Working Party on Steel Statistics of the ECE Steel Committee. The main item in the Working Party's programme of work is the regular review of the data published in the Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics and in Statistics of World Trade in Steel (an annual publication containing data on exports from selected countries of eleven types of steel products by region and country of destination). No changes are planned at present in the contents of these two publications. Further work will be

^{20/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XVII.11 (Vols. I and II).

undertaken to improve the available statistics of stocks and actual consumption of steel. The only other item in the Working Party's programme of work at present is further work on the improvement of statistics of stainless steel.

264. Engineering products. The second issue (for 1964) of the recently started publication entitled Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products will appear shortly. The data are obtained as far as possible through the United Nations International Trade Statistics Centre; they are obtained directly only in the case of countries which do not use the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for their foreign trade statistics.

265. Activity and commodity classifications. The programme of work of the Conference for 1966-1967 provides for a meeting of a Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classifications. The first task of the Working Group is to participate in the general revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) at the world level, with the particular purpose of making recommendations leading to a single classification suitable for all countries in Europe. The subject of a commodity classification or a system of commodity classifications will be included in the long-term programme of work of the Working Group.

266. Asia and the Far East. It is proposed to convene in 1967 a Seminar on Current Industrial Statistics.

267. In preparation for the 1973 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, it is planned to hold a seminar in basic industrial statistics some time in 1970.

268. It is planned to organize also during 1970 a meeting to consider statistics on mineral resources.

269. Africa. It is planned to convene a seminar on industrial statistics in December 1966. The meeting is expected to discuss items such as extension of the industrial classification to five digits, establishment of a file on African industries, results of 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (in African countries) and commodities to be included in the next issue of the Bulletin of Production Statistics.

270. Latin America: Santiago Office. For the next few years, the activities of the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America will centre on industrial statistics, as one among four major areas of statistics so treated.

271. It is planned to hold in 1970 a working group on industrial production statistics.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

272. The FAO Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics will continue to cover the production of sawnwood, veneer, plywood, fibreboard, particle board, pulp and paper by types. The quarterly Timber Bulletin for Europe will continue to report production of these commodities in Europe and North America. The Production Yearbook will continue to show data on industrial products such as palm oil, olive oil, pesticides, fertilizers, vegetable oils and rubber.

273. FAO undertakes an annual survey of national mill capacities in pulp and paper and will shortly extend this activity to plywood, fibreboard and particle board; this activity is well advanced in Europe.

274. FAO is continually engaged in the analysis of trends in the development of forest industries and their markets. A recent study entitled Timber Trends and Prospects in Africa will be published in 1966. A review of the end-use patterns for wood-based panel products in Europe is in preparation.

275. FAO also keeps under constant examination conversion factors and transformation coefficients for forest industry products.

276. Information on the production of fishery commodities classified in accordance with SITC standards is prepared by FAO by country and product on a net weight basis. Statistics on the production of manufactured commodities are included in a volume of the Yearbook on Fishery Statistics entitled "Fishery Commodities". Production statistics of selected commodities are published in Bulletin of Fishery Statistics and FAO Fisheries Circulars.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

277. See paragraph 136 concerning the 1960 and 1970 Programs of the Census of America.

278. The first session of the Sub-Committee on Industrial Statistics of COINS will be held in Washington, D.C., in January 1967.

279. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, industrial statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

280. A meeting on standardization of statistics of fertilizers and pesticides has been convened by the Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe.

281. An important revision of the statistical classification of pulp and paper production has been undertaken by OECD and the need for co-ordination between FAO and OECD is recognized.

282. A seminar on industrial statistics will be held in Ecuador in October 1966 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Statistical Office, the Economic Commission for Latin America, IASI and the Government of Ecuador. The Seminar will examine the situation concerning current statistics of mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity in Latin America as well as the experience in the censuses taken after 1960, problems faced by the countries and their possible solutions. There will be discussion, within the framework of the PIEB on the criteria that may be used by countries to establish priorities for the production of industrial statistics, revise a list of manufactured products for the region, examine the availability of industrial production indexes and other related matters.

11. Energy Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

283. The annual publication World Energy Supplies (Statistical Papers, Series J) will continue to present annual data on production, imports, exports, gross consumption of solid fuels, petroleum and its main products, gases and electricity (hydro, nuclear and thermal) for about 170 countries; regional and global totals will also be presented. Use of electronic computer will be made to process the basic data originally collected on cards so that it will be possible to show more regional aggregates and also to increase the degree of detail of the data.

284. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Figures for 1961 to date on trade showing flows of petroleum products separately for gasoline, kerosene, diesel oils and residual fuel oils in matrix form will be published in 1967 or 1968.

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(2) A project on obtaining data concerning changes of stocks for petroleum and its products will be started some time in 1967; it is expected that such data will greatly aid the task of evaluating the energy position in terms of production, imports, exports, and consumption.

(3) Data shown in World Energy Supplies are in physical quantities. Compilation of similar data is planned on value bases.

Regional activities

285. Europe. At its twentieth session in April-May 1965, the Economic Commission for Europe agreed on the desirability of circulating on an experimental basis a questionnaire to collect the basic data needed for the annual survey of the recent energy situation in Europe. Countries were accordingly asked to supply data for 1960, 1963 and 1964 on production, imports, exports, bunkers, stock changes, amounts converted into other forms of energy, transport and distribution losses and final consumption of each form of primary and secondary energy. Replies to this questionnaire have so far been received from twenty countries. A full analysis of the results of the inquiry will first be prepared for consideration at the twenty-second session of the ECE in the spring of 1967.

286. It is planned to carry out an inquiry to collect information on the standardization of energy statistics on the basis of existing national statistics; it is then planned to examine the possibilities of harmonizing these statistics.

287. Coal. In Europe, statistical development work is carried out by the Group of Experts on Coal Statistics of the ECE Coal Committee, which has decided that the present Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics will be replaced by a new Annual Bulletin of Coal Statistics and a greatly simplified quarterly bulletin. The new abridged Quarterly Bulletin, introduced beginning with the first quarter of 1966, will show figures in all tables for each of the latest six months. The main item in the programme of work is the regular review of these publications. The other items in its programme of work are: (a) consumption of materials and electric power per ton of coal produced; (b) methods of classifying investments in the coal industry; (c) a comparison of methods of collecting mechanization statistics; (d) special analysis of the use of coal for power generation; (e) methods of estimating consumers' stocks; (f) exchange of information on the use of statistical methods in the control of quality; and (g) feasibility of obtaining statistics of coal by quality. Considerable work has already been done on the first two items,

but work on most of the other items is still at an early stage. The Group of Experts will probably continue to meet at annual intervals during the next few years.

288. Gas. In Europe, statistical development work is carried out by the Ad hoc Group of Experts on Gas Statistics of the ECE Committee on Gas. The main item in the programme of work of the Group of Experts is the regular review of the Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics, which contains data for the latest two years, and a periodic review of the Recapitulative Bulletin of Gas Statistics, which is issued every five years. The other items on the programme of work of the Group of Experts are: (a) development and regular collection of comparable statistics of proven and recoverable reserves of natural gas; (b) statistics of underground storage of gas; (c) regular collection of more comparable information on climatic conditions and on the influence of variations of temperature on gas consumption (in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization); (d) statistics of productivity in the gas industry; (e) statistics of gas burners and gas appliances; and (f) standardization of the statistics relating to different forms of energy published by the Energy Division of ECE. The Group of Experts will probably continue to meet twice a year during the next few years.

289. Electric energy. In Europe, statistical development work is carried out by the Working Party on Electric Power Statistics of the ECE Committee on Electric Power. The main item in the programme of work of the Working Party is the regular review of the annual and half-yearly bulletins of electric energy statistics.

290. The other items in the programme of work of the Working Party are: (a) recommendations concerning the provision of annual data on the consumption of electric power for agricultural purposes; (b) possibilities of publishing on a regular basis monthly figures on consumption of electric energy adjusted for seasonal variations; and (c) harmonization of the statistics relating to different forms of energy published by the Energy Division of ECE.

291. In addition to the annual and half-yearly bulletins of electric energy statistics, a half-yearly Bulletin on Conditions of Hydraulicity is published.

292. Africa. The compilation of energy balances in African countries will continue; it is expected that these will be published in the next issue of Statistical Bulletin of Africa.

12. National Accounts Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

293. The following continuing projects are planned in the area of compilation for 1966-1971:

(1) Collect, review and compile annually, national accounts data by means of the national accounts questionnaire and related national publications and documents; provide these data to various divisions of United Nations Headquarters the regional commissions and the specialized and other agencies; and publish the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics and tables on national accounts in the Statistical Yearbook and other Statistical Office publications. Beginning in 1969, it is planned to alter and expand the questionnaire to conform to the revised systems of national accounts in order, inter alia, to include more complete data on the public sector and financial transactions, the redistribution of incomes and the sources of finance of investment.

(2) Compile annually estimates in United States dollars of the total and per capita gross domestic product and other aggregates and index numbers, annual rates of growth and other analytical measures of the "real" gross domestic product classified by industrial origin and type of expenditure, for countries grouped according to regions and state of development and for the world as a whole; and publish in the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.

(3) Collect, review and compile quarterly, at annual and more frequent intervals, national accounts data; provide these data to all interested agencies; and publish in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

294. The following continuing projects are planned in the area of objectives, concepts, methods and similar topics for 1966-1971:

(1) Advise and assist countries in giving effect to international standards, guiding principles and other suggestions in respect of national accounting, including inter-industry analysis, sector and national balance sheets and studies of wealth in extending and improving these systems of statistics nationally; and provide means of exchanging information on concepts and methodology, problems and developments, and publish in respect of these subjects.

(2) Carry out the substantive aspects of the administration of technical assistance activities in national accounting and closely related areas of statistics.

295. The following ad hoc projects are planned in the area of compilation for 1966-1971:

(1) Collect, compile and evaluate statistics of the distribution, levels and use of incomes in order to supplement the data given on this subject in the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics and publish in 1970.

(2) Collect, compile and analyse inter-industry (input-output) statistics and publish in 1968 or 1969.

(3) Develop a programme of gathering data for purposes of comparing internationally, data on the national accounts expressed in national currencies distinguishing the various expenditure and product components of the gross domestic product and compile and publish the results. This work may be undertaken in 1967.

296. The following ad hoc projects are planned in the area of objectives, concepts, methods and similar topics for 1966-1971:

(1) Prepare and publish a definitive and enlarged issue of the study, National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries,^{21/} in order to furnish comprehensive information on the system, concepts, sources of basic data and methods of estimation utilized by countries in their national accounts, the concordance between the national data set out in the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics and the SNA, and the relation between these data and the data appearing in national publications; publication is proposed for 1968.

(2) Review the systems of national accounts and balances in order to clarify, revise and extend A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables,^{22/} (SNA); to issue an official and detailed description of the material product system of national accounts and balances (MPS), and to extend the common ground and define links between the two systems. The SNA will be extended to include inter-industry

^{21/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVII.9.

^{22/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVII.5.

(input-output) analysis, constant-price data, summary income distribution statistics and statistics of financial transactions, including sector and national balance sheets; and an adaptation to the circumstances of the less developed countries will be formulated. Work on this project will proceed during the period 1966-1969.

(3) Prepare, in collaboration with each agency in its own field of work, a series of technical manuals, including analysis of international guidelines and national requirements and practices on (i) the uses of systems of national accounting, the details of structure, concepts and classifications of new SNA, the adaptation of the system to various circumstances and the sources of basic data for, and methods of estimation of, the data for the new system; (ii) the needs for national accounting data in constant prices, principles, definitions, and tabulations of these data, and the series of data required for, and methods of utilizing these series in, compiling constant-price estimates; (iii) requirements for and uses of data of financial transactions, their classifications and tabulations and the sources of basic data for these purposes; (iv) inter-industry (input-output) analysis. The fourth manual will be a revision and extension of the recently published, Problems of Input-Output Tables and Analysis,^{23/} in the light of the revised and extended SNA and MPS. This work will be undertaken during the period 1967-1971.

(4) Develop international guidelines for the compilation of income distribution statistics; and prepare a study on the purposes served by these data, the concepts, definitions and classifications of the statistics, tabulations and other ways of presenting income distribution statistics, and the sources and methods of collecting the required basic data, including a comparative analysis of national requirements and practices. This work would proceed during 1966-1968.

(5) Develop international suggestions in respect of the compilation and collection of statistics of real wealth; and prepare a study, including national practices, problems and developments, on the needs for and objectives of these data, concepts, methods of valuation, classifications and tabulations of wealth statistics, and sources and methods of collecting and estimating the data. The work will be done during the period 1966-1969.

^{23/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XVII.8.

Regional activities

297. Europe. The Conference of European Statisticians has undertaken a European review of the systems of national accounts and balances. This work is closely co-ordinated with, and is carried out within the framework of, the review of the systems which has been undertaken at the world level under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. The ultimate objective of the work of the Conference is the establishment of a European programme for national accounts and balances, with two variants, one applicable to countries with market economies (SNA variant) and the other to countries with centrally planned economies (MPS variant), and appropriate links between them.

298. The programme of work of the Conference to 1970 includes the following further meetings on this subject: (a) 1966-1967: two meetings of groups of rapporteurs (of which one on SNA/MPS links); (b) 1967-1968: one meeting of the Working Group on National Accounts and Balances and one meeting of the group of rapporteurs; and (c) 1968-1969: meeting of the Working Group. It is planned that after the completion of the review, meetings will be held on national and sector balance sheets (1968-1969) and on statistics of data in constant prices within the system of national accounts (1969-1970).

299. Under the auspices of the Conference, Austria and Poland have undertaken a joint study on levels of consumption in these two countries. Meetings on the subject have been held, and two or three further meetings will be needed to complete the study by the end of 1966 or the beginning of 1967.

300. Asia and the Far East. A Working Group on National Accounting Data in Constant Prices will be convened in December 1966. This Working Group will review the work for revision and extension of the United Nations System of National Accounts. Working groups on national accounts are proposed for examining public sector accounts within the framework of national accounts (1967) and for examining household enterprises and subsistence activities within the framework of national accounts (1968).

301. It is expected that a regional adviser on national accounts will be appointed during 1967-1969.

302. Africa. It is planned to hold a working group on national accounts at constant prices in Addis Ababa in late 1966 and another working group on the subject of adaptation of the revised SNA to African conditions in 1967.

303. Latin America: Santiago Office. For the next few years activities of the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America will centre on national accounts, as one among four major areas of statistics so treated.

304. A regional adviser in national accounts will assist countries of the region in the biennium 1967-1968. The regional adviser activities in the field are expected to continue for the period 1969 to 1971.

305. A second meeting of the Working Group on National Accounts will take place in Santiago; it will discuss the problems of accounts in constant prices and of international comparison of data on the national accounts expressed in national currencies.

306. It is intended to hold in 1970 a seminar on national accounts.

307. Latin America: Mexico Office. The Statistical Section of ECLA will continue to promote the improvement of basic statistics in the countries of the region, laying special stress on the progressive development of a programme for revising and improving national accounts statistics on the basis of the relevant recommendations of the United Nations.

308. A meeting of the Working Group on National Accounts, to study and analyse the practical implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations on the subject, is planned for 1967. Further meetings could be held in 1969 and 1971 to ensure co-ordinated action in the countries of the Central American Isthmus. This work will be supplemented by technical assistance to countries, once services of a regional adviser in economic statistics can be secured.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

309. The work on the standardization of agricultural sector accounts definitions and methods, initiated on an ad hoc basis in Europe in 1963, will be carried further. First, a meeting of experts for Asia and the Far East is scheduled to be held in 1966; this meeting will mainly be concerned with the current product account. A second meeting is scheduled for Europe in 1969. The work for Europe is expected to culminate around 1970 in the preparation of a revised version of the FAO/ECE publication: Agricultural Sector Accounts and Tables: A Handbook on Definitions and Methods (AGRI/113). A list of input and output items included in agricultural sector accounts by European countries will be prepared in 1966; a similar list will be prepared for the other regions subsequently.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

310. The Fund will continue to work for the integration of income and financial statistics through the extended system of national accounts. The definition of the financial sector that will presumably be produced in the revision of SNA will guide the Fund in determining the division between financial institutions and other businesses so that the Fund's work on the statistics of financial institutions will fit into the extended system of national accounts.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

311. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, national accounts statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras. During the remaining fiscal years of the period under review, the publication will be continued and, if additional resources become available, will be expanded.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

312. In consultation and collaboration with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, the United Nations Statistical Office plans to develop a system of labour, demographic and social statistics which is co-ordinated with and closely related to the revised and extended systems of national accounts and balances and which is designed to measure in some detail (i) the level and nature of, and trends in the supply of labour, (ii) the uses made of disposable incomes; (iii) the cost-structure and sources of finance of educational, health and similar programmes and activities; and (iv) levels of living. This work will be carried out in 1968-1971.

313. The recommendations made by the FAO Group of Experts on Agricultural Sector Accounts for Europe are in agreement with the draft revision of SNA published by the United Nations Statistical Office, and further FAO work in the field of agricultural sector accounts will be carried out within the framework of the revised SNA.

314. See paragraph 310 above concerning IMF's work in the field of integration of income and financial statistics through the extended system of national accounts.

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13. Statistics of Government Finance

United Nations

Statistical Office

315. The following continuing project is planned in the area of objectives, concepts, methods and similar topics for 1966-1971. After the Statistical Commission adopts the revised and extended SNA as a guideline in respect of national accounting, as well as in the course of developing the new system, the Statistical Office will render advice and assistance to national statisticians and technical assistance experts; international discussions will be required on the functional and economic classification of government outlays and receipts, the detailed accounts and tables of the system on the public sector, and the related concepts and definitions.

316. The following ad hoc project is planned in the area of compilation for 1966-1971: Collect, review and compile detailed data, in accordance with the systems of national accounts and balances on the receipts, disbursements, income and related activities of government agencies and other portions of the public sector and publish these data in 1970-1971 and every four or five years thereafter.

317. The following ad hoc project is planned in the area of objectives, concepts and methodology for 1966-1971: Prepare a technical manual on the requirements and objectives, concepts, definitions and classifications, accounts and tables, and sources of basic data of public sector statistics, including analyses of the guidelines in the revised and extended systems of national accounts and national practices and problems. This work will proceed during the period 1969-1971.

Regional activities

318. Europe. The subject of public sector statistics is being considered in the context of the review of the systems of national accounts and balances.

319. It is also intended, after the completion of the above-mentioned review, to study other aspects of public sector statistics. A meeting of the Working Group on this subject is provided for in the tentative work programme for 1968-1969.

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International Monetary Fund (IMF)

320. The Fund will continue its work on the assembly and publication of cash accounts of governments.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

321. Methodological studies related to statistics of government finance will be carried out as part of PIEB.

322. The first session of the Sub-Committee on Monetary and Fiscal Statistics of COINS will be held in Washington, D.C. in November 1967.

323. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, statistics of government finance will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

14. Statistics of Money, Banking and Finance

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

324. As in the past, the assembly and publication of international statistics on international reserves, the money and banking system and the statistics of other financial institutions will continue to be a major part of the statistical work of the Fund. The Fund has worked towards the integration of these data with the statistics of income and product through the many meetings organized under United Nations auspices on the revision of the system of national accounts. It is hoped that when the revision is agreed, the Fund's statistics in these areas will be compatible with the financial transactions and asset and liability sections of the extended system for the financial sector.

325. The Fund has made extensive experiments on the question of seasonability and the question of the possibility of seasonal adjustment to improve the usefulness of the part-year data. It has published a volume on the seasonal adjustment of data on money and an analysis of the problem of seasonability and seasonal adjustment in a wide range of data. A volume on the seasonal adjustment of some ten most important series for all countries, and a volume on the seasonal adjustment of export and import data for some eighty countries, for the world as a whole, and for a large number of regions, will be published shortly. The Fund plans to continue and extend this work in the coming years.

326. The Fund's work on financial statistics includes, beyond transactions and asset liability data, statistics on exchange rates, interest rates, share prices and similar topics. This work will be continued.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

327. Methodological studies related to money, banking and finance will be carried out as part of PIEB.

328. See paragraph 322 concerning the Sub-Committee on Monetary and Fiscal Statistics of COINS.

329. See paragraph 323 concerning América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

330. See paragraph 324 concerning IMF's work on integration of statistics of money, banking and finance with the statistics of income and product through the many meetings organized under United Nations auspices on the revision of the system of national accounts.

15. Statistics of Prices and Price Indexes

United Nations

Statistical Office

331. The following continuing project is planned in the area of objectives, concepts, methods and related matters for 1966-1971: Advise and assist countries in giving effect to international guiding principles and suggestions in respect of price statistics and provide means for the exchange of information on concepts and methodology, problems and developments in respect of these statistics.

Regional activities

332. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to organize in 1968-1969 a working group to discuss the subject of price statistics.

333. Latin America: Santiago Office. It is planned to hold in 1969 a seminar on prices and price indexes.

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International Labour Office (ILO)

334. It is expected to issue in 1967 a Guide on Collection of Consumer Prices Data, intended primarily for use in developing countries and dealing particularly with practical problems of pricing.

335. In 1967 it is planned to issue a revised version of Report IV submitted to the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians: Computation of Consumer Price Indices: Special Problems, incorporating, in particular, additional work on the conceptual and methodological problems in this field.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

336. It is intended to continue and expand work on the compilation and publication of national statistics of agricultural prices and national index numbers of agricultural producer prices.

337. In the next biennium, a special study will be undertaken dealing with national prices and price index series for forest products in the European countries.

338. It is planned to centre more attention in future on price statistics and to develop price indexes for production and trade of the major fishery commodities.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

339. See paragraph 196 concerning the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Statistics of COINS.

340. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, statistics of prices and price indexes will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

341. The following ad hoc project is planned in the area of objectives, concepts, methods and related matters by the United Nations Statistical Office in consultation and co-operation with FAO and ILO: Prepare and publish a technical report, (including a comparative analysis of national practices and problems) on the requirements for and uses of producer and retail price statistics, the concepts, classifications and other characteristics of a system of price index

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numbers and data tailored to these needs and the sequence in which this system might be evolved, and the principles, methods and techniques of gathering and adapting price series for these purposes; and develop international guidelines and suggestions on these matters.

342. In order to ensure co-ordination with the work done under the auspices of the Statistical Commission, the meeting on statistics and indexes of prices of the Conference of European Statisticians, planned for 1967-1968, has been advanced to 1966-1967. The meeting will review the study, prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office, on guiding principles and technical problems in the field of price statistics and price indexes.

343. FAO intends to convene in 1967 two expert groups on agricultural producer prices; one in Europe with the Conference of European Statisticians and the other in Latin America with IASI. It is expected that the groups will intensify work on the standardization of definitions and methods currently used in different countries for compiling price statistics.

16. Statistics of Internal Trade and Services

United Nations

Statistical Office

344. It is planned to prepare a study on the concepts and methods in statistics of distribution (1966-1967) and to revise the International Recommendations in Statistics of Distribution^{24/} (1968-1969).

Regional activities

345. Europe. The programme of work of the Conference of European Statisticians provides for another meeting of the Working Group on Statistics of the Distributive Trades in 1967-1968 to complete the work on the preparation of revised standards for statistics in the fields of wholesale and retail trade and possibly to prepare corresponding standards for service trades. The extension of the work to the latter field is, however, subject to further consideration in the light of information to be collected on national practices.

^{24/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.4.

346. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to hold a Seminar on Censuses and Surveys of Distributive Trade in September 1966 and also a Seminar on Distributive Trade Statistics some time in 1971.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

347. Methodological studies related to statistics of internal trade and services will be carried out as part of PIEB.

348. The Institute will participate in promoting and formulating inter-American standards and in rendering direct technical assistance related to distribution censuses to be taken as part of the 1970 Program of the Census of America.

349. The Sub-Committee on Industrial Statistics and Statistics on Internal Trade and Services of COINS will continue to review the work of the IASI secretariat related to standards and methodology of the sections of the PIEB and to study the situation of the pertinent statistics in the regions, problems faced by countries in producing them and their solution.

350. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, statistics of internal trade and services will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

17. External Trade Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

351. The following continuing projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Publish the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics. This will continue to show the data for about 140 to 150 countries or territories. As a rule, for each country, the following tables will appear: (a) an historical table showing, from pre-war years to date, ten series of imports and exports, (b) tables showing the quantity and value of imports and exports in recent years analysed by commodities; and (c) a table showing the value of imports and exports for recent years analysed by principal countries of provenance and destination.

(2) Publish Commodity Trade Statistics. Each year, this publication comprising about 25 fascicles (approximately 5,500 pages in total) and issued

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periodically over the year, contains statistics of imports and exports for about 70 to 80 countries covering about 90 per cent of the world trade. The figures are analysed by commodities in SITC (with 625 sub-groups (4-digit) and some important items (5-digit)), these are further analysed by country of origin for imports and country of destination for exports. The processing of the mass data reported by governments in a variety of forms and classifications is made possible by computer operation making use of flexible generalized programmes. (See paragraphs 98 and 99).

(3) Publish World Trade Annual and its Supplement, the former showing statistics reported by twenty-three countries covering 80 per cent of world trade arranged in commodity order by reporting countries by partner countries and the latter showing the same statistics for those partner countries which report late to the International Computing Centre or for which internationally comparable statistics are lacking.

(4) Publish annual and quarterly figures on world trade by countries, regional and world aggregates (in United States dollars) and quantum and unit value indexes for the world and regions in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

(5) Publish annual and quarterly figures on value, indexes of unit value and quantum of exports of manufactured goods for eleven developed countries and their summaries in the Statistical Yearbook, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

(6) Publish in some issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics separate trade matrices (total and by large commodity classes) of important country groupings for commodities in SITC sections and some other commodity groupings below SITC section level.

(7) Publish in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics data on current value and trade indexes by large commodity classes by direction; the data show value changes in the flow between the developed and the developing areas analysed into their volume and price components.

(8) Compile and publish in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics trade data in national currencies and also data on prices of primary commodities and their indexes.

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352. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) With the help of the computer, expand trade matrices (total and by large commodity classes) of important country groupings for commodities in SITC sections and some other commodity groupings below SITC section level; the project will be undertaken to meet the needs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

(2) Publish world and regional aggregates of commodity trade for the years 1953, 1959 and 1963 to date; the project will be undertaken to meet the needs of UNCTAD.

(3) With the help of the computer, expand the work on compilation and publication of data on current value and trade indexes by large commodity classes by direction; the data will show value changes in the flow between the developed and developing areas analysed into their volume and price components; the project will be undertaken to meet the needs of UNCTAD and academic institutions.

(4) Publish an up-to-date version of The Customs Areas of the World.^{25/}

(5) Start work on main aggregates of world trade adjusted for seasonal variations taking account of the work already done in this field by the International Monetary Fund (see paragraph 325).

(6) Make a preliminary investigation on the subject of world and regional exports analysed by industrial origin via input and output statistics of industry.

(7) Review and complete the "Classification of Broad Economic Categories" (BEC) (E/CN.3/341). National aggregates for 1965 will be first produced in Commodity Trade Statistics; to produce the full range of statistics on BEC, such as global and regional aggregates and matrices analysed by volume and price will require a few years.

(8) Prepare the French and Spanish versions of Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.^{26/} The indexes classify about 3,000 articles entering into commerce.

(9) Re-weight the price indexes for basic commodities in international trade according to the 1963 pattern of trade and bring up-to-date the publication Methods Used in Compiling the United Nations Price Indexes for Basic Commodities in International Trade;^{27/} the publication, when brought up-to-date, will contain not

^{25/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.5.

^{26/} United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 64.XVII.2 (Vol. I) and 64.XVII.3 (Vol. II)

^{27/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.9.

only the detailed description of the current methods being used, but also the precise weights for each of the commodities included in the indexes for 1963 compared with those for 1959 and 1953.

353. Requests for special arrays of trade data from international agencies, governments, research institutes, and commercial enterprises are expected to increase considerably during the period 1966-1971.

Regional activities

354. Europe. Detailed statistics on trade between eastern and western European countries, according to forty-four commodity groups, are regularly published by ECE in the Economic Bulletin for Europe. It is intended to publish in the near future more detailed information supplied by the International Trade Statistics Centre, consisting of annual data for the trade of each western European country with each eastern European country, for each of the 177 SITC groups and each of the forty-four ECE groups (shown as sub-totals of the SITC groups).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

355. Work will continue on the compilation and publication of annual and quarterly external trade statistics. Annual trade tables of exports and imports of agricultural products and requisites will continue to be published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. Beginning with 1965, work on commodity trade matrices by trading partners has been initiated, especially with a view to improving the estimates of external trade for countries which do not report or publish their external trade statistics. With the use of electronic computers for processing trade statistics and with the compilation of data on value of trade in addition to physical quantities, it will be possible to initiate the calculation of a more comprehensive set of index numbers of unit value and of quantum of international trade in agricultural products and requisites.

356. The Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics and the quarterly Timber Bulletin for Europe published by FAO report trade by quantity and value by type of product. For the major commodities, trade flows will continue to be shown for major trading partners. The trade of regional and sub-regional areas will be under continual review. Special projects in the coming programme will deal with forest

products trade in the Mediterranean area, within ECE and between eastern and western Europe. Frequent analyses are made of exports of tropical logs from and imports of pulp and paper into the developing countries.

357. Work will continue on the publication of information on imports and exports of fishery commodities by country and region, classified according to SITC, together with statistics of fishery commodity production, in the annually published volume of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics entitled "Fishery Commodities". Similar statistics on selected commodities will also be distributed in Fisheries Circulars and the Bulletin of Fishery Statistics.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

358. The Fund will continue to publish statistics on exports and imports, value, quantity, and average price, and will continue to put emphasis on two points: (a) the commodity breakdown of the export data for those few commodities that dominate the exports of one or more countries, and (b) the expression of the value and price data on exports and imports in both national currency and United States dollars in those cases in which the conversion from one to the other is not evident.

359. The Fund will continue to compile and publish data on the country distribution of total exports and imports with area summaries and with comparisons of the data as reported by both parties to the transactions.

360. As stated in paragraph 325 above, the Fund has an active programme for the seasonal adjustment of export and import data.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

361. Methodological studies related to external trade statistics will be carried out as part of PIEB.

362. The first session of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Trade Statistics of COINS will be held in Washington, D.C. in November 1966.

363. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, foreign trade statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

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Areas and problems of co-ordination

364. The Statistical Commission, at its thirteenth session, having recognized the growing need for both detailed and summary data on external trade statistics, requested the Secretary-General to report at the fourteenth session on the steps taken to avoid duplication of requests to Governments for statistical data and to include in the report a study of the feasibility of instituting arrangements between international organizations and the International Trade Statistics Centre for this purpose. The work of the Centre and IMF is already integrated. Considerable progress has been made towards co-ordination between the Centre and FAO. For example, consultations are in progress between the United Nations Statistical Office and FAO aimed at the elimination of duplication of requests for trade data from member countries of the United Nations and FAO. It is expected that the United Nations will provide FAO with trade data for countries reporting to the United Nations International Trade Statistics Centre and that FAO will send to these countries only tailored questionnaires requesting information in more detail for commodities not reported to the United Nations. Data for about seventy countries may be obtained from the United Nations in this manner. FAO will continue to send questionnaires to those countries which do not report to the United Nations or which report too late for inclusion in the FAO Trade Yearbook. A separate paper on this subject (E/CN.3/353) is submitted for consideration of the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session. Consultations are still proceeding with OECD.

365. In pursuance of a resolution of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination of the Central American Isthmus, the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), with the co-operation of the Mexico Office of ECLA are organizing in 1966 a seminar on discrepancies in the external trade statistics of the Central American Isthmus countries.

366. A seminar on external trade statistics is planned for 1967-1968 by the Statistical Division of ECLA's Santiago Office in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and IASI.

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367. The reclassification of pulp and paper trade items undertaken by OECD will be examined by FAO for possible acceptance. In addition, the definition of pulpwood requires clarification and agreement among international agencies, especially with respect to wood chips which are increasing rapidly in importance.

18. Balance of Payments Statistics

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

368. The Fund will continue to compile and publish balance of payments statistics, to convene Balance of Payments Conferences from time to time as problems arise, and to revise the Balance of Payments Manual from time to time as may be needed.

369. In connexion with its work on balance of payments, the Fund will also work on the problem of the statistics of international debt.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

370. ECAFE plans to organize, in collaboration with IMF a meeting some time during 1971, to consider the problems of balance of payments statistics.

19. Transport (except air) Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

371. The following continuing projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Collect and publish in the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics railway traffic such as freight ton-kilometres (annual).

(2) Collect and publish in the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics statistics of international sea-borne shipping (annual and monthly); goods loaded and unloaded; global and regional aggregates (annual) of the same statistics.

(3) Collect and publish in the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics indexes of ocean freight rates (annual and monthly).

(4) Collect and publish in the Statistical Yearbook data on motor vehicles in use (annual) and global and regional aggregates.

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(5) Collect and publish in the Statistical Yearbook annual data on railway rolling stock in terms of number of locomotives, passenger cars and freight wagons; it is planned to gradually change the above to data on power of locomotives, seating capacity of passenger cars and carrying capacity of freight wagons.

372. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Revise the publication International Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics (1950) (ST/STAT/SER.M/8).

(2) Publish in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics data on utilization of world merchant fleet; it is planned to bring up-to-date data on this subject; these data were compiled in the mid-nineteen fifties for the years 1929, 1937, 1950 and 1954.

(3) Publish in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics traffic density of important sea lanes of the world analysed by important commodities and their groupings.

Regional activities

373. Europe. The Working Party on Transport Statistics of the ECE Inland Transport Committee has adopted a detailed long-term programme of work, which includes the following main groups of subjects: terminology and definitions; transport statistics (index numbers of the volume of transport; sample surveys of road transport; statistics on the movement of goods in international transport; pipeline transport); nomenclature and classification of goods, networks, road traffic; mobile equipment; urban transport; seaports; role and place of transport in the general economy; structure of the transport industry, expenditure on transport, and productivity of transport. At its annual meeting the Working Party proposes the specific items to be considered during the following year.

374. A large part of the Working Party's activities relates to the statistics published, or which may be published in the Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe and in Quarterly Transport Statistics, but in addition, the Working Party has been, and will be, engaged in more general development work in the field of transport statistics, for example, the simplification of operations in respect of censuses of road traffic and the preparation of a set of recommendations concerning benchmark statistics relating to transport. The work on the latter

subject is being carried out jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians. A joint meeting of a group of rapporteurs (with the participation of all interested countries) will be held during the first half of 1967. It is expected that the work can be completed at the meeting.

375. Asia and the Far East. It is proposed to convene in 1968-1969 a Working Group on Transport Statistics which will give special attention to road transport statistics.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

376. Methodological studies related to transport statistics will be carried out as part of PIEB.

377. The Sub-Committee on Transportation and Communication Statistics of COINS will continue to review the work of the IASI secretariat related to standards and methodology of the sections of PIEB and to study the situation of the pertinent statistics in the regions, problems faced by countries in producing them and their solution.

378. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, transport statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

379. The participation of the Conference of European Statisticians in the work on benchmark statistics will help to ensure consistency between the recommendations to be drawn up in this field and those applying to other parts of the economy.

20. Civil Aviation Statistics

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

380. The Organization will continue to issue the present publications in the Digest of Statistics series: (a) traffic (annual); (b) traffic flow (bi-annual); (c) financial (annual); (d) fleet-personnel (annual); (e) airport traffic (annual); (f) aircraft on register (annual); and (g) accidents (annual).

381. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

(1) Study possible improvements in statistics of non-scheduled air transport operations based on a voluntary experimental programme of collection.

- (2) Develop national statistical programmes, to be co-ordinated by the ICAO secretariat, in the field of aerial work (such as crop dusting, aerial surveying, etc.).
- (3) Develop a programme of statistical work on specified geographical areas.
- (4) Survey the available data and study the needs for and uses of statistics by type of aircraft.
- (5) Study the adequacy of the existing sampling basis (months of March and September) for obtaining traffic flow statistics.
- (6) Study (a) variations in assumed passenger weights, (b) seasonal fluctuations in air traffic, (c) statistical problems raised by leasing and pooling arrangements, (d) methods of calculating the cubic capacity of aircraft, (e) additional bases for calculating accident rates, and (f) feasibility of reporting "business aviation" movements in connexion with airport statistics.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

382. In connexion with its responsibilities in the airmail field, ICAO makes use of the statistical material published by the Universal Postal Union (UPU). UPU statistics, however, tend to be expressed in terms of units of mail carried (such as the number of letters, parcels, etc.), whereas ICAO interest is rather in weight-distance units such as ton-kilometres of mail matter of various classes carried. From ICAO point of view, the UPU statistics would also be more useful if they indicated periodically the average weights of mail consignments of other classes, such as parcel post, together with the relevant average distances over which they are carried.

21. Tourist Statistics

United Nations

Statistical Office

383. It is intended to convene a meeting of experts on travel statistics in collaboration with the International Union of Official Travel Organisations in the spring of 1967.

Regional activities

384. Europe. The Conference of European Statisticians has provided for a working group on statistics of tourism in 1967-1968.

22. Communications Statistics

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

385. As a matter of further expansion in the field of mass communication statistics, consideration will be given to the possibilities of collecting statistics on (a) the use of radio and television for educational purposes, and (b) educational films. In addition, in the development of international comparability of mass communication statistics, studies will be undertaken concerning the establishment of standard classifications of radio and television programmes by content and also concerning basic statistics on films and cinemas.

23. Statistics of Education and Culture

United Nations

Regional activities

386. Asia and the Far East. It is planned to organize during 1968 a seminar on statistics for human resources development to discuss statistics of education and manpower training.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

387. It is intended to broaden and deepen the programme in educational statistics. Since the most elementary needs with respect to data collection and international standardization have now been met, more attention will be devoted to the improvement and refinement of educational statistics on a world-wide scale. The objective is to achieve more meaningful, detailed and adequate types of statistical data which can in the most useful and rational way serve as a basis for the various kinds of calculations, projections and estimates which are required for proper planning of educational programmes. The work on improvement of international comparability on methodological studies will continue as far as available resources permit. In this connexion, it is planned to revise Recommendations on the International Standardization of Educational Statistics (adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1958) and the 1961 Manual on Educational Statistics.

388. Data on pupils by grade. Hitherto statistics on enrolment have only comprised totals for levels and types of education, though enrolment by grade would be highly useful, especially for planning purposes. To overcome this serious gap, it is intended that data should be collected on enrolment by grade for education at the first level, and for general vocational and teacher training education at the second level. Because of methodological difficulties, it will probably not be possible to attain complete distribution by grade for education at the third level (universities and other institutions of higher education), but an extension of the present data collection programme can be undertaken by also including statistics on first year university students. An extension of enrolment statistics for the various levels and types of education will considerably improve the basic quantitative information for educational planning and evaluation of educational systems. It is expected that this programme will start in the budgetary period 1967-1968.

389. Data on repetition of grade. In connexion with and as an extension of the collection of statistics on enrolment by grade, information will also be gathered with respect to repetition of grade. Data will be collected, for the various levels and types of education, on the number of pupils in each grade who have spent more than one year in the same grade.

390. Data on premature school leaving. Another phenomenon of importance for evaluation of a school system and for projections of educational planning is premature school leaving, which for the present is not covered in the data collection programme of UNESCO. It is intended that this shortcoming will be eliminated and figures gathered concerning the number of pupils, by level and type of education as well as by grade, who leave school without completing the normal study course. Such statistics on "drop-outs", together with data on "repeaters", constitute indicators of the "wastage" in education and will be essential for evaluating the efficiency of a given school system.

391. Data on financing of education. Information hitherto collected on public and private educational expenditure was not sufficiently detailed to be used for projects of educational planning. For that purpose, it is necessary to ascertain the unit cost per pupil by level of education and the distribution of the capital expenditure. Within the next five years, requests for data on the financing of education will be improved to include further detail and expansion of the coverage, endeavouring to interpret the term "education" in its broadest sense (i.e., outside-school educational activities).

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392. Data on teachers' qualifications. In view of the current shortage of qualified teachers in many countries and of the great future needs for qualified teachers, as projected in educational development plans, it is indispensable to start a new data collection programme in this field. This will certainly involve difficult methodological problems, as the formal requirements for teacher certification differ from country to country and the actual value of such requirements may be difficult to evaluate and compare. A minimum classification of broad categories of qualifications for teachers of the various levels and types of education will, however, be aimed at meeting the most urgent needs for information in this field.

393. Data on school buildings and classrooms. No information is at present collected at the international level on the number of school buildings and classrooms. To fill this gap, which is particularly serious in connexion with educational planning, statistics on the stock and yearly increment of school buildings and classrooms should be included in the educational statistics programme. The implementation of this new data collection programme will require careful methodological studies, as the norms and standards regarding school buildings, classrooms, laboratories and other facilities differ widely between countries at different stages of development.

394. Data on length of schooling, size of classes. Data on schools by length of study course and on classes by size are important for evaluation of an educational system; an attempt will, therefore, be made to collect statistics of this kind in the first place on schools and enrolment of the first level of education, by number of years in the study course provided, and also on classes at this level, by number of pupils enrolled.

395. Statistics of literacy and adult education. The programme in this field is to provide basic supporting data for the adult literacy projects which, following the Teheran Congress on the Eradication of Illiteracy, were launched in 1966.

396. It is now proposed that the comprehensive 1957 statistical study entitled World Illiteracy at Mid-Century will be brought up-to-date with the latest available data and estimates. Work on this project is beginning and it is hoped to issue the new study late in 1967. This study will also contain the latest data on literacy efforts throughout the world.

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397. It is hoped that the 1970 round of censuses will contain key data on literacy which can be used to estimate the changes in illiteracy following the campaign.

Within specific national context it is intended to set up statistical evaluation teams which will estimate how much and what type of literacy has been achieved.

398. Because literacy teaching is one aspect of adult education and in fact, if successful, creates a demand for adult education, greater attention will be paid to obtaining reliable and comparable data on adult education. It is hoped to define the area of adult education more closely and estimate its role in relation to formal schooling.

399. Methodological and analytical monographs. UNESCO, through its series "Statistical Reports and Studies", will continue to publish reports contributing to the knowledge of analysis and methodology in education. To be published during the next few years are studies on methods of cost-benefit analysis of educational outlay, methods of forecasting teacher demand in countries with limited statistics, and methods of assessing requirements and resources of scientific and technical personnel in developed countries.

400. Population and education. UNESCO will embark upon a programme to study the interrelationship of population growth and educational development in 1966.

401. Statistics of culture. With regard to statistics of culture, one of the main tasks will be to continue the promotion of the international comparability of statistical data in this field. With this in view, UNESCO will be engaged simultaneously in two important actions - the application of the recommendations adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1964 concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and the international standardization of library statistics in the form of a recommendation.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

402. Methodological studies related to statistics of education and culture will be carried out as part of PIEB.

403. The Sub-Committee on Demographic and Housing Statistics of COINS will discuss problems in the field of statistics of education.

404. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, statistics of education and culture will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

405. It is intended to hold a meeting on the subject of statistical methods for estimating needs in the fields of nutrition, housing, health and education.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

406. In accordance with a unanimous resolution (A/VI/9) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNESCO, with the assistance of the United Nations Statistical Office, hoped to develop internationally comparable and complete data on trade in educational, scientific and cultural materials and equipment.

407. UNESCO, the ILO and the Conference of European Statisticians are working together to promote the development of an adequate statistical base for studies of future supplies of, and needs for, different skills (particularly higher skills). So far the work has concentrated on three main aspects, namely statistics of the educational system, especially statistics of pupils and teachers; statistics of vocational training; and statistics of the educational characteristics of the population. A first meeting of a Working Group on Statistics of Education, convened jointly by the Conference, UNESCO and the ILO was held in October 1965. It is intended shortly to issue a joint ECE/UNESCO publication containing the relevant parts of the papers presented to the Working Group concerning statistics of the educational system together with an account of the discussions by the Working Group and subsequently by the Conference, for the guidance of countries working to develop their statistics in this field.

408. Co-ordinated work by the secretariats concerned will continue. UNESCO will seek to develop a European regional variant of its world-level standards for statistics of the educational system on the basis of the Working Group's conclusions. The ILO will pursue its work on statistics of vocational training. The benchmark data needed in this area from population censuses will be incorporated, so far as possible, in the European census programme. A second meeting of the joint Working Group is planned for 1967-1968.

409. Recently UNESCO and the United Nations Statistical Office have had detailed discussions with regard to recommendations for the 1970 round of national censuses. Following a detailed review, UNESCO has put forward a set of recommendations concerning literacy, educational attainment, educational qualifications and school attendance. These were examined along with the proposals of the regional working groups. This co-operation will continue during the 1970 census programme.

410. UNESCO is at present developing a new classification system: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), which will be field tested. The system is designed to be used for educational planning and will be compatible with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and is being developed in close co-operation with the organizations concerned.

24. Statistics of Science and Technology

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

411. Currently, UNESCO is engaged in a documentation programme, gathering studies and reports on the demand for and supply of scientists, engineers and technicians, and on the financing of scientific and technical research activities for use of the secretariat in special studies and for background use in giving advice and assistance to countries initiating programmes in these fields.

412. A questionnaire is being circulated among countries of Latin America and Asia to gather data in these fields in preparation for a meeting to be held in 1967 on statistics of science. This will also serve as a pilot study to determine the feasibility of gathering summary data on a world-wide basis for publication in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, possibly during 1967.

413. Preparations are also underway to give statistical assistance to a Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA) also to be held in 1967. This assistance will include over-all data on manpower resources and studies on certain specialized aspects of human resources planning as related to economic and educational development.

414. The series of UNESCO Science Policy Studies will be continued and expanded during the next five years. These studies, in many cases, will afford the first opportunity to gather statistics on the resources of scientific and engineering manpower and the funds available for scientific and technical activities in the countries involved. At the same time they will lay the basis for continuing programmes of statistical data collection for use in science policy determination as well as educational and economic development planning.

415. It is planned to publish a manual of statistics on science and technology towards the end of the period 1966-1971. With the help of expert consultants, recommendations for international standards in this field will be prepared by 1972 incorporating the experience in methodology gained in the course of the initial data collection activities of UNESCO and similar work done in other international and national organizations.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

416. In collaboration with the ILO and UNESCO, the United Nations Statistical Office plans to study the needs for and concepts and methods of gathering and compiling data co-ordinated with the systems of national accounts and balances, data on expenditures and employment in respect of basic and scientific research and on technological and engineering development; techniques of assessing these manpower and expenditure requirements will be described and analysed.

417. The Conference of European Statisticians has included a meeting on statistics of scientific research in the programme for 1968-1969. The exact subjects for discussion have not been settled, but attention will be paid to the need for co-ordination with UNESCO and also with OECD in this field.

25. Health Statistics

World Health Organization (WHO)

418. WHO will continue its activities in this field as follows: (a) develop the methodology of ad hoc general morbidity surveys and advise on their epidemiological and statistical aspects; (b) study and advise on general epidemiological techniques; (c) give epidemiological and statistical advice and assistance to other headquarters divisions; (d) collaborate with them in servicing expert committees; (e) develop health statistical methods and prepare handbooks on those methods; (f) plan tabulations for data processing and prepare computer programmes.

419. An expert committee on epidemiological methods in the study of non-communicable diseases will meet in 1966 to study methodological problems relating to the epidemiology of non-communicable diseases, review the methods generally employed, assess their usefulness and indicate the differences from those traditionally used in communicable disease epidemiology.

420. Techniques for carrying out disease prevalence studies in respect of several diseases at the same time will be developed.

421. The application of epidemiological methods to research in the field of public health will be investigated for special ad hoc studies on hospital and out-patient services; investigations will also be made of the application of collected information in planning public health facilities. Epidemiological methods will be defined for and applied to various activities in the field of the intensified medical research programme of WHO.

422. It is envisaged to publish manuals on epidemiological methods in cardiovascular diseases, in nutrition, cancer, and other chronic diseases, as well as a general manual on epidemiological studies; a manual on the methodology of morbidity surveys may also be issued.

423. WHO will continue (a) to collect health statistics from member countries for publication in WHO's Monthly Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report and in World Health Statistics Annual; (b) to provide statistical information to other technical units of the Organization, to other United Nations agencies, and to other bodies and individuals on request; (c) to prepare and publish commentaries on the statistical data available. The information published in WHO's regular publications includes the following subjects: vital statistics and causes of death; cases of and deaths from infectious diseases; prophylactic vaccinations; health personnel and hospital establishments.

424. In addition to statistics of health personnel and hospital establishments, preliminary studies on definitions and classifications of costs of health services, medical care and statistics of medical manpower have been carried out and the development of such statistics is being explored.

425. WHO will undertake the analysis, from the public health viewpoint, of statistics of demographic trends and related factors (population, migration, mortality, fertility).

426. Computer applications in the dissemination of statistical information will include an information service of filed unpublished data for the benefit of individuals, research institutions, national administration, etc.

427. A scheme will be prepared for the collection of information on hospital morbidity statistics and on the availability of national statistics, and guides will be issued for national authorities; a scheme for the collection of health statistics from social security systems is being explored.

428. An expert committee on morbidity statistics will meet in 1967, to formulate recommendations on the collection of morbidity statistics from various sources, and on standardized procedures for the collection of data on infectious diseases.

429. At the regional levels, WHO assistance will be provided to extend the collection of epidemiological and statistical information and to improve its quality.

430. International classification of diseases. The manual of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), as adopted by the Nineteenth World Health Assembly, 1966, on the recommendations of the 1965 Revision Conference, will be published in 1967 in English, to be followed by versions in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian. In response to a resolution of the Nineteenth World Health Assembly, the WHO Nomenclature Regulations are being revised and WHO is considering their simplification by removing certain technical requirements and making them recommendations.

431. The Latin American Center for Classification of Diseases, Caracas, will assist in the adaptation of the classification into Spanish and Portuguese.

432. The WHO Centre for Classification in London will continue to deal with problems connected with the revision and application of the ICD.

433. As from 1967, a similar WHO Centre for Classification will be set up in Moscow to deal with problems arising in connexion with the interpretation and application of the ICD in the countries using Russian and other Slavic languages. It may also undertake the translation into Russian.

434. Following a recommendation of the 1965 Revision Conference, WHO will prepare a code for surgical operations and anaesthetic procedures for statistical and indexing purposes. In implementation of another recommendation of the same Conference, WHO will prepare an adaptation of the ICD for indexing of hospital records by diagnosis.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

435. Methodological studies related to health statistics will be carried out as part of PIEB.

436. During the fiscal years 1966-1967 and 1967-1968, health statistics will be published in the fourth and fifth editions of the compendium entitled América en Cifras.

437. It is intended to hold a meeting on the subject of statistical methods for estimating needs in the fields of nutrition, housing, health and education.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

438. A joint meeting of the Conference of European Statisticians with WHO on health statistics, including morbidity and hospital statistics, is included in the work programme of the Conference for 1968-1969.

439. ECAFE proposes to hold in 1969, in collaboration with WHO, a meeting on health statistics.

26. Other Statistics Not Included Elsewhere

United Nations

Statistical Office

440. It is contemplated to conduct a study of the character, definition and valuation of the series of statistics required in measuring, projecting and planning economic growth and the ways and statistical and related analytic techniques of utilizing the series, in the light of the varying structure and problems of economies and the time-horizon and degree of aggregation in planning. Work will proceed on this project during 1967-1971.

441. It is intended to prepare the sixth issue of the Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (1968), which will give definitions and explanatory notes concerning all series of economic and social statistics included in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

442. The following continuing project is planned for 1966-1971: in collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, it is planned to initiate a survey of national crime statistics with a view to the preparation of a manual to promote improved statistical procedures. The first stage would entail assembling current national crime statistics together with methodological information for their interpretation. The second stage would be preparation of synoptic tables for analytical purposes.

443. The following ad hoc projects are planned for 1966-1971:

- (1) Prepare and publish international standards for statistics of crime (1969).
- (2) Prepare and publish a handbook of crime statistics methods for promotion of development in crime statistics (1970-1971).

Regional activities

444. Europe. It is intended to continue, during the period 1966-1971, the collection of key economic indicators from national statistical offices and their issuance in the monthly publication Statistical Indicators of Short-Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries, together with the weekly supplement for which data are collected by Telex or telegram. It is planned to issue a set of definitions and explanatory notes to the indicators during 1966.

445. A meeting on economic indicators is included in the programme of work of the Conference of European Statisticians for 1968-1969.

446. Asia and the Far East. It is proposed to organize during 1969 a seminar on statistics of household income and expenditure and other economic and social conditions of households.

447. The document entitled Guide to Asian Statistics, which contains information on the available statistical series with the frequency of their collection, the geographical coverage and the sources where the series may be found, will be published during 1966-1967.

448. The regional adviser on economic statistics will continue to assist countries in developing economic statistics, particularly statistics on industries, trade and services, household income and expenditure, prices, national accounts, etc.

449. Latin America: Santiago Office. A regional adviser on economic statistics will assist countries of the region in the biennium 1967-1968. The regional adviser activities in the field are expected to continue for the period 1969 to 1971.

450. Latin America: Mexico Office. A revised edition of the statistical index to the document "Evaluation of the Central American Economic Integration Programme" will appear in 1966.

International Labour Office (ILO)

451. The Statistical Branch will be participating in the ILO research programme concerning the question of standards of living in relation to economic growth. In this connexion, the main items of work tentatively planned for 1968 relate to the compilation of statistics of income distribution, particularly employee income and studies of the patterns of living of low income families in developing countries, together with an analysis of minimum wage standards.

452. It is expected to hold in October 1967 a meeting of experts on the scope, methods and uses of family expenditure surveys.

453. It is expected to issue in 1967 a Provisional Manual on Household Expenditure Surveys.

454. Data required for the Bulletin of Household Budget Statistics (a special publication) are obtained from published reports, occasionally supplemented by data furnished directly by certain countries including those which have themselves recast their data to conform with the pattern of the Bulletin. It is expected that a large volume of statistical compilation work will be required for this publication. An experimental issue was published in 1961. It is intended to issue the publication about once every five years beginning in 1966; an annual supplement is also planned.

Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

455. It is planned to hold in 1967 a meeting on the subject of statistics for regional integration.

456. It is planned to hold in 1967 a meeting on the subject of statistical techniques for the measurement of economic growth.

Areas and problems of co-ordination

457. The United Nations Statistical Office plans to undertake, in collaboration with other agencies, the compilation, estimation and analyses of national accounting and related employment, demographic, price and industrial statistics in order to assess the dimensions of and the strategic factors and relations in world economic growth; the results of this study will be published in 1968 and 1969 (see paragraph 10).

458. The United Nations Statistical Office plans to collaborate with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in developing statistics required for measuring levels of living.

459. The United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies will jointly produce for publication in 1967 the second edition of Compendium of Social Statistics.

460. The United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies will jointly produce for publication in 1969-1970 a revised and expanded edition of Handbook of Household Surveys: A Practical Guide for Inquiries on Levels of Living.^{28/}

461. In collaboration with other agencies, the United Nations Statistical Office plans to develop an international standard classification of socio-economic status, based on economic characteristics of population as ascertained at the census of population (1967-1968).

462. In collaboration with the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the United Nations Statistical Office plans to organize seminars on the use of statistics for social programming (1970-1971).

463. The subject of social statistics generally will be considered at the ECE regional seminar on statistics for economic and social development planned by ECE in 1967. The agencies concerned will be invited to participate and attention will be given to questions of co-ordination.

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INTEGRATED FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Corrigendum

In paragraph 76, the last two lines should read as follows:

"data of the kind traditionally obtained in other countries through a census, and a discussion of some independent sample surveys which are devised as subsequent supplements to a complete census".
