# UNITED NATIONS

# ECONOMIC
# AND
# SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/444
28 May 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CO-ORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL
STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1975-1979

Report of the Secretary-General*

CONTENTS

---

* This document was prepared by the Statistical Office of the Department of
Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations in co-operation with the
statistical services of the specialized agencies and of agencies outside the United
Nations system.

CONTENTS (continued)

## Annexes

## INTRODUCTION

1. This report contains the third integrated five-year programme of the statistical activities of the organizations of the United Nations system. 1/ For the first time, in response to the request of the Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session, the report also contains data on the long-term statistical programmes of several organizations outside the United Nations system. 2/ However, it must be noted that even with the addition of this information an important segment of international statistical activities carried out by non-United Nations organizations is not covered by the integrated programme. It should also be remembered that the descriptions in the present report are confined to those statistical programmes which can be identified as separate projects in statistics. In some cases, programmes in statistics cannot be readily differentiated as they are integral parts of the regular operational and analytical work. However, the statistical activities of most of the organizations contributing to this report are centred on a focal point and the bulk of them are therefore separately identifiable. In any case, the present report sampled projects from the latter group only (see chapter III).

2. The report lists the major statistical projects planned by the organizations for 1975-1979 in terms of the following six main statistical policy objectives:

(A) The development and improvement of statistics and analytical presentations of social concern and interrelationships of social and economic changes, with special reference to the needs of developing countries;

(B) Collection of new basic data and further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes;

(C) Activities designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(D) Creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases of economic and social statistics;

(E) Technical assistance activities in statistics; and

(F) Recurrent statistical activities.

3. Since the third five-year programme is partly an updating of the 1973-1977 programme to the years 1975-1979, with appropriate exclusions and inclusions of projects (particularly for the non-overlapping period), there is no major change from the previous period as regards the main policy objectives. In fact, objectives (C) to (F) remain the same, while (A) is an expanded version of "The development of a co-ordinated body of demographic and social statistics" contained in the 1973-1977 report. Item (B) "Collection of new basic data and further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes", is an additional policy objective for 1975-1979.

---

1/ The previous report, covering 1973-1977 programmes, was issued as E/CN.3/421 and Add.1.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth session, Supplement No. 2, para. 22 (e).

4.    The Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), at its seventh session (6-9 February 1973, Washington D.C.), considered that the policy objectives described in this report reflected the objectives set for the organizations of the United Nations system in general, and in the statistical areas in particular, for the period under review.  These policy objectives are hereby placed before the Commission to serve as a basis for discussion.

5.    The presentation of the new five-year programme in terms of major statistical policy objectives is in accordance with the practice adopted by the Commission at its sixteenth session, in which it expressed approval of the identification of "a number of major statistical policy alternatives for use in the planning of international statistical activities and the grouping of programmes within these broad statistical policies". 3/ This presentation was used in the report to the Commission's seventeenth session and, except for the addition of the new information requested by the Commission, the basic structure of the report covering 1975-1979 remains the same.

6.    As will be remembered, the Commission discussed the 1973-1977 report in the light of the comments of its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination.  The Working Group considered the 1973-1977 report to be a clear and well-structured statement on the statistical programmes of the organizations concerned.  With respect to the content and form of the 1975-1979 and future reports, the Commission felt it desirable that certain additional information on the allocation of resources should be included by the organizations of the United Nations system, on the grounds that it would facilitate the analysis of the 1975-1979 programmes in even greater depth.  The Commission also requested the Statistical Office of the United Nations, in co-operation with the statistical services of the specialized agencies, to draw up an appropriate common classification of statistical projects to be used for programming purposes.

7.    The ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical activities accordingly agreed to include the additional information on allocation of resources requested by the Commission and to introduce a classification for programming purposes.  Annex I of this report contains additional information on the distribution of estimated annual average resources for statistical purposes for 1975-1979, and annex II contains a classification  of statistical projects by activity and field.  This classification is a synoptic version of a more detailed classification of statistical series developed for the Directory of International Statistics. 4/  It cross-classifies statistical projects by type and by subject-matter and is used in this report to code the individual programmes that are included.  It is also used as the basis for determining the distribution of resources for statistical purposes by subject-matter and by type of activity (see annex I).

───────────

    3/ Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 53 (a).

    4/ The Directory of International Statistics is a joint project of the United Nations Statistical Office and the statistical divisions of the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies.  It provides detailed information on the statistical services and responsibilities of the United Nations system and of select selected intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations (part I); a classification and list of statistical series and the sources in which the series may be found (part II); a list of standards, recommendations and methodological definitions concerning the series as well as the publications where they may be found (part III); and an inventory of data bases of economic and social statistics (part IV).

8.     The Sub-Committee felt that it should be strongly emphasized that the provision of more exact data on resources and their use in statistics would require changes in the basic cost-recording systems of the organizations concerned.  Until such a stage is reached, the statistical services can only provide estimates of limited uniformity.  It should also be emphasized that, as in past reports, the estimates are extremely tentative, although their preparation involved considerable effort on the part of all contributors.  The unavoidable existence of some arbitrary decisions and judgements should be noted.

9.     The Sub-Committee agreed that, while it was important to call the attention of the Commission to the weak underlying bases for the estimates and the allocation among activities reproduced in the special sections of the report, it was equally important to suggest to it that, in future, instead of furnishing an ever-growing amount of detail, effort might be more fruitfully concentrated on improving the quality of the various estimates.

## I.   ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

10.   "International statistical programmes, 1975-1979" is presented to the Commission as a joint report of the United Nations Statistical Office and the statistical services of the regional economic commissions, specialized agencies and selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in order to assist in the deliberations concerning co-ordination and integration of international statistical programmes.  It is hoped that the Commission will approve a set of main statistical policy objectives under which the programmes can be organized (see para. 2 above) and will review and comment, as it sees fit, on the broad trends and individual projects envisaged in international statistical programmes for the period under review.

## II.   BROAD POLICY OBJECTIVES IN TERMS OF SELECTED INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

11.   This chapter of the report covers in detail the six main statistical policy objectives set out in paragraph 2 above.  For each objective, background information is provided which relates it to the general tasks of the United Nations system of organizations, and to resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, etc.  A number of important statistical projects are presented for each of the major policy objectives as examples illustrating the individual programmes.

12.   The statistical projects described are only a sampling of those contained in the programme of each organization.  An exhaustive listing of projects would defeat the main purpose of the report, which is to initiate a discussion of the main policy objectives for the period 1975-1979.  Thus, the projects listed are presented only in order to indicate the types of activities undertaken to implement each of the six broad policy objectives.

A. The development and improvement of statistics and analytical
presentations of social concern and interrelationships of
social and economic changes, with special reference to the
needs of developing countries

13. At its seventeenth session, the Statistical Commission considered that
"substantial progress had been made during the past two years on developing a
system of demographic and social statistics. The basic statistics, classifications
and social indicators of the subsystems had been listed and had been fused with the
framework of the system. Thus, ... /the work/ furnished guidance for the
co-ordinated development of a wide range of coherent demographic, manpower and
social statistics. At the same time, it was stressed that the framework and
structure of the system was intended to be flexible and that it allowed countries
to choose the approaches to the development, collection and compilation of
statistics that best fitted their needs and circumstances". 5/

14. The Commission also emphasized that a version of a system of demographic and
social statistics suitable for use by the developing countries should be prepared,
in consultation with the interested specialized agencies and national statistical
authorities. That version should pay particular attention to methods of
collecting basic data on certain components of the system, for example, population,
education and health, and should include appropriate technical guidance.

15. Selected programme elements for work on statistics and analytical
presentations of social concern and interrelationships of social and economic
changes are listed below (the executing agency is given in parentheses at the end
of each subparagraph):

(a) Work will continue during the period on developing demographic, social
and economic statistics and other systems of statistics complementary to or
correlated with the national accounts, particularly for the use of developing
countries. This will include, for example, the convening of seminars and workshops
on establishing continuing household surveys in developing countries and other
forms of technical assistance designed to assist developing countries in
implementing systems of integrated statistics best suited to their needs and
circumstances (United Nations, in co-operation with the statistical services of
UNICEF, the ILO, FAO and UNESCO);

(b) In Europe, an important part of the resources of the Conference of
European Statisticians will continue to be devoted to the preparation of a system
of social and demographic statistics, within the framework of a corresponding
world-wide project under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. Another
important objective is to develop, within the context of the system, a set of
social indicators (ECE);

---

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session,
Supplement No. 2, para. 112.

/...

(c) In Asia, plans have been made to conduct household surveys and to convene working groups on health statistics, integrated systems of demographic and social statistics and statistics of social welfare in order to foster the development of social and related statistics (ECAFE);

(d) In Latin America, work will continue on efforts to extend and improve basic data within the framework of the system of social and demographic statistics in order to study social change in the region. Household surveys being conducted in 12 countries will also provide valuable information (ECLA);

(e) In Africa, a large number of countries have undertaken to conduct population censuses with the technical and financial assistance of the United Nations. Post-census programmes are proposed, designed to develop a continuing capability for collecting integrated demographic, social and economic statistics through household surveys (ECA);

(f) Analytical work on the estimation and projection of the agricultural population and labour force is being continued. This work is co-ordinated fully with similar work undertaken by the United Nations and the ILO respectively on the estimates and projections of the total population and its urban/rural distribution by sex and by age, and of the labour force (FAO);

(g) Work will continue, in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, on the System of Social and Demographic Statistics, in particular with regard to the subsystems on education and leisure-time activities. In this connexion, special attention will be given to the needs of the developing countries through methodological work for the establishment of more reliable and meaningful statistical data, providing a basis for the elaboration of internationally comparable indicators, to be used for purposes of policy and planning, as well as for reporting and evaluating progress, in the context of economic and social development activities. Furthermore, the work on education projections will continue, as part of the Inter-Agency Programme on Demographic and Related Projections, focusing particularly on the elaboration of a set of education projections up to 1985, by country (UNESCO);

(h) Attention will continue to be directed to promoting and co-ordinating statistical studies on the interrelationship between health and population dynamics, and advising on the statistical evaluation of family health programmes and studies on health demography and human reproduction (WHO).

### B. Collection of new basic data and further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes

16. The Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session considered that "in improving and expanding statistics, statisticians in developing countries (and indeed in all countries) should devote attention to utilizing data which might be derived from administrative records. Such records could often provide effective sources of information. It was also important that the attention of policy-makers

and administrators in developing countries should be drawn to the important
statistical by-products that administrative records could yield and indeed, in
developing such records, account should be taken of their potential statistical
uses". 6/

17. In connexion with the work on co-ordinated systems of demographic and social
statistics, it was noted by the Commission that "individualized data systems based,
to a considerable extent, on administrative records and the use of identification
numbers were being established; in other cases, data from household sample surveys
and administrative records were being linked ...". 7/  In addition to the further
exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes, new emphasis has
been placed on the development of new basic data through household surveys in
developing countries, as indicated above.

18.  Selected programme elements for the collection of new basic data and the
further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes are listed
below:

    (a)  Extensive work will be undertaken during the period to (i) prepare and
issue guidelines on the basic economic and social statistics required by the
developing countries - concepts, series and classifications, sources and methods of
collection and compilation, and uses; (ii) formulate and issue guidelines on new
areas of basic economic and social statistics; and (iii) formulate guidelines on
the concepts, classifications, methods of collection and uses of public sector
statistics (United Nations);

    (b)  In Europe, contributions to and improvements in work on statistics
relating to the promotion of external trade, especially east-west trade, science
and technology, and environmental problems will continue (ECE);

    (c)  In Asia, national statistical services will be assisted in the development
and improvement of national vital statistics.  Not only will the techniques of
conventional civil registration be used, but sample surveys and other less direct
techniques will also be applied (ECAFE);

    (d)  In Latin America, use will be made of administrative data, including
income tax and social security information, in order to measure income
distribution (ECLA);

    (e)  In Africa, programmes will be implemented in an attempt to meet the
increased needs for more complete and up-to-date information pertaining to each
country.  Continuing efforts will be made to collect data, through direct visits to
countries in the region, on topics which are not adequately covered in regular
publications (ECA);

---

    6/ Ibid., para. 48.

    7/ Ibid., para. 112.

(f)  A special collection of data will be undertaken on employment and conditions of work of foreign as compared to national workers, particularly in respect of numbers employed and average earnings by industry and occupation, unemployment, etc.  The data will be analysed in detail in order to draw conclusions regarding comparative conditions of work and employment of foreign workers and of nationals, and may also lead to recommendations for improvements in the methods followed to produce such data (ILO);

(g)  Special emphasis is being placed on the development of producer price series as a basis for the compilation of index numbers of agricultural production, the preparation of economic accounts for agriculture, the work related to agricultural development planning, including the country perspective studies, and other related activities (FAO);

(h)  Special efforts will be made to extend the scope of statistics on culture and communication to cover new areas, in order to meet more adequately the rapidly increasing needs for basic data for purposes of policy and planning in these fields.  More generally, for all the fields of statistics within UNESCO's competence, Member States will be encouraged to present their budgetary data in such a form that the allocation of funds to activities in the various areas concerned is clearly indicated so as to show national priorities and to measure progress towards established quantitative goals.  Whenever possible, national statistical publications will be used to supplement data collected from questionnaires.  Census data on literacy and educational attainment will be used (UNESCO);

(i)  Additional statistics on the "on-flight flows" of people and goods carried in international air services are greatly needed and it is expected that during the period under review relevant programmes will be established (ICAO);

(j)  The programme to collect production, foreign trade and consumption data for cotton textiles may be extended to textiles of all fibres, depending on the results of current negotiations (GATT).

### C.  Activities designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade

19.  The Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session, noted "the importance that the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Development Planning attached to strengthening the statistical services of the developing countries, an importance that was reflected in the International Development Strategy.  That those services should be strengthened was indeed fundamental to the collection and preparation of adequate data for the reviews and appraisals of the Development Strategy that the developing countries and the agencies of the United Nations family were undertaking.  The Chairman of the Committee for Development Planning, who had been invited to take part in the session, called attention to major gaps in the available statistics required for those purposes.  The statistics on such topics as employment, unemployment and underemployment, the distribution of income and of consumption, education and health and many other topics fell far

/...

short of the data needed in respect of the social objectives of the Development Strategy; the available national accounting data were also deficient. The Committee recognized that filling the main gaps in data was vital both for the tasks of review and appraisal at the international level and for improving national statistical systems as such. What was needed was a progressive and systematic building up of strong statistical services in the developing countries, and the Committee offered its co-operation to the Statistical Commission in promoting and assisting those endeavours. The Commission warmly welcomed the co-operation of the Committee in the concerted and intensified efforts that needed to be undertaken in order to assist the developing countries to strengthen their statistical systems". 8/

20. Since the last session of the Commission, a second Interregional Seminar on Statistical Organization has been held in Ottawa, Canada, from 3-12 October 1973. The Seminar was organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Canada. It was designed to encourage a thorough discussion of statistical organization in developing countries and of ways and means of strengthening the statistical services in these countries in order to meet the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The discussions covered a wide range of issues related to the planning and carrying out of statistical programmes.

21. Participating in the Seminar were senior government statisticians from 23 African, Asian, and Latin American countries; from 4 western European and other States; and from 2 socialist States of eastern Europe. Also attending were representatives of ECLA, the ILO, FAO, WHO and IASI.

22. Selected activities designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade (in addition to those outlined under policy objectives (A) and (B) above) are listed below:

(a) The review of progress made, the problems encountered and assistance in introducing the new System of National Accounts (SNA) is receiving increasing attention, as are studies of the modifications and extensions needed in the SNA in the light of national experience, especially of developing countries. A manual on the implementation of the revised SNA, with special reference to the developing countries, is being completed. Efforts are being made to develop a closer relationship between the concepts and aggregates of the SNA and those of the System of Material Product Balances (MPS). Further work is also planned on statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and wealth (United Nations);

(b) Activities to assist countries in the ECAFE region to adopt the revised SNA will continue and may be extended to include subregional workshops on the subject organized in co-operation with the Asian Statistical Institute (ECAFE);

(c) In Latin America, a general evaluation and appraisal of country development is being undertaken, paying special attention to the analysis of socio-demographic indicators; it is linked to the programme on the measurement of income distribution as well as to others in the economic and social sectors (ECLA);

---

8/ Ibid., para. 44.

(d)  In Africa, a series of meetings has been planned for the period to provide technical guidance and training for national accountants in order to promote the implementation of the SNA.  This will provide a framework for the development of coherent national statistical systems and will help to provide the data needed for economic planning and analysis and for the evaluation of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade (ECA);

(e)  Work on international agricultural adjustments and a perspective study on world agricultural development, through the compilation, standardization and dissemination of basic agricultural statistics interlinked within a computerized data and compilation processing system, is being given priority for purposes of review, appraisal and planning activities at the national and international levels (FAO);

(f)  Special emphasis will be placed on activities designed to promote the collection of data in the fields of education, science and technology, culture and communications in the Member States, in order to provide a basis for measuring progress towards the goals set for the Second Development Decade.  In the field of science statistics, for example, methodology will be developed and recommended for use in Member States in order to enable them to identify and measure resources available for the provision of scientific services, such as geological surveys, testing and standardization, vitally needed as infrastructure for the application of science and technology to development (UNESCO);

(g)  Programmes designed to assist in the development of epidemiological studies on the health status of the population, and the identification of their health services requirements and consumption of various kinds of medical care are being continued.  Within the programme, technical assistance will provide advice on the application of modern health statistics techniques, e.g. sampling techniques, in carrying out national and international health statistical surveys (WHO).

### D.  Creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases of economic and social statistics

23.  The Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session noted 9/ that in addition to its functions, as set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1/8 of 16 February 1946 on the establishment of the Commission and as amended by Council resolution 2/8 of 21 June 1946, which indicated that the Commission should assist the Council in developing the central statistical services of the Secretariat and in advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information, Council resolution 1566 (L) also

"Recognizes the interest of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office in matters related to the use of computers in the United Nations system and draws attention to this field where further co-ordination is likely to be most required."

---

9/ Ibid., paras. 29-30.

24. The Commission agreed with its Working Group in attributing considerable importance to the question of access to the data stored and to the need for efficient and economical services to countries.

25. The Commission also considered various aspects of data banks including the "Inventory of data bases of economic and social statistics" and the "List of International Statistical Series" (part III of Directory of International Statistics), which were being prepared by the Statistical Office and the statistical services of the specialized agencies.

26. Selected programme elements concerning the creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases of economic and social statistics are listed below:

(a) Activities designed to improve the interchange and joint use of economic and social statistics and to avoid deficiencies, parallelism and duplication in this field in the United Nations system will continue. The Directory of International Statistics, including the "List of International Statistical Series" and the "Inventory of data bases of economic and social statistics", will be issued, maintained and as necessary modified and expanded in order to meet the needs of the Statistical Commission and the international statistical community (United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies);

(b) Included in the goals of the Statistical Office is the design and implementation of a flexible and general computer-based storage and retrieval system for international statistics, capable of producing ad hoc tabulations and other statistical outputs in a rapid and efficient manner (United Nations);

(c) In Europe, meetings will be held to study major problems concerning the use of electronic computers for statistical purposes and to review national reports on selected aspects of such use. The Statistical Division of ECE, in co-operation with the Computing Research Centre (CRC), Bratislava, Czechoslovakia and in collaboration with several national statistical offices, is working on the development of an integrated statistical information system, including the related programming languages (ECE);

(d) An Interlinked Computer System (ICS) for food and agricultural commodities has been developed by FAO in the form of supply/utilization accounts, from which Production and Trade Yearbooks, and derived statistics such as food balance sheets, index numbers of agricultural production and trade, are being prepared. One of the important objectives of the system is to facilitate mechanical communication between different agencies and, in the long run, with countries where such computer facilities are available (FAO);

(e) The UNESCO Statistical Data Bank, a computerized system for the storage, updating and retrieval of statistical data on education, science and technology, culture and communication will be further refined to meet the increasing demands for special statistical reports and studies as well as to facilitate the preparation of major statistical compilations such as the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Special efforts will be made in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies to ensure maximum co-ordination with data banks in

related fields. In co-operation with the International Bureau of Education (IBE), Geneva, work will be carried out for the establishment of a Central Education Data Bank to be built up from existing national and international data bases. Future objectives also include the storage and retrieval of explanatory notes required for the interpretation of selected data items, and the improvement of performance efficiency concurrently with the introduction of improved hardware capacity (UNESCO);

(f) Work is beginning on an integrated data bank from civil aviation statistical series produced by ICAO. The data bank will be designed to facilitate analysis using one or more aviation statistics series, and also permit analysis of the aviation series together with socio-economic data produced by other international organizations (ICAO);

(g) Programmes are continuing in the form of technical assistance to countries in developing basic services and new fields of health statistics as well as the application of computers and advanced methodology in health statistics information systems, including surveys and the health-planning oriented collection and analysis of data (WHO);

(h) The IMF Data Fund, a general purpose computer system for storing, updating and operating on financial time series statistics, will be further refined to meet publication and internal and external user needs. Other objectives are to expand the Data Fund calculation routines, to improve the efficiency and accessibility of the internal file organization and to achieve system compatibility with other data banks (IMF);

(i) The tariff and trade data base, which is designed to supply basic data required by Contracting Parties in tariff negotiations, will be maintained and enlarged during the period. Currently it contains data on customs duties and imports for 19 countries but there are plans to expand the number of countries included and to add data on exports and production (GATT).

## E. Technical assistance activities in statistics

27. The Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session was informed that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1566 (L), paragraphs 6 and 7, had requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations system of organizations,

"to undertake ... concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems as the basis for their development plans and the evaluation of their economic and social progress;" and

"... to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session, ... a report on the existing technical assistance of the United Nations system of organizations to the developing countries as well as on the steps envisaged to assist those countries in improving their statistical services with a view to meeting the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade".

28. The Commission considered that the report submitted to the Council (E/5099), which contained a summary of past trends and possible future directions in technical assistance in statistics, together with a more detailed review of the present situation, would be of considerable help in analysing the key issues. The Commission felt that the preparation of regular reports on trends in technical assistance in statistics over a five-year period was indispensable if it was to discharge effectively its function of advising the Council on matters of statistical development. An integrated scheme of technical assistance would assist in co-ordinating the planning and carrying out of technical assistance activities in statistics without impairing the responsibilities of the respective organizations within their areas of jurisdiction.

29. A concerted programme of technical assistance activities in statistics for the Second United Nations Development Decade requires significant new efforts in all modes of technical assistance. The marked demands for additional experts and for extending the training of statisticians are clear; the efficiency of the additional experts and the expansion of training will, to a significant extent, depend on the work carried out on the other aspects of technical assistance.

30. Some aspects of statistical activities for which technical assistance could be of particular importance are:

(a) Assistance in organizing and expanding statistical services, training statistical personnel, and planning and carrying out the systematic development of basic and current statistical inquiries and compilations for the statistically least developed among the developing countries; and

(b) Increased technical assistance to developing countries in the establishment of modern facilities and systems for the efficient and rapid processing of the economic and social data required for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

31. There are specific areas of statistics in which the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system could be particularly helpful for meeting the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade. For example:

(a) Assistance to countries in adapting the present System of National Accounts (SNA) to their own conditions and in using the system in order to rationalize and expand the collection and compilation of basic economic data;

(b) Encouragement to countries which have not taken non-agricultural economic censuses recently to participate in the World Programme of Industrial Statistics;

(c) Advice to countries on improving and extending basic data and indexes of the prices and quantities of goods and services produced, supplied and used;

(d) Assistance in censuses of population, current demographic statistics, and co-ordinated manpower and social statistics urgently needed for purposes of social planning and programming; and

/...

(e) Promotion and improvement of food consumption surveys, current fishery statistics and forestry statistics.

32. Selected programme elements for technical assistance in statistics are listed below:

(a) The preparation of an integrated five-year scheme of technical assistance in statistics. The scheme is submitted as a separate report, also before the Commission (E/CN.3/446), which covers all the important projects of the United Nations system in technical assistance in statistics and provides information on the main forms in which technical assistance is rendered (i.e. advisory services, training, equipment, technical guidance and programme formulation, support and evaluation). It provides information on the financing of technical assistance activities and the sources of funds available for such activities (i.e. regular budget programmes, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, funds in trust, etc.). The scheme covers the same years (i.e. 1975-1979) as the present report (United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies);

(b) Activities are continuing for initiating action and ensuring prompt and effective implementation and backstopping of technical co-operation activities. The implementation of approved projects is monitored and co-ordination is assisted between backstopping activities and operational, administrative and financial activities (United Nations);

(c) In Europe, the International Computer Education Centre, Budapest, Hungary, a UNDP-financed project, will train personnel in the uses of electronic data processing as one aspect of the project. The project is backstopped by the ECE Statistical Division in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations (ECE);

(d) Regional advisory services in national accounts, demographic statistics and other economic and social statistics will continue to be provided. Technical and financial assistance is being given in data processing and analysis of census results in a large number of African countries committed to taking population censuses in the 1970s (ECA);

(e) Regional statisticians in Asia, Africa, and, from 1977, Latin America, will assist Governments in various projects concerning labour force statistics (ILO);

(f) In connexion with the 1980 World Census of Agriculture, extensive technical assistance will need to be provided to countries because of a variety of new problems due to recent developments in agriculture which have to be taken into account not only in the preparation of census programmes but also in their design and conduct (FAO);

(g) Assistance will be provided to Member States, upon request, for the development of their statistical services related to education, science and technology, culture and communication, and for the planning and operation of

teaching programmes in statistics, especially at the university level. In addition, it is hoped that it will be possible to establish regional adviser posts, financed partly by the regular budget, partly by UNDP, in the above-mentioned fields (UNESCO);

(h) Training of officials of national civil aviation departments and airlines and the organization of operation programmes to produce essential statistics will continue. Statistical workshops and training meetings will also be conducted at the regional level (ICAO);

(i) The WHO programme in technical assistance is designed to disseminate information and provide advice on training in medical records and health statistics; to formulate criteria for the outlining and evaluation of such training within the programme, the most essential being (i) to identify the areas where modifications are required in current educational programmes for health statisticians; (ii) to formulate guidelines for, and make recommendations on, the changes needed in curricula for medical undergraduates and health statisticians; and (iii) to recommend and undertake other measures for strengthening the health statisticians' professional knowledge of the interrelationship of health planning and health information systems (WHO);

(j) Assistance will continue to be given to countries in order that their central bank bulletins, which assemble at the national level the statistics necessary for policy formulation by monetary authorities and for the analysis of internal and external monetary problems, can be established and improved (IMF);

(k) A special programme designed to provide assistance to developing countries in respect of the tariff and trade data of their main export markets will be implemented during the current multilateral tariff negotiations. Assistance will be provided in the analysis of the implications of alternative negotiating techniques and modalities of tariff reductions under consideration during the negotiations (GATT).

## F.  Recurrent statistical activities

33.  As was the case in the previous five-year programmes of international statistical activities, recurrent statistical activities will continue to consume the greater part of the available resources during the years under discussion.

34.  The four main recurrent statistical activities are:  (a) the provision of data; (b) methodological studies; (c) substantive backstopping of technical assistance; and (d) conference services.

35.  As regards the first function, namely the systematic collection, compilation, evaluation and analysis and dissemination of statistical data, attention is drawn to the report before the Commission entitled "Review of the recurrent publications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations" (E/CN.3/455).

36. Several major methodological projects are included in the present programme. In addition, methodological work in other areas is also being carried out continuously.

37. Some of the recurrent activities involve the preparation of documents and the servicing of various meetings and conferences such as the Statistical Commission, the Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, conferences of regional statisticians, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the Expert Committee on Health Statistics, the Statistics Advisory Committee and various meetings of experts.

38. Selected recurrent statistical activities are listed below:

(a) The co-ordination of statistical activities within the United Nations system, the furnishing of statistical data, through publications and other means, such as trade and transport statistics, work on methodological issues initiated earlier, e.g. the International Comparison Project, and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries, are important segments of the recurrent activities (United Nations);

(b) In Europe, statistics relating to the promotion of external trade, especially east-west trade, science and technology, environmental problems and long-term planning and projections are the subjects of programmes of high priority. In each of these fields, plans call for the development and improvement of the necessary statistics during the next five years (ECE);

(c) In Latin America, continuing efforts are being made to compile, maintain and standardize basic statistical data and time series on national accounts, external trade and balance-of-payments statistics, manufacturing, distributive-trade and services statistics, and population and social statistics (ECLA);

(d) In Africa, the development and extension of basic statistical data and the requisite methodology are a continuing programme. Annual meetings are planned in several areas of economic and social statistics (ECA);

(e) About one-third of the total statistical resources of the ILO regular budget will be devoted to the collection of current statistics on employment, unemployment, hours of work, labour productivity, wages, consumer prices, industrial accidents and industrial disputes, and to their dissemination in serial publications; to the regular revision and updating of the Technical Guide which describes the methodology underlying the series appearing in the serial publications; and to the analysis of the reports of Governments on the application of Convention No. 63 concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (ILO);

(f) Basic food and agriculture statistics are being provided on a continuous basis. Data on the production, trade and utilization of food and agricultural commodities and production means, and - at appropriate levels of aggregation - data on forestry and fishing are being standardized and integrated into a processing system (FAO);

(g) The collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistics related to education, science, culture and communications will continue. The UNESCO Statistical Yearbook will present a number of series on topics not now covered in the publication. Previously prepared by manual methods, the Yearbook will be further automated so as to improve the timeliness of the publication and the utility of the data. A new publication is planned, starting in 1975-76, which will present on a biennial basis a series of standardized statistical country profiles on subjects within UNESCO's competence. Studies will be undertaken to improve the methodology and international comparability of statistics in these fields, in co-operation with organizations within and outside the United Nations system (UNESCO);

(h) The consolidation of basic health statistical data received from countries, and the improvement of the quality of national vital and health statistical data so that they will be internationally comparable within WHO periodical publications is being continued. This includes the collection of data on disease, health services facilities and health expenditure and the elaboration and analysis of vital, health and demographic statistics (WHO);

(i) International Financial Statistics (IFS), Direction of Trade (DOT), and their Supplements will continue to present a growing body of financial and general economic statistics. Participation in technical assistance, standardization of data collection and the use of computer-assisted input, calculation and reproduction will contribute to the improvement of the publications (IMF).


III. MAJOR PROGRAMMES OF EACH ORGANIZATION

39. In the preceding chapter of this report, six major statistical policy trends were illustrated by selected programme elements from the statistical plans of the organizations in the United Nations system. In this chapter, the components having the highest priority in each agency's statistical programme are shown on an agency basis. Included with each project is an indication of its purpose, timing and the resources required. In this respect, it should be pointed out that the resources indicated refer to direct costs (primarily salaries) and that overheads are not taken into account. Furthermore, except in the case of the United Nations and WHO, the resources are regular budget only. It should be emphasized that in a number of cases the programmes listed are subject to change and should be considered as tentative plans. The consecutive numbering of all the high-priority programmes listed in this section does not imply a priority ranking.

## A.  United Nations

1.  <u>Statistical Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs</u> 10/

    <u>Programme 01</u>.  Development of <u>systems of social and demographic statistics</u> and other systems of statistics complementary to or correlated with the national accounts, particularly for the use of developing countries (Code: B(a) 1.1) 11/

40.  The aim of this activity is to develop international guidelines for a coherent system of social and demographic statistics that is linked with the System of National Accounts (SNA).  Work will continue on:  (a) preparation of guidelines and a technical manual on statistics of the distribution of household income, consumption and accumulation; (b) a system of price and quantity statistics correlated with the national accounts and balances; (c) a system of statistics on research and development; and (d) the development of statistics of children and youth, in co-operation with UNICEF, within the context of the system of social and demographic statistics.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated average direct costs will be $US 166.5 thousand per year.  Corresponding man-months are 70.

    <u>Programme 02</u>.  Formulation of concepts, definitions, classifications and methodology for measurement of the quality and problems of the physical <u>environment</u> (Code: B(a) 1.2)

41.  This activity consists of formulating guidelines for the objectives, concepts, definitions and classifications and methodology of statistics on the man-made and natural environment in relation to conditions of living and economic activity. It also includes work on the specification of statistics on the reserves, supply and uses of energy, in relation to the effects on environmental conditions and economic activity.  This is a continuous programme contingent on securing extra-budgetary financial assistance.  Estimated average direct costs will be $US 82.4 thousand per year.  Corresponding man-months are 31.

---

    10/ The $US expenditure estimates developed for the Statistical Office are based on "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975" and "Medium-term plan for the period 1974-1977" (A/9006 and Add.1).  They are extrapolations of 1975 approved expenditure levels to 1977, and as such provide an average annual order of magnitude of expenditure for each of the years of the 1975-1979 period. The estimates cover salaries and travel but do <u>not</u> include other expenditure items, i.e. printing, general expenses, etc.  Both regular and extrabudgetary resources are included.

    The term "programme" is used in this report in the same sense as "specific activity" in United Nations budget documents.

    11/ For an explanation of the code numbers see annex II, "Classification of statistical projects by activity and field".

Programme 03. Development of manuals for collection of new basic data
to serve the most urgent needs of developing countries (Codes:
B(a) 1.1-1.4 and B(a) 2.1-2.4)

42. This activity will undertake to (a) prepare and issue guidelines and a
handbook on the basic economic and social statistics required by the developing
countries – concepts, series and classifications, sources and methods of collection
and compilation, and uses; (b) formulate and issue guidelines on new areas of
basic economic and social statistics; and (c) formulate guidelines on the concepts,
terms of data and classifications, methods of collection and uses of public sector
statistics. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will
be $US 83.3 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 42.

Programme 04. Development and dissemination of data on industry,
construction, distributive trades and other non-agricultural statistics
and promotion of comparability (Code: A 2.3, 2.4.1)

43. This activity involves the collection, compilation and issue of annual
information on major items of industrial activity for more than 80 countries and
international tables of index numbers of industrial production and employment.
Data are also compiled and issued on annual production of more than 350 industrial
commodities, on construction activity and on distributive-trade and related
services statistics. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct
costs will be $US 207.6 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 127.

Programme 05. Introduction and review of the SNA and its linkage with the
MPS and the preparation of manuals on various aspects of national accounts,
with the emphasis on serving the needs of developing countries (Code:
B(a) 2.1, 2.1.2)

44. This activity involves a review of the progress made, the problems encountered
and assistance needed in introducing the new SNA, studies of the modifications and
extensions needed in the SNA in the light of national experience, especially of
developing countries, and efforts to develop a closer relationship between the
concepts and aggregates of the SNA and those of the MPS. Also included is the
preparation of manuals on various aspects of national accounting with emphasis
on the needs and circumstances of developing countries. This is a continuous
programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 112.1 thousand per year.
Corresponding man-months are 52.

Programme 06. Promotion of integrated international computerized catalogues
and data bases of economic and social statistics (Code: C1,2)

45. The activity is designed to improve the interchange and joint use of economic
and social statistics and to avoid deficiencies, parallelism and duplication in
this field within the United Nations system. The Directory of International
Statistics, including the "List of international statistical series" and the
"Inventory of data bases of economic and social statistics" will be issued,
maintained and as necessary modified and expanded in order to meet the needs of
the Statistical Commission and the international statistical community. This is
a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 75.5 thousand
per year. Corresponding man-months are 42.

/...

Programme 07. Co-ordination and provision of <u>substantive support</u> for
<u>technical co-operation</u> and training for developing countries (Code:
B(b) 1.2-1.4, 2.1-2.4)

46. In the area of technical co-operation projects in statistics, this activity
involves initiating action and ensuring prompt and effective implementation and
backstopping. Programmes of technical co-operation to countries are formulated
by means of regional and interregional experts, fellowships, training institutes,
etc.; implementation of approved projects is monitored; and co-ordination between
backstopping activities and operational, administrative and financial units and
divisions is assisted. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct
costs will be $US 245.0 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 140.

Programme 08. Promotion of <u>co-ordination of the statistical programmes</u>
<u>of</u> the United Nations system and provision of services for the Statistical
Commission, the Working Group of the Statistical Commission, the ACC
Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, etc. (Code: C1,2)

47. The purpose of this activity is to promote the effective and co-ordinated
use of resources at the international level for statistics. To this end the
activity includes: (a) Secretariat functions for the sessions of the Statistical
Commission and its Working Group and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical
Activities; (b) the preparation of reports on international statistical programmes,
on integrated long-term schemes of technical assistance in statistics, and on
other topics as required; and (c) the establishment of continuing machinery for
communication with statistical divisions in the regional economic commissions
and certain non-governmental organizations with a view to a more effective
co-ordination of statistical programmes of mutual interest. This is a
continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 126.5 thousand
per year. Corresponding man-months are 64.

Programme 09. Development of procedures for <u>assessing the quality</u> and
consistency <u>of statistics</u> in various fields and improving the statistics
for analytical and other uses (Code: B 1.2-1.4, 2.1-2.4)

48. This activity involves assessing the character of the data gathered and
compiled by the Statistical Office. Systematic cross-checks will be made of the
consistency of related figures submitted to the Statistical Office. Information
describing the sources and methods used in constructing comprehensive aggregates such
as GNP, particularly in developing countries, will be secured and analysed with a
view to evolving proposals for improvement. This is a continuous programme.
Estimated average direct costs will be $US 27.8 thousand per year. Corresponding
man-months are 12.

Programme 10. Utilization of <u>international trade</u> data as a basic source
for compiling related <u>energy</u> and <u>transportation</u> statistics and for
carrying out special analysis (Code: A 2.5, 2.4.2, 2.5.1)

49. This activity involves extracting and refining data from detailed
international trade statistics reported by all countries, stressing energy and
other types of flows of goods characteristic of ocean carriage, i.e. bulk cargo

versus general cargo. A comprehensive world matrix for each of 35 commodity groups and their aggregated classes will be computed showing the volume movements on world sea-lanes beginning with 1966. Balance-sheets will be compiled for individual countries showing production, imports and exports, stocks and consumption for every form of energy, as well as volume movements of crude petroleum and coal among countries. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 97.7 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 54.

Programme 11. Participation in further development of the international real income comparison project (Code: A and B 2.1.1, 2.7)

50. The United Nations International Comparison Project, which is designed to compare the gross domestic product and its components in a common unit value and the purchasing power of currencies, will be continued and extended to include more Member States. The continuation of the programme calls for the application of the methodology, developed in the first stages of the project, to the international comparison of aggregates of the domestic product and expenditure on a wider scale. The programme is carried out with the active assistance of the participating countries. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 87.7 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 54.

Programme 12. Development of social and demographic statistics with a view to rendering them more useful for social planning and research (Code: A 1.3, 1.4)

51. This activity consists of the collection, tabulation and computer storage of basic data on social and demographic characteristics, including data on population structure and basic demographic variables (fertility, mortality and migration), together with data on housing and various other social conditions. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 239.8 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 175.

2.   Statistical divisions of the regional economic commissions 12/

(a)   Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Programme 13. Preparation of a system of social and demographic statistics (Code:  B(aa) 1)

52. The purpose of this project is to draw up an over-all system which provides a coherent framework for the development and co-ordination of social and demographic

---

12/ The Economic and Social Council, at its 1878th meeting, adopted resolution 1818 (LV) under which an Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) was established to start its operations on 1 January 1974, incorporating the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB). The work in statistics which had been envisaged for 1974-1975 by UNESOB (see A/9006) was: reclassification of statistics of various countries of the region; organization of a data bank and an efficient retrieval system; publication of a semi-annual statistical bulletin on countries of the region; and statistical surveys in selected countries of the region. It is expected that the work of UNESOB in statistics will be continued and expanded by ECWA.                                /...

statistics, and is linked with the systems of national accounts and balances. An important objective is also to develop, in the context of the system, a set of social indicators. The project is carried out by the Conference of European Statisticians within the framework of a corresponding world-wide project under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. Provision has been made for one meeting in each of the five coming years on the general aspects of the system and for a series of meetings devoted to particular areas such as statistics of education, health, culture and housing. It is expected that work on the system and on statistics relating to the system will continue to call for an important part of the Conference's resources over the next five years. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 52.5 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 31.

Programme 14. Other statistics for priority areas in the work programme of ECE (Codes: B(aa), 1.6.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.4.2)

53. Statistics relating to the promotion of external trade, especially east-west trade, science and technology, environmental problems, and long-term planning and projections are priority items in the work programme of ECE. In each of these fields, it is planned to contribute to the development and improvement of the necessary statistics. In particular, meetings will be convened on statistics of science and technology and on statistics for studies and policies on environmental problems, and work will continue on the establishment of a conversion key between the SITC and the Standard Foreign Trade Classification of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). Due attention will also be given to the statistical requirements for economic model building and planning, notably in work on the preparation of standardized input-output tables and in further work on the systems of national accounts and balances. Work on these projects will continue during the next five years. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 69.5 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 41.

Programme 15. Exchange of experience on the use of electronic computers for statistical purposes (Code: B 1, 2 and 3)

54. Meetings will be held for the study of major problems in this area and for the review of national reports on selected aspects of the use of computers for statistics. In this connexion, the activities of the Computing Research Centre (CRC), Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, a UNDP project for which the ECE Statistical Division provides technical support, must be mentioned. The Statistical Division co-operates with the CRC, notably on a project of the Conference of European Statisticians (in which several national statistical offices are collaborating) to develop an integrated statistical information system including the related programming language(s). The programme of work of the Conference of European Statisticians provides for several meetings on subjects in this field during the next five years. Under this heading, mention is also made of the International Computer Education Centre, Budapest, Hungary, another UNDP project for which the ECE Statistical Division provides technical support. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 17.0 thousand per year. Corresponding man-months are 10.

/...

(b) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Programme 16. The promotion, processing, collection and dissemination of basic social and demographic statistics of the ECAFE region (Code: A, B 1)

55. The programme comprises several levels of operations: (a) promotion of more efficient and faster processing of censuses and surveys through data processing workshops, and the dissemination of generalized computer methods and programmes for processing and analysis of data through advisory services and through various ECAFE meetings; (b) the processing of survey or census data for Governments not in a position to do this for themselves; (c) maintenance of a magnetic tape library of the coded records of country surveys and one-in-a-hundred samples of households taken from census tapes; and (d) tabulation of country data for research studies, as requested, to users in government and international organizations. The purpose of the programme is to improve basic statistics in countries of the region and to make the basic data available to a wider circle of users, concurrently with the growing research into the demographic and social problems of the region. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct cost will be $US46,000 per year (an additional part of the cost is supported by other institutions). Corresponding man-months are 58.

Programme 17. Development of vital statistics through the civil registration system (Code: A, B(a b), B(b) 1.3.2)

56. This activity involves assisting national statistical services in the development and improvement of national vital statistics. Assistance will be provided in implementing the principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system formulated by the Statistical Commission. The system includes not only the techniques of conventional civil registration, but also the use of sample surveys and other less direct techniques for estimating the main vital rates until a truly comprehensive system of civil registration is established. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct cost will be $US 50,000 per year. Corresponding man-months are 64.

Programme 18. Promotion of the adoption of the revised System of National Accounts by the countries of the region (Code A, B(ab), B(b) 2.1.1)

57. This aim of this activity is to promote the adoption by the countries of the region of the revised System of National Accounts (SNA) formulated by the Statistical Commission, through suitable adaptations to suit the needs and circumstances of the countries. Most countries of the region find it difficult to adopt the full system in view of the limited resources available. Even the implementation of a "simplified system" would call for considerable concerted efforts by the countries and assistance would be needed. Such assistance could be rendered by the ECAFE secretariat through the organization of subregional workshops on the subject in co-operation with the Asian Statistical Institute. These workshops could be spread over three or four years (1975-1978). Estimated total direct cost will be $US 72,000. Corresponding man-months are 26 per year.

(c)  Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Programme 19.  Current statistics (Code:  A and C: 1, 2 and 3)

58.  The purpose of the programme is to compile, maintain and standardize basic statistical data and time series:  on national accounts; on external trade and balance of payments; on manufacture, distributive-trade and service statistics; and on population and social statistics.  The main objective is to provide  basic statistical information for the internal use of ECLA, for example, in the annual Economic Survey and special studies.  The preparation and publication of statistical series and tables in ECLA's Statistical Yearbook is a subproduct of other activities.  Co-operation, upon request, with officials of government and integration agencies is often connected with data compilation and standardization. This is a continuous programme.  Estimated average annual cost is $US 113.5 thousand per year.  Corresponding man-months are 108 per year.

Programme 20.  Measurement of the distribution of income (Code:  B(a) and C:  2.1, 2.7.1 and 2.8)

59.  The purpose of the programme is (a) to advise on an up-to-date and consistent quantitative basis to support analysis and research on the subject; and (b) to draw up methodological guidelines for the relevant statistical programmes of Latin American countries and to encourage the application of the United Nations recommendation.  ("Complementary system of statistics on the distribution of income, consumption and wealth".)  In the first stages of the programme, work will be undertaken on:  (i) preparation of tabulations based on data obtained from household surveys (approximately 25 surveys) for a group of 12 countries, with accompanying notes; (ii) development of procedures for checking the data obtained from the surveys against information deriving from national accounts and population censuses; and (iii) permanent up-dating of the stock of existing material and creation of a library of magnetic tapes containing the basic data of the main surveys or preparation of special tabulation.  The study will also include other sources of data on income distribution, such as:  income tax; social security; economic censuses; and others.  The implementation period of the programme is expected to last 36 months, from October 1973.  Estimated average direct costs will amount to $46,000 per year.  Corresponding man-months are 40.

Programme 21.  Preparation of a system of social indicators (Code:  A, B(a) and C; 1)

60.  The purpose of the programme is:  (a) to develop a system of socio-demographic indicators, basically for the work of appraising the International Development Strategy and the studies on social change in Latin America; and (b) to promote the extension and improvement of basic data, situating it within the scheme prepared by the United Nations in its project for a system of social and demographic statistics.  Analysis of statistical information and documents will be undertaken.  Meetings will be held of national experts on the general evaluation and appraisal of country development, paying special attention to the analysis of socio-demographic indicators.  This project is linked to the project on the measurement of income distribution as well as to other economic and social sectors.

The programme requires continuous attention.  The starting date of the first
stage was July 1973.  Estimated average direct costs will be $US 10.75 thousand
per year.  Corresponding man-months are 9.

    (d)  Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

    Programme 22.  Development of national accounts (Code:  A, B(a) 2.1.1)

61.  The revised SNA needs to be put into effect in order:  (a) to provide a
framework for the development of coherent national statistical systems; and
(b) to provide data needed for economic planning and analysis and for
evaluating the progress achieved in the Second United Nations Development Decade.
During the period 1975 to 1979, a series of meetings has been planned to provide
technical guidance and training for national accountants of the region.  This will
involve a good deal of technical research but it is thought that the work envisaged
can be done by the present staff.  Also regional advisory services in the field
of national accounts will continue.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated
average direct costs will be $US 137,000 (including $US 30,000 for UNDP funds).
Corresponding man-months are 108.

    Programme 23.  Development of a co-ordinated system of social and
    demographic statistics and a population census programme (Code:  A, B(a) 1)

62.  A large number of African countries are committed to take population censuses
in the 1970s with the technical and financial assistance of the United Nations,
and many of these countries need assistance in data processing and the analysis
of census results.  In addition, a post-census programme is proposed for
integrating demographic, social and related economic statistics through household
surveys.  Also, it is proposed to continue regional advisory services in demographic
statistics with a view particularly to encouraging the establishment of efficient
vital registration systems.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated average
annual direct costs will be $US 385,000.  Corresponding man-months are 312.

    Programme 24.  General economic statistics and economic information service
    (Code:  A, B(a), C,2)

63.  This programme refers to the efforts of the Economic Commission for Africa
to develop the basic statistical series needed for the Annual Survey of Economic
Conditions in Africa and ECA statistical publications; also for the evaluation of
the progress achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade.
The demand for the programme within the Secretariat itself has increased with
the need for complete and up to date information pertaining to each country, but
there are a number of topics which are still not adequately covered although
attempts have been made to fill the gaps with ECA estimates.  Consequently, direct
visits to countries for the purpose of collecting data were undertaken in 1972
and 1973, and the results have been so encouraging that it is planned to continue
such visits annually over the decade.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated
average annual direct costs will be $US 181,000 (including $US 30,000 for UNDP
funds).  Corresponding man-months are 132.

/...

3.   Other United Nations bodies

   (a)   United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

   Programme 25.   Statistical studies and services (Code:  A, B 2.4.2, 2.6
   and 2.7)

64.  Methodological and statistical studies in support of other components of the
work programme include, for example, development of improved import and export
price indexes, freight rate indexes, export fluctuation indicators, and
diversification indexes.  The work will involve exploration (in close co-operation
with the appropriate United Nations statistical services and bodies) of new sources
of data relevant for international trade and development, such as the possibilities
offered by the statistical sampling of customs documents.  A major statistical
service is the preparation of the Handbook of International Trade and Development
Statistics.  This activity also includes the provision of statistical support
(including graphic services) to other areas of the UNCTAD work programme.  It is
estimated that $US 454,000 will be spent in 1975 for statistics and data processing.
This includes this programme (Statistical studies and services) and the following
two programmes.  The cost estimate of $US 454,000 also includes the cost of data
processing for administration and management.  On the other hand, it does not
cover a number of other statistical activities in UNCTAD.

   Programme 26.   Establishment, co-ordination and maintenance of data
   collections (Code: C2)

65.  The work includes the co-ordination of data requirements of other areas of
the UNCTAD work programme, and work is in progress to create a common data base
in computerized form, covering the most frequently used series.  Arrangements are
being made for using existing computer files on trade, tariff, production, national
accounts, population, financial flow, and other key economic data series, in
close co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe, the International
Computing Centre, and agencies responsible for particular data series.

66.  This activity also includes responsibility for co-ordinating activities in
the field of both statistics and data processing with those of other international
agencies (e.g. the United Nations Statistical Office, the Customs Co-operation
Council).  Work will continue in support of the development of common information
systems in the United Nations family through the Inter-Organization Board for
Information Systems and Related Activities (IOB).  The funds for this programme
component are included in the amount shown above for "Statistical studies and
services".

   Programme 27.   Data processing services (Code:  B, C 2)

67.  This activity includes the operation, jointly with the Economic Commission
for Europe, of a data processing unit, and provides systems analysis and
programming services for all parts of the work programme of UNCTAD in support of
statistical and econometric studies and for the administrative services (including
personnel, programme management, and documents control).  The funds for this
programme component are included in the amount shown for "Statistical studies and
services".

B.  Specialized agencies

1.  International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Programme 28.  Labour force projections (Code:  A 1.5)

68.  The results of the 1970 round of population censuses will be used in:
(a) analysing the composition and structure of the labour force and changes in
it over the past decade; and (b) preparing benchmark data for 1970 consistent
with corresponding estimates made for 1950 and 1960.

69.  The ILO will prepare revised projections of the labour force by sex and age
groups as well as new projections according to urban and rural location up to
year 2000.  The results will be published in a new edition of the Bulletin of
Labour Force Projections (first issued in 1971).  This programme will be ending
in 1979:  the new edition of the Bulletin could be issued in 1979.  Estimated
average direct costs will be $US 66,000 per year.

Programme 29.  Household income and expenditure statistics (Code:  A 2.5)

70.  The preparation of a new edition of Household Income and Expenditure
Statistics covering 1960-1972, is under way and publication is expected in 1974.
The ILO will continue to collect data obtained from household income and
expenditure surveys in the various countries, and to rearrange these data in
standard tables presenting the results of household income and expenditure surveys
according to source of household income and distribution of household expenditure,
by social or occupational groups, by economic level of households, by houseold
size, by geographical areas, etc.  The purpose of the publication is to provide
an international reference source of data on various aspects of income and
expenditure for persons concerned with comparisons of levels of living, consumption
analysis, market research, family income distribution, etc.  This is a continuous
programme.  Estimated average direct costs will be $US 15,000 per year.

Programme 30.  Methodological studies and reports (Code:  B(aa) and
B(ab) - 1.5)

71.  This programme includes collaboration with the United Nations in the
development of an integrated system of social and demographic statistics, which
is expected to provide valuable guidance to countries in the elaboration and
development of labour statistics.  Linked with this is research to identify and
define a selected list of indicators of economic and social development, more
particularly in fields of concern to the labour world, such as job satisfaction
and social mobility.  A second part of this programme relates to the preparation
of methodological reports and manuals to provide guidance - in particular to
developing countries - in the establishment and continuing compilation of
statistical series and for purposes of training in labour statistics.  This is a
continuous programme.  Total direct costs will be $US 30,000 per year.

Programme 31. Wage statistics (Code: B(a) and A 1.5)

72. Following the recommendations of the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the ILO will develop its work on an integrated system of wage statistics and will produce a manual on methods of wage statistics dealing more particularly with methods of obtaining useful and meaningful data on wage differentials, wage structure, information on progress towards "equal pay for equal work", etc. Assuming that the necessary resources will be available, the ILO will also collect and compile and publish detailed data on wages by sex, by occupation, by geographical areas, etc. This programme will continue into 1980. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 25,000 per year.

Programme 32. Measurement of underemployment (Code: B(a) 1.5)

73. The ILO will continue to work on the development of new or revised concepts, definitions and methods of measurment of underemployment, i.e. of the relationship of individuals to work in the informal sector of the economy of developing countries, with a view to preparing a set of model basic tables of data needed for policy purposes. This work will involve the analysis of experimental work on definitions, questionnaires and tabulations which are likely to be undertaken by developing countries from 1974 to 1977 and would lead to a meeting of experts in 1979 to finalize the concepts and methods of measurement in this field. This programme will continue through 1979. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 31,000 per year.

Programme 33. Statistics on foreign workers (Code: A 1.5)

74. Increasing attention has been drawn by many circles to the differences in conditions of work and employment of foreign as compared to national workers in many countries. The ILO will undertake a special collection of data on employment and conditions of work of foreign as compared to national workers, more particularly as to numbers employed and average earnings by industry and occupation, unemployment, etc. The data will be analysed in detail in order to draw conclusions on the comparative conditions of work and employment of foreign workers and of nationals, and might also lead to recommendations for improvements in the methods followed to produce such data. This programme will be ending in 1978. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 25,000 per year.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Programme 34. Basic food and agriculture statistics (Code: A, B(ab), C, 2.2, 2.4)

75. Priority is being given to providing data required for review, appraisal and planning activities at the national and international levels, especially in relation to the Second United Nations Development Decade and the FAO work on international agricultural adjustments and perspective study on world agricultural development, through the compilation, standardization and dissemination of basic agriculture statistics interlinked with a computerized data and compilation processing system. This system will contain data on the production, trade and

utilization of food and agricultural commodities and production means, and - at appropriate levels of aggregation - data on fishery and forestry products. The programme is designed to facilitate the preparation of detailed supply/utilization accounts for agricultural and food commodities in the countries which provide basic agricultural statistics for FAO publications, such as the Production and Trade Yearbooks, and also to permit the preparation of other derived statistics, such as index numbers, food balance sheets, splitting the national agricultural sectors into its subsistence and market components, etc., mostly used in agricultural planning. Emphasis will be given to intensifying a comprehensive dialogue with the countries on supply/utilization accounts, with a view to improving the reliability and completeness of national statistics. It is expected that this comprehensive dialogue will help the countries in co-ordinating and harmonizing their statistical systems in order to obtain adequate current statistical information. The programme includes also the compilation and publication in the FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics of early indicators for current agricultural production. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 820,000 per year.

Programme 35. 1980 World Census of Agriculture (Code: B(a), 2.2)

76. FAO will again play the leading role in preparations for and the promotion and implementation of the decennial World Census of Agriculture Programme and in assistance to participating member Governments. The FAO Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts at its sixth session, held in October 1973, attached high priority to FAO activities connected with the 1980 World Census of Agriculture. These activities include the completion of the reports on the results, methods and experiences of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture and the preparation of the 1980 World Programme and of a number of related methodological and other studies and publications, taking into account the results of planned regional consultation on all aspects of the agricultural census. More extensive technical assistance to countries will be required in the 1980 round of agricultural censuses because of a variety of new problems arising out of recent developments in agriculture need to be taken into account not only in the preparation of the census programmes but also in the design and conduct of the censuses. Emphasis will be given to the place of the census of agriculture in building long-term integrated national programmes of agricultural statistics within the context of national and international requirements, and to the role of the census in providing data essential for development planning. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 209,000 per year.

Programme 36. Long-term integrated national programme of food and agricultural statistics (Code: B(a), 2.2)

77. The preparation and/or development of long-term integrated national programmes of food and agricultural statistics, taking into account special national conditions and requirements, is becoming of great concern to FAO. Assistance to and encouragement of countries in developing such programmes will be a major component of FAO's statistical development work programme. It is believed that, through this approach, the process of statistical development can be accelerated

and technical assistance to countries can achieve its aim of bringing national
food and agricultural statistical services nearer to a stage of self-sufficiency.
Such national programmes imply a large measure of co-ordination and co-operation
at the national and international levels. Guidance to countries in developing
their national programmes will be provided through appropriate studies,
consultations, technical assistance and promotional activities at the country,
regional and international levels. This is a continuous programme. Estimated
average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 106,000 per year.

Programme 37. The Fourth World Food Survey and food consumption
statistics (Code:  A, B(a), C, 2.2, 1.8, 2.8)

78.    The Fourth World Food Survey, which will be published in 1975, is one of the
major projects undertaken by FAO. As in the case of previous surveys, its purpose
is to assess food availability in relation to the needs of mankind. The
preparation of the survey has proceeded in stages and will take into account the
consultations and discussions of the Survey in various forums, in particular,
the discussions at the sixth session of the FAO Statistics Advisory Committee of
Experts held in 1973, and at the World Population Conference in 1974.

79.    Work on the compilation of food consumption statistics from countries is
continuing and being intensified. These data are being extensively used for the
Fourth World Food Survey. Food consumption surveys are the best means of
providing information on levels and patterns of food consumption and expenditure,
of assessing the nutritional value of diets in relation to requirements, and of
measuring fluctuations and trends in food consumption among various socio-economic
groups of the population and geographical areas. Population data will need to be
collected in these surveys in order to study interrelationships between food,
agricultural development and population dynamics. Further efforts will be made
to improve the number, coverage and quality of food consumption survey statistics
in various countries. Other promotional activities envisaged will comprise the
review of the "World Programme of Food Consumption Surveys" as recommended by
the sixth session of the Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, and the periodic
publication of the Review of Food Consumption Surveys. This is a continuous
programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will
be $US 129,000 per year.

Programme 38. Concepts and measurement techniques relating to
underemployment in agriculture (Code:  B(ab), C, 1.5)

80.    FAO is engaged, in co-operation with the ILO and other United Nations agencies,
in the development of appropriate concepts and measurement techniques and in
promoting the collection of data required for dealing with the problems of under-
utilization of labour in developing countries. These are required for assisting
countries in the formulation of employment policies and programmes, the importance
of which was particularly stressed in the FAO Indicative World Plan. Since basic
statistics on the extent of unemployment and under-employment are lacking,
especially in rural areas, FAO is working closely with the ILO on studies relating
to the concepts and definitions for measuring the under-utilization of rural labour

and the types of data required to formulate appropriate policies and programmes
of rural employment. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct
costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 27,000 per year.

Programme 39. Estimates and projections of agricultural population
and labour force (Code: B(ab), Cl.B.1, 1.5)

81. Analytical work on the estimation and projection of the agricultural
population and labour force is being continued. This work is fully co-ordinated
with similar work undertaken by the United Nations and the ILO respectively on
estimates and projections of the total population and its urban/rural
distribution by sex and age and of the labour force. Estimates and projections of
agricultural population and labour force have recently been prepared on a country
basis for the period 1965-1985. These projections have been further extended up
to the year 2000 on a regional basis in accordance with the country classification
adopted by the United Nations in its demographic studies as well as the FAO
country classification (economic classes, regions and sub-regions). Research work
to improve the methods used in projecting the agricultural population and labour
force will be continued during the period under review. The next revision of
the projections, the results of which are expected to be presented to the World
Population Conference in 1974, will cover the period 1970-2000 on a country basis.
This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price
of 1974/75) will be $US 43,000 per year.

Programme 40. Economic accounts for agriculture (Code: A, B(ab), C, 2.1)

82. A draft Handbook of Economic Accounts for Agriculture is published jointly
with the United Nations Statistical Office. Efforts during the period under
review will continue to concentrate on the promotion of the standard concepts,
definitions and methodology recommended therein, and on the compilation of
related country data an a systematic and regular basis. The Production Accounts
of Agriculture, which have now been compiled at current prices for 40 countries
on an internationally comparable basis, will be further extended to increase the
coverage of countries and accounts. Efforts will be made to construct them at
constant prices also, for as many countries as possible. Improving the data
needed for the construction of such accounts is possible mainly through systematic
dialogue on the subject with the countries and by making use of all related
information, including data on farm management surveys. This is a continuous
programme. Estimated average direct cost (at constant price of 1974/75) will be
$US 69,000 per year.

Programme 41. Producer price statistics (Code: A, B(ab), C, 2.7)

83. Agricultural producer prices are among the main determinants of the type
and volume of agricultural production activities and play a fundamental role in
the formulation of development plans and related decisions of an economic nature.
Prices are also the principal means through which aggregative economic measures
based on a complex of incommensurable physical quantitative data become possible.
The compilation of meaningful and adequate price statistics is, therefore, of great

urgency. On the other hand, the basic national statistical series that are being compiled in most of the developing countries are perhaps weakest in the field of prices. Accordingly, FAO is placing special emphasis on the development of producer price series as a basis for the compilation of index numbers of agricultural production, the preparation of economic accounts for agriculture, the work related to agricultural development planning, including the country perspective studies, and other related activities. For this purpose a number of important agricultural commodities are selected for each country, and national annual average price estimates are established at producers' levels based on available information and consultations with the countries. This work on producer prices will be carried on along with the expanded publication of agricultural price statistics and the preparation of a technical manual on agricultural price statistics with particular reference to producer prices (prices received and prices paid by agricultural producers). This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 80,000 per year.

Programme 42. Economic and social indicators pertaining to food and agriculture (Code: A, B(ab), C, 1.8, 2.8)

84. The increasing policy and planning orientation of FAO's statistical work requires the agency to develop and maintain regular series of indicators of economic and social changes. These indicators are particularly needed in connexion with the review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the formulation of the international strategy for agricultural development and various analytical studies and researches under way or to be taken up by FAO. To begin with, indicators will be constructed out of the data which are already available or which can easily be collected, by exploiting more fully the recently initiated interlinked computer system of processing the basic data or by other means. The development and improvement of basic data will continue to receive higher priority than the construction of indicators. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 40,000 per year.

Programme 43. Tropical timber trade statistics (Code: A, B, 2.4, 2.3, 2.2)

85. This programme is designed to promote the export of tropical wood and wood products from developing countries by expanding the publication of trade data on these products. The basic goal will be the intensive coverage of trade flow expressed in quantity and value of tropical wood products, distinguishing the commodity, species and eventually grades. This programme will commence in 1974 and is expected to be continuous. Estimated average direct costs (at constant prices of 1974/75) will be $US 20,000 per year.

Programme 44. Collation of forest resource data from developing countries (Code: A, B 2.2)

86. The FAO has embarked on a long-range programme for the collection and collation of forest resource and forest development data from developing countries. This consists of gathering, at the national level, information on the geographical distribution of forests by general type, areas inventoried, and the stage of

/...

exploitation and development. After being compiled on a uniform basis by country, the information will be presented in a condensed subregional form with maps and indexes of forest inventory reports and of other data sources. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 50,000 per year.

Programme 45. Basic fishery statistics: Fishery resources
(Code: A, B(aa), B(ab), C, 2.2)

87. Continued priority and emphasis will be given to the collection and provision, according to detailed sea areas, of data on (a) fishing effort (inputs by classes of fishing units based on gear and vessel size combinations) and (b) corresponding nominal catches (live weight equivalent of the landings) by species. This data is essential for use by both national offices and intergovernmental fishery commissions responsible for the rational utilization and exploitation of regional sea-areas fishery resources. The statistical series would be used to monitor the resource situation and, if necessary, for the control of national and international fishing effort. The system would be closely linked to data on fishing fleets and would require maintaining procedures for constantly refining and ensuring the increased sophistication of statistical standards (concepts, classifications, definitions and methods) pertaining to fish catches, fishing effort, by fishing areas, gear and vessels. Particular attention will be given to the constantly more expeditious release of timely data to ensure prompt appropriate action by the national and international machinery established for these purposes. The data will continue to be released in Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics, regional Bulletins of Fishery Statistics, etc. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 195,000 per year.

Programme 46. Basic fishery statistics: Fishery economy elements
(Code: A, B(ab), C, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8)

88. Priority will be given to the provision of fishery data required for review, appraisal and planning activities, at both the national and international level, not only in relation to various development programmes initiated unilaterally and multilaterally within and outside the United Nations programmes, but also with specific reference to the fishery elements of such national and international planning activities. This would be achieved through the refinement of standards (methods, definitions, classifications, concepts) and the collection, compilation and publication of FAO Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics. This system would be closely associated, particularly as far as the aggregated results are concerned, with the Interlinked Computer System of FAO. It would also contain detailed data on the landings of fish, their utilization through disposition channels, the production of preserved and otherwise processed fishery commodities, the import, export, wholesale and retail trade in fishery products, consumption and selected prices. The basic system would be supplemented by the maintenance of ad hoc data files, covering the economic accounts for fisheries, costs and earnings in various types of fishery activities, fishery manpower, etc. This is a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs (at constant price of 1974/75) will be $US 115,000 per year.

3.   United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Programme 47.   Educational flow statistics (Code:  A, B 1.6.1)

89.   Work which was initiated in 1969 will continue in the field of educational statistics for the development of data collection and analysis, with particular emphasis on statistics in terms of "flows" rather than of "stocks" only.  As a follow-up to the work presented to the 1970 International Conference on Education, work will be pursued with a view to improving the application of methodology for studying educational wastage (repetition and drop-outs), particularly as regards developing countries.  This major problem, closely related to the evaluation of the internal efficiency of educational systems, will be further developed as regards higher education where retrospective and longitudinal studies will be launched in order to assess student and teacher flows.  Furthermore, particular attention will be paid to the establishment of net enrolment ratios by the collection and utilization of data on enrolment by age with a view to appraising the participation rates in education of the relevant age groups.  The major part of the methodological work is expected to be completed during the period 1975-1979, as well as selected applications, but further analytical studies and applications will probably have to continue beyond that period.  Estimated average direct costs will be $US 80,000 per year.

Programme 48.   Education projections by country (Code:  B(a) 1.6.1)

90.   As a follow-up to the work presented to the 1974 World Population Conference, based upon the results of the first stage of this programme and dealing with projections by major areas and regions of the world, work will be pursued with a view to producing the following outputs:  projections of enrolment by age-groups, by level, by grade and by sex at the country level, including whenever possible the quantification of national targets and objectives based upon conditional projections of observed trends.  Particular attention will be paid in the latter part of the programme to internal disparities in the countries with a view to assisting the planning authorities in assessing the implication of the continuation of selected trends, including the consequences of alternative population variants. Of special interest will be the integration of this into the studies being launched in the framework of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Projections (ACC Sub-Committee on Population), the major objective being to provide comprehensive world demographic projections relating to the various fields of competence of the organizations concerned.  In this connexion, co-ordination and consistency in the results of the work will be ensured.  This work, which started in 1972, and the first stage of which must be completed in 1974, will see its second stage finished by the end of 1976.  During a third stage up to 1979, a revision mechanism will be established.  Furthermore, studies will be undertaken on internal disparities and alternative projection variants will be applied to selected countries.  Estimated average direct costs will be $US 110,000 per year.

Programme 49.   Education subsystem of the System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS) (Code:  B(a) 1.1)

91.   Within the context of inter-agency work on the System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS), a long-range programme will be initiated to review and revise

/...

present approaches and methods with regard to relevant aspects of educational statistics, with a view to their adaptation to the SSDS, at the international as well as the national level. This work will focus particularly upon key areas, such as longitudinal data on pupils' careers, out-of-school (or "adult") education, and outputs of the educational system. In co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system, studies will be undertaken of relationships and links with other subsystems, especially population and manpower, as well as with the System of National Accounts (SNA) with regard to educational expenditure and finance. While concentrating on the identification of basic data series and methods for their collection and analysis, special attention will also be given to the use of such data in devising indicators of social and economic development, particularly for planning and operational purposes. This is a long-term programme which is expected during 1975-1979 to put major emphasis on methodological work. As far as possible, follow-up activities will also be undertaken, such as pilot studies and training. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 40,000 per year.

Programme 50. Development of national and international programmes in science statistics (Code: A, B 1.6.2)

92. Three mutually supporting types of activity will be undertaken in this area. First, studies will be pursued or initiated with a view to expanding the subjects at present covered in the field of scientific and technological activities, namely, to include the collection and analysis of statistical information on scientific activities in the social sciences and the humanities, and to measure quantifiable activities in the engineering, natural, medical and agricultural sciences which, though not considered part of research and development work, constitute nevertheless a substantial portion of the whole gamut of scientific and technological activities. ($US 43,000 per year). Second, special efforts will be directed towards the consolidation and improvement of the data systems which are at present recommended by UNESCO. To this end, continuous work will be carried out to revise, as appropriate, definitions and classifications, taking into consideration the national practice as well as that recommended by other international organizations which are active in this field. ($US 22,000 per year.) Lastly, as a means of enhancing the assistance provided to member States, pilot projects will be launched in additional countries and regions to ensure the highest comparability of the data at the world level and to help to improve or establish national methods of collection and presentation. Moreover, to ensure continuing support to national efforts in this field, posts of regional experts in science statistics will be established in the main areas of the developing world. ($US 109,000 per year). This is a continuous programme. Estimated average total costs will be $US 174,000 per year.

Programme 51. International standardization of science statistics (Code: A, B 1.6.2)

93. Concurrently with the above programme for improving methodology in general and data collection, normative work will be pursued leading eventually to the adoption of a Recommendation for the International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology. Particular attention will be devoted to developing concepts and statistical procedures which will be acceptable and useful to Member States with

differing socio-economic systems and at widely varying levels of development.
To achieve this, the concepts, definitions and classifications being considered
for inclusion in the recommendation will be previously tested in selected member
States.  This activity is intended to improve international comparability in this
field of statistics, with special attention to the need for reconciliation, as far
as possible, of already existing national and regional standards.  Work has been
started in 1973-74 with the preparation of preliminary studies.  Thereafter, a
draft Recommendation will be circulated to member States and subsequently finalized
at a meeting of governmental experts, for adoption by the General Conference of
UNESCO, most likely in 1978.  Soon after the Recommendation is adopted, a detailed
manual will be prepared to facilitate the practical application of this
Recommendation by Member States.  Estimated average total costs will be
$US 42,000 per year.

Programme 52.  Extension of statistics on culture and communication
(Code:  A 1.6.3 and 1.6.4)

94.  With a view to the progressive establishment of an adequate quantitative basis
for policy and planning, the data collection programme should be extended to such
new fields as theatre, musical activities (concerts, festivals, orchestras,
records), sports and languages spoken, with special attention given to developing
statistical methodology to include eventually cultural activities typical of
certain regions where oral cultural traditions are predominant.  Special efforts
will be made to elaborate a methodology for collection of statistics on finance
and expenditure in respect to cultural and communication activities.  This is a
continuous programme.  Close co-operation will be maintained  with interested
organizations in the United Nations system, particularly with the Economic Commission
for Europe through a joint working group on statistics on culture and communication,
and the work will be co-ordinated with the related activities regarding the system
of social and demographic statistics.  Estimated average direct costs will be
$US 50,000 per year.

Programme 53.  International standardization of statistics on radio and
television (Code:  B 1.6.4)

95.  With a view to improving the international comparability of statistics
relating to these mass media, preparatory work on a Recommendation concerning the
International Standardization of Statistics on Radio and Television, begun in
1973-1974, will be further pursued in 1975-1976 through the elaboration of a draft
Recommendation, which will be circulated to Member States for comment and
subsequently finalized at a meeting of governmental experts for adoption by the
UNESCO General Conference in 1976.  Estimated average direct costs will be $US 40,000
per year.

4.  International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Programme 54.  Development of airport and route facility statistics
(Code:  A, B(a), 2.5.1.4)

96.  This programme area concerns the collection and publication of statistics on
the traffic and finances of international airports and of en-route air navigation

/...

facilities and services.  A thorough review will be made of the airport traffic statistics area in order to improve both the usefulness and the scope of the statistics.  It is planned that, beginning in 1976, collection of financial statistics on principal international airports may also be implemented.  A programme of biennial collection of traffic and financial statistics related to route facilities may be developed and tested beginning in 1976.  This programme would be continuous, pending satisfactory development and testing to be completed by 1976.  Resources required annually for the project will be 1 professional man-year and 2 clerical man-years.

Programme 55.  Development of an integrated civil aviation data bank
(Code:  A, C, 2.5.1.3)

97.  This programme is designed to develop an integrated data bank from the civil aviation statistical series produced by ICAO.  The data bank will consist of standard format computer tapes, and the system will be designed to facilitate analysis using one or more aviation statistics series, and also to permit analysis of the aviation series together with socio-economic data series produced by other international organizations.  This programme is scheduled between 1975 and 1977.  Resources required annually for the project will be 1 professional man-year and 1 clerical man-year.

Programme 56.  Technical assistance in civil aviation statistics
(Code:  B(b), 2.5.1.3)

98.  These activities are designed to meet the need to train officials of national civil aviation departments and airlines in operation programmes to produce essential statistics and in the use of such statistics.  Statistical workshops and training meetings will be conducted at ICAO Regional Offices for personnel of Member States.  A practical course in civil aviation statistics may be established and conducted.  These services emphasize the need to train air transport officials and statisticians from the developing countries.  Workshops and training meetings for the programme will be continued.  The statistical training course will be developed and implemented by the end of 1976.  Resources required annually will be 1 professional man-year and 1/2 clerical man-year.

Programme 57.  Development of traffic flow statistics
(Code:  A, 2.5.1.3)

99.  There is a great need for additional statistics on the on-flight flows of people and goods carried in international air service.  ICAO is in the process of studying this matter in order to develop a practical and effective programme for collecting on-flight origin to destination statistics for people, mail and freight. Definite plans for the on-flight programme cannot be established until and unless the programme plan is approved by Member States.

100. ICAO currently provides traffic flow statistics on a flight-stage basis and it is expected that this part of the programme will continue.  In this programme, traffic flow by stage will be continuous; traffic flow by flight, however, is not certain.  Resources required annually will be 1 professional man-year and 3 clerical man-years.

Programme 58.  Scheduled airlines statistics
(Code:  A, 2.5.1.3)

101. The collection and publications of statistics on the traffic, finances,
fleets and personnel of scheduled airlines is a principal part of the continuing
ICAO statistics programme.  The following improvements are expected to be
implemented in these programme areas:  (a) conversion of all series to computer
processing; (b) development of precise specifications of the airlines that
should constitute the statistical universe of airlines; and (c) the redesign of
the programme to improve usefulness, reduce reporting requirements of States and
provide statistics to users more quickly.  This is a continuous programme.  The
improvements described should be implemented by the end of 1976.  Resources
required annually will be 2-1/2 professional man-years and 4-1/2 clerical man-years.

Programme 59.  Non-scheduled air transport statistics
(Code:  A, 2.5.1.3)

102. This is a continuing part of the programme involving the collection and
publication of statistics on traffic, finances and fleets of non-scheduled air
transport operators.  It also includes the development and publication of
comparative statistics on the non-schedule services offered by scheduled airlines
of the world.  This area is a recent addition to the ICAO statistical programme,
and the first two years of experience will be reviewed and revisions and additions
will be made as appropriate.  It is also planned that these statistics will be
incorporated into the ICAO Civil Aviation Data Bank.  This is a continuous
programme.  The revisions and improvements described for this programme are
expected to be implemented by the end of 1976.  Resources required annually will
be 1/2 professional man-year and 1 clerical man-year.

5.   World Health Organization (WHO)

Programme 60.  Development of health statistics services
(Code:  B(aa), B(ab), B(b) 1.7)

103. The programme was initiated to formulate standards and principles for the
planning, evaluation and management of national health statistics, and to stimulate
the establishment and promote the activities of national committees on vital and
health statistics, in order to improve national and international co-ordination of
health statistics.  The programme will continue as technical assistance to countries
in developing basic services and new fields of health statistics as well as the
application of computers and advanced methodology in health statistics information
systems, including surveys and health-planning oriented collection and analysis
of data.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated average direct costs will be
$US 823,000 per year.

Programme 61. International Classification of Diseases
(Code: B(ab) 1.7)

104. The programme is carrying out the periodic revision of the International
Classification of Diseases (ICD) which involves studying its application in
various countries and for various purposes; comparative studies of other disease
classifications; preparation of the Manual of the International Statistical
Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death in the four languages of
publication; and advice and assistance to countries preparing versions in other
languages. Providing as it does guidance on problems relating to the application
of the classification of diseases, the programme ensures co-ordination of the
work of the international centres, the elaboration of recommendations, definitions
and standards to promote international comparability and measures to improve the
quality of statistical reporting. This is a continuous programme. Estimated
average direct costs will be $US 234,000 per year.

Programme 62. Health statistics methodology
(Code: B(aa), C 1.7)

105. The programme is designed to develop statistical techniques applicable
to health problems; to advise and assist other headquarters divisions with regard
to problems of statistical methodology; to collect and disseminate information
on developments in medical computing; and to develop technical guidelines. To
meet the requirements of the health information systems, the programme will
elaborate recommendations on the application of sampling methods in field projects
concerning health planning and the evaluation of health programmes. This is a
continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 338,000 per year.

Programme 63. Dissemination of statistical information
(Code: A, B(aa), C 1.7)

106. The programme was initiated in order to consolidate basic health statistical
data received from countries, and to assist in improving the quality of national
vital and health statistical data so that they will be internationally comparable
within WHO periodical publications. This will include the collection of data
on diseases, health services facilities and health expenditure and the elaboration
and analysis of vital, health and demographic statistics. The programme will also
promote and co-ordinate statistical studies on the interrelationships between
health and population dynamics, and advise on the statistical evaluation of family
health programmes and studies on health demography and human reproduction. This is
a continuous programme. Estimated average direct costs will be $US 300,000 per year.
Printing cost for the WHO's monthly and yearly statistical periodicals will be
$US 111,000.

Programme 64. Training in health statistics
(Code: B(ab), B(b) 1.7)

107. The programme is designed to disseminate information and provide advice
on training in medical records and health statistics; to formulate criteria for

the outlining and evaluation of such training within the programme, the most essential being (a) to identify the areas where modifications are required in current educational programmes for health statisticians; (b) to formulate guidelines for, and make recommendations on, the changes needed in curricula for medical undergraduates and health statisticians; and (c) to recommend and undertake other measures for strengthening the health statisticians' professional knowledge of the interrelationship of health planning and health information systems. This is a continuous programme (partly new). Estimated average direct cost will be $US 332,000 per year.

Programme 65. Health statistical surveys (Code: A, B(aa), B(b) 1.7)

108. The programme will assist in the development of epidemiological studies on the health status of the population, and the identification of their requirements for health services and their consumption of various kinds of medical care. An evaluation of the organization, staffing, financing and planning-oriented patterns of such health statistical surveys will improve the comparability of ad hoc studies as a more widely accepted part of health statistical information systems. Within the programme, technical assistance will provide advice on the application of modern health statistics techniques, e.g. sampling techniques for carrying out national and international health statistical surveys. This is a continuous programme and an extension of previous activities. Estimated average direct cost will be $US 189,000 per year.

6. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Programme 66. Assembly and publication of data (Code: A 2 (except 2.2 and 2.5)

109. The IMF publications, International Financial Statistics (IFS), Direction of Trade (DOT), and their Supplements, will continue to present a growing body of financial and general economic statistics. Within the framework of the publications, existing data sets will be further improved in concept, coverage, accuracy and currentness, and new data sets will be incorporated as and when they become available following the standards of intercountry comparability. Participation in technical assistance, standardization of data collection and the use of computer-assisted input, calculation and reproduction will contribute to the improvement of the publications. Publications are available in tape subscription form covering current and historical time series. This is a continuous programme. Estimated manpower allocation (in man-years) is 17 professionals and 3 clerks per year.

Programme 67. Government finance statistics (Code: B(aa), (ab) 2.6.5)

110. The programme, initiated in 1972, is intended to expand the range of summary data on central government statistics to the disaggregated details of revenue, expenditure and financing, and to other levels of government. Assembly of the data on a comparative basis will assist in the analysis of fiscal operation in the broader economic context as well as comparative studies of fiscal structure and performance among countries. The compilation of conceptually uniform data will be

/...

aided by <u>A Manual on Government Finance Statistics</u>. Estimated manpower allocation (in man-years) is 5 professionals and 3 clerks per year.

Programme 68. Central Bank Bulletin project (Code: B(b) 2.4, 2.6, 2.7)

111. The IMF Bureau of Statistics will continue to provide technical co-operation to member countries, aimed at the establishment and improvement of central bank bulletins that assemble, at the national level, statistics necessary for policy formulation by monetary authorities and the analysis of internal and external monetary problems. Experience suggests that further work should be devoted to meet countries' needs in this area. The programme provides for initiating the compilation and presentation of new data sets as well as the removal of conceptual dissimilarities in existing data sets among countries and vis-à-vis international standards. This programme will continue on an "as requested" basis. Estimated manpower allocation (in man-years) is 13 professionals and 4 clerks per year.

Programme 69. Computerization (Code: A, C, 2 (except 2.2 and 2.5)

112. The IMF Data Fund, a general purpose computer system for storing, updating and operating on financial time series statistics, will be further refined to meet publication and internal and external user needs. At the output end, tape subscription to <u>International Financial Statistics</u> and <u>Direction of Trade</u> is expected to accelerate; computer-assisted reproduction routines will be used to cover statistical publications in the immediate future. On the input side, computer report forms are expected to be replaced by intercomputer system dialogues as and when data suppliers are ready to submit data fund-type national data in machine-readable form. Further objectives are to expand the Data Fund calculation routines, to improve the efficiency and accessibility of the internal file organization and to achieve system compatibility with other data banks. This is a continuous programme. Estimated manpower allocation (in man-years) is 11 professionals and 4 clerks per year.

Programme 70. Collection and publication of data (Code: A, 2.6.4)

113. The <u>Balance of Payments Yearbook</u> will continue to present a growing body of balance-of-payments statistics. Whenever possible, existing data will be improved in concept, coverage, valuation, and currentness; data for additional countries compiled on the basis of the <u>Balance of Payments Manual</u> will be incorporated as and when available. This is a continuous programme. Estimated manpower allocation (in man-years) is 13 professionals and 5 clerks per year.

Programme 71. Training and assistance (Code: B, 2.6.4)

114. This programme provides training and assistance in balance-of-payments compilation through several channels, including correspondence with and visits to member countries, courses in balance-of-payments methodology under the auspices of the IMF Institute (once per year a course in the English language and once every other year a course in the French and Spanish languages), and seminars of national compilers. This is a continuous programme. Estimated manpower allocation (in man-years) is 2 professionals per year.

Programme 72.  Statistical services  (Code:  C, 2.6.4)

115. This programme formulates, in full co-operation with the United Nations
Statistical Office and some specialized agencies, an international standard,
embodied in the Fund's Balance of Payments Manual, for the reporting of balance-
of-payments statistics.  It assists other Fund departments and some specialized
agencies in utilizing and interpreting balance-of-payments statements for operational
purposes.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated manpower allocation (in
man-years) is 2 professionals and 1 clerk per year.

7.  General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Programme 73.  Tariffs and trade data base  (Code:  A 2.4.2)

116. The programme is aimed at the maintenance and enlargement of the tariffs
and trade data base.  The base is designed to supply basic data required by the
contracting parties in tariff negotiations.  It covers at present 19 countries
and includes data on customs duties and imports.  It is intended to include other
contracting parties in the future and to update the files (annually for the
duration of the multilateral tariff negotiations, and perhaps less frequently
thereafter).  An enlargement of the base to include statistics of exports and
production is under consideration.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated
annual manpower allocation (in man-years) is 3 professionals and 5 general service
staff.  The cost also includes $US 40,000 for  computer time and supply of tapes
and discs.

Programme 74.  Assistance to developing countries in multilateral tariff
negotiations  (MTN) (Code:  A 2.4.2)

117. Although the bulk of the statistical work of the secretariat serves both
developed and developing countries, a special programme is designed to provide
assistance to developing countries for the duration of the current multilateral
tariff negotiations (MTN).  Developing countries participating in MTN are upon
request provided with tariff and trade data concerning their main export markets
for products of export interest  to them, and analyses of the implications of
alternative negotiating techniques and modalities of tariff reductions under
consideration during the negotiations.  This programme will last until the end
of MTN.  The cost of the statistical part of the programme is included in the cost
for Programme 73 (above).

Programme 75.  Textile statistics  (Code:  A 2.4.2)

118. The collection from and circulation to the member Governments of statistics
on the production, foreign trade and consumption of cotton textiles is a continuous
programme under the long-term arrangement on cotton textiles.  An agreement
covering textiles of all fibres is being negotiated at present.  If the
negotiations are successful, the statistical inquiries would  be extended to all
textiles.  An increase in the periodicity from quarterly to monthly reporting is
under consideration.  This is a continuous programme.  Estimated annual manpower
allocation (in man-years) is 1 professional and 1 general service staff.

## C. Other intergovernmental organizations

### Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

119. The long-term plan for 1974-1980 of the Standing Commission on Statistics of the CMEA includes, as main topics for the period, projects which are aimed at fostering the development of statistics at the national and international levels and particularly at developing the necessary methodology, standards and definitions.

120. The projects may be grouped into the following main fields of statistics: (a) social statistics, (b) environment, (c) demographic, (d) labour, (e) national accounts and balances, (f) industrial and (g) communications.

Programme 76. Material Product System (MPS) (Code: B(a) 2.1.2)

121. Work on methodological problems associated with the calculation of basic indicators of the system of material product balances (MPS).

Programme 77. Industrial statistics (Code: A and B(a) 2.3)

122. Development of a uniform classification of services: methodology and statistics of the provision of services; development of a system of basic statistics on output and consumption in the food and alimentary industry; development of statistical indicators and methods for compiling housing construction statistics; work on statistics characterizing the intensive and extensive use of machinery in construction; and the practical application of statistical indicators in housing and utilities.

Programme 78. Environment statistics (Code: B(a) 1.2)

123. Development of statistical indicators characterizing the state of the environment and measures for its protection.

Programme 79. Labour statistics (Code: B(a) 1.5)

124. Development of basic methodology and indicators on the numerical structure of industrial workers according to activity; and work on the international comparison of labour productivity and analysis of the factors influencing productivity in industry as a whole and in its various branches including construction.

Programme 80. Communications statistics (Code: B(a) 2.5.3)

125. Development of the basic indicators and methodology of communications statistics.

Programme 81. Demographic statistics (Code: A and B 1.3)

126. Work on various problems of demographic statistics.

Programme 82. Social statistics  (Code:  A and B 1.1)

127. Work on basic social statistics and their relationship to economic statistics.


D.   Non-governmental organizations


Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)

Programme 83. Strengthening of national agencies responsible for the production of basic statistics  (Code:  A, B 1 and 2)

128. Work related to the strengthening of national agencies responsible for the production of basic statistics consists mainly of technical co-operation (technical assistance and personnel training), and includes diagnostic studies of the statistical situation of the country concerned as well as measures to further improve organization, planning of investigations, operations and production.

Programme 84. Expansion and improvement of the production of statistics (Code:  A, B 1 and 2)

129. In addition to technical co-operation activities, the expansion and improvement of the production of statistics embraces broad activities for developing standards and procedures for which the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB), serves as a point of departure. It also involves implementation of the Program of the Census of America each decade. Development of PIEB entails a long process in which the following participate:  various specialists of the IASI secretariat responsible for examining the experience of the countries in each field and preparing basic materials: groups of national experts organized as sub-committees of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), who meet at regular intervals and formulate proposed standards: and principal national statistical officers who act as members of COINS and meet every two years to adopt regional technical standards.  The activities of the Program of the Census of America are carried out in close co-ordination with those of PIEB and, like the latter, include training and technical assistance, in addition to promotion, establishment of standards, experiments in methodology and procedures, and dissemination and evaluation of results.  Analysis of experience acquired in the census cycle of the 1970s will be advanced.  Preliminary work pertaining to the next decade will be initiated some time in 1975.

Programme 85. Inter-American Program on Labor Statistics  (Code:  B, C 1.5)

130. Beginning in fiscal year 1974-1975, it is proposed that an Inter-American Program on Labor Statistics be undertaken, in compliance with resolutions of Inter-American Conferences of Ministers of Labor and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.  The main objective of this Program will be to strengthen the institutions which, in each country, are responsible for the production and analysis of statistics of interest to the labour sector, through joint systematic and long-range efforts on the part of the planning agencies, statistical

/...

services and ministries of labour, and with the support, at the national level,
of institutions responsible for the budget and, at the international level, of
organizations interested in the objective.

Programme 86. Education and training of statistical personnel
(Code: B(a) 1 and 2)

131. The principal activity concerned with the education and training of
statistical personnel consists of general training provided at the Inter-American
Statistical Training Center (CIENES) and other short specialized statistical
courses in fields covered by PIEB. Provision is also made for high-level
specialization courses to meet special needs, as well as for participation in
training activities undertaken upon the initiative of the countries themselves.
Training in specialized fields, designed for those responsible for producing
basic statistics in the countries, supplements that provided on a continuing
basis through the general statistical training courses of CIENES. To achieve its
objective, while supplementing work related to standards and direct technical
assistance, training will be offered in the following fields: industrial statistics,
road transport statistics, statistics on science and technology, statistics on public
finance and financial institutions, statistical organization, and sampling.

Programme 87. Conferences and meetings (Code: C 1, 2)

132. Conferences and meetings include the next (VIIth) Inter-American Statistical
Conference (IASC) in 1977-78, either in Argentina or the Dominican Republic
(both countries having offered to serve as host). It is hoped that, in accordance
with established policy, the representatives of the Governments of the American
States will examine the over-all status of regional statistics and review the
implementation of the recommendations of the previous Conference, and that, on the
basis of their findings, the goals and priorities for the next quinquennium
(1977-1982) will be determined. Technical meetings include the following:
meeting of the COINS sub-committees (groups of experts in specific fields of
statistics) which examine the studies prepared by the IASI secretariat and formulate
proposed standards and methodology to be considered by COINS; COINS meetings (in
which the principal statistical officers of the countries participate) for the
adoption of standards and methodology particularly applicable to the region as a
whole; and the Ad Hoc Committee on Statistical Education which, prior to the
VIIth IASC, will consider the regional situation in relation to personnel training
needs. To support the work of the VIIth IASC, the sessions of COINS and its
sub-committees and other technical meetings, research, study and preparation of
documents will be undertaken, including, as necessary, surveys on technical aspects
in the specialized fields.

Programme 88. Dissemination of statistics and information on statistical
activities (Code: A, B 1 and 2)

133. Dissemination of statistics and information on statistical activities is
accomplished through publication of América en Cifras and the Boletín Estadístico
in the first instance, and Estadística in the second. The latter contains a
substantial volume of material pertaining to theoretical and applied statistics.

/...

## Annex I

### INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1975-1979: ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTIONS OF RESOURCES FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

| | UNITED NATIONS | | | | | SPECIALIZED AGENCIES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNSO 1/ | ECE | ECAFE | ECLA | ECA | ILO | FAO | IGAO | WHO | GATT |
| **Estimated annual average percentage share of resources for statistical purposes which will be devoted to programmes planned for:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Developing countries | 52 | 2 | ... 4/ | 97 | 100 | 56 | 54 | 8 | 55 | ... 2/ |
| 2. Developed countries | 15 | - | ... 4/ | 1 | - | - | 11 | 4 | 5 | ... 2/ |
| 3. Interregional or global | 33 | 98 | - | 2 | - | 44 | 35 | 88 | 40 | - |
| **Estimated annual average percentage share of resources by the subject-matter (field) to which the statistical programmes relate:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Field Codes 2/** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Demographic and social statistics | 29 | 28 | 25 | 40 | 34 | 94 | 7 | - | 100 | - |
| 1.1 Social accounts | 5 | 6 | | 8 | | | 1 | | | |
| 1.2 Environment statistics | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 Demographic statistics | 12 | 2 | 17 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 1.3.1 Population statistics | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 Housing statistics | 4 | 5 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 1.5 Labour statistics | | 8 2/ | | | | 94 | | | | |
| 1.6 Education; science and technology; culture; mass communication; recreation and entertainment statistics | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.6.1 Education statistics | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1.6.2 Science and technology statistics | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1.6.3 Culture statistics | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1.7 Health statistics | | 1 | | | | | | | 100 | |
| 1.8 Other demographic and social statistics | | | 5 | | | | 4 | | | |
| 2 Economic statistics | 71 | 70 | 75 | 50 | 51 | 6 | 94 5/ | 100 | - | 100 |
| 2.1 National accounts and balances | 19 | 15 | 30 | 18 | 9 | | 2 | | | 2 |
| 2.1.1 System of national accounts (SNA) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 Agriculture; forestry and fishing statistics | | | | | | | 77 | | | |
| 2.3 Industrial statistics | 13 | 40 | 16 | | 4 | | 5 | | | 5 |
| 2.4 Trade statistics | | | 15 | | | | 6 6/ | | | 4 |
| 2.4.1 Internal trade | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4.2 External trade | 16 | 7 | | | 10 | | | | | 85 |
| 2.5 Transport, storage and communication statistics | | | | | | | | 88 7/; 12 8/ | | |
| 2.5.1 Transport | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5.4 Tourism | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | | | | |
| 2.6 Finance statistics | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 2.7 Prices | 10 | 2 | 10 | | 22 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| 2.7.1 Consumer prices and price indexes | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 2.8 Other economic statistics | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Other statistics | | 1 | | 10 | 15 | | | | | |
| **Estimated annual average percentage share of resources to the following types of activities: 10/** | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Projects to collect, compile and issue internationally comparable statistics | 50 | 40 | 58 | 68 | 14 | 27 | 53 | 57 | 18 | 65 |
| B. Projects to foster the development of statistics at the national and international levels, to the extent possible, subdivided as follows: | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Methodological studies, preparation of standards and definitions and seminars and meetings | 39 | 27 | 32 | 22 | 19 | 11 | 35 | 28 | 69 | 5 |
| (aa) Initial development of international statistical standards; | 31 | - | 24 12/ | 11 | 19 | 7 | 31 | 12 | 47 | 5 |
| (ab) Application of statistical standards (e.g. SITC); | - | 25 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 15 | - |
| (b) Substantive support for technical assistance: | 8 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 22 | 15/ |
| C. Projects to furnish statistical services inside the organizations concerned as well as projects related to co-ordination activities within and outside the United Nations system: | 11 | 33 | 10 | 10 | 67 | 62 13/ | 12 | 15 | 13 | 30 |

For "Note" and footnotes see the following page.

Annex I (continued)

| | UNITED NATIONS | | | | | | SPECIALIZED AGENCIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNSO 1/ | ECE | ECAFE | ECLA | ECA | ILO | FAO | ICAO | WHO | GATT |
| **Estimated annual average percentage share of resources for statistical purposes which are devoted to:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. New programmes | 5 | 100 11/ | 7 | 15 | 29 | 10 14/ | 5 | 23 | 5 | 100 |
| 2. Continuing programmes | 91 | | 90 | 70 | 39 | 70 14/ | 91 | 77 | 85 | |
| 3. Programmes being phased out | 4 | | 3 | 15 | 32 | 20 14/ | 4 | - | 10 | |
| **Estimated annual average share of resources to be utilized for the selected high priority projects contained in this report as a percentage of the total annual average resources to be used for statistical purposes** | 42 | 25 | 46 | 75 | 70 | 13 | 58 | 79 | 95 | 65 |

NOTE:

The table provides the additional information for the period 1975-1979 requested by the Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session, and as agreed by the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities at its seventh session. The various distributions of expenditures are based, in most cases, on estimated direct costs (primarily salaries) and overheads are not taken into account. Furthermore, the calculations reflect regular budget resources only, with the exception of the United Nations, WHO and IMF. In the case of the United Nations, WHO and IMF, both regular and extra-budgetary resources are shown while the IMF makes no distinction between the two.

1/ Estimates are based on "Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1974-1975" (A/9006), supporting unpublished tables and other information. Each of the specific activities of the Statistical Office was scrutinized to determine: (a) if the resources were to be expended on programmes for developing or developed countries or were interregional or global in nature; (b) the subject-matter, i.e. type of statistics on which the resources were to be expended; (c) the type of activity, i.e. collection of statistics, methodology, etc. on which the resources were to be expended; and (d) if the resources were to be expended on specific activities which were new, continuing or being phased out. The budgetary documents were utilized in providing the inputs for the estimates concerning the subject-matter and type of activity and information concerning the proposed timing of the specific activities. Information in connexion with whether or not the programme would serve the needs of developed or developing countries or was interregional in nature, was not included in all respects and the estimate in this case was based on the following assumptions about the general nature of the Statistical Office activities: (a) interregional programmes include some part of the resources expended on publications and methodology and all specific activities or parts of specific activities which deal with co-ordination. On this basis, programmes which are global or interregional in nature receive about 55 per cent of the Office's total resources; (b) after resources devoted to interregional or global programmes are subtracted, resources devoted to technical assistance are also subtracted from the resources remaining, to be added in their entirety to the share estimated for developing countries. On this basis, and taking into account that developing countries make up about 75 per cent of the membership of the United Nations, resources for the benefit of the developing countries are estimated to be about 92 per cent of total resources; (c) resources for the benefit of developed countries are, therefore, estimated as 15 per cent.

2/ Field code numbers contained in "Classification of statistical projects", annex II.

3/ Employment statistics.

4/ Separation of resources for the developing and developed countries is difficult. However, most of the resources are utilized for the developing countries, of which there are 28 out of a total of 51 countries in the region.

5/ Includes the share of trade statistics relating to agricultural commodities.

6/ Refers to fishery and forestry trade statistics only.

7/ Air transport statistics.

8/ Services allied to transport statistics.

9/ Since the programmes are planned to serve in general both groups of countries, the exact proportion cannot be estimated.

10/ The types of activities conform to those included in the "Classification of statistical projects", annex II.

11/ Within each of the programmes, however, the sub-projects vary from year to year, some being completed, others being added.

12/ Regional adaptations.

13/ Sixty per cent represents programme development and control; general services such as conference support, contributions to various non-statistical meetings, etc.; secretarial and clerical (non-statistical) support; technical co-operation activities financed from regular budget and other sources.

14/ Forecast for 1976-1977.

15/ Included under "Projects to collect, compile and issue internationally comparable statistics".

CLASSIFICATION OF STATISTICAL PROJECTS BY ACTIVITY AND FIELD

I.  TYPE CODES

    A.  Projects to collect, compile and issue internationally comparable statistics

    B.  Projects to foster the development of statistics at the national and the international level, to the extent possible subdivided as follows:

        (a)  Methodological studies, preparation of standards and definitions and seminars and meetings:

            (aa)  Initial development of international statistical standards;

            (ab)  Application of statistical standards (e.g. SITC)

        (b)  Substantive support for technical assistance, etc.

    C.  Projects to furnish statistical service inside the organizations concerned as well as projects related to co-ordination activities within and outside the United Nations system

II.  FIELD CODES

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Demographic and social statistics |
| 1.1 | Social accounts |
| 1.2 | Environment statistics |
| 1.3 | Demographic statistics |
| 1.3.1 | Population statistics |
| 1.3.2 | Vital statistics |
| 1.3.3 | Migration statistics |
| 1.3.4 | Demographic statistics n.e.c. |
| 1.4 | Housing statistics |
| 1.5 | Labour statistics |
| 1.6 | Education; science and technology; culture; mass communication; recreation and entertainment statistics |
| 1.6.1 | Education statistics |
| 1.6.2 | Science and technology statistics |
| 1.6.3 | Culture statistics |
| 1.6.4 | Mass communication statistics |

1.6.5  Leisure time: recreation, entertainment, etc. statistics

1.6.6  Education, science and technology, culture, mass communication, recreation and entertainment statistics, n.e.c.

1.7  Health statistics

1.8  Other demographic and social statistics

2  Economic statistics

2.1  National accounts and balances

2.1.1  System of national accounts (SNA)

2.1.2  Material product system (MPS)

2.2  Agriculture; forestry and fishing statistics

2.3  Industrial statistics

2.4  Trade statistics

2.4.1  Internal trade

2.4.2  External trade

2.5  Transport, storage and communication statistics

2.5.1  Transport

2.5.2  Storage and warehousing

2.5.3  Communication

2.5.4  Tourism

2.5.5  Transport, storage and communication statistics, n.e.c.

2.6  Finance statistics

2.6.1  Money and banking (monetary) statistics

2.6.2  Exchange rates

2.6.3  Interest rates

2.6.4  Balance of payments

2.6.5  Public finance

2.6.6  Financial statistics, n.e.c.

2.7  Prices

2.7.1  Consumer prices and price indexes

2.7.2  Wholesale prices and price indexes

2.7.3  Prices, n.e.c.

2.8  Other economic statistics

3  Other statistics

-----