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GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION OF METHODOLOGICAL WORK

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The main objective of the present report is to keep the Commission informed about new developments in areas where no major discussion is expected. The document thus describes methodological and related work in the areas of industry (paras. 7-16), energy (paras. 17-22), and international trade and transport statistics (paras. 23-29) and provides a more extensive description of the preparations made for the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme (paras. 30-48). In addition, the report indicates the scope of and resources allocated to the methodological work of the Statistical Office of the United Nations (paras. 2-6). Points for discussion are also presented (para. 49).

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-fourth session, the Statistical Commission expressed concern at the amount of documentation proposed for the twenty-fifth session. ^{1/} In response to that concern, at its twelfth session the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination agreed that the new agenda item on "General development and integration of methodological work" could usefully accommodate reporting on areas where no major discussion was expected, but for which the Commission needed to be kept informed of developments. ^{2/} The present document thus describes the methodological and related work in the areas of industrial, energy, and international trade and transport statistics. The Working Group also considered that the Commission would be unlikely to engage again in a major substantive discussion of population and housing censuses (agenda item 8 (a)) but might wish to be kept informed of developments. ^{3/} Therefore, this topic is also presented here, albeit in a more concise manner.

I. SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE METHODOLOGICAL WORK PROGRAMME
OF THE STATISTICAL OFFICE

2. The development of concepts, definitions, classifications and methods of data collection and dissemination is one of the subprogrammes of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat. Some of the documents before the Commission treat predominantly methodological questions, notably those on the review of the System of National Accounts (SNA) (agenda item 4), international economic classifications (agenda item 6) and environment statistics (agenda item 8 (c)). Other areas also address methodological issues as part of efforts to improve data collection and dissemination, in particular in the areas of service statistics (agenda item 5), social statistics and indicators (agenda item 8 (b)) and as part of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (agenda item 10). Further methodological developments in industry, energy, and trade and transport statistics are described below in section II.

3. As can be seen from the table, the Statistical Office has allocated more than one quarter (29 per cent) of its total professional work of 1,824 work-months (adding the totals of columns 1 and 3 in the table) to the development of concepts and methods during the biennium 1988-1989. The percentage for methodological work increases to over 40 per cent if one focuses only on the specific subject-matter areas of economic and socio-demographic statistics (excluding the 572 professional work-months in the areas of general compendia, computerization and other activities not specific to particular subject-matter areas which are presented under "general statistics").

Professional work-months (W/M) allocated by area of statistics
 and type of work (1988-1989)

Area of statistics	Development of concepts and methods		Other <u>a/</u>	Methodological work as a percentage of all work <u>b/</u>
	Number of W/M (1)	Percentage of total (2)	Number of W/M (3)	
<u>Economic statistics</u> - Total	381	72.6	545	41.1
National accounts and balances	142	27.1	114	55.5
International classifications	74	14.1	--	100.0
Industrial, construction, distributive trade and energy statistics	96	18.3	186	34.0
International trade and transport statistics	48	9.1	168	22.2
Price statistics and purchasing power comparisons	21	4.0	77	21.4
<u>Social, demographic and environment statistics</u> - Total	134	25.5	192	41.1
Demographic, housing and human settlements statistics	63	12.0	92	40.6
Social statistics and indicators	32	6.1	64	33.3
Environment statistics	39	7.4	36	52.0
<u>General statistics</u> (including data processing) - Total	10	1.9	562	1.7
All areas	525	100.0	1 299	28.8

a/ Data compilation, technical co-operation, co-ordination, management.

b/ Column 4 equals column 1 divided by the sum of column 1 plus column 3,
 expressed as a per cent.

4. Column (2) of the table shows the percentage distribution of the total professional resources devoted to methodological work over the different areas of statistics. More than a quarter of the allocation for methodological work will be used by the programme on the revision and development of SNA and its linkage with the System of Balances of the National Economy. Most of the remaining resources allocated to methodological questions are shared among industrial and related statistics (18 per cent), demographic and social statistics (18 per cent) and international classifications (14 per cent).

5. The last column of the table shows the percentage share of methodological work in the different statistical areas. By definition, all the work on the development of international classifications is methodological in nature. Related non-methodological applications of classifications are thus considered as part of the respective areas of economic, social, demographic and "general" statistics. In the fields of national accounts and environment statistics, professional work-months are shared about equally between methodological and other activities. In national accounts, this is a reflection of the current work on the revision of SNA. The high share of methodological work of the environment statistics programme indicates a continuing focus on the development of concepts and methods. Other areas with high shares of methodological work are demographic, social and industry and related statistics. As already indicated, the bulk of the activities in the areas of "general statistics" is non-methodological in nature, including in particular, the preparation of general compendia of economic and social statistics, the improved computerization of these statistics and the support of technical co-operation in statistical data processing.

6. It should be noted that data in the table are based on approximate allocations of work-months funded from the United Nations regular budget. As such, no reduction is made for vacancies, and the figures exclude staff funded from extrabudgetary sources.

II. ONGOING AND FUTURE WORK IN SELECTED AREAS

A. Industrial statistics

7. The industrial statistics programme focuses on three main areas: (a) development of procedures for attaining greater flexibility in data processing; (b) expansion of the content of its data bank; and (c) adaptation of the programme to various applications of industrial data within the general framework of economic statistics.

1. Advances in data processing procedures

8. A new computerized system has been created to compile, process and disseminate the results of the 1983 World Programme in Industrial Statistics. This has also provided an opportunity for bringing the flexibility offered by microcomputers into the work programme. It is expected that the experience gained during this exercise can be applied to other data processing activities.

2. Expansion of the data bank

9. In response to needs expressed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and other industrial data users, the industrial statistics programme is currently undergoing an extensive review to identify additional indicators suitable for annual data collection. The first stage of this effort is focused on data availability to determine what might be included in the United Nations industrial statistics data bank and to gain perspective on those items that the national statistical offices considered important for data compilation on an annual basis. The data are being sought by means of supplementary questionnaires designed to allow maximum flexibility without disturbing the existing questionnaires, at least until the full extent of change has been determined.

(a) General industrial statistics

10. For the indicators of industrial activity on which the Industrial Statistics Yearbook, volume I, is based, the following changes are being examined:

(a) The introduction of new items - for example, the number of female employees and their wages and salaries;

(b) The increase in the level of industrial detail according to which data for seven of the items are compiled (from the three-digit major groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) to four-digit groups);

(c) The revision of the criteria used to determine the content of the United Nations General Industrial Statistics Questionnaire for each country.

11. With regard to changes in the criteria used to determine questionnaire content for countries, the distinction formerly made between questionnaires to be sent to developed or to developing countries is being replaced by a more flexible approach: the questionnaire content is now to be determined by data availability rather than the level of economic development. First results from the 1986 edition of the questionnaire have been encouraging: as of 29 March 1988, a total of 83 additional tables of data have been supplied by developing countries.

(b) Commodity production statistics

12. For the indicators on which the Industrial Statistics Yearbook, volume II, is based, efforts to expand the inventory of commodity production data are taking two forms:

(a) The addition of new commodities for the collection of quantity data;

(b) The collection of value data for selected commodities for which quantity data alone do not adequately indicate production trends.

13. To date, there has not been a broad-based review of the commodity list as a whole. Therefore, the supplementary questionnaire for the 1986 edition of the

Commodity Production Statistics Questionnaire contains 126 new commodities, mainly technologically advanced kinds of machinery and equipment for both household and industrial use.

14. The supplementary questionnaire also includes, in response to UNIDO requests, value series for 139 of the new commodities and 132 of the commodities for which data have been compiled regularly through the basic annual questionnaire. In selecting the latter, an attempt has been made to identify a subset of commodities for which the quantity data are not sufficiently meaningful owing to product heterogeneity.

15. Improvements in the data base will lead to a gradual change in the way in which the data are disseminated, and this has important long-term implications. Increasingly, printed forms of dissemination will be limited to the principal indicators of industrial activity supplied by most countries on an internationally comparable basis. At the same time, with an expanded machine-readable capability, it will be possible to collect and disseminate on print-outs certain data that are not available for a sufficiently large number of countries to warrant published tables but which would be of interest to some users.

3. Adaptations to user needs within the broader framework of economic statistics

16. The important role of industrial inquiries as part of the economic survey system requires that the industrial data-collection practices, recommended by the United Nations, be conceptually co-ordinated with other fields of economic statistics. Accordingly, industrial statistics are being re-examined for their consistency with, for example, the production boundary of the SNA or the practical data requirements of input-output tables. Some steps in this direction have been taken. However, much more development work remains to be done.

B. Energy statistics

17. As a follow-up to its activities in the development of methodologies for the collection and compilation of statistics on new and renewable sources of energy, the Statistical Office prepared a project proposal entitled "Statistical information on new and renewable sources of energy for energy planning". A draft outline of this proposal was originally presented to the Global Consultative Meeting on New and Renewable Sources of Energy convened in New York in March 1985. Since the work of the Statistical Office in this area has received the support of the members of the Statistical Commission, and the Office was requested to continue its efforts to develop energy statistics compatible with the needs of developing countries, this proposal has been revised and refined. This updated proposal incorporates the considerable amount of experience the Statistical Office has gathered in this area of work.

18. The objective of this project is to assist developing countries in expanding and improving their statistical data base for energy planning by incorporating

information on the resource potential as well as the actual utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. By promoting common principles for new and renewable sources of energy accounting, the project contributes to the establishment of internationally comparable energy data for cross-country analyses and for aggregation across eco-zones, regions and the world.

19. As the project addresses concerns which are, although to a different degree, relevant in all regions, it seeks to promote the establishment of core programmes of statistics on new and renewable sources of energy in as many developing countries as possible. The intention is to build up experience with relatively small but manageable programmes (e.g. by emphasizing the use of secondary sources before conducting separate surveys) before expanding national activities to include more sophisticated accounting and analysis schemes.

20. Outputs of the project would be:

(a) At the global level:

- (i) Improvement of the comparability of international energy statistics through further refinement of the methodological basis of statistics on new and renewable sources of energy, in particular the harmonization of concepts and definitions;
- (ii) Collection, compilation and presentation of extended and improved series on new and renewable sources of energy for countries, regions and the world by the Statistical Office of the United Nations;

(b) At the regional level:

- (i) Establishment of regional (or subregional) data bases of statistics on new and renewable sources of energy, with particular emphasis on transboundary issues, such as forest cover or climate zones, which have an impact on fuel supply and demand;
- (ii) Methodological specifications in response to regional characteristics (e.g. regarding solar and wind energy assessments);
- (iii) Institutional network at the regional and subregional levels for exchanging data and as a clearing-house for methodological questions;

(c) At the national level:

- (i) Establishment of basic statistical series on new and renewable sources of energy for energy planning, covering the endowment with specifically relevant resources, the status of current development and utilization of these sources of energy and their contribution in physical and monetary terms where possible;
- (ii) Compilation and presentation of satellite balances highlighting new and renewable sources of energy;

- (iii) Integration of new and renewable sources of energy satellite balances into overall energy balances;
- (iv) Presentation of statistics on new and renewable sources of energy as a regular feature of energy statistical publications.

21. Sources of funds to carry out this project are now being explored, and hopefully the initial stages will be started in the near future. This project could be co-ordinated with any regional projects of a similar nature, including the proposal of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) submitted to the regional consultative meeting held in Addis Ababa in November 1986 and the Regional Energy Development Programme (REDP) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

22. In the area of training, the Statistical Office plans to carry out two workshops in China on energy statistics methodology. The workshops will be held in Lanzhou (Gansu Provincial Statistical Bureau) and Shanghai (Statistical Bureau of Shanghai Municipality) and will cover such topics as energy balance compilation, data bank formation, conversion factors, energy saving and its calculation and energy production and consumption efficiency calculations.

C. International trade and transport statistics

1. Classifications

23. Work continues on the methodological development and publications consequent to the revision of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) as follows:

(a) Classification by Broad Economic Categories - defined in terms of SITC Rev.3

24. This work has been completed and will be issued shortly. 4/

(b) Commodity indexes to the SITC Rev.3

25. These indexes are being issued in two volumes. Volume I is planned for completion by the end of 1988. It incorporates lists of commodities in alphabetical order under the most detailed headings of the SITC Rev.3. Volume II, which lists all commodities in alphabetical order, is expected to be completed by the end of 1989.

2. National practices in compiling external trade statistics

26. A questionnaire has been drafted and is under review. It is expected that the report will be published towards the end of 1990 based on country replies to the questionnaire.

3. Methods used in compiling the United Nations price indexes for external trade

27. Volume I of this publication was published in 1987 ^{5/} and contains a description of the methods used in compiling the price index of primary commodities and non-ferrous base metals. Volume II will contain descriptions of the unit value and quantum indexes of exports of manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuel, and food and raw materials, as well as imports of minerals, fuels and related materials and exports and imports of market economies.

28. A draft description of the methodology for the indexes for exports manufactured goods has been compiled and is being discussed. Work on describing the methodologies of the other indexes and improving the index of machinery and transport equipment is under way but is hampered by lack of staff resources. The project is being reviewed to set a schedule for the work. Issues relating to deflators for international trade flows will be discussed and highlighted on completion of this work.

4. Sea-borne trade statistics

29. In accordance with the request made by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fourth session that the Secretary-General make an effort to raise adequate extrabudgetary funds to continue the immediate work programme of the Statistical Office on the development of sea-borne trade statistics, ^{6/} the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat wrote to the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation requesting financial assistance for this work programme. Unfortunately, the Foundation was unable to accede to the request. The Department is exploring other possible sources of assistance.

D. Population and housing censuses

30. The Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Statistical Commission, adopted resolution 1985/8 entitled "1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme". That resolution, *inter alia*, recommended that States Members of the United Nations should undertake to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1985-1994, taking into account international and regional recommendations relating to population and housing censuses, and also requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations with a view to assisting interested Member States to plan and carry out improved censuses in the 1990 census decade.

31. This section describes the developments that have occurred and the preparations made since the twenty-fourth session, by the Statistical Office, regional commissions and countries to carry out a population and housing census in the 1990s. It also presents the census calendar showing dates of national population and/or housing censuses taken or anticipated during the decade 1985-1994 (see the annex to the present report).

1. Substantive preparations for 1990 censuses

32. At the global level, work continued on draft supplementary principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses, which were adopted by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fourth session with comments. The Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses are now being finalized for separate publication. It will be issued as a supplement to Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. 7/
33. Further, work of the Statistical Office on the final draft of the ISIC was completed by the Statistical Office and is before the present session of the Statistical Commission for its consideration (see E/CN.3/1980/8 and ST/ESA/STAT.SER.M/4/Rev.3). The revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) was adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) 8/ and is being prepared for wide distribution.
34. At the regional level, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) convened a meeting on Population and Housing Censuses in Geneva from 16 to 20 March 1987 to consider draft recommendations for the 1990 round of censuses to be held in the region (i.e. the regional variant of the world recommendations referred above). These recommendations were finalized and endorsed in 1987 by the Conference of European Statisticians and by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for publication and use by ECE countries. 9/
35. ESCAP also organized two working groups on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, one for Asian countries in Bangkok from 18 to 24 November 1986 and the other for the Pacific countries from 9 to 15 June 1987 in Rarotonga (Cook Islands) to review national experiences in conducting the 1980 round of population and housing censuses and consider Asia and Pacific Recommendations for the 1990 World Population and Housing Censuses. 10/
36. With respect to economic topics, the Working Groups concluded that even though the use of both usual and current activity concepts adopted by ILO in a population census had great advantages for a number of important uses, it would be difficult to collect data using both approaches in most countries because of the expense, limitations of questionnaire space and the heavy burden of coding and processing. It would be more appropriate to study their interrelationship through carefully designed postcensal employment-unemployment surveys. Further, in areas where the old and new ILO standards differed significantly, attempts should be made to collect data on both concepts, for example through a sample survey to enable at least a comparison of the economically active population at the previous and the 1990 censuses. For that purpose, greater research would be necessary regarding the nature and hours of work by unpaid family workers, and also for persons without work. The census economic questionnaire would need adequate pretesting, especially for questions being introduced for the first time.
37. Likewise, ECA held a Working Group on Recommendations for the 1990 Round of Population and Housing Census Programme in Africa from 18 to 22 May 1987 in Addis Ababa. The Working Group stressed that population and housing censuses needed to be carried out at regular intervals. Thus, African countries should endeavour to

maintain a decennial census programme. It recommended, *inter alia*, that census statistical offices should prepare comprehensive programmes for census cartographic work. ^{11/} Moreover, in addition to efforts to ensure adequate training and selection of staff, census organizers should institute a more formal system of quality control of the various census operations, particularly census enumeration. The Working Group recommended that special attention should be given to the measurement of economic activity in rural areas, the informal sector and of women. Efforts should also be made to place the final census results at the disposal of users within the two years or, at the latest, the three years following the enumeration.

38. In order to disseminate and ensure maximum utilization of census results, the ECA Working Group recommended that national seminars and, if possible, regional or topic-specific seminars should be organized and opportunities be provided for dialogue between data users and producers.

39. In the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) region, a number of census meetings took place to evaluate the 1980 censuses and critically examine factors specific to the region in order to achieve further improvements in the quality and coverage of the census. In particular, a regional seminar was held from 28 to 31 October 1986 in Buenos Aires on the measurement of economic characteristics in population and housing censuses. ^{12/} In the seminar emphasis was placed on improving the measurement of the economic activity of women. Also, an Inter-American Workshop on the Planning of Population and Housing Censuses was convened from 15 to 19 June 1987 in Mexico to consider a series of recommendations and guidelines for the 1990 censuses to be undertaken in the region.

40. In November 1985, as reported at the twenty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) convened a Regional Seminar on World Population and Housing Censuses in Baghdad. ^{13/} The Seminar reviewed and examined the methods and procedures applied by member countries in carrying out their census programmes. It also discussed some of the basic issues emerging from their past censuses in the region. The new standards adopted by ILO were viewed to be important developments and were given further consideration for use in the 1990 round of censuses. The topic of international migration was also stressed as important for the region.

41. At the national level, countries with a long tradition and permanent machinery for census taking have already initiated census preparations. A number of countries plan to introduce audio-visual aids for the training of enumerators. This innovative procedure would help to minimize the problems of loss of quality of training when it is transmitted from one level to the next. Many countries are preparing to take advantage of new advances in microcomputer technology to process census data expeditiously and publish them for timely utilization. Generally, countries are placing more emphasis on careful planning and census training activities to improve the quality and coverage of the 1990 round of censuses.

42. Further, those countries which traditionally conduct a mid-decade census and several others have already taken a 1990 census. The mid-decade census has undoubtedly helped to maintain a continuous census capability. The countries that have already carried out a census since 1985 are shown in the annex.

2. Census training and other activities

43. For the 1990 censuses, only a few regions would still need general training, workshops or seminars in census topics. This need should, however, take into account the high turnover of staff with census experience in a number of developing countries, particularly in the ECA and ESCWA regions. For those countries that still need it, an interregional or regional workshop may be organized. On the other hand, many developing countries need specialized training workshops or seminars in specific census topics, including various software applications for data analysis.

44. Further, the concepts, definitions, classifications and coding of economic characteristics, in particular industry and occupation status, always present serious problems to the census takers. It should therefore be necessary to organize specialized training workshops for nationals of developing countries in this specific area.

45. In the above context, a large census training programme for the sub-Saharan African region has been approved by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with funds provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The programme has been in operation since 1987 and is being carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, with the substantive support of the Statistical Office of the United Nations and ECA. The immediate objectives of the training programme are to train census personnel of countries in sub-Saharan Africa in various census activities and strengthen the capacity of national census departments or offices with respect to human resources and census methodologies.

46. To this end, the programme includes three components: (a) international fellowships in universities and other advanced research institutions; (b) national training in courses in census taking and data processing including the preparation of training documents; and (c) subregional training workshops in census cartography and data analysis. The training programme will be carried out during the period 1987-1992 and is expected to train approximately 750 census personnel from about 35 countries of the region.

47. The supplementary principles and recommendations focus on collection of improved census economic statistics in line with new ILO standards concerning the measurement of the economically active population. To achieve this objective, it is proposed, in collaboration with ILO, to organize a series of specialized training workshops on this subject. The workshops will deal with new concepts and definitions concerning the measurement of the economically active population and revise international standard classifications of occupation and industry and their use in the 1990 censuses.

48. Other activities generally include the following major areas: the provision of technical advisory services through country, regional or interregional advisers, the provision of training through fellowships and study tours, and the provision of funds for the purchase of equipment. These forms of technical co-operation were supported by UNFPA and, within the United Nations, were executed by the Department

of Technical Co-operation for Development with substantive support from the Statistical Office and regional commissions. In connection with the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, these activities are expected to continue subject to the availability of funds from UNFPA and other international agencies (for details, see document E/CN.3/1989/16).

III. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

49. The Statistical Commission may wish to comment on:

- (a) The overall scope and coverage of the methodological work undertaken by the Statistical Office;
- (b) Progress made in and future programmes in the areas of industry, energy, and international trade and transport statistics;
- (c) The preparations undertaken for the 1990 population and housing census; it may wish to make further suggestions on how to assist countries in carrying out an improved census programme.

Notes

- 1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 6 (E/1987/19), para. 216.
- 2/ "Co-ordination and Integration of International Statistical Programmes", report on the twelfth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, para. 34.
- 3/ Ibid., para 26.
- 4/ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/53/Rev.3 (forthcoming).
- 5/ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/82 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XVII.4).
- 6/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 6 (E/1987/19), para. 113.
- 7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.
- 8/ International Labour Organisation, Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Report of the Conference (ICLS/14/D.14) and annex to resolution concerning the revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (D.13, Part II).
- 9/ Economic Commission for Europe, Recommendations for the 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 40 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.II.E.38).

Notes (continued)

10/ Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, "Report of the Regional Working Group on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme (STAT/WPHCP/14, December 1986); and "Report of the ESCAP/SPC Pacific Working Group on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme" (June 1987).

11/ Economic Commission for Africa, "Summary of Supplementary Recommendations for African Population and Housing Censuses", May 1987.

12/ Informe Técnico del Seminario Regional sobre Características Económicas de la Población de los Censos de 1990. Buenos Aires, October 1986.

13/ Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, "Final report and recommendations of the Regional Seminar on Population and Housing Censuses in the ESCWA Region" (E/ESCWA/STAT/85/WG/1/2, January 1986).

Annex

DATES OF NATIONAL POPULATION AND/OR HOUSING CENSUSES TAKEN
DURING THE DECADE 1975-1984 AND TAKEN OR ANTICIPATED
DURING THE DECADE 1985-1994

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1974 (LVIII), the 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme covered the 10-year period from 1975 through 1984 and, in accordance with Council resolution 1985/8, the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme covers the decade 1985-1994.

The present annex shows (a) the date of the population and/or housing census for each country or area that participated in the 1980 Programme and (b) the actual date for each country or area that has already conducted a population census in the 1990 Programme or the anticipated date for each country or area for which it can be assumed at this time that a census is likely to be held before the end of 1994.

Unless otherwise noted, the dates refer to complete (100 per cent) enumeration, even though some topics may have been investigated on a sample basis. Indications and symbols are used as follows:

date Official national census date.

date * Provisional national census date.

(date) Anticipated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations on the basis of established pattern of census taking.

(....) A reasonable anticipation that a census will be held during the decade but there is no established pattern on which to predict a date.

.... No basis for anticipation at this time.

- No census taken.

P Population census.

H Housing census.

T The census was reported taken (only 1987).

A Provision by the United Nations of a resident technical expert or financial assistance.

Country or area	Census date			
	1980 Round		1990 Round	
	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994
AFRICA				
Algeria	12 II 1977 PHA	-	IV 1987 PH	....
Angola	-	II 1983 PHA 1/	....	(....)
Benin	20 III 1979 PHA	-	1989 PH *	....
Botswana	-	12-26 VIII 1981 PHA	....	(1991 P)
British Indian Ocean Territories 2/ .....	-	-	....	....
Burkina Faso	1-7 XII 1975 P A 3/	-	10-20 XII 1985 P A	....
Burundi	15/16 VIII 1979 P A	-	1989 PH *	....
Cameroon	9 IV 1976 PHA	-	IV 1987 PH *	....
Cape Verde	-	1/2 VI 1980 PHA	-	1990 PH *
Central African Republic	8-22 XII 1975 P A 4/	-	XII 1988 PH *	....
Chad 5/ .....	-	-	....	....
Comoros	-	15 IX 1980 PHA	15 IX 1985 PH *	(....)
Congo	-	8 XII 1984 PHA	....	(1994 P)
Côte d'Ivoire	30 IV 1975 P A	-	2 XI 1987 PHA	....
Djibouti	-	3 I 1983 P A	....	(....)
Egypt	22/23 XI 1976 PHA	-	18 XI 1986 P	....
Equatorial Guinea	-	VII 1983 P A	....	(....)
Ethiopia	-	9 V 1984 PHA	....	(....)
Gabon	-	1-31 VIII 1981 P A	....	(....)
Gambia	-	24 IV 1983 PHA	....	(1993 P)
Ghana	-	18 III 1984 P A	....	(....)
Guinea	-	4-17 II 1983 P A	....	(....)
Guinea-Bissau	16 IV 1979 PHA	-	(....)	....
Kenya	25 VIII 1979 P A	-	1989 P *	....
Lesotho	12 IV 1976 P A	-	12 IV 1986 P	....
Liberia	-	1-14 II 1984 PHA	....	(1994 P)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	31 VII/1 VIII 1984 P A	....	(....)
Madagascar	1974/1975 PHA 6/	-	-	1990 P *
Malawi	20 IX-10 X 1977 P A	-	1-21 IX 1987 PHA	....
Mali	1-16 XII 1976 P A	-	1-30 IV 1987 PHA	....
Mauritania	1 I 1977 P A 7/	-	1-15 III 1988 PHA*	....
Mauritius	-	2 VII 1983 P A	....	(....)
.....	-	III-VI 1983 H	....	(....)
Morocco	-	2/3 IX 1982 PHA	....	(....)
Mozambique	-	1 VIII 1980 P A	....	(....)
Namibia 8/ .....	-	-	....	....

Country or area	Census date			
	1980 Round		1990 Round	
	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994
Niger	20 XI 1977 P A <u>9/</u>	-	10-24 V 1988 PHA*	....
Nigeria <u>10/</u>	-	-	-	1990 P *
Reunion	-	9 III 1982 P	10-24 V 1988 PHA*	....
Rwanda	15/16 VIII 1978 PHA	-	VIII 1988 P *	....
St. Helena	31 X 1976 PH	-	22 II 1987 PH	....
Sao Tome and Principe	-	15 VIII 1981 PHA	....	(....)
Senegal	16 IV 1976 P A	-	1-15 IV 1988 PH *	....
Seychelles	1 VIII 1977 P	-	1987 P *	....
Sierra Leone <u>11/</u>	-	-	1 XII 1985 PHA	....
Somalia	7 II 1975 P A <u>12/</u>	-	II 1987 PHA	....
South Africa	-	6 V 1980 PH	5 III 1985 PH	(1990 P)
Sudan	-	1 II 1983 PHA	....	(1993 P)
Swaziland	25/26 VIII 1976 P A	-	25 VIII 1986 PH	....
Togo	-	22 XI 1981 PHA	....	(....)
Tunisia	8 V 1975 PHA	30 III 1984 PH	....	(....)
Uganda	-	18 I 1980 PHA	....	(....)
United Republic of Tanzania	26/27 VIII 1978 P	-	VIII 1988 P *	....
Zaire	-	1 VII 1984 P A	....	(....)
Zambia	-	25 VIII 1980 PHA	....	1990 P *
Zimbabwe	-	18 VIII 1982 P A	....	1992 P *
AMERICA, NORTH				
Anguilla	-	1984 P	....	....
Antigua and Barbuda	-	1 V 1982 H	....	....
Aruba <u>13/</u>	-	1 II 1981 PH	....	(....)
Bahamas	-	12 V 1980 P	....	(1990 P)
Barbados	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
Belize	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
Bermuda	-	12 V 1980 P	....	(1990 P)
British Virgin Islands	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
Canada	1 VI 1976 PH	3 VI 1981 P	3 VI 1986 PH	(VI 1991 PH)
Cayman Islands	8 X 1979 PHA	-	(....)	....
Costa Rica	-	10 VI 1984 PHA	....	(....)
Cuba	-	11 IX 1981 PHA	(....)
Dominica	-	7 IV 1981 P A	(....)
Dominican Republic	-	12 XII 1981 PHA	(....)
El Salvador <u>14/</u>	-	-

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Country or area	Census date			
	1980 Round		1990 Round	
	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994
Greenland	26 X 1976 PH	-	(....)	....
Grenada	-	30 IV 1981 P A	....	(....)
Guadeloupe	-	9 III 1982 PH	(1989 PH)	....
Guatemala	-	23 III 1981 PHA	....	IV 1990 PH *
Haiti	-	30 VIII 1982 PHA	....	(....)
Honduras <u>15/</u>	-	-	V 1988 PHA*	....
Jamaica	-	8 VI 1982 P A	....	(....)
Martinique	-	9 III 1982 PH	(1989 PH)	....
Mexico	-	4 VI 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
Montserrat	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
Netherlands Antilles <u>13/</u>	-	1 II 1981 PH	....	(....)
Nicaragua <u>16/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Panama	-	11 V 1980 PH	....	(1990 P)
Puerto Rico	-	1 IV 1980 PH	....	(1990 P)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
Saint Lucia	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
St. Pierre and Miquelon	-	9 III 1982 PH	(1989 PH)	....
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
Trinidad and Tobago	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	12 V 1980 P A	....	(1990 P)
United States of America	-	1 IV 1980 PH	-	1990 PH *
United States Virgin Islands	-	1 IV 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
AMERICA, SOUTH				
Argentina	-	22 X 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
Bolivia	29 IX 1976 PHA	-	....	....
Brazil	-	1 IX 1980 P	....	(1990 P)
.....	-	1 I 1981 H	....	....
Chile	-	21 IV 1982 PH	....	....
Colombia <u>17/</u>	-	-	X 1985 PH	....
Ecuador	-	28 XI 1982 PH	....	(....)
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	7 XII 1980 P	1986 P *	(....)
French Guiana	-	9 III 1982 PH	(1989 PH)	....
Guyana	-	12 V 1980 PHA	....	(1990 P)
Paraguay	-	11 VII 1982 PHA	....	(1992 P)

Country or area	Census date			
	1980 Round		1990 Round	
	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994
Peru	-	12 VII 1981 PHA	....	(....)
Suriname	-	1 VII 1980 PHA	....	(....)
Uruguay	21 V 1975 PHA	-	23 X 1985 P	....
Venezuela	-	20 X 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
ASIA				
Afghanistan	23/24 VI 1979 PHA <u>18/</u>	-	(....)	....
Bahrain	-	5 IV 1981 PHA	-	1991 P *
Bangladesh	-	6/7 III 1981 PHA	-	1991 PH *
Bhutan	-	I 1980-I 1981 P	....	(....)
Brunei Darussalam	-	26 VIII 1981 PHA	....	(1991 P)
Burma	-	31 III 1983 P A	....	(1993 P)
China	-	1 VII 1982 P A	-	1990 PH *
Cyprus	30 IX 1976 P <u>19/</u>	1 X 1982 P	....	(....)
Democratic Kampuchea <u>20/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Democratic Yemen <u>21/</u>	-	-	29/30 III 1988 PHA*	....
East Timor	-	31 X 1980 P	....	(....)
Hong Kong	2 VIII 1976 PH	9 III 1981 PH	III 1986 PH <u>22/</u>	1991 PH *
India	-	1 III 1981 P	-	1991 P *
.....	-	1980 H	-	1990 H *
Indonesia	-	31 X 1980 PHA	-	1990 PH *
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30 X-19 XI 1976 PHA	-	IX-XI 1986 PH	....
Iraq	17 X 1977 PH	-	17 X 1987 PHA*	....
Israel	-	4 VI 1983 PH	....	(....)
Japan	1 X 1975 P	1 X 1980 P	1 X 1985 P	1 X 1990 P *
.....	1 X 1978 H	1 X 1983 H	(1 X 1988 H)	(1 X 1993 H)
Jordan	10/11 XI 1979 PHA	-	1989 PH *	....
Korea, Democratic People's Republic <u>23/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Korea, Republic of	1 X 1975 PH	1 XI 1980 PH	1 XI 1985 PH	1990 PH *
Kuwait	20/21 IV 1975 PHA <u>24/</u>	IV 1980 PHA	21 IV 1985 PHA	(1990 PH)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 II-31 III 1975 PHA <u>25/</u>	-	1 III 1985 P A	....
Lebanon <u>26/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Macau	-	16 III 1981 PH	....	(....)
Malaysia	-	10 VI 1980 PH	....	1990 PH *
Maldives	31 XII 1977 PHA	-	25-28 III 1985 PHA	1990 PH *
Mongolia	5 I 1979 PHA	-	(....)	....
Nepal	-	22 VI 1981 P A	....	(1991 P)
Oman	<u>27/</u>	-	....	....

Census date

Country or area	1980 Round		1990 Round	
	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994
Pakistan	-	1 III 1981 P A XI 1980 HA	-	1991 P * 1990 H *
Palestine 28/ .....	-	-	....	....
Gaza Strip 29/ .....	-	-	....	....
Philippines	1-10 V 1975 P A	1 V 1980 PHA	-	1990 PH *
Qatar 30/	-	-	16 III 1986 PH	....
Saudi Arabia 31/ .....	-	-	....	....
Singapore	-	24 VI 1980 PH	-	1990 PH *
Sri Lanka	-	17 III 1981 PHA	-	1991 PH *
Syrian Arab Republic	-	8 IX 1981 PHA	....	(1991 PH)
Thailand	-	1 IV 1980 PHA	-	1990 PH *
Turkey	26 X 1975 PH	12 X 1980 P A	20 X 1985 PH	(1990 P)
United Arab Emirates	31 XII 1975 PHA	15 XII 1980 PHA	17-23 XII 1985 PH	1990 PH *
Viet Nam	1 X 1979 P A	-	1989 PHA*	....
Yemen	1 II 1975 PHA	-	1-18 II 1986 PHA	....
EUROPE				
Albania	7 I 1979 P	-	(....)	....
Andorra	1 II 1975 P	-	(....)	....
Austria	-	12 V 1981 PH	-	1991 PH *
Belgium	-	1 III 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Bulgaria	2 XII 1975 PH	-	4 XII 1985 PH	....
Channel Islands	-	5 IV 1981 PH	23 III 1986 P	(1991 PH)
Czechoslovakia	-	1 XI 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
Denmark	-	1 I 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Faeroe Islands	22 IX 1977 PH	-	(....)	....
Finland	31 XII 1975 PH 32/	1 XI 1980 PH	17 XI 1985 PH	1990/1991 PH *
France	20 II 1975 PH	4 III 1982 PH	(1989 PH)	....
German Democratic Republic	-	31 XII 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	25 V 1987 PH	....
Gibraltar	-	9 XI 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Greece	-	5 IV 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Holy See	33/	33/	33/	....
Hungary	-	1 I 1980 PH	-	1 I 1990 PH *
Iceland	34/	34/	34/	....
Ireland	1 IV 1979 P	5 IV 1981 PH	....	(....)
Isle of Man	4/5 IV 1976 PH	5/6 IV 1981 PH	6/7 IV 1986 PH	(1991 PH)

Country or area	Census date			
	1980 Round		1990 Round	
	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994
Italy	-	25 X 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Liechtenstein	-	2 XII 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
Luxembourg	-	31 III 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Malta	-	-	16 XI 1985 P	....
Monaco	1 II 1975 PH	4 III 1982 PH	(1989 PH)	....
Netherlands <u>35/</u>	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	1 XI 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
Poland	7 XII 1978 PH	-	(....)	....
Portugal	-	16 III 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Romania	5 I 1977 PH	-	(....)	....
San Marino	30 XI 1976 PH	-	(....)	....
Spain	-	1 III 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands <u>36/</u>	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1 XI 1975 PH	15 IX 1980 PH	1 XI 1985 PH	1 XI 1990 PH *
Switzerland	-	2 XII 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
United Kingdom				
England and Wales	-	5/6 IV 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Northern Ireland	-	5/6 IV 1981 PH	-	1991 PH *
Scotland	-	5/6 IV 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Yugoslavia	-	31 III 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
OCEANIA				
American Samoa	-	1 IV 1980 PH	....	(1990 PH)
Australia	30 VI 1976 PH	30 VI 1981 PH	30 VI 1986 PH	VI 1991 PH *
Canton and Enderbury Islands <u>37/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Christmas Island (Aust.)	-	30 VI 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	-	30 VI 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Cook Islands	1 XII 1976 PHA	1 XII 1981 PH	1986 PH *	(1991 PH)
Fiji	13 IX 1976 P A	-	31 VIII 1986 P	....
French Polynesia	29 IV 1977 P	15 X 1983 P	....	(....)
Guam	-	1 IV 1980 PH	-	1990 PH *
Johnston Island	-	1 IV 1980 P	....	(1990 P)
Kiribati	12/13 XII 1978 PH	-	9/10 V 1985 P	1990 PH *
Midway Islands <u>37/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Nauru	22 I 1977 PH	-	(....)	....
New Caledonia	23 IV 1976 PH	15 IV 1983 P	(....)
New Zealand	23 III 1976 PH	24 III 1981 PH	4 III 1986 PH	1991 PH *

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Country or area	Census date			
	1980 Round		1990 Round	
	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994
Niue	28/29 IX 1976 PH	28 IX 1981 PH	29 IX 1986 PH	(1991 PH)
Norfolk Island	-	30 VI 1981 PH	....	(1991 PH)
Pacific Islands	-	15 IX 1980 PHA	1986 PH *	1990 PH *
Papua New Guinea	-	22 IX - 3 X 1980 P A	....	1990 P *
Pitcairn <u>38/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Samoa	3 XI 1976 PHA	3 XI 1981 PHA	3/4 XI 1986 PH	(1991 PH)
Solomon Islands	7/8 II 1976 P	-	XI 1986 P	....
Tokelau	25 X 1976 PH	1 X 1982 P	1986 PH	(1992 P)
Tonga	30 XI 1976 PHA	<u>39/</u>	XI 1986 P	....
Tuvalu	27 V 1979 P A	-	1985 P	....
Vanuatu	15/16 I 1979 P A	-	20 I 1986 P <u>40/</u>	1989 P *
Wake Island <u>37/</u> .....	-	-	....	....
Wallis and Futuna Islands	26 III 1976 P	-	(....)	....
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS				
USSR	17 I 1979 P	-	I 1989 P *	-
Byelorussian SSR	17 I 1979 P	-	I 1989 P *	-
Ukrainian SSR	17 I 1979 P	-	I 1989 P *	-

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

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- 1/ A population census only for the Province of Luanda.
 - 2/ A population census of the Chagos Archipelago was conducted 30 June 1962; a census of Aldabra, Farquhar and Des Roches was conducted 4 May 1970.
 - 3/ In other sources the date 1-10 December is found.
 - 4/ Some results of estimations refer to the 15 December 1975 census.
 - 5/ An administrative census was conducted March 1968.
 - 6/ For provincial capitals, 1 December 1974; for Antananarive and remaining urban areas, 17 February 1975; for rural areas, 1 June 1975.
 - 7/ Enumeration of sedentary population 22 December 1976-5 January 1977 and of nomads January-April 1977. In some publications 1 January 1977 is mentioned as census date.
 - 8/ A census of population was conducted 6 May 1970. In an unofficial document a census of population is reported for 4 August 1981.
 - 9/ Enumeration of northern nomads May and July 1977.
 - 10/ A census of population was conducted 5-8 November 1963.
 - 11/ A census of population was conducted 8 December 1974.
 - 12/ Nomads were enumerated by sampling.
 - 13/ Aruba is no longer part of the Netherlands Antilles since 1 January 1986.
 - 14/ A census of population was conducted 28 June 1971.
 - 15/ A census of population was conducted 6 March 1974.
 - 16/ A census of population was conducted 20 April 1971.
 - 17/ A census of population was conducted 24 October 1973.
 - 18/ The census of housing was conducted in urban areas only.
 - 19/ A "micro census" of population (a partial census) was carried out on 1 April 1973. Another population census was reported taken in September 1976. The coverage of both censuses is unknown.
 - 20/ A census of population was conducted 17 April 1962.
 - 21/ A census of population was conducted 14 May 1973.
 - 22/ The 1986 Population By-census was based on a one-in-seven sample of the population.
 - 23/ A census of population was conducted 1 May 1944.
 - 24/ Census of housing conducted in March.
 - 25/ Partial census, covering the city and plain of Vientiane, the cities of Luang-Prabang, Houeisai, Sayeboury, Savannakhet and Pakse.

(footnotes to table) (continued)

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- 26/ A sample survey of population was conducted 8 November 1970.
- 27/ A sample survey of population was conducted in five towns in April 1975 and in 11 towns and some rural areas in 1978.
- 28/ A census of population was conducted 18 November 1931.
- 29/ A census of population was conducted 14 September 1967.
- 30/ No census of population was conducted.
- 31/ A census of population was conducted 9-14 September 1974.
- 32/ Questionnaires were pre-printed with answers obtained from various registers, such as the Central Register of Population and the Register of Completed Education (1980); the respondents were required to correct any inaccurate information.
- 33/ No formal census was conducted. Population figures are compiled regularly from administrative records.
- 34/ Annual population figures are available from the National Registry since 1961.
- 35/ A census of population was conducted 28 February 1971.
- 36/ A census of population was conducted 1 November 1960. Inhabited only during winter season.
- 37/ No formal census was conducted. Population figures were compiled on 1 April 1980 from administrative records. A census of population was conducted 1 April 1970.
- 38/ No formal census was conducted. A count of numbers of each family group by name, sex, age and whether permanent or expatriate resident is made on 30 or 31 December each year.
- 39/ For 30 November 1984 a mini population census with seven questions is reported.
- 40/ Urban census.
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