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POPULATION COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

(23 March - 5 April 1965)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1965

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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E/CN.9/202



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

POPULATION COMMISSION

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the thirteenth session of the Commission held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 March to 5 April 1965

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Population Commission held its thirteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 23 March to 5 April 1965.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Australia: Professor W.D. Borrie;

Austria: Dr. Franz Schmid;*

China: Mr. Henry T.Y. Chen;

El Salvador: Dr. Carlos Alberto Liévano;

France: Mr. Alfred Sauvy, Mr. Jean Bourgeois-Pichat;*

Ghana: Mr. Andrews Frederick Aryee, Mr. E.Y. Agorsor;*

India: Mr. A. Mitra, Mr. S.K. Singh,** Mr. K.P. Saxena;**

Japan: Dr. Minoru Tachi, Miss Kazusa Hattori;*

Netherlands: Dr. A. Oldendorff, Mr. H.Th. Schaapveld;*

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

Panama: Mrs. Esperanza Espino;

Sweden: H.E. Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, Dr. Malcolm Tottie,*
Mr. Per Olov V. Forsshell,** Mr. Ingemar E. Stjernberg;**

Syrian Arab Republic: Mr. Rafic Jouéjati*;

Tunisia: Mr. Mahmoud Seklani;

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. I.S. Sakhno,*
Mr. Y.N. Kochubei;**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. P.G. Podyachikh, Mr. L. Astafiev,**
Mr. N.I. Filimonov;**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mr. A.J. Boreham;

United States of America: Dr. Ansley J. Coale, Mr. Clarence I. Blau,**
Mr. Howard G. Brunsman,** Mr. Leighton van Nort;**

Yugoslavia: Dr. Milos Macura.

OBSERVERS

Brazil: Miss Celeste Dezon Costa Hasslocher;

Chile: Mr. Hernán Sanchez;

Holy See: Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti;

Italy: Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. H.E. Riley;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):
Mr. P.V. Sukhatme;

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. Asdrúbal Salsamendi, Miss R. Barrett;

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. W.P. Logan.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Valmore Acevedo.

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

Category B

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. Carmen Giroux;

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mr. Richard M. Fagley;

Inter American Statistical Institute: Mr. Roque García Frías;

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

International Council of Women: Mrs. Fiefield Workum;

International Federation of University Women: Miss Dorothy V. Weston;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Miss Grace D. Cox;

International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples:
Miss Elizabeth Reid;

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Peter L. Collins,
Mrs. Raymond A. Werbe;

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population:
Mr. Frank W. Notestein;

Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association: Mrs. Charles Horwitz,
Mrs. Kamala Farid;

Pax Romana: Reverend Arthur McCormack;

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations:
Mr. Dalton F. McClelland;

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Myer Cohen, Mrs. Merrell Clark;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer,
Miss Alba Zizzamia, Mrs. Albert Spillman;

World Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Margaret G. Forsyth.

Register

International Humanist and Ethical Union: Mrs. Walter M. Weis;

International Planned Parenthood Federation: Mr. George W. Cadbury,
Mr. Donald Lubin, Mr. Winfield Best.

3. The Secretary-General was represented by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs; Mr. John D. Durand, Assistant Director, Bureau of Social Affairs, in charge of the Population Branch; and Miss Nora Powell, Statistical Office. Mr. Akira Kusukawa of the Population Branch acted as Secretary to the Commission.

Election of officers

4. At its 179th meeting on 23 March 1965, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation: Chairman: Professor W.D. Borrie (Australia); First Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Mitra (India); Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Esperanza Espino (Panama); Rapporteur: Dr. Milos Macura (Yugoslavia).

Meetings, resolutions and documentation

5. The Commission held twenty plenary meetings. The views expressed at these meetings are summarized in the records of the 179th to 198th meetings.
6. The decisions of the Commission appear under the subject-matter headings to which they relate. The draft resolution submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council is set out in chapter XII of the present report.
7. The documents before the Commission at its thirteenth session are listed in annex V to this report.

Agenda

8. At its 179th meeting the Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda for the thirteenth session (E/CN.9/183 and E/CN.9/184):

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Population and economic and social development:
 - (a) Report on the inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes (General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII));
 - (b) Studies of interrelationships between population growth and economic development with particular reference to needs for investments in educational facilities and health services in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII));
 - (c) Assistance to Governments of developing countries in dealing with population problems (Economic and Social Council resolution 1048 (XXXVII)).
4. World demographic situation with special reference to growth of urban and rural population.
5. Population conferences:
 - (a) 1965 World Population Conference;

- (b) Asian Population Conference;
- (c) Other regional conferences and technical meetings.
- 6. Demographic statistics:
 - (a) 1970 World Programme for National Population Censuses;
 - (b) Other work in the field of demographic statistics.
- 7. Regional demographic activities.
- 8. Progress of work on demographic studies and technical reports.
- 9. Future work programmes and priorities in the population fields:
 - (a) Long-range work programme of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the fields of population;
 - (b) Work programme and priorities for 1965-1966.
- 10. Time and place of the next session.
- 11. Adoption of the report to the Economic and Social Council.

II. POPULATION AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

9. As an introduction to its deliberations, the Commission heard a statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. The Under-Secretary observed that the significance of population factors for the well-being of mankind had begun to impress itself upon an ever-wider segment of world opinion and that there was now a broad consensus regarding the need for more intensive international action in this field. The rapid growth of population in developing countries was at times an obstacle to the achievement of an optimum rate of economic growth and progress toward social objectives. Insufficient attention had been given to the influence of population trends in the past; it was now necessary to rectify this neglect, and the United Nations must do its share in this regard. Such work included the prompt provision of up-to-date projections of population as a permanent function and continuing service. It was also appropriate in the Under-Secretary's view that United Nations action be given a new dimension, in view of the decisions which some Member States had taken to make population trends the subject of a deliberate and comprehensive policy; and not merely an item to be taken into account in their planning. The United Nations should therefore address itself to the task of drawing up a constructive programme to these ends.

A. Inquiry among Governments

10. The Commission had before it the Secretary-General's report on results of the inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes (E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1, and Add.1) conducted upon the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 1838 (XVII). The Commission appreciated the objective and efficient manner in which the Secretariat had summarized the Governments' responses to the inquiry.

11. Fifty-four Governments of States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies had responded to the inquiry. As the responses were diverse in substantive scope, form, length and degree of detail, there were only limited possibilities for comparative analysis of the types of views expressed and kinds of problems and actions reported. Comparison of the responses of Governments of more and less developed countries did indicate, however, that the latter were, on the whole, the ones primarily concerned with population problems.

12. Not one of the responding Governments of the more developed countries showed any serious concern with problems due to excessive growth of the population either being experienced at present or foreseen in the future. Rather, a few of these Governments expressed concern for unfavourable economic consequences of predicted future slackening in rates of population and labour force growth, and one was preoccupied with the effects of depopulation. With these exceptions, the main problems mentioned by Governments of the more developed countries were those connected with the geographical distribution of the population, aging of the population, and short-term fluctuations of the birth rate creating difficulties for orderly development of educational programmes.

13. On the other hand, many of the responses from Governments of developing countries manifested more or less serious concern over the present high rates of population increase and the large increases anticipated in the future, considering such increases as an important handicap to economic and social progress and in some cases as a threat to the success of development efforts. Among the problems commonly mentioned as being magnified and made more difficult to solve as a result of rapid population growth, were those of insufficient food supply and poor nutrition, low levels of production per head, shortage of capital for investments in the development of agriculture and industry, unemployment and underemployment, inadequate educational and health facilities, deficiencies of housing, and problems of urban development. While a few of the responding Governments of developing countries viewed economic development as the only solution to their population problems, a significant number of others stated that in addition to economic and social development programmes, national policies had been adopted aiming at moderation of population growth by reduction of the birth rate and reported on actions being taken to make these policies effective.

14. The Commission considered that the results of the inquiry manifested an increased awareness of the importance of population as a factor in economic and social development and the necessity of taking demographic factors into account in economic and social planning. The information obtained would be useful for identifying areas of needed research on the interactions of demographic, economic and social changes and apprising Governments of the approaches taken by other States to the solution of problems arising out of these interactions. The diversity of the problems reported and views expressed reflected the complexity of interrelationships of population change and economic and social development and illustrated the necessity of studying these questions in the context of conditions existing in each country.

15. In its resolution 1048 (XXXVII), the Economic and Social Council had requested the Secretary-General "... to undertake in the future, at appropriate intervals, similar inquiries on problems resulting from the relationship between economic development and population changes". The Commission suggested that, in general, such inquiries should be conducted at intervals of five years, although the intervals might be shortened or lengthened on occasion if the Secretary-General found it appropriate to do so in view of changing circumstances. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to draw up a proposal for a second inquiry to be considered at its next session. The scope should be narrower than that of the first inquiry, so as to permit more intensive analysis of aspects most pertinent to the primary interests of the Commission and the United Nations.

B. Views of the Commission on interrelations of population trends with economic and social development and on questions of population policy for developing countries

16. In view of the responses of Governments to the above-mentioned inquiry, the Commission resumed the exchange of views which had been held during several previous sessions, on ways in which population growth interacts with social and economic development, and on population policy as related to the strategy of social and economic development in developing countries. The discussion of these matters at the present session was focused on developing countries, since the

responses to the inquiry had made it clear that primarily the Governments of such countries were concerned with problems connected with population growth.

17. It was agreed that no universally valid laws governed the interaction of population growth and economic development; these interactions differed according to demographic, economic, social and cultural circumstances, and it was indispensable to study them in the context of these circumstances in each society. It was also agreed that the most pressing need in developing countries generally was to accelerate economic and social development, although no single variable was the key to the problem, and policies and programmes for economic and social development could not be considered realistically without regard to demographic factors. It was recognized, so far as demographic factors were concerned, that not only the size of the population in relation to a country's natural resources should be considered, but also problems connected with the rate of growth of the population, its age structure, size and structure of the labour force including productive skills and capacities, and distribution and redistribution between urban and rural areas and regions of a country.

18. The Commission reaffirmed the conviction stated in reports of its earlier sessions, that it was for each Government to decide its own policy and devise such measures as it considered appropriate and effective in the circumstances of each country, for coping with national problems of population and economic and social development. However, the Commission was unanimous in the view that measures aimed at modifying population trends should not be regarded as substitutes for the most energetic efforts to expand production, reduce unemployment and underemployment where these problems existed, and provide adequate facilities for education, public health, and other essential social services. The Commission agreed, further, that questions of population policy should not be considered merely in economic terms, but with due regard for the mores and institutions of each society. A distinction was drawn between popular education and propaganda in matters of population policy implementation; propaganda was considered inappropriate.

19. It was recognized that in the course of economic and social development, progress in industrialization, urbanization, popular education, reduction of infant and child mortality, and enhancement of the status of women were likely to favour eventual moderation of birth rates and population growth rates which would facilitate the establishment of harmonious relationships between population growth and economic development. Changes in the economic and social functions of the family and related modifications of attitudes and values including growing appreciation for education and well-being of the children, would contribute to the moderation of family size. Such an expectation for countries now undergoing development was in line with the experience of countries having reached relatively high levels of development in the past. Some members of the Commission were of the opinion that, for this reason, it was unnecessary to attempt promotion of family planning in developing countries; that any difficulties experienced as a result of rapid population growth in the initial phases of development should be overcome by vigorous, well-planned measures to promote economic development, and that family planning programmes were likely in any event to be fruitless until sufficiently high levels of social and economic development had been attained. In the opinion of other members of the Commission the effectiveness or failure of family planning programmes was an important factor to be taken into account in deciding whether such programmes should be

put into operation. In the opinion of still other members, the social and economic development of many developing countries might be considerably accelerated by measures aimed at hastening the moderation of birth rates through provision of family planning information, materials and services or other means found appropriate in different countries. These members regarded such measures as mutually supporting with economic and social development programmes and they apprehended that in many developing countries the hopes of early achievement of economic and social goals would risk disappointment unless such mutually supporting measures of demographic, social and economic policy were applied energetically and simultaneously.

20. During its discussion the Commission heard an address by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He stressed the inadequacy, both in quantity and quality, of the diet in the developing countries. To bring that diet up to an acceptable level meant increasing it by at least a third. Even if the target date was set as far off as 1980, a 1.5 per cent annual increase in the food supply would still be necessary merely to make up the backlog, given a constant population. But since the population in developing countries was growing at a rate of approximately 2.5 per cent a year, the food supply would have to increase by 4 per cent a year. This rate had not been reached so far in any of the developing regions nor was it experienced in developed countries over comparable periods. While the earth had large unexploited resources and potential for production, it did not appear feasible to realize the potential quickly enough with the aid and investment available to the developing countries. It would greatly help the agricultural development efforts if population growth in the developing countries could be slowed during the critical period of the next twenty-five or thirty years.

21. Also in the course of the discussion, the Commission touched on the relations of family size, child-spacing and family planning to family welfare, the health of mothers and children, and the social and economic status of women.

C. Studies of interrelationships of demographic, economic and social factors

22. While the Commission's debate on the questions referred to in the preceding section revealed important areas of fundamental agreement, it also brought out continuing differences of views on certain questions, thus demonstrating the need to continue studies of the interrelationships of demographic factors with economic and social development, as a major area of emphasis in the United Nations programme of work in the population field.

23. Pursuant to the General Assembly's aforementioned resolution 1838 (XVII), the Commission in the report of its twelfth session ^{1/} had made recommendations for intensifying work on studies of the interrelationships of population growth and economic and social development, and these recommendations had been endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 933 B (XXXV). One of the Commission's recommendations had been to include in the programme of work for

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2.

1963-1964 studies to be carried out with the co-operation of UNESCO and WHO on demographic factors affecting needs for investments in educational and health facilities and services in developing countries. The Commission was disappointed to note in a report from the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/185) that it had not yet been found possible to launch these studies, although some preparatory work had been done. The Commission urged that work on these studies should be expedited. It expressed the desire that the needs of investments in the educational and health sectors should not be examined in isolation, but in the context of the general development programmes and policies of the countries concerned, in keeping with the terms of the General Assembly's resolution mentioned above. In addition to fertility, mortality, and population growth the studies should take into account other demographic factors affecting needs for such investments, including density and urban-rural distribution of the population, and internal migration. The Commission also felt that more attention should be given in the future to studies of demographic aspects of manpower resources and needs in relation to development programmes, particularly in developing countries.

24. The Population Commission took note of the request of the Commission on the Status of Women in its resolution 7 (XVIII) on family planning that the Secretary-General should "provide the Commission, if possible at its nineteenth session, with a report on the effect of the lack of family planning on the status of women in countries suffering from over-population, and the relation between family planning and the advancement of women". 2/ The Population Commission considered that such a study would be valuable and hoped that it would include all developing countries where important problems connected with the level of the birth rate and the rate of population growth were encountered. The Commission also hoped that it would be possible to include in this study information on the relation of fertility and family planning to economic activities of women. The Population Commission expressed the desire to review, in due course, the report to be presented by the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women.

25. The Population Commission also noted with interest that the Social Commission in the report of its fifteenth session 3/ had discussed population growth in relation to various social welfare problems, and that it had been proposed that the United Nations and WHO should jointly undertake a study of the timing and spacing of births as factors in maternal and child welfare and related social and health problems. Should the Social Commission recommend that such a study be undertaken, the Population Commission would take a keen interest in it and would welcome an opportunity to consider the report on this study at a future session.

D. Possibilities of assisting Governments of developing countries in dealing with population problems

26. The Commission took note of the Economic and Social Council's invitation in resolution 1048 (XXXVII), addressed to the Population Commission as well as to the regional economic commissions and the General Assembly, "to examine the replies of Governments to the inquiry and to make recommendations with a view to intensifying the work of the United Nations in assisting the Governments of the interested

2/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 157.

3/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12.

developing countries to deal with the population problems confronting them". It was apparent that this matter required earnest and urgent consideration in view of the fact that a considerable number of the Governments of developing countries responding to the above-mentioned inquiry had expressed serious concern with problems resulting from excessively rapid growth of population and some had reported on efforts which they were making to moderate the growth of population through family planning programmes, emigration, or other means. The fact that such efforts had not yet, in some cases, succeeded in reducing population growth rates to an appreciable extent made intensification of the work of the United Nations in assisting interested Governments in this matter appear all the more important and urgent.

27. The Population Commission's recommendations on this score are embodied in its recommendations with regard to the long-range and "intermediate" work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in population fields, set forth in chapter VIII below. The Commission requested that, with the concurrence of the Economic and Social Council, relevant features of its recommendations should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

28. The Commission was informed by the representative of the Secretary-General, in the course of its session, that the Government of India had requested a mission of experts to advise on steps that could be taken to accelerate the impact of the Government's family planning programme, and that this mission was currently operating in India under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Some members of the Commission felt that the Secretariat had, in view of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1048 (XXXVII), no mandate to carry out such a project. Some other members welcomed this project of technical assistance to India and took the view that authority for it existed in the general policies governing technical assistance stated in Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX) and General Assembly resolution 418 (V), inter alia, and now specifically, they added, by resolution 54 (XX) of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and by the work programme of ECAFE which had been endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1002 (XXXVII).

III. WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POPULATION GROWTH AND URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

29. Continuing the practice followed at its previous sessions, of reviewing different aspects of the world demographic situation, the Commission considered two reports prepared by the Secretariat, one (E/CN.9/186 and Corr.1) summarizing new projections of population for the world and its principal regions, and the other (E/CN.9/187) containing preliminary results of a world survey of urban and rural population.

A. Prospects of world population growth

30. The Commission commended the Secretariat on its work in preparing the population projections for different regions of the world to the year 2000 which had been issued in the Provisional Report on World Population Prospects, as Assessed in 1963. 4/ Results of this work were summarized in document E/CN.9/186. These projections, taking account of the results of the 1960 round of population censuses, superseded the projections published in 1958 in The Future Growth of World Population. 5/ In preparing the new regional and world projections, the Secretariat had utilized available national population projections and had circulated the Provisional Report to Governments and some individual experts for comment. The Commission strongly approved of the link which had thus been established with work on projections at the national level, and hoped that such collaboration could be extended further in the future. The Commission expressed the hope that the revised report which the Secretariat was preparing on the basis of comments received could be completed and published in 1965.

31. The projections were set out according to three variants - high, low and medium. The Commission emphasized that past experience had shown that wide deviations from the projected trends might occur, and the extent of such deviations might not be limited by the range between the high and low variants. One Commission member thought that the most plausible trend of the world population would be below the medium projections, while some other members felt that a trend higher than this medium would better represent the most likely course of future growth. The Secretariat's medium projections were predicated on the assumption that fertility would begin to decline in many developing countries within a decade or two, as a consequence of expected economic, social and cultural advances and the increasing efforts of some Governments to promote the practice of family planning. According to this variant, world population would rise from 3,000 million in 1960 to 4,300 million by 1980, and to 6,000 million by the end of the century.

32. The Commission was impressed by the striking differences between future population prospects in the more developed and less developed regions of the

4/ ST/SOA/SER.R/7.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XIII.2.

Table 1

World population prospects, 1960-2000, according
to medium, low and high variants
(population in millions)

Year	World	More developed regions <u>a/</u>	Less developed regions <u>b/</u>
1960	2,990	976	2,014

Medium variant

1980	4,269	1,195	3,074
2000	5,965	1,441	4,524

Low variant

1980	4,071	1,153	2,918
2000	5,297	1,293	4,004

High variant

1980	4,569	1,245	3,324
2000	6,828	1,574	5,254

a/ More developed regions: Japan, Europe, Soviet Union, Northern America, temperate South America, Australia and New Zealand.

b/ Less developed regions: East Asia (excluding Japan), South Asia, Africa, Latin America (excluding temperate South America), Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia.

world. In the former regions, the outlook was for relatively moderate growth and further aging of the population. The 1960 total of 1,000 million for the more developed regions was expected to rise to 1,200 million by 1980 and 1,600 million by the year 2000. In the less developed regions, on the other hand, the prospect of continued rapid population growth was evident in each of the variants, the medium variant showing an increase from 2,000 million in 1960 to 3,100 million in 1980 and 4,600 million in 2000. In order to show what the future population might be if a decline in fertility in the developing countries should not materialize, the Secretariat had also calculated an auxiliary variant assuming a constant level of fertility as observed in recent years while mortality would decrease as in other variants. On this basis, the population of the less developed regions alone would reach 5,800 million by the end of the century, while the world estimate under the variant of the "continued recent trend" would reach to 7,400 million.

33. During the decade of the 1950's world population had increased by nearly 500 million, or about 19 per cent, according to the Secretariat's estimates. Three fourths of this increase had occurred in the less developed regions. It was foreseen that the share of the world's population growth occurring in the less developed regions would rise even higher in the future, to 83 per cent in 1960-1980 and 86 per cent in 1980-2000 according to the medium projection. As a consequence of the differential growth rates, the less developed regions would increase their share of total population from 67 per cent in 1960 to 72 per cent in 1980 and to almost 76 per cent by the end of the century.

34. The Commission recognized that the population projections provided by the United Nations served many different needs of units of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, other organizations and Member States. The provision of up-to-date projections to meet these needs was becoming ever more urgent, and the Commission was gratified to note that the Secretary-General was taking steps to assemble and maintain up-to-date systematic bibliographic and reference material relating to national and international demographic projections, and to speed the provision of population estimates and forecasts in the future, through the use of an electronic computer. The Commission also suggested some methodological innovations which might improve the accuracy of population projections. These included particularly the development of regional models, both of age-specific fertility rates and life tables, and more systematic attention to differences between urban and rural areas with regard to population growth and economic and social development.

B. Preliminary survey of urban and rural population

35. The Commission welcomed the work which the Secretariat had undertaken on the study of urban and rural population in different parts of the world, the results of which were reported in document E/CN.9/187. It was recognized that the analysis of urban and rural population growth summarized in this paper represented only a beginning in a very complex field, and that the inadequacies of the basic statistical data imposed severe limitation on their interpretation.

36. The Secretariat's study showed that there were serious gaps in data on urban and rural population, particularly in Africa and Asia, and that for the world as a whole, statistics for a date around 1960 were lacking for countries which had

about 40 per cent of world population. For the most part these were countries in which no recent population census had been taken; in addition the relevant tabulations of urban and rural population data from some recent censuses had not yet been published and in a few cases the published classifications were not suitable for international comparisons.

37. Census statistics relating to urban and rural population presented greater problems for comparative and historical studies, the Commission noted, than did statistics on any other subject in the demographic field. National definitions of "urban" population differed widely and statistics on this basis could not be utilized for comparative studies. Some definitions were based on simplified quantitative criteria (density or size of population); others were more complex, taking into account demographic, sociological and other criteria, including the existence of certain types of amenities, occupational attachments of the labour force, and the like. In the Secretariat's study, a more uniform basis for comparisons had been obtained by considering as "urban" the population in localities of 20,000 or more inhabitants, but many problems of comparability remained. There were wide variations, for example, in what constituted a "locality" for census purposes in different countries. Definitions of localities based on (1) towns with fixed administrative boundaries, (2) agglomerations without regard to administrative boundaries, and (3) small administrative subdivisions of the country, might give very different estimates of the degree of urbanization. In fact, where the third definition was used, the data were of little value for urbanization studies.

38. The preliminary results of the Secretariat's study showed that around 1960 nearly one quarter of the world's population, or about 700 million persons, were living in urban areas (defined as places having 20,000 or more inhabitants). Using as the basis of the unit of an urban area the definition of 20,000 or more inhabitants, this would represent an increase of about 35 per cent over the estimate of 537 million in 1950.

39. The more developed regions of the world (Northern America, Europe, Oceania and the USSR) had about twice as high a proportion of urban population on the average, in 1960, as the less developed regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America). Among the latter regions, Africa was the least urbanized and Latin America the most urbanized, on the average; but wide differences were found among countries in each region. Some parts of temperate South America, for example, had proportions of urban population as high as those of North-Western Europe, which reached a high level of urbanization many decades ago.

40. Urban population grew most rapidly during the 1950's in the less developed regions. In these regions as a group, urban population increased at an average rate between 3.5 and 4.5 per cent annually, while the average was only a little more than 2 per cent per year in the economically more advanced regions. Rural population was also growing more rapidly in the less developed than in the more developed regions, but in spite of this the less developed regions were urbanizing more rapidly; that is, the proportionate share of urban population in the total was increasing at a faster rate in the less developed than in the more developed regions. The pace of urbanization was most rapid in Africa and Latin America; it appeared to be slower in Asia on the regional average.

Table 2

Estimated order of magnitude of population in places of 20,000
or more inhabitants, in the regions of the world: 1950-1960

	1950		1960	
	<u>Population in</u> <u>places of</u> <u>20,000 or more</u> <u>inhabitants</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>of total</u> <u>population</u>	<u>Population in</u> <u>places of</u> <u>20,000 or more</u> <u>inhabitants</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>of total</u> <u>population</u>
WORLD TOTAL ^{a/}	537	21	712-744 ^{b/}	24-25 ^{b/}
Less developed regions ^{a/}	256	15	363-395 ^{b/}	17-18
Africa	22	10	36	13
Asia ^{a/}	193	14	257-290 ^{b/}	16-18 ^{b/}
Latin America	41	25	69	32
More developed regions	281	37	349	41
Northern America	72	43	92	46
Europe (excluding USSR).	147	37	171	40
USSR	56	31	78	37
Oceania	6	46	8	53

^{a/} Estimates are of a relatively low order of reliability. For countries having about 40 per cent of the total world population, and about 50 per cent of the total population of the less developed regions, no data were available.

^{b/} Range of estimated values corresponding to alternative estimates for China (mainland).

41. Although the pace of urbanization was quicker during the 1950's than during earlier decades in some African, Asian and Latin American countries, acceleration of the trend was not universal among countries in these regions. The data were not adequate for determining to what extent a trend of accelerating urbanization prevailed in the less developed regions.

42. In view of the methodological problems which impeded useful analyses of levels and trends of urbanization, the Commission attached much importance to efforts aimed at improving the quality and comparability of data on urban and rural population to be collected in the 1970 round of population censuses. It was necessary to reach agreement on desirable definitions for international comparisons and also to bear in mind the necessity of providing sufficiently detailed classifications to permit the calculation of urbanization indices both according to new and old definitions, so that the interests of trend studies as well as international comparisons could be served. The Commission felt that certain criteria, in addition to population size of localities, deserved consideration in connexion with efforts to develop more meaningful operational definitions of "urban" population. These included, inter alia, density of population and occupational structure of the labour force.

43. Because of the complexities of the problem, the Commission strongly supported the Secretary-General's proposal to convene an ad hoc group of experts early in 1967 for the purpose of examining concepts and census classifications of urban population, research needs in developing countries on this subject and contributions that the United Nations might make to further work in this field, with a view to reporting to the Commission at its fourteenth session. The Commission recommended that, in preparation for such a meeting of experts, the Secretary-General should seek the advice of appropriate regional bodies concerning definitions of urban and rural population which would be most suitable in circumstances of each region. The Commission also considered that Governments should be encouraged to provide more comprehensive data on internal migration and particularly rural-urban migration, in censuses taken around 1970 than had been provided in most national censuses heretofore.

44. Noting that the results obtained in the Secretariat's study of urban and rural population up to this time referred primarily to trends during the 1950-1960 decade, the Commission recommended that the study be completed as soon as possible, including an analysis of trends since 1920 for countries having the necessary data. The Commission regretted that following completion and publication of the report on this study, work on the proposed studies of other aspects of urbanization, including the analyses of urban-rural differentials in fertility, mortality and age structure, and a survey of rural-urban migration, might have to be deferred until the revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends 6/ was completed and the proceedings of the World Population Conference published. The Commission believed that, in view of the great amount of staff time required for these next phases of study in the field of urbanization, they might be primarily limited to developing countries.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XIII.3.

IV. PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS IN THE POPULATION FIELD

A. 1965 World Population Conference

45. The Commission reviewed the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference on its second and third sessions (E/CONF.41/PC/2 and 3) and a progress report by the Secretary-General on plans and arrangements for the Conference (E/CN.9/189). The latter was supplemented by an oral statement by the representative of the Secretary-General on recent developments. The Commission noted that the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee would be held in Belgrade on 27 and 28 August 1965.

46. The Commission noted with satisfaction the arrangements presented in these documents, including, inter alia, the Conference programme recommended by the Preparatory Committee, the plans for pre- and post-Conference documentation and the arrangements for processing and distributing the Conference papers. The Commission felt that efforts should be made to issue the non-technical booklet summarizing the main features of the Conference as soon after the Conference as possible, and to distribute this publication widely.

47. The Commission noted with appreciation the collaboration in the plans and other work of the Conference being given by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization. It also expressed its appreciation of the facilities being made available for the Conference by the Government of Yugoslavia.

48. In view of the great importance of the 1965 World Population Conference, the Commission considered that some participation on the part of officials at a high level would be desirable. The Commission unanimously expressed the hope that the Secretary-General of the United Nations would attend and address the Conference.

49. The Commission heard a statement by the Chairman of the Finance Committee established by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population for collection of contributions from Governments and other sources to assist attendance of participants at the Conference. The Commission was pleased to be informed that the Finance Committee had so far obtained cash contributions totalling \$US125,585. Of this total \$111,300 had been contributed by foundations and individuals in the United States, \$6,000 by the Government of Sweden, \$285 by a foundation in the United Kingdom, and \$8,000 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Almost all of these funds were earmarked by the donors for assistance to participants from developing countries. The Government of Yugoslavia had also offered to defray local expenses of fifty participants. The Commission expressed

its appreciation of these contributions to the Finance Committee, which would be of considerable help in increasing attendance of participants from developing countries. The Commission hoped that the Finance Committee would continue its efforts to obtain contributions from Governments and private sources in other countries. The Commission was also pleased to be informed that the Population Association of America had established a committee which was collecting funds for attendance of persons residing in the United States who were engaged in scholarly work in population.

50. On the other hand, the Commission was gravely concerned with the insufficiency of the financial resources now in prospect for aiding attendance at the Conference of experts from developing countries. Special attention would be paid at the Conference to the demographic problems of the developing countries where the population was increasing rapidly and the problems of economic and social development were acute; the Commission therefore felt that it was a matter of primary importance for the success of the Conference that all efforts should be made to increase possibilities of participation of experts from such countries. The Commission noted with particular concern that many of the Governments of developing countries had not yet nominated any participants.

51. The Commission unanimously requested the Secretary-General to communicate these views to the Governments of developing countries which had not yet nominated participants in the Conference, and to call the attention of Governments to the necessity of increasing the financial resources for assisting attendance of invited experts from developing countries.

52. The Commission was pleased to note the arrangements for publicity of the Conference including the plans of the United Nations Postal Administration for issuing a postage stamp in 1965 to commemorate the Conference and arranging a special preview of the stamp during the Conference in Belgrade.

53. Since the Conference would be a scientific meeting of experts taking part in their individual capacities, and no resolutions or recommendations would be adopted, the Commission emphasized that no votes should be taken at the Conference on any substantive matters. If any voting were necessary, as stated in the rules of procedure (E/CONF.41/PC/2), it would be limited to procedural matters.

B. Asian Population Conference

54. The Commission was pleased to have an opportunity to review the report (E/CN.11/670) of the Asian Population Conference held in New Delhi, India, from 10 to 20 December 1963 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). It expressed satisfaction with the efficiency of preparations for the Conference; with the fact that participants had been drawn not only from the field of demography, but also from a wide range of disciplines related to demography; and with the range of topics which had been discussed. The Commission was of the opinion that the Conference had been especially successful in bringing into focus the specific demographic problems of the region of Asia and the Far East and in lending new perspectives to the modes of approach that should be adopted in dealing with these problems. The Population Commission felt that ECAFE should be congratulated on this achievement.

55. With the greatest interest, the Commission noted the recommendations and resolution adopted by the Asian Population Conference, ECAFE resolution 54 (XX)^{7/} in which the recommendations contained in the Conference's resolution were endorsed, and paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1048 (XXXVII) in which the Council drew the attention of the General Assembly to the ECAFE resolution.

C. Other conferences and technical meetings

56. The Commission received a report from the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/191 on highlights of other conferences and technical meetings in population and related fields held under United Nations auspices since the twelfth session, and on plans for such meetings to be held during 1965-1967. It expressed the hope that such reports to be presented by the Secretary-General at its future sessions might also include an outline of international meetings relating directly to population questions, held or planned under the auspices of other organizations. Such an outline would be helpful in setting the United Nations programme in a broader context and would be of interest to various organizations and Governments as well as the Commission itself.

57. The Commission endorsed the programme of meetings for 1965-1967 outlined in the Secretary-General's note, including:

(a) Meeting of an ad hoc group of experts on fertility studies and related matters to advise on the specific formation of a long-range programme of work for the United Nations and interested specialized agencies in the field;

(b) Meeting of an ad hoc group of experts on demographic aspects of urbanization to examine questions of concepts and census classifications of urban and rural population, needs and possibilities for research on demographic aspects of problems of urbanization with special reference to developing countries, and useful directions of development of the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies in this field;

(c) An inter-regional working group on training programmes in the population fields, to serve as a forum for the exchange of experience and formulation of recommendations for developing and adjusting the training programmes of the regional demographic centres and other training arrangements to meet the changing needs of countries in each region, and co-ordinating these programmes with those of other regional and national training institutions in the demographic and other pertinent fields;

(d) An inter-regional seminar on the application of the results of population studies in developmental planning, to afford a means of promoting the practical utilization of the results of censuses and demographic studies in developing countries;

(e) An inter-regional seminar on urban growth and population settlement to be convened in 1966 as a result of interest evinced by members of the Social Commission;

^{7/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 2, part III.

(f) Two regional meetings of technical working groups in Asia and the Far East, to be held in partial implementation of the recommendations of the Asian Population Conference as endorsed by ECAFE: (i) a working group to deal with questions for research and data collection on internal migration, urbanization and population distribution as they relate to economic and social development, and (ii) a working group to discuss studies and experimentation on problems of communication in the implementation of population policies.

58. The Commission expressed the desire that the expert group on fertility (item (a) above) should take into consideration the work done by the Working Group on Comparative Fertility Surveys in Latin America, held at the Latin American Demographic Centre in Santiago, Chile, in July 1963.

59. The Commission recommended further that an inter-regional working group on demographic aspects of manpower, employment, unemployment and under-employment, with reference to problems of measurement and analysis, should be held under the auspices of the ILO and with the co-operation of the United Nations as soon as resources would become available. If this could not be done during 1965-1967, it should be given high priority during the next planning period.

60. The Commission took note of the fact that the European Population Assembly was to be convened at Strasbourg in September 1966 under the auspices of the Council of Europe, and that the Eleventh Pacific Science Congress to be held in Tokyo from 22 August to 10 September 1966 under the auspices of the Japanese Scientific Council would discuss demographic matters in the Pacific area.

V. DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

A. 1960 World Population Census Programme

61. The Commission received with appreciation a report on the 1960 World Population Census Programme (E/CN.9/198 and Corr.1) which dealt with national participation in the Programme, the topics investigated by countries, the availability of results of the censuses and technical assistance rendered.

62. It was noted that during the decade 1955-1964, national censuses covering all segments of the population were taken in 182 countries, while an additional nineteen countries held censuses of only minor ethnic segments. The total population covered in all of the 201 countries was 2,180,260,000 persons, amounting to 68 per cent of the population of the world at the end of 1964.

63. The United Nations had provided assistance under the Programme by means of the establishment of principles and recommendations, the publication of the Handbook of Population Census Methods 8/ and National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making, 9/ the organization of regional training centres and seminars on census methodology and the evaluation and utilization of census data, the provision of over 700 man-months of direct technical assistance in census methodology to individual countries and the services of a "team" of census experts available continuously to countries of Asia and the Far East from 1958 to 1961.

64. Although most countries investigated all or very many of the first priority topics included in the United Nations recommendations for the 1960 censuses, the proportion of the population of the world for which results of these censuses were available for publication in the Demographic Yearbook by the middle of 1963 ranged from a high of 65.7 per cent for total size of population to a low of 34.3 per cent for population by household type and size.

65. In spite of the great progress achieved in the 1960 round of censuses, the Commission observed that there was still a comparative lack of published results of many of these censuses on certain important topics. For this reason, the Commission felt that it would be important, in the recommendations for the 1970 census programme, to stress the need for prompt tabulation and issuance of results.

B. 1970 World Population Census Programme

66. The Commission considered a progress report on the 1970 World Population Census Programme (E/CN.9/199 and Corr.1), covering activities to date and future plans in regard to (1) development of standards for censuses of population, (2) the promotion of improved census methods, (3) the promotion of the development of current population statistics and (4) the dissemination of population census results.

8/ United Nations Publication Sales No.: 58.XVII.6.

9/ United Nations Publication Sales No.: 24.XIII.4.

67. It was explained that the 1970 standards would emphasize the use of the population census as a tool in an integrated system of data collection and would stress the need to arrange for the collection and tabulation of data required for demographic research and for formulating economic and social programmes concerned with population policy, health, manpower, education, food and nutrition, housing, etc. They would also stress the importance of evaluating the accuracy of census results, of considering the use of sampling in census-taking and of adopting modern methods of data processing to speed up the release of census results.

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

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

70. Attention was drawn to the regional participation in the development of the 1970 Programme, and the fact that the draft "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census" (E/CN.9/200) already reflected regional needs to some extent. Further consultation with, and review by, Member States, regional economic commissions and other regional agencies would ensure an even greater degree of representation of regional requirements in the final world-wide recommendations.

71. The extent of regional participation in the development of the standards was indicated by a time-table of international and regional meetings concerned with the development of the Principles and Recommendations. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the wide range of consultations and meetings and suggested, in particular, that the results of the Seminar on Organization and Conduct of Population Censuses, to be held in Turkey, 31 May-12 June 1965, be widely disseminated, since the heavy schedule of other meetings precluded the holding of similar seminars in other regions at this time.

72. The Commission gave its support to the plans for the 1970 World Population Census Programme, as set forth in document E/CN.9/199 and Corr.1. It emphasized the necessity of the widest possible participation in the 1970 World Population Census Programme, and the importance of action to encourage countries which had not yet carried out a population census and those which had not taken a census during the 1960 decade, to undertake one during the 1970 decade. Further, the Commission stressed the necessity that technical assistance in all aspects of census-taking be made available on request for the developing countries by the United Nations or through programmes of bilateral technical assistance. It laid stress also on the importance of taking adequate measures, in all stages of the census, from enumeration through the dissemination of results, to ensure the completeness and

accuracy of the data. The Commission also recognized the need for adequate inter-censal estimates of population, based upon reliable statistics of births, deaths and migration or the results of sample surveys. Where reliable vital statistics were lacking or incomplete, the census programme should recognize the importance of the long-range goal of developing a system of civil registration to provide the required data on a current basis.

73. The Commission also reviewed the first draft of the "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census" (E/CN.9/200), which constituted the United Nations recommendations for carrying out the 1970 population censuses and was concerned with (a) the definition, value and essential features of a population census, (b) principles of planning, organization and administration, (c) the use of sampling in a population census, (d) the unit of enumeration, (e) recommended topics and the definition of each topic and (f) recommended tabulations and the specifications for each classification.

74. The Commission was informed that the document was a very provisional draft. It was expected that consideration by the Statistical Commission at its thirteenth session in April 1965 would be followed by circularization to Governments, specialized agencies and regional commissions, after which the draft would be revised. This revision, which would, of course, incorporate also the comments of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission, would be placed before a group of experts with adequate representation of demographers and, together with their recommendations, it would be reviewed by the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session. It was hoped that final approval might be obtained at that session in order that the recommendations might be made available to countries in time to be utilized effectively in planning the 1970 censuses.

75. It was noted that previous United Nations recommendations concerning population censuses had been developed primarily at the international level and later adapted by the regions to their needs. For the 1970 recommendations, however, it was possible to take advantage of regional work in this field, so that preliminary regional actions and opinions on topics and tabulations were reflected in the draft document.

76. The members of the Commission considered that a full discussion of all points was not necessary at this time since the document would be thoroughly reviewed at the thirteenth session of the Statistical Commission and, moreover, it was expected that Governments would have the opportunity to make comments and suggestions at a later stage in the development of the standards. The discussion was, therefore, essentially limited to demographic aspects of the census.

77. A number of members made valuable suggestions concerning the definition of a census, and concerning certain of the principles of organization and administration and some topics and tabulations; among the topics touched upon were those dealing with children living, marital status, type of activity, ethnic and nationality characteristics, household, family, urban-rural and place of previous residence. A detailed report on these suggestions would be set before the Statistical Commission at its thirteenth session in document E/CN.3/331.

78. The Commission expressed its unanimous agreement with the basic contents of the draft Principles and Recommendations and its great appreciation of the international and regional efforts which had gone into the preparation of the

document. It considered the draft to be of great methodological value and practicality, especially as it made possible the solution of a number of the problems connected with census-taking and reduced the possible conflicts between national and international requirements.

C. Other work in demographic statistics

79. The Commission was informed of the progress of work on the collection and improvement of demographic statistics (other than population census) during 1963 and 1964. This report (E/CN.9/201) included reference to methodological studies, seminars, training in statistical centres, experimentation and provision of expert advice, dissemination of data and future plans.

80. The Commission welcomed the achievements in promoting the development of vital statistics during the two years under review. It was noted that, although sample surveys were needed to provide interim measures of population growth rates, establishment of civil registration systems in every country should be regarded as the long-term goal, not only because they provided an indispensable source of vital statistics but also because official records of vital events were essential for legal and other administrative purposes. In this connexion, the Commission was particularly pleased to learn of the assistance which had been given to countries where complete civil registration could not be achieved at present, in experimenting with the development of vital statistics by the civil registration method in a sample of areas to begin with, supplemented and augmented by household inquiries. It was noted that current and retrospective data on fertility, and even on mortality, collected in censuses and surveys, appeared to supply better indications of levels of the birth and death rates than could be obtained through analytical techniques. It was agreed, therefore, that these experimental methods should be encouraged and that developing countries should afford them high priority. It was also suggested that the results of such experiments should be given wide dissemination among developing countries in particular.

D. Demographic data bank

81. The Commission was informed of a proposal by the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/195/Add.1) for the establishment in the Statistical Office of the United Nations of a data bank of national population census results which would permit the application of electronic processing to the compilation and tabulation of international population census data required for demographic research. It was intended to begin with the 1960 censuses and to limit the initial experimental phase to a random sample of national punch cards or equivalent statistical processing units from these censuses. The further development of the data bank might eventually make possible the storage and retrieval of data not only for research but also for preparation of manuscripts for the Demographic Yearbook and other publications.

82. As an aid to its discussion, the Commission was informed that no significant difficulty had been encountered by the United Nations in developing international compilation of foreign trade statistics by computer, from basic data in a variety of forms supplied by countries. In building up that bank, to which ninety countries now contributed, the Secretariat had consulted with Governments at every stage and had taken full advantage of their experience.

83. It was also informed that the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America (CELADE) had for some years been conducting negotiations with the statistical services of countries in the region with a view to assembling a data bank of the same type as proposed for the world. The idea had been generally well received and, although all countries were not yet able to supply the necessary data, some had already done so without undue difficulty or expense.

84. In view of the potentialities of electronic computers for expediting and enlarging the scope of demographic analysis, the Commission gave unanimous support to the proposal for a data bank in principle. In order to ensure satisfactory solutions to the technical and legal problems involved in the collection, processing and analysis of the data and to devise procedures for providing the necessary guarantees as to confidentiality, the Commission recommended that the bank be developed in close and continuous consultation with the national statistical services. It also suggested that account be taken of the feasibility studies on the use of computers in demographic projections and analyses to be carried out in 1965-1966 (see para. 116). The Commission noted that the data bank was expected to enhance rather than weaken national programmes of compilation, evaluation and analysis of population statistics by highlighting deficiencies and serving as a stimulus to improvement. It felt, therefore, that development of a data bank along these lines would perforce entail intensification of international co-operation in the entire sphere of demographic statistics and analysis which should be highly fruitful as a means of promoting progress in these fields at the national, regional and international levels.

VI. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL WORK

A. Revision of "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends"

85. At its twelfth session, the Population Commission had emphasized the need for a revised and up-dated edition of the Secretariat's monumental work, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends,^{10/} published in 1953. The Commission had requested that a revised edition of this work be made available for use at the 1965 World Population Conference. The Commission was pleased to be informed at the present session that substantial progress had been made in drafting chapters of the revised publication, which would be used as background papers for the World Population Conference. The co-operation of the specialized agencies in the work on a number of these chapters was noted with high appreciation.

86. The Commission was aware of the magnitude of the task of this revision and appreciative of the difficulties the Secretariat had faced in carrying this work forward with its limited staff resources. Reiterating the importance of the revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, for which there was a great demand, the Commission expressed its desire for an acceleration of the work, so that the revised edition would be published with the least possible delay. However, the Commission concurred with the Secretary-General's plan to revise the draft chapters after the 1965 World Population Conference, taking account of the Conference papers and discussions; thus the revised publication would gain in poise and richness. The Commission also agreed that the work of editorial revision and integration of the draft chapters, with careful attention to consistency and balanced coverage of pertinent material, was of vital importance and must not be done hastily. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to take necessary steps for ensuring that the most recent statistical data and findings of the most recent studies of major scientific importance would be incorporated into the revised publication.

B. Population projections

87. Under its general review of the world demographic situation, the Commission had considered the results of new population projections for the world and its principal regions (see chapter III). The Commission was informed of the arrangements which had been worked out, in response to the recommendation made at its twelfth session, for the preparation of population projections by sex, age and urban and rural residence for countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. These projections, it was noted, were to be prepared by the appropriate regional economic commissions and demographic centres, in collaboration with the staff at Headquarters. The

^{10/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XIII.3.

Commission hoped that it would be possible to publish a series of regional reports during 1965 and 1966, as well as to prepare a world-wide report on urban-rural population projections by sex and age. The survey of urban and rural population growth since 1920, in which the Secretariat was engaged, would provide a useful basis for such projections.

88. The Commission was gratified that arrangements had been made for the ILO to prepare, in collaboration with the Secretariat, projections of economically active population by sex, age and urban-rural residence for selected countries. The Commission hoped that such projections could be made available during 1966-1967.

89. The Commission was aware of the many demands being made upon the Secretariat for population projections of various kinds. Although impressed by the urgency and importance of this work, the Commission was mindful of the need for thorough methodological studies and analytical research to provide a sound basis for such projections. Many members felt that in some countries the basic data and analytical work were as yet not sufficiently advanced to provide a sound basis for different kinds of projections, such as those relating to households and families. Such projections needed, however, to be undertaken without undue delay to meet urgent requests of various organs of the United Nations. The Commission believed that the initial work on household projections should relate only to the total numbers of households and not to household composition.

90. The Commission recommended that in due course, the different kinds of demographic projections should be integrated in a consistent body both as regards techniques and results.

C. Methodological manuals and other technical studies

91. The Commission was pleased that the report on General Principles for National Programmes of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning, 11/ which had been reviewed in draft form at the twelfth session had been published; that a technical manual on methods of projecting school-age population and school enrolments had been completed in co-operation with UNESCO, and was expected to be published in 1965; and that substantial progress had been achieved on the preparation of a manual on methods of projecting urban and rural population. The Commission believed that these studies would be of much interest and value to technicians, especially in developing countries, who were required to prepare projections for planning in a variety of economic and social fields. The Commission hoped that resources could soon be made available for work to begin on a manual on methods of projecting the economically active population, in accordance with the arrangements for collaboration worked out with the ILO.

92. The Commission was gratified that it had been possible to complete a technical report on the properties of stable, semi-stable, and quasi-stable populations and their applications in analysis of demographic data in countries lacking good statistics, and requested that arrangements be made for publication of this important report with a minimum of delay. In addition, the Commission reiterated the recommendation made at its twelfth session that a manual be prepared explaining and illustrating various methods of estimating fundamental demographic measures

11/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XIII.2.

from incomplete data. The Commission noted with gratification that arrangements had been made for this manual to be prepared by an outside institution and expressed the wish that it might be completed in 1965.

93. The Commission was also informed of the progress of work on the series of manuals on methods of analysing census results which it had recommended at previous sessions. These were intended to complement the report on National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making, 12/ which set forth general principles concerning the planning and organization of such analyses, selection of topics for analysis, purposes of the analysis and requirements of data. This report, which had been reviewed in draft form during the Commission's twelfth session, was published in 1964. The Commission was pleased to learn that a draft of a manual on the analysis of census data on population distribution and internal migration was nearing completion, and that work had begun on a manual on methods of analysing census data on economic activities. The Commission approved the Secretary-General's suggestion to give priority to the preparation of a manual on methods of analysing census data on fertility, mortality, population growth and population structure as the next step in the preparation of the series of manuals concerned with census analysis, and to defer the previously recommended manual on methods of analysing census data on families and households until results of the 1970 round of censuses were available.

D. Demographic pilot studies

94. The Commission welcomed the publication during 1964 of reports on two demographic pilot studies carried out in co-operation with the Governments of the Sudan and Brazil. The study of Population Growth and Manpower in the Sudan 13/ illustrated certain kinds of information relevant to questions of economic and social policy which could be obtained from an analysis of the results of a single census in a country where few other demographic data were available. Among the topics treated were the levels of vital rates and their variations within the country, prospects for future growth of population, population density, extent of urbanization, patterns of internal migration, characteristics of manpower, and related problems of economic and social development. The Guanabara Demographic Pilot Survey 14/ described an experiment with the use of household sample survey techniques for obtaining information on births and deaths and other demographic data in the State of Guanabara, Brazil. This project had made valuable contributions to the development of methods which might be applied in other developing countries where it might take many years to perfect a vital registration system, but where there was meanwhile an urgent need for measuring vital rates and studying the factors influencing their levels and trends.

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIII.4.

13/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIII.5.

14/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIII.3.

95. The publication of these two reports brought to a conclusion the series of demographic pilot studies begun in 1955 in accordance with recommendations of the Population Commission and with resolution 721 B (XXVII) of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission expressed the hope that these studies had fulfilled their purpose of providing information of immediate interest to the co-operating Governments in connexion with their development programmes, and, more generally, of demonstrating methods of study and utilization of results which could be useful to other Governments in similar situations.

VII. REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

96. The Commission reviewed with appreciation a report submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/192) on the progress during 1963-1964 of regional demographic activities including the work of the regional commissions, regional centres for demographic training and research and other technical assistance projects, and plans for development of these activities in the future.

97. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the increasing responsibilities being assumed by the regional economic commissions, for research, technical work and technical assistance in the demographic field.

98. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the centre for demographic training and research in North Africa, located in Cairo, with the co-operation of the Government of the United Arab Republic. It expressed the hope that the Centre might be relieved as soon as possible of the burden of a trilingual training programme, and that with the establishment of another centre in West Africa, the United Nations demographic training facilities could be organized so as to serve the needs of all African countries on lines of linguistic specialization. The Commission noted with regret that it had not yet been possible to establish a centre in West Africa within the framework of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning as had been recommended at the twelfth session, and reiterated its emphasis on the need to provide regional demographic research and training programmes adequate to the needs of all the countries of Africa as soon as possible. The Commission urged that renewed efforts be made to overcome the financial and organizational difficulties and urged that consultations be held with the interested African Governments with a view to making concrete arrangements for initiation of the centre in West Africa and co-ordinating its programme with that of the Centre in Cairo, so as to serve efficiently the entire African region. The Secretary-General was requested to investigate further the possibilities of providing adequate financial and other resources, so that the centre in West Africa could open its doors to trainees as soon as possible.

99. The Commission noted with gratification that the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America (CELADE) had continued to increase its contributions to the development of demography in the region. The Centre had continued to expand and diversify its training facilities and to extend its co-operation with Governments in the region, with the staff of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, in studies of the demographic aspects of economic and social development programmes and planning. The Centre had also nearly completed a series of comparative fertility surveys in eight countries of the region. The Centre had been financed by technical assistance funds, and grants from the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, and the United States Agency for International Development. The Commission was deeply disturbed by the information that finances for the Centre were assured only through 1965 and hoped that the proposal to carry it forward for five more years as a project of the United Nations Special Fund would receive approval. The Commission also welcomed the plans for establishment of a sub-centre in Costa Rica to serve the Central American region and Panama as a part of the proposal for CELADE's programme under the aegis of the Special Fund.

100. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to explore, with interested Governments in the region of Asia and the Far East, possibilities of strengthening the facilities for demographic training and research in this region, including the possibilities of establishing an additional demographic centre and of increasing co-operation with national institutions. The Commission wished to receive a report on this question at its fourteenth session.

101. The Commission recommended that close links be established between the training programmes of the regional demographic centres and those of universities in the countries within each region.

102. The Commission's recommendations for strengthening the network of regional and sub-regional demographic centres as a part of the long-range programme of work in the population fields are stated in chapter VIII of this report. The Commission emphasized that it considered the work of the regional centres for demographic research and training to be one of the most important activities with which it was concerned. It recognized that the financial basis of the training centres as foci for international technical co-operation in the various regions needed to be enlarged and secured over reasonably long periods, in order to ensure their efficient functioning on the level required.

103. The Commission also regarded the development of regional advisory services as an essential means of meeting the increasing needs of Governments of developing countries for technical assistance in population fields. It noted the progress made in implementing its recommendation, reiterated at its twelfth session, that teams of regional demographic advisory consultants be provided in the various regions. The number of regional demographic advisers for Asia and the Far East had been raised to two, and a regional demographic advisory post had been established for the Middle East. In the Latin American region, advisory services in demography were being provided jointly by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and CELADE, and the Commission was pleased to be informed that this working arrangement had proved highly successful. The Commission expressed the hope that specific provisions for regional demographic advisory service in Africa could be made in the near future.

104. The Commission took note of the fact that the number of Government requests for demographic technical assistance on the national level had been increasing slowly but steadily. One of these projects included expert advisory services to help establish a demographic training unit in a national university, a form of assistance which the Commission hoped could be given in more countries in the future.

VIII. LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FIELDS OF POPULATION

105. The Commission had before it two documents relating to the long-range programme of work in the fields of population, prepared in accordance with its requests at its eleventh and twelfth sessions: (a) the report E/CN.9/182 and Add.1) of an Ad Hoc Committee of Experts convened at United Nations Headquarters in September 1964, and (b) a document (E/CN.9/196) setting forth the Secretary-General's proposals with regard to the long-range work programme. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, which had been composed of highly qualified experts in pertinent fields, from various parts of the world, as well as representatives of interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions. The Commission also expressed its appreciation of the way in which the Secretary-General had drawn up his proposals for the long-range work programme within the framework of the Ad Hoc Committee's report. In addition to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, the Commission noted that the Secretary-General had taken into account pertinent recommendations of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and of the Asian Population Conference held in New Delhi in December 1963, as well as the views expressed by Governments in their responses to the Inquiry on problems arising from the interaction of economic development and population changes. 15/

106. The work of the United Nations in the population field up to the present time had been concerned mainly with the improvement, extension, and international compilation of demographic statistics and with research on trends of population and their interrelations with economic and social factors. While the Commission recognized that these activities were important and needed to be continued and intensified, it concurred with the view of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts and of the Secretary-General that such activities were no longer sufficient to meet the needs of Member States. There was now a need to extend the scope of the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies relating to population questions. Henceforth the United Nations and the specialized agencies should, the Commission agreed, play a wider and more active role in population fields than they had played up to the present time. While refraining from espousing any particular population policies or attempting to promote adoption of such policies by Governments, they should expand the scope of the assistance which they were prepared to give upon the request of Governments on all aspects of population questions, including training, the collection of basic statistics, research, gathering of information and experience, and action programmes. At the same time, there should be a parallel expansion and intensification of research and technical work of the United Nations and specialized agencies in these fields.

15/ General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII); Economic and Social Council resolutions 933 (XXXV) and 1048 (XXXVII); Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East resolution 54 (XX); report of the Asian Population Conference, 1963, (E/CN.11/670); E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

107. With certain modifications, the Commission endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to the long-range programme of work. The programme as endorsed by the Commission and recommended to the Economic and Social Council for its endorsement, is outlined in annex I of this report. It consists of a statement of long-range goals drawn up in a fifteen-year perspective (i.e., for the period 1965-1980) and, within this framework, a more specific "intermediate" programme of activities to which priority should be accorded during the remainder of the present Development Decade (i.e., 1965-1970). The long-range goals and the "intermediate" programme recommendations are laid out with reference to each of the major areas in which the Commission considered expansion and intensification of work to be necessary; viz., the increase and improvement of demographic statistics, research and technical work on fertility, mortality and morbidity, internal migration and urbanization, demographic aspects of economic development, demographic aspects of social development, technical assistance, and conferences and related activities.

108. The Commission concurred with the Secretary-General's suggestion that, at each of its future sessions, it should review and revise as necessary both the long-range goals and the "intermediate" programme, in addition to laying out a two-year work programme for the interval between its sessions. The Commission expressed the desire to receive at its fourteenth session proposals from the Secretary-General with regard to priorities of activities in the "intermediate" programme for the next five-year period.

109. The Commission emphasized that a work programme in the population fields, of the broadened scope and increased intensity required to meet the present and future needs of the Member States, would require the participation and support of various organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies as well as interested Governments and non-governmental organizations. A co-ordinated inter-agency programme of work was envisaged, with the participation not only of demographers and statisticians, but also of specialists in economics, sociology, psychology, medicine, public health, agriculture and other related disciplines. The Commission was pleased to be informed that the Secretary-General intended to undertake consultations in the near future with the specialized agencies in order to formulate an effective working plan for execution of the programme and co-ordination of activities.

110. A major part of the proposed work consists of assistance to be given upon the request of Governments of developing countries in training, data collection, research, gathering of information and experience, and action programmes in the population fields. Such activities, to be carried out in co-operation with interested agencies and institutions in the countries concerned, should be organized, the Commission felt, on a regional basis under the sponsorship of the regional economic commissions and demographic training and research centres and with the co-operation of interested specialized agencies as appropriate. Inter-regional co-ordination and supporting technical work should be supplied by the staff at United Nations Headquarters, supplemented by inter-regional demographic advisory services under the technical assistance programme.

111. The Commission was aware that execution of the long-range programme of work would require a considerable expansion of United Nations staff and other resources assigned to work in the population fields both at Headquarters and at the regional level, as well as increases in the resources of specialized agencies devoted to

pertinent activities. It was aware also that a major expansion of resources available for technical assistance activities in the population fields would be required. The Commission examined with care the estimates of financial implications presented by the Secretary-General, which are reproduced in annex IV to the present report. While recognizing the difficulties that would be involved in making resources of the indicated magnitude available, the Commission was convinced that the importance of the work to be done fully warranted a major effort. The Commission suggested that the Secretary-General explore possibilities of meeting a part of the increased requirements by voluntary contributions from interested Governments and other sources.

112. The Commission was pleased to note in this connexion that both the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts and the Secretary-General, in drawing up their proposals for the long-range programme of work, had given attention not only to areas in which intensification and expansion of work appeared to be necessary but also to those in which inputs of resources might be reduced or discontinued in order to concentrate resources on work of the greatest importance and urgency. In particular, the Commission noted that no further projects in the series of demographic pilot studies recommended by the Commission at its earlier sessions had been included in the proposed long-range programme. The Commission concurred with this omission. While it felt that the pilot studies carried out up to the present time had been of considerable value, the Commission agreed that in the future other items included in the long-range work programme proposals would have a stronger claim on limited resources.

113. In addition to the provision of sufficient staff and finances to meet these requirements, the Commission expressed the hope that population work would be given a position in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance and a form of organization such as would assure adequate performance of the necessary intensified and expanded research and technical work in the area of fertility as well as other areas; an adequate service of demographic projections; an interregional focal point for technical co-operation; and the necessary technical assistance, co-ordination and service functions.

IX. WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES FOR 1965-1966

114. Within the framework of the proposed long-range programme of work, the Commission considered the activities to which priority should be given during the period 1965-1966. The Commission's recommendations with regard to the programme of Headquarters-based activities for this period are outlined in annex II to the present report.

115. At its twelfth session, the Commission had recommended a work programme for 1963-1964 which included those items considered most urgently needed at that time for work of the United Nations in the population field. Although substantial progress had been made in carrying out this programme of work by the time of the present session, a number of important items remained unfinished. The Commission recommended that highest priority should be given in 1965-1966 to continuation and completion of work on these items, as listed in section II of annex II, as well as to the continuing service functions listed in section I of that annex. Section III of the annex sets forth the additional activities within the framework of the "intermediate" programme which the Commission would recommend to be undertaken during 1966, subject to the availability of resources. A list of interregional meetings recommended by the Commission to be held during 1966-1967 appears in section IV of the annex.

116. As a means of expediting the work on demographic projections and analyses, and widening the scope that could be given to this work, the Commission recommended that a study of the feasibility of using the electronic computer for various types of projection and analytical work, together with a concrete plan for such applications of the computer to projects within the recommended programme of work, should be undertaken as soon as possible during 1965-1966.

117. The Secretary-General was requested by the Commission to submit at its fourteenth session proposals with regard to publication of some of the most important technical reports in various official languages, including estimates of the costs.

X. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

118. The Commission expressed the wish that, if possible, its fourteenth session should be held in Geneva during the latter part of 1967.

XI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

119. The Commission unanimously adopted this report.

XII. DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

WORK PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIES IN POPULATION FIELDS^{16/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on population growth and economic development and Council resolutions 933 C (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 on intensification of demographic studies, research and training and 1048 (XXXVII) on population growth and economic and social development,

Bearing in mind the problems in the economic and social development of developing countries associated with the growth and structure of population and migration from the countryside to the cities,

Recalling the concern with these problems expressed in the responses of many Governments of developing countries to the inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes ^{17/} carried out in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly,

Taking note of the views expressed by the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session (E/4019) on population growth and economic and social development and on possibilities of assisting Governments of developing countries in dealing with population problems, and in particular the Population Commission's recommendations on the long-range programme of work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the population fields,

Being aware that many countries lack technical personnel with specialized training in population questions and facilities for training national technicians,

Considering that there is a need to intensify and extend the scope of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to population questions,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session on the long-range programme of work in the fields of population, including its recommendations with regard to the increase and improvement of demographic statistics, the strengthening of regional demographic training and research centres, and other activities to increase the supply of technically trained personnel in the developing countries, expansion and intensification of research and technical work, widening of the scope and increase of the amount of technical assistance in population fields available to Governments of developing countries upon their request, and conferences and related activities in the population fields;

^{16/} See paras. 105-117 above.

^{17/} E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

2. Draws the attention of the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to the recommendations and suggestions of the Population Commission relating to activities in their fields of interest;

3. Invites the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies to give consideration to possibilities of modifying and expanding their programmes of activities in the population fields along the lines indicated by the recommendations of the Population Commission;

4. Calls to the attention of the General Assembly the need to provide the necessary resources, within the framework of the decisions taken to balance the budgets of the United Nations, for the United Nations to carry out the intensified and expanded programme of activities in the fields of population recommended by the Population Commission;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To consider giving a position for the work in population in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance;

(b) To consult the interested specialized agencies on the division of responsibilities and co-ordination of activities in the long-range programme of work in the population fields recommended by the Population Commission;

(c) To present to the Population Commission at its fourteenth session proposals with regard to the priorities of work over future periods of two years and of five years, within the framework of the long-range programme of work in the population fields.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FIELDS OF POPULATION

I. INCREASE AND IMPROVEMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

1. Demographic statistics of adequate scope and satisfactory quality, properly evaluated and analysed, are essential as a basis for sound decisions on questions of population policy and planning of social and economic action. Increasing assistance to developing countries in the procurement, processing and evaluation of demographic statistics should be an important part of the long-range programme of work in population fields. Assistance should be provided on an enlarged scale in census-taking, in establishing comprehensive and reliable registration systems of vital statistics, and in various kinds of sampling inquiries as major sources of demographic data. Intensified work in this field should be co-ordinated and integrated as closely as practicable with the research and technical work outlined below. A primary objective should be to establish for all countries, so far as possible within the period of the long-range work programme, reliable measures of the size, growth rate, geographical distribution, and principal characteristics of the population, the birth and death rates and their changes in the course of time, and the volume of the principal migratory movements.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

2. Achievement of the objectives of the long-range programme will be pursued during the period 1965-1969 through the following projects:

(a) Collection, annotation and publication of statistical series in **population**, natality, general mortality, foetal mortality, nuptiality, divorce, and international and internal migration will be continued, with the Demographic Yearbook featuring a different major subject each year on a rotation principle designed to provide more detailed statistics once in five years.

(b) Completion of the publication of the results of the 1960 censuses of **population** and an analysis of availability and adequacy of these national results.

(c) Study of the feasibility of compiling an historical volume of selected demographic statistics from the year 1700.

(d) Study of the use of electronic computers for storage, retrieval, testing, and dissemination of international demographic statistics and for possible standardized tabulation of national census results.

(e) Completion, in co-operation with regional commissions, of studies on **methodology** of national population censuses taken during 1955-1964 and preparation of international and regional recommendations for the 1970 cycle of censuses.

(f) Study of national methods of producing vital statistics (including civil registers and household interviews) and revision of the United Nations Principles for a Vital Statistics System. a/

(g) Survey of national methods of collecting international and internal migration statistics and development of international recommendations for their improvement.

(h) Promotion of civil registration of vital events not only for population accounting and as a source of vital statistics, but as a file of legal documents which have intrinsic value as well as utility in research.

(i) Revision of United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods^{b/} and United Nations Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods. c/

(j) Publication of technical manuals on: (1) methodology and evaluation of continuous population registers; (2) field methods of testing accuracy of enumeration in population censuses; and (3) household-interview method of obtaining demographic statistics.

(k) Case studies, in co-operation with regional commissions, on evaluation of accuracy of vital statistics in selected countries.

(l) Strengthening of technical assistance in: (1) training in techniques of organizing population censuses, civil registration systems and (2) regional seminars; (3) courses in demographic statistics; (4) training by fellowships; (5) corps of regional statistical advisers and national consultants, and (6) support and promotion of experimentation in methods of obtaining demographic statistics.

(m) Study of adaptations required for application of civil registers and demographic statistics to programming economic and social development.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL WORK

Priority areas for expansion and intensification of work

3. Although it is recognized that the research and technical work necessary to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in population fields is diverse, and that priorities may change in the course of time and differ among the regions, five areas of such work have been selected which appear at present to deserve priority in the expansion and intensification of activities during the period of the long-range work programme:

First: Fertility, with special reference to influences of economic and social developments and measures of public policy on fertility trends;

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 55.XVII.8.

b/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.6.

c/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 55.XVII.1.

- Second: Mortality and morbidity, with special reference to factors and prospects of declining mortality rates and improving conditions of health;
- Third: Internal migration and urbanization, with special reference to migration between rural and urban areas and growth of urban and rural population, their interrelations with economic and social developments, and implications for social and economic policies, including regional planning and urban development policies;
- Fourth: Demographic aspects of economic development, with special reference to demographic considerations of economic policy and development planning and to economic considerations of population policy;
- Fifth: Demographic aspects of social development, with special reference to: (a) educational development, (b) housing and community facilities and (c) health and nutrition.

4. While the major areas are listed in order of priority, work in all these areas should proceed concurrently, with varying emphasis reflecting the different problems of Member States in the various regions and the changing situations that may develop during the period of the long-range work programme. At the same time, work in the continuing areas mentioned in paragraphs 23-24 below should proceed unabated.

5. Although international migration is not included in the list of five priority areas for expansion and intensification of work - since work in this area does not appear at present to be of primary importance for a large number of developing countries - conditions may change in the future in such ways as to necessitate increasing emphasis on studies of international migration in the United Nations work programme. Where international migration occurs on a considerable scale, it may have important effects on the fertility and mortality rates and on the age structure of a population. Improvements in the statistics of international migration are important, as is the analysis of the causes and the economic and social consequences. The quantity, the origin, the destination, and the demographic, physical, psychological, economic, social and educational selectivities of migration are important both for the population losing the migrants and the population receiving them. The assimilation of the migrants in the country to which they move is an area of analysis of direct demographic relevance.

A. Fertility

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

6. A principal feature of the long-range programme of work in the population fields should be expanded and intensified research on human fertility, its changes in the course of time, and the factors that influence it, especially in developing countries. The scope of this research should be broad; it should encompass the biological, environmental, demographic, and cultural factors, the control practices prevalent in the society, the attitudes and motivations of the people, and the policies and programmes of Governments designed to influence fertility. The interrelations of fertility in levels and trends with health and mortality, contraceptive practices, abortion, marriage customs, educational levels, economic

circumstances, industrialization, urbanization, economic roles of women, food supply and nutrition, are among the many aspects of the question to be studied. A primary objective of the long-range work programme should be to widen and deepen knowledge of conditions relating to fertility and especially of prospects for its changes in the course of social and economic development, and factors pertinent to fertility regulation, in the varieties of cultural and environmental settings found in developing countries. In considering the priority to be given to research in this area, it should be recognized that any measures which may be taken for the purpose of influencing the trend of fertility may take a relatively long time to become effective.

7. In the majority of developing countries, present sources of information are inadequate for the study of these questions. Assistance for the development of vital statistics registration systems requires a high priority in the long-range programme of work. At the same time, priority should be given to intensive field studies, carried out in co-operation with interested agencies and institutions in developing countries, for the purpose of obtaining detailed data on fertility and factors affecting it, as well as to analyses of results of such field studies together with other data.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

8. The Secretary-General should invite the co-operation of the interested specialized agencies in holding a meeting of an ad hoc group of experts in 1966 to advise on a more specific formulation of the long-range programme of research and technical work in the area of fertility and on a detailed plan for the intermediate-range programme in this area. Meanwhile, priority for the following activities in the intermediate-range programme is tentatively proposed (without regard to order of importance or priority):

(a) A series of studies in selected developing countries within each region, in co-operation with interested national agencies and institutions, on levels, variations, and differentials of fertility and factors affecting it in urban and rural areas, and in various socio-economic groupings, including analysis of existing data and sampling field inquiries to obtain needed supplementary information;

(b) A technical manual on the methods of such studies;

(c) An interregional comparative analysis of results of such studies in developing countries;

(d) A study of the organization, channels and problems of communication of family planning information, taking into account experience in various countries where national family planning programmes have been in operation. This may be supplemented by co-operation with interested Governments in pilot projects of communication and motivation research;

(e) An expanding programme of research on biological aspects of human reproduction and means of its regulation, in co-operation with interested institutions in various countries, aimed at increasing knowledge of various means of regulation suitable for use in diverse cultural and environmental settings in developing countries.

9. A second world survey of conditions and trends of fertility corresponding to the one prepared for publication in Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 7, d/ should be undertaken at a later time within the period of the long-range work programme, when the results of the censuses to be taken in and around 1970 will be available.

B. Mortality and morbidity

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

10. Intensified research on mortality, its changes in the course of time, the factors that influence it, and prospects for future trends, particularly in developing countries, should also have an important place in the long-range programme of work in the population fields. A primary objective of this research should be to improve knowledge of the factors responsible for declining mortality rates and to establish a firmer basis for forecasts of future mortality trends in developing countries. Among the questions to be studied are factors associated with the recent declines of mortality in developing countries and with the continuing high levels of mortality in some regions and population groups. Associations of mortality with the development of health services, economic conditions, food supply and nutrition, school attendance, educational levels, and other social factors should be examined. The analysis should extend beyond countries to regions and rural and urban areas within countries and to industrial, occupational and social groupings of the population, and should be specific for age and sex. In developing the programme of research on mortality and in considering the priority of projects to be undertaken in this field in each region, the wide scope and urgent needs for further reduction of mortality rates in certain developing countries and regions should be taken into account.

11. Research on morbidity and health should also be extended so far as feasible within the context of the long-range programme of work in the population fields, with special attention to the influences of social and economic changes and the extension of health services on morbidity and health conditions in developing countries. Health status and morbidity should be analysed for age, sex, and other groupings of the population.

12. Causes of death and of morbidity should be considered, so far as sources of information permit, in the research and technical work in this area. Infant and childhood mortality and its relation to nutrition as well as other factors; mortality by marital status, sex and age, and mortality and morbidity of the population in upper ages are questions for special study. Neo-natal wastage is also a question for special study.

13. Present sources of data in the majority of developing countries are inadequate for the needed research on mortality and morbidity, as well as on fertility. In addition to the assistance already mentioned for developing vital statistics registration systems, the long-range work programme should include co-operation with interested agencies and institutions of these countries in field studies designed to provide essential materials for analysis of mortality and morbidity.

d/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIII.2.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

14. In this area, priority is proposed for the following projects to be carried out with the co-operation of the interested specialized agencies during the period of the intermediate programme:

(a) Field studies (including sampling surveys) in co-operation with interested national agencies and institutions in a few developing countries, designed to obtain essential information which is lacking at present, as well as to gain methodological experience, on: (i) levels, variations, and differentials of mortality and related factors where adequate registration statistics are lacking; (ii) causes of death and their relation to demographic, economic and social factors of mortality; (iii) infant and foetal mortality; and (iv) morbidity and health status in relation to demographic, economic and social characteristics.

(b) Analytical studies (also in co-operation with interested national agencies and institutions) in selected developing countries, on associations between the recent trends, regional variations, and social-economic group differentials of mortality on the one hand, and the development of health services and other social, economic and environmental factors on the other hand.

(c) A second world survey of conditions and trends of mortality as a sequel to the one published in Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 6, e/ but with greater emphasis on the developing countries and, in particular, on associations of the variations and trends of mortality in such countries with social and economic conditions and development of health services, and on geographical and cultural groupings. The possibility of constructing model life tables appropriate to the special conditions observed in developing countries in different regions of the world should be examined in connexion with this project.

C. Internal migration and urbanization

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

15. Rapid growth of urban population, accelerated by migration from rural areas, is a conspicuous feature of the contemporary demography of almost all developing countries and many of the more developed countries. In view of the important connexions between this trend and processes and problems of industrialization and economic and social development, the study of migration between rural and urban areas and other demographic aspects of urbanization calls for priority in the long-range programme of work. The critical fields for study include the volume and trends of migration between rural and urban areas, the processes of this migration, factors which influence it, characteristics of the migrants, relations of migration to natural increase and population growth and structure in rural and urban areas, and interrelations with industrialization, agricultural development, and other aspects of economic and social development in the urban and rural sectors. Among the major objectives are firmer bases for projections of urban and rural and of agricultural and non-agricultural population and manpower required in formulating policies, plans, and programmes related to national, regional and urban development and to the growth, movement, and distribution of population. The

e/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XIII.2.

development of knowledge of the potential influence of social and economic actions on rural-urban and other internal migratory movements and changing distribution of population may clarify questions of policy in this field.

16. In addition to rural-urban migration, other types of internal migration also require study, including shifts from one rural area to another and exchanges of migrants between urban areas. In many countries, migration and settlement in less intensively utilized regions are significant components in development planning. Studies of the demographic aspects of such planned growth are valuable, whether the development regions are urban or rural, agricultural or industrial. These various movements and associated changes in patterns of population distribution are related to the distribution of resources and economic opportunities. Internal migration is thus a factor of primary importance in assessing the population problems of many developing countries and searching for solutions. International migration also is sometimes a factor to be taken into account in studies in this area, as it affects urbanization and population distribution within countries of immigration and emigration.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

17. In the intermediate programme of demographic research and technical work in the area of urbanization and internal migration, priority is proposed for the following projects:

(a) Completion of the world-wide survey of demographic aspects of urbanization and rural-urban migration now being carried out pursuant to the recommendation of the Population Commission at its twelfth session.

(b) Meeting of an ad hoc group of experts on demographic and statistical aspects of urbanization, to examine questions of concepts of urban and rural population and related census classifications, needs and possibilities for research on demographic aspects of problems of urbanization in developing countries, and useful directions of development of the work of the United Nations in this area.

(c) Projections of urban and rural and of agricultural and non-agricultural population for the world, regions, and countries.

(d) Pilot studies, in co-operation with interested agencies and institutions in a few developing and more developed countries, on demographic, social and economic characteristics of localities pertinent to the problems of improving and standardizing concepts of urban and rural population and related classifications, and of interpretation and international comparison of census data in this field.

(e) An expanding programme of co-operation with institutions and agencies in developing countries, especially those undergoing relatively rapid industrialization, in national and local studies, including field studies, of internal migration (including characteristics of migrants and types and reasons for migration) and demographic aspects of urbanization.

(f) A comparative demographic study of problems posed by rapid urbanization in selected developing countries in different regions of the world, including problems in such fields as employment, education, housing, industrial and agricultural development, related to urban growth, urban concentration, and urban-rural balance of population.

(g) Studies, in collaboration with interested agencies and institutions in some developing countries, of relationships of investment in non-agricultural industries, and urban development to growth of urban population and transfers of labour force and the simulation of theoretical models aimed at assessing alternatives for social and economic growth.

D. Demographic aspects of economic development

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

18. Within this wide area, it is proposed that priority be given to studies of the following questions, with the primary aim of elucidating demographic considerations pertinent to economic policy and development planning, and of economic considerations of population policy, in developing countries:

(a) The study of population as a productive force, including manpower utilization; labour force participation; employment, unemployment and under-employment; structure of manpower in regard to sex and age, occupation, industry and social characteristics; and the associations of these factors with population growth, internal migration, urbanization, and other economic and social factors.

(b) The study of population as a body of consumers, including the age and sex structures and rates of growth of rural and urban populations and occupational groups, relevant to the requirements for food, housing, services of various types, and the associations with health and mortality, marriage, fertility, and pregnancy rates, family size, and internal migration.

(c) The study of social groups within the population by sex and age, and the relations of economic development, population change, and social welfare, particularly at family levels.

(d) The study of interrelations of population growth with rates of economic growth, economic productivity, food supply and capital requirements, including the measurement of present associations and factors associated therewith and alternative projections as to future trends. Among the questions to be considered in studying the relations of population to problems of agricultural development are implications of population trends and movements for extension activities, programmes of land settlement and tenure reforms, agricultural education, and organization of agricultural services.

(e) The analysis of probable future population under differing assumptions as to interrelations among the various factors of economic development, mortality, fertility and migration.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

19. The following projects are proposed as priority items for the intermediate programme of research and technical work in this area, to be carried out with the co-operation of interested specialized agencies as appropriate:

(a) Completion of the series of technical manuals on methods of projections recommended by the Population Commission at the twelfth session, including manuals

on: (i) economically active population projections, and (ii) household and family projections, in addition to the manual already completed on projections of school population and the one being prepared on urban and rural population projections.

(b) Projections for various countries throughout the world, of: (i) the economically active in relation to total population by sex, age, and urban-rural residence, with a distinction between persons active in agriculture and non-agricultural industries; (ii) school-age population in urban and rural areas, and (iii) numbers of households in urban and rural areas.

(c) Study of the structure of economic activities in developing countries with a view to possibilities of improving the comparability and utility of statistical data for analytical purposes and devising appropriate groupings of categories of economic activities for analyses of demographic aspects of manpower and employment problems of developing countries.

(d) Studies of implications of population trends for investment needs in various sectors, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII), including studies of needs for investments in health services and in educational facilities, with the co-operation of the interested specialized agencies, and a study of implications for investment needs in housing and urban development.

(e) Case studies, in co-operation with interested agencies and institutions in selected developing countries, on interrelations of population and economic growth, with special reference, inter alia, to economic productivity, food supply and requirements, capital requirements, demand and supply of different categories of manpower, and training resources needed to develop them. These studies should include the measurement of associations at present and in the recent past and alternative projections of future trends in the demographic and economic variables.

(f) Investigation of the possibilities of co-operation by the United Nations and the ILO with interested institutions in studies of the changing occupational and industrial and other aspects of structure of the economically active population in relation to demographic changes in the course of economic and social development.

E. Demographic aspects of social development

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

20. Research and technical work in this area, in the long-range programme of work in the fields of population, should be aimed primarily at providing information on demographic questions pertinent to policy and development planning and programming in the fields of: (a) education, (b) housing and community facilities, and (c) health and nutrition, in developing countries. In addition, the programme should include integrated studies of the effects of demographic factors upon levels of living and social welfare.

21. First priority should be given to research on two interrelated aspects of the question of educational advancement and population growth and structure in developing countries, namely:

(a) Relations of education to present and prospective levels of fertility, mortality, population growth, internal migration (especially rural-urban migration), labour force participation, and distribution of labour force by categories of economic activities;

(b) Relations of population growth, structure and distribution to the adequacy of educational facilities, rate of extension of facilities, and differentials in educational levels among the age, sex, and occupational groups of the population in rural and urban areas.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

22. In addition to the pertinent items of the intermediate programme in other areas of research and technical work (paras. 8 (a), 8 (c), 14, 17, 19), the Secretary-General would be requested:

(a) To invite the co-operation of UNESCO in a comparative study of certain demographic implications of educational advancement in a few developing countries, including potential effects of such advancement on the trends of fertility, mortality, and rural-urban migration;

(b) To submit proposals to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for studies on demographic aspects of housing and community facilities;

(c) To invite the co-operation of the interested specialized agencies in studies on demographic aspects of nutrition.

F. Other continuing areas of research and technical work

23. While research and technical work in the areas outlined above are intensified and expanded, work must also be continued without abatement in some other areas, notably work on demographic projections, evaluation of the quality of demographic data, surveys of various aspects of the demographic situation of the world and regions, and preparation of technical reports on methods of demographic analysis. The work in these areas is indispensable if the demographic information and technical materials required by the United Nations, its agencies, and Member States are to be supplied.

24. Work on demographic projections needs to be intensified and its scope expanded as a major item in the long-range programme. Various kinds of demographic projections, including projections of sex-age groups, urban and rural population, economically active population, school population, and households and families, are essential parts of the basis for policy-making and planning of development; these demographic projections are required in making various other kinds of projections needed in planning and policy determination. Demographic projections are also required in the work of various units of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies, and affiliated institutions and organizations, as well as Member States, and the satisfaction of these needs is an important service function of the Population Branch in the Bureau of Social Affairs and of the regional demographic units. If this service responsibility is to be discharged in a satisfactory way, a system must be organized for calculating fundamental demographic projections of various types for all countries and regions of the world, keeping them up to date, and providing them to the users with a minimum of delay. The organization of such a system should be a major item in the intermediate programme of work, along with continuing work on technical publications on methods of demographic projections, and the assembling of systematic bibliographies of national and international publications relating to

demographic projections. The specific details of classifications in the demographic projections should be adapted as closely as possible to the requirements of their uses in economic and social development planning and programming.

25. Another major item in the intermediate-range work programme should be continuing work on the revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. f/

III. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

26. Provisions for expanding the scope and increasing the extent of technical assistance in population fields available to Governments of developing countries upon request should be a major feature of the long-range work programme. Assistance should be provided for work on all aspects of population questions including, inter alia, the formulation and execution of family planning programmes and other population policy measures, subject to the condition that this assistance would not contravene the provisions laid down by the United Nations. g/

27. Training in demography and other pertinent disciplines should be a priority objective of the technical assistance programmes in the population fields, since the needs for data collection, analysis, the gathering of scientific information and experience, and action in these fields cannot be satisfied, in many of the developing countries, without a considerable increase in numbers of suitably trained personnel.

28. In the light of current trends in the decentralization of the United Nations development programmes, the importance of regional activities in the population

f/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XIII.3.

g/ The original text of this sentence which the Commission considered, terminated with the word "measures". In the debate, the representative of the Netherlands proposed as an amendment to an earlier proposal, that the following clause should be added: "except action programmes of Governments in the field of family planning aimed at imposing or unduly influencing birth control". This amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

The representatives of the USSR and Austria proposed that after the word "measures" the following should be added: "provided that such assistance does not contravene the provisions laid down by the General Assembly of the United Nations". After discussion, the representatives of the USSR and Austria agreed to replace the above words by: "subject to the condition that this assistance does not contravene the provisions laid down by the United Nations and is carried out under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance". This amendment was rejected by 11 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

The representative of France proposed that the following words should be inserted after the word "measures": "subject to the condition that this assistance would not contravene the provisions laid down by the United Nations". This amendment was adopted by 9 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

fields should be recognized. At present, these activities include programmes of the regional economic commissions, the regional training and research centres, and regional demographic advisory services. The role of the training and research centres in providing consultant service to individual countries in demographic research should be strengthened.

29. Regional centres for training and research in demography should be continued and strengthened over a period of at least ten years. New centres, and perhaps sub-regional centres, should be created in order to serve the essential needs of developing countries. The training programmes of these centres should be adjusted to meet the changing needs of the countries in each region as regards the duration, levels, and contents of the training courses. The objective should be to build up a corps of personnel in each developing country with the necessary training to conduct needed demographic studies.

30. The training programmes of the regional demographic centres should be mutually related and co-ordinated with the programmes of regional training institutions in economic and other pertinent fields, without sacrificing the integrity of training in demography as a specialized discipline.

31. In addition to regional training centres, the long-range programme of work should include provisions for assistance, upon the request of the Governments, in the formation of national demographic training institutions in the developing countries, and fellowships for persons from such countries to attend advanced training institutions in countries outside the region.

32. For the sake of economy and efficiency, the system of regional demographic centres should be developed in such a way that it would not be necessary in most cases to conduct training in more than one language at the same centre.

33. Services of regional advisers for work on various aspects of population questions should be provided according to the varying needs in the different regions. Teams of advisers with knowledge and experience of work on different aspects of population questions, such as demographic research, family planning information services, and research on sociological and psychological problems of communications may be required in order to provide a well-rounded service.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

34. Within the framework of the long-range programme of expanding technical assistance activities outlined above, it is proposed, inter alia, to give priority in the intermediate programme to the following activities:

(a) Establishment of a regional demographic training and research centre in West Africa and strengthening of the existing centre in North Africa, with a view to providing, as soon as possible, adequate facilities for training in the appropriate languages and for regional co-operation in demographic research, for all African countries and Arabic-speaking countries in the Middle East.

(b) Strengthening the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin American (CELADE), especially to enhance its capacity for technical consultative services to agencies and institutions engaged in demographic work in countries within the region, and its capacity for co-operation with such agencies and institutions in national demographic research and training projects.

(c) Establishment of a sub-regional demographic centre in Central America, with research and training programmes closely co-ordinated with those of CELADE.

(d) Strengthening of regional facilities for demographic training and research in Asia and the Far East, co-ordination with the work of the regional economic commission, and co-operation with national agencies and institutions in demographic research and training projects.

(e) Support for national centres of demographic research in developing countries upon the request of the Governments concerned.

(f) Strengthening of regional demographic advisory services in Africa, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East, organized in the ways found to be most appropriate and effective in each region.

(g) Provisions for training of personnel from developing countries in the various fields relevant to experimentation and action in family planning and other population policy programmes.

IV. CONFERENCES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Long-range programme (1965-1980)

35. Regional and inter-regional conferences and seminars are a valuable part of the United Nations work in the fields of population and should be included in the long-range programme of work. Inter-regional and regional conferences and seminars on various aspects of population questions and problems should be held as necessary, with due regard to the costs in staff time and other resources as well as to the expected contribution of each such project to achievement of the goals of the programme. Technical working groups and other meetings for discussion of particular questions of special practical interest should make up a larger part of the programme of United Nations-sponsored meetings in the population fields in the future than they have done heretofore. Such meetings, however, should be held only if it is determined that they are desired by the Governments and technicians concerned and will contribute substantially to the achievement of their purposes. The programme of such meetings should be co-ordinated with the programme of research and technical studies so as to be mutually supporting. Demographic aspects should also be considered, as appropriate, in conferences, seminars and technical meetings in other related fields.

Intermediate programme (1965-1970)

36. Although it is not possible to foresee precisely the needs and demands for seminars and technical meetings over a period of many years, priority is tentatively proposed for the following projects in the intermediate programme of work:

(a) Regional working groups on technical problems of data collection and research related to the co-operative studies with agencies and institutions in developing countries proposed above within the framework of the intermediate programme of work:

- (i) Studies of fertility levels, variations and differentials and of factors affecting fertility (para. 8 (a));
 - (ii) Studies of family planning communications and motivation (para. 8 (d));
 - (iii) Studies of mortality, causes of death, morbidity and health status, and associated factors (paras. 14 (a), 14 (b));
 - (iv) Studies of demographic, social and economic characteristics of localities and of demographic aspects of urbanization and internal migration (paras. 17 (d), (e), (f) and (g));
 - (v) Studies of interrelations of population growth, economic growth, employment and manpower utilization, productivity, food supply and requirements, and capital requirements (para. 19 (e));
- (b) Interregional seminar on demographic aspects of planning for economic and social development in developing countries.
- (c) Inter-regional working group on regional and national programmes of demographic training.
- (d) Interregional seminar on urban growth and population settlement, including discussion of questions of national policy with regard to population distribution.
- (e) Meeting of the Conference of European Statisticians on statistics of education (jointly with the ILO and UNESCO) with the aim of improving statistical data for purposes, inter alia, of studying interrelations between educational advancement and population trends.
- (f) Interregional working group of experts on demographic aspects of manpower, employment, unemployment and under-employment, with reference to problems of measurement and analysis (to be held under the auspices of the ILO with the co-operation of the United Nations).

ANNEX II

OUTLINE OF RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES FOR 1965-1966*

I. CONTINUING SERVICE FUNCTIONS

I.1. Technical assistance and regional activities in the population field

Co-ordination and servicing of technical assistance programmes and of the work of regional economic commissions in the population field will continue, representing an increasing work load as these activities expand.

I.2. Provision of demographic information

The provision of demographic estimates, projections and other demographic information and studies required by units of the United Nations and the specialized agencies will continue.

I.2.a. Demographic projections

In order to satisfy growing needs for various kinds of demographic projections, frequently up-dated and made available with a minimum of delay, a programme for the use of the electronic computer to produce such materials on a continuing basis will be prepared. The results of work on population estimates and projections carried out at the regional economic commissions and demographic training and research centres would be utilized in this programme.

I.2.b. Demographic studies required by other units and agencies

Among the contributions to the work of other units of the United Nations and specialized agencies during 1965-1966 will be technical documents for regional and inter-regional seminars and working groups.

I.3. Services to the Population Commission and other bodies

Documentation and other services will be provided as required for the session of the Population Commission, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, and other bodies concerned with demographic questions.

II. UNFINISHED WORK IN THE PROGRAMME RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION AT THE TWELFTH SESSION

II.1. 1965 World Population Conference

After the Conference, work will continue on the post-Conference publications, including a brief, non-technical report on the Conference highlights and the

* Includes some projects for 1966-1967 (inter-agency and inter-regional).

Proceedings of the Conference. Work on the Proceedings is expected to continue until mid-1966.

II.2. Revision of "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends"

Work on the revision and up-dating of this publication, begun in 1963, will be intensified with a view to completion by the end of 1966.

II.3. Surveys of aspects of the world demographic situation

II.3.a. Survey of urban and rural population growth

The survey of urban and rural population growth during the period 1920-1960, which was begun in 1964, should be completed and a report submitted for publication in 1966. Upon completion of this survey, work in this field should be suspended until the work connected with the 1965 World Population Conference and revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends abates. Work on the survey of other demographic aspects of urbanization (including comparative analysis of fertility, mortality, and population structure in urban and rural sectors and study of economic and social correlates of urbanization) should be resumed as soon as possible.

II.4. Technical demographic publications

The following technical reports and manuals should be completed and published in 1965 or 1966:

- II.4.a. Technical report on properties of stable, semi-stable and quasi-stable populations and their uses in making demographic estimates and analyses
- II.4.b. Manual on methods of estimating basic demographic measures from incomplete data
- II.4.c. Manual on methods of analysing census data on population distribution, urbanization and internal migration
- II.4.d. Manual on methods of analysing census data on economic activities of the population
- II.4.e. Manual on methods of projections of urban and rural population
- II.4.f. Manual on methods of analysing census data on fertility, mortality, population growth, and population structure
- II.4.g. Manual on methods of projections of economically active population (to be prepared with the co-operation of the ILO)
- II.4.h. Manual on methods of projections of households and families

II.5. Demographic projections

The following ad hoc projects under this heading should be completed in 1965-1966, and the results should thenceforth be revised and up-dated from time to time as a part of the computer programme mentioned under I.2.a. above:

- II.5.a. World population prospects as assessed in 1963 (revision of provisional report issued in 1964)
- II.5.b. Projections of urban and rural population
- II.5.c. Projections of economically active population (to be undertaken by the ILO with United Nations co-operation)
- II.5.d. Projections of households and families

II.6. Studies of implications of population trends for investment needs

Consultations should continue with UNESCO and WHO, respectively, concerning possibilities of co-operation in carrying out during 1965-1966 the two following studies, pursuant to the recommendation of the General Assembly in its resolution 1838 (XVII) and the Population Commission in the report of its twelfth session:

- II.6.a. Study of relationship of demographic factors to needs for investments in education
- II.6.b. Study of relationships of demographic factors to needs for investments in health facilities

III. ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING 1966-1967

III.1. Co-ordination of work programmes in the population fields

The proposed long-range work programme in the population fields has been conceived as a co-ordinated inter-agency programme, involving the participation of several specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations as well as various units of the United Nations Secretariat. An initial requirement of the intensified and expanded activities envisaged in this programme will be to establish arrangements for inter-agency consultations and co-ordination, which would be added to the continuing functions outlined in section I above.

III.2. Co-operation in demographic programmes in developing countries

A major part of the proposed intermediate programme of research and technical work, within the frame of the long-range work programme proposals, consists of co-operation with interested agencies and institutions in developing countries, in various kinds of national studies and experiments. The topics of the proposed projects, together with references to the corresponding paragraphs of the long-range work programme (annex I) are as follows:

- (a) Fertility levels, variations, and trends and factors influencing them (para. 8 (a));

- (b) Communication and motivations pertaining to family planning (para. 8 (d));
- (c) Mortality levels, trends and differentials, causes of death, morbidity and health status of the population, and related factors (paras. 14 (a) and (b));
- (d) Demographic, economic and social characteristics of localities, as they relate to problems of definition and interpretation of urban-rural and related statistical classifications (para. 17 (d));
- (e) Internal migration and demographic aspects of urbanization (paras. 17 (e), (f) and (g));
- (f) Interrelations of population and economic growth (paras. 19 (e) and (f));
- (g) Demographic implications of educational advancement (para. 22 (a)).

The programme of co-operation with interested agencies and institutions in developing countries would be organized on a regional basis with co-ordination and supporting technical services supplied from Headquarters. The work centred at Headquarters would include preparation of study plans, technical manuals, and materials for technical working-group discussions, with a view to interregional comparability of results. Comparative analyses of results of the studies would also be undertaken at Headquarters. An interregional focal point for this work should be established at Headquarters in 1966-1967; this would require subsequent expansion. Included in this focal point would be two posts of interregional demographic advisers to be established under the technical assistance programmes. The functions of the interregional advisers would include technical consultations with the co-operating institutions and agencies at the national level executing projects within this programme, and participation in regional technical working-group meetings organized as a part of the programme.

IV. INTERREGIONAL MEETINGS TO BE HELD DURING 1966-1967

IV.1. Meetings of ad hoc groups of experts

Among the initial steps in the intermediate programme of work (within the frame of the long-range work programme proposals) in the areas of fertility and of internal migration and urbanization would be two meetings of ad hoc groups of experts in these fields, to be convened during 1966-1967 for the purpose of advising on technical problems and details of projects proposed for the programme:

IV.1.a. Ad hoc group of experts on work in the area of fertility

IV.1.b. Ad hoc group of experts on work in the area of demographic aspects of urbanization

IV.2. Interregional working group on programmes of training in the population fields

This working group would be held during 1966 or 1967 for the purpose of exchanging experience and views on regional and national programmes of training in demography and other fields covered by the proposed activities in the long-range

programme of work, and of considering ways and means of developing the training programme so as to serve the expanding needs effectively.

IV.3. Interregional seminar on applications of demographic data and studies in development planning

A seminar would be held in 1967 on the application of the results of population studies in developmental planning. The seminar would afford a means of promoting the practical utilization of the results of censuses and demographic studies in developing countries.

ANNEX III

OUTLINE OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLOSELY RELATED FIELDS, AS REPORTED TO THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION (Progress in 1963-1964 and Programme for 1965-1966)

Activities of the regional economic commission secretariats, regional demographic training and research centres, and other regional offices and programmes (not including technical assistance projects at the country level) are outlined as follows:

Africa

ECA Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Cairo Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research, Cairo,
United Arab Republic.

Asia and the Far East

ECAFE Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the
Far East.

Chembur Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay,
India.

Latin America

ECLA Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

CELADE Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in
Latin America, Santiago, Chile.

CAIP Central American Integration Programme.

Middle East

Beirut Economic and Social Office in Beirut, Lebanon.

Europe

Geneva European Office of the United Nations, Office of Social
Affairs, Geneva, Switzerland.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL WORK

I.1 Demographic estimates and projections.

Africa

Progress, 1963-1964

ECA (a) Estimates of population by major sub-regions and countries, published in "Recent demographic levels and trends in Africa" (E/CN.14/325, part B).

(b) Collection and analysis of data for regional and country projections of population by sex, age, and rural-urban residence, in collaboration with Headquarters.

Programme, 1965-1966

ECA Regional and country projections of population by sex, age, and rural-urban residence, in collaboration with Headquarters.

Cairo Demographic projections for North African countries, in collaboration with ECA and Headquarters (E/CN.14/306, paras. 2-3, E/CN.14/313/Rev.1, para. 56).

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

ECAFE (a) Population projections for Thailand in collaboration with Central Statistical Office of the Government of Thailand.

(b) Collaboration with Committee for Co-ordination of Investigation on the Lower Mekong Basin and with UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia, in the provision of population and manpower estimates required in the work of these bodies.

ECAFE and Chembur Collection and analysis of material for projections of population of countries in the region by sex, age, and urban-rural residence, in collaboration with Headquarters.

Chembur Population projections for Maharashtra and Gujarat States, India.

Programme, 1965-1966

ECAFE and Chembur Regional and country projections of population by sex, age, and urban-rural residence, in collaboration with Headquarters.

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

ECLA Population estimates and projections, 1925-1980
(Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. I, No. 1,
March 1964).

ECLA and Continuing programme of revision and up-dating of
CELADE population estimates and projections by sex, age, and urban and
rural residence (E/CN.9/192, paras. 33, 39).

Programme 1965-1966

ECLA and Continuing programme of revision and up-dating of
CELADE population projections by sex, age and urban and rural residence
for countries with recent censuses.

I.2 Regional demographic surveys

Africa

Progress, 1963-1964

ECA Analysis of demographic characteristics and trends by
major sub-regions and countries published in "Recent demographic
levels and trends in Africa" (E/CN.14/325, part B).

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

ECAFE Survey of demographic situation and prospects of the region,
submitted as a report to the Asian Population Conference, 1963.
(APC/WP/1)

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

ECLA Geographic distribution of the population of Latin
America and regional development priorities (Economic Bulletin
for Latin America, Vol. VIII, No. 1, March 1963).

I.3. Studies of fertility and mortality

Africa

Programme, 1965-1966

Cairo Studies on fertility, mortality and morbidity.

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

Chembur Family planning communication and action research programme (E/CN.9/192, para. 23).

Programme, 1965-1966

Chembur Continuation of research programme on fertility and family planning communication.

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

CELADE (a) Survey of fertility and attitudes related to family formation in Santiago, Chile.

 (b) Comparative fertility surveys in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

Programme, 1965-1966

CELADE Fertility survey in Ecuador; comparative analysis of results of fertility surveys in eight countries.

I.4 Studies of internal migration, urbanization and population distribution

Africa

Programme, 1965-1966

ECA Survey of urban and rural population in Africa (E/CN.14/306, para. 7; E/CN.14/313/Rev.1, para. 56).

Cairo Studies on internal migration and urbanization.

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

- Chembur (a) Historical study on internal migration in the Indian sub-continent; study of inter-prefectural migration in Japan.
- (b) Beginning of study of migrants in Greater Bombay and census monograph on rural-urban migration and urbanization in India.

Programme, 1965-1966

- Chembur Continuation of studies on migrants in Greater Bombay and on rural-urban migration and urbanization in India.

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

- CELADE (a) Analysis of forms of settlement of the population in Latin America.
- (b) Studies of geographical distribution of population in Brazil and Venezuela.
- (c) Survey of migration into the Greater Santiago area.
- CAIP (a) Analysis of results of field survey on demographic and economic conditions of the metropolitan area of San Salvador.
- (b) Study of geographical distribution of population in Central America and Panama.

Programme, 1965-1966

- CELADE (a) Surveys of migration into urban areas of Brazil and Peru.
- (b) Pilot surveys of out-migration from rural areas.

I.5. Other demographic studies

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

- CELADE Analyses of the labour force in Brazil and Chile.

CAIP (a) Study of international migration in the Central American sub-region.

(b) Study of demographic aspects of plans for the new Panama Canal.

Programme, 1965-1966

ECLA Regional study of economically active population.

CELADE (a) Studies of problems resulting from chronic maladjustments between population and resources in Latin America.

(b) Comparative analysis of results of Latin American population censuses on basis of samples of punched cards.

(c) Estimation of effects of population trends on future needs with reference to education, labour force and housing.

(d) Survey of labour force in cities in Ecuador.

CAIP (a) Socio-demographic study of selected Central American countries with special attention to geographical differences.

(b) Evaluation of results of recent censuses in Central America.

Europe

Progress, 1963-1964

Geneva (a) Participation in the revision of the report on The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends.

(b) Co-operation with Economic Commission for Europe in demographic aspects of a study on housing for the elderly.

I.6. Technical and methodological projects

Africa

Progress, 1963-1964

ECA Technical paper on "Non-Sampling Errors and Biases in Retrospective Demographic Surveys".

Cairo Initiation of pilot studies on vital registration in the United Arab Republic

Programme, 1965-1966

Cairo Continuation of pilot studies on vital registration.

Asia and the Far East

Programme, 1965-1966

ECAFE Studies on effective methods of evaluating the possible results of population policies; construction of models to describe the impact of population policies on population size and structure (E/CN.9/192, para. 20).

Chembur Computer simulation model of Indian population for studying effects of public health programmes and economic and social changes (E/CN.9/192, para. 26).

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

CELADE (a) Manuals on the utilization of stable population models and on the evaluation and adjustment of population census data.

(b) Study of methods of forecasting urban and rural population.

Programme, 1965-1966

CELADE (a) Development of a model plan for analysis of population census data.
(b) Inventory of demographic information for Latin American countries.
(c) Experiment with household survey method for obtaining data on births and deaths in a rural area.

CAIP Report on methods of preparing population estimates with emphasis on intercensal estimates and short-term projections.

II. CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND TECHNICAL MEETINGS

Africa

Progress, 1963-1964

ECA African Seminar on Vital Statistics, December 1964 (E/CN.9/201, paras. 17-19 and annex II).

Programme, 1965-1966

- ECA
- (a) East African Industrial Co-ordination Conference (May 1965);
 - (b) Working Group on Census of Population and Housing (June/July 1965);
 - (c) Fourth Conference of African Statisticians (October 1965);
 - (d) Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes (September/October 1965); (E/CN.9/191, para. 3).

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

- ECAFE
- (a) Asian Population Conference, December 1963 (E/CN.11/670).
 - (b) Working group on population census programmes of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, December 1964 (E/CN.9/191, para. 4).

Programme, 1965-1966

- ECAFE
- (a) Technical working group on problems of internal migration, urbanization and settlement;
 - (b) Technical working group on studies and experimentation on problems of communication in the implementation of population policies;
 - (c) Working group of experts on methods of registration and collection of vital statistics; (E/CN.9/191, para. 5).

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

- ECLA and CELADE
- Working Group on Comparative Fertility Surveys in Latin America, July 1963 (E/CN.9/191, para. 6).

III. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Africa

Progress, 1963-1964

Cairo Establishment of North African demographic centre and initiation of training programme (see E/CN.9/192, paras. 6-9).

Programme, 1965-1966

ECA Establishment of centre for demographic training and research in West Africa (E/CN.9/192, para. 10).

Cairo Expansion of training facilities.

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

Chembur Continuation and strengthening of training programme; extension of the agreement governing the Centre (E/CN.9/192, paras. 22, 25).

Programme, 1965-1966

Chembur Continuation of training programme.

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

CELADE Continuation of training programme (E/CN.9/192, para. 38).

Programme, 1965-1966

CELADE (a) Continuation and expansion of training programme;
 (b) Establishment of sub-regional centre in Central America. (E/CN.9/192, para. 42).

IV. DEMOGRAPHIC ADVISORY SERVICES

Africa

Progress, 1963-1964

ECA Advice and assistance to certain African Governments on analysis of demographic data.

Cairo Advisory services to Governments.

Programme, 1965-1966

ECA Establishment of regional demographic advisers posts.

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

ECAFE Establishment of regional demographic advisers posts; advisory services relating to analysis of population census results (see E/CN.9/192, para. 27).

Programme, 1965-1966

ECAFE Expansion of scope of regional advisory services in population fields; establishment of second regional demographic adviser's post (E/CN.9/192, paras. 15-16, 20-21).

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964

ECLA and CELADE Advisory services to Governments (E/CN.9/192, paras. 34, 40).

Programme, 1965-1966

ECLA and CELADE Continuation and expansion of advisory services in demographic studies and in taking of population censuses, publication of census data, and elaboration of samples of census material useful for demographic analysis (E/CN.9/192, paras. 35, 42).

CAIP Consultative services for co-ordinated programme of demographic analysis in Central American countries (E/CN.9/192, paras. 44-45).

Middle East

Programme, 1965-1966

Beirut Establishment of regional demographic adviser's post (E/CN.9/192, paras. 47-48).

V. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Africa

Progress, 1963-1964

- ECA (a) Formation of Statistics and Demography Division
 (E/CN.9/192, para. 2).
- (b) Review of the Commission's demographic activities and
 suggestions for long-range programme of demographic work
 (E/CN.14/306).

Asia and the Far East

Progress, 1963-1964

- ECAFE Inquiry among Governments on ways in which ECAFE can assist
 and advise them in dealing with problems arising from population
 growth and change; formulation of expanded regional work
 programme in the population fields.
- Chembur Revised directory of demographers in the ECAFE region.

Programme, 1965-1966

- ECAFE "Clearing-house" service of information on work in the
 population fields (E/CN.9/192, paras. 20-21).

Latin America

Progress, 1963-1964 and Programme, 1965-1966

- ECLA and Co-ordination of the work of CELADE with that of the Latin
CELADE American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
 (E/CN.9/192, para. 31).

ANNEX IV

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE POPULATION COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION

1. At its twelfth session, the Population Commission requested the Secretary-General to convene an Ad Hoc Group of Experts to make recommendations on a long-range work programme in the field of population. a/ The Secretary-General convened the Ad Hoc Committee in September 1964, and, based on its recommendations, has drawn up for the consideration of the Population Commission, proposals for a long-range programme of work, and suggestions for the work programme and priorities for 1965-1966 (E/CN.9/196 and E/CN.9/197 and Add.1).
2. These proposals call for an expansion of the work currently under way in the United Nations as well as in the specialized agencies. In so far as the United Nations is concerned, the implementation of the proposals would call for significant increases in the level of resources currently available for work in the field of population, both at Headquarters and in the regional secretariats. Part of these additional resources would have to be found from moneys available for technical co-operation activities, and, perhaps, voluntary contributions. For the rest, specific provisions need to be made in the budget of the Organization for 1966 and future years to cover increases in the establishment, the hiring of consultants to assist in undertaking of technical studies, the convening of ad hoc groups of experts to assist the Secretary-General in reviewing and drawing up detailed work programmes in the fields of fertility, the demographic aspects of urbanization, etc., and for the publication of manuals, handbooks and other technical studies and reports.
3. To the extent that the long-range work programme concerns the specialized agencies, it is the intention of the Secretary-General to hold consultations with them at an early opportunity, in order to co-ordinate with them action to be taken for the implementation of the long-range work programme. In this connexion, it is not unlikely that the specialized agencies concerned might also require additional resources for undertaking tasks in their special fields of competence.
4. The estimates contained in this paper relate primarily to the additional resources needed in the years 1966-1967 at Headquarters and in the regional secretariats to undertake tasks listed for the intermediate programme for those years. Requirements for years beyond 1967 would follow the review by the Commission at its session in 1967 of progress achieved and of other developments that might have taken place during the biennium 1965-1966.
5. The paper does not include requirements for undertaking tasks in the field of demographic statistics, for the reason that the work programme and priorities in the statistical field will shortly be reviewed by the Statistical Commission at its thirteenth session. Nor does the paper contain any indication of possible requirements of the specialized agencies for their part in the implementation of the long-range work programme.

* * *

a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 102.

6. In so far as the United Nations is concerned, an increase in existing resources is necessary for the intensification of research on trends of population and their interrelationships with economic and social factors, and also for extending the scope of the work to questions of population policy and programmes of action aimed at modifying population trends in ways which Governments might find to be in the national interest and in the interest of the community of nations. These additional resources would be applied primarily to activities in the following areas:

(a) Co-ordination of inter-agency, regional and country-level activities including technical assistance, in the population fields;

(b) Research and technical work relating to fertility and sociological and psychological aspects of family planning programmes;

(c) Provision of a more adequate service of demographic projections;

(d) Setting up a focal point for technical co-operation in demographic studies and other activities in developing countries, in the various substantive fields indicated in document E/CN.9/196.

7. The Secretary-General feels that in order to carry out the intermediate-range programme of the substantive scope and magnitude implied in the proposals before the Commission, it is necessary that the existing Population Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters should be raised to the level of a full Division headed by a Director (D-2 level), and should by 1967 be provided with a total complement of some twenty-four professional and higher category posts and sixteen secretarial/clerical posts. This means an increase of eight professional and eight General Service staff as shown in detail in paragraph 9 below.

8. The regional offices will require one additional demographer and secretary at Beirut, Bangkok and Mexico. These additions will increase the established professional posts in the field to two at each of the regional economic commissions (ECAFE and ECLA) and one at the Beirut office.

9. The cost of these additions to the regular establishment are estimated at:

<u>Location</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1967</u>	
	<u>New established posts</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>	<u>New established posts</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>
Headquarters	1 D-2, 3 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 6 General Service...	152,000	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 General Service...	43,000
ECAFE	-	-	1 P-4, 1 General Service	19,000
ECLA	1 P-4, 1 General Service	20,000	-	-
Beirut	1 P-4, 1 General Service	23,000	-	-
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>195,000</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>62,000</u>

Consultant and expert services

10. A provision of some \$10,000 is normally included in the budget for consultants' advice in the field of population. That remains a continuing requirement which cannot be expected to cover the proposed study of the use of electronic computers in demographic work and that highly specialized field will call for a further \$10,000 for consultants' help.

Ad hoc expert groups

11. As foreseen in the intermediate-range work programme, it will be necessary to convene two ad hoc groups of experts during 1966-1967: one of these, to be convened in 1966, would advise on the formulation of long- and intermediate-range programmes of research and technical work in the area of fertility, the second, to be convened in 1967, would review and make recommendations for work on demographic and statistical aspects of urbanization. Assuming that each of these groups is composed of no more than eleven experts, and that the meetings last for five working days in each case, the costs for travel and subsistence of the experts would amount to some \$14,000 per expert group.

Publications

12. An increase in the work of the Population Branch will result in the preparation of more handbooks, manuals and other technical studies in the demographic field. They will require an increase in the publications programme of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The annual amount of the order of \$20,000 now available for the publications programme in the population field would require to be increased to some \$50,000 a year. The increased amount would permit publication of two or three more studies annually, each of some 140-150 printed pages in length.

Resources to be found from technical assistance and other voluntary programmes

Regional and interregional advisers

13. Technical assistance funds will be called upon to provide two interregional advisers at Headquarters and three more regional advisers at the regional economic commissions. This staff is available on request to provide advisory services to Governments or assist in organizing interregional seminars or training programmes. The proposed increase would bring the technical assistance adviser complement to two at Headquarters and two at ECA, two at ECAFE and one at Beirut. The costs for these advisers are estimated at \$120,000 annually.

Regional and sub-regional centres

14. As stated earlier in this paper, part of the additional resources needed for the implementation of the programme proposals before the Commission (E/CN.9/196, E/CN.9/197 and Add.1) would require to be found from moneys available for technical co-operation activities and from voluntary contributions from outside sources. This is particularly true in respect of the activities to be undertaken in the regional demographic centres.

15. The programme entails the development of the network of regional centres for demographic training and research somewhat as follows: (i) the strengthening of the existing centre in Latin America (CELADE), and the establishment of a new sub-centre to cover the Central American region; (ii) the strengthening of the existing centre in North Africa (Cairo), and the establishment of a new centre in the West African region; and (iii) the strengthening of the existing centre for the Asia and Far East region. Based on experience with the existing centres, the minimum needs for providing experts, fellowships, interregional travel, etc., to enable this network of demographic centres to function effectively, are estimated at:

\$420,000 per annum for the Latin American and Central American Centres;

\$280,000 for the two African Centres; and

\$110,000 for the Centre in Asia and the Far East.

Regional and interregional seminars and meetings

16. In paragraph 47 (a) of E/CN.9/196, reference is made to the desirability of convening regional working groups on technical problems of data collection and research related to the co-operative studies with agencies and institutions in the developing countries. For the purposes of the cost estimates in this paper it would not seem unreasonable to anticipate that over the five-year period 1966-1970 a programme of some fifteen such regional and sub-regional meetings could be held in Africa, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East. At an average cost of \$15,000 per meeting to cover preparatory expenses on documentation, travel of participants, and servicing of meetings, the annual requirement would be of the order of \$45,000 to \$50,000.

17. Sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 47 of E/CN.9/196 refer to an interregional seminar on demographic aspects of planning for economic and social development, and an interregional working group on regional and national programmes of demographic training. It is anticipated that the seminar could be organized for 1967, and the working group for 1968. Based on experience with similar activities, the costs for the seminar are estimated at some \$70,000 to \$75,000 and the working group at some \$20,000 to \$25,000. These amounts cover honoraria to consultants for preparatory documentation, travel for participants, servicing of meetings and other miscellaneous contingencies.

18. The suggestions for (i) an interregional seminar on urban growth and population settlement, and (ii) the meeting of the Conference of European Statisticians on statistics of education, would be drawn to the attention of the Social Commission and the Statistical Commission respectively for consideration as part of the work programme and priorities in their respective fields of work.

19. Thus, the requirements for undertaking the regional and interregional technical assistance activities outlined in document E/CN.9/196 would amount to some \$1 million per annum. In comparison, the level of resources available at the present time for corresponding activities in the population field is some \$400,000, two-thirds of which is financed from moneys available for technical co-operation activities, and, a third from voluntary contributions from foundations. It is clear that the implementation of the programme proposals referred to in the preceding

paragraphs requires not only an assurance that these sources would continue to provide funds for activities in the population field at a level no lower than their present levels, but that further resources would be forthcoming either from the United Nations Special Fund, or from voluntary contributions from Member Governments.

* * *

20. In so far as the regular budget is concerned, the attention of the Population Commission is drawn to the fact that the additional needs for expanded work in the field of population would require to be reviewed at the time of the preparation of the annual budget estimates for 1966 and future years. This will be done in the context of the over-all budgetary situation and the total demands from all organizational units of the Secretariat.

21. In so far as the additional requirements affect moneys available for technical co-operation activities (the items referred to in paragraphs 13-19 above), it will be the Secretary-General's intention to bring them to the attention of the Technical Assistance Committee when it considers the proposals for 1966 under the regular programme. This action is necessary under terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII). It will be for the Technical Assistance Committee to take decisions on priorities and make recommendations to the Council on the manner in which resources for implementation of the recommendations of the Population Commission are to be found.

Summary of additional requirements

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>United States dollars</u>	
I. <u>United Nations budget</u> (excluding part V - Technical programmes)		
(i) New established posts (see para. 9) . . .	195,000	257,000
(ii) Consultant and expert services (see para. 10)	10,000	10,000
(iii) <u>Ad hoc</u> expert groups (see para. 11) . . .	14,000	14,000
(iv) Publications (see para. 12)	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>249,000</u>	<u>311,000</u>
II. <u>Voluntary programmes of technical assistance</u> (including part V of United Nations budget)		
(i) Regional and interregional advisers - to be included under part V of the budget for consideration by the Technical Assistance Committee (see para. 13)	120,000	120,000
(ii) Network of demographic centres (see paras. 14 and 15)	810,000	810,000
(iii) Regional and interregional seminars and meetings (see paras. 16-18)	<u>50,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>980,000</u>	<u>1,055,000</u>

ANNEX V

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE POPULATION COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.9/182 and Add.1	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc Committee of Experts</u> on Long-Range Programme of Work in the Field of Population
E/CN.9/183	Provisional agenda
E/CN.9/184	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.9/185	Population growth and economic and social development
E/CN.9/186 and Corr.1	World population prospects up to the year 2000
E/CN.9/187	World survey of urban and rural population growth
E/CN.9/188) E/CONF.41/PC/2) E/CONF.41/PC/3)	Reports of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 1965 World Population Conference
E/CN.9/189	Plans and arrangements for the 1965 World Population Conference
E/CN.9/190/Rev.1) E/CN.11/670)	Report of the Asian Population Conference, 1963
E/CN.9/191	Programme of regional conferences and technical meetings: report on the years 1963-1964 and plans for the years 1965-1967
E/CN.9/192	Regional demographic activities
E/CN.9/193	Progress of revision of "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends"
E/CN.9/194	Demographic estimates, projections and other technical and research work in the population field
E/CN.9/195	Study on the use of electronic computers in demography, with special reference to the work of the United Nations
E/CN.9/195/Add.1	Proposal for a data bank of 1960 national census results

Document No.

Title

E/CN.9/196	Long-range programme of work in the fields of population
E/CN.9/197 and Add.1	Work programme and priorities for 1965-1966 in the field of population
E/CN.9/198 and Corr.1	Report on the 1960 World Population Census Programme
E/CN.9/199 and Corr.1	Progress report on the 1970 World Population Census Programme
E/CN.9/200	Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: draft recommendations for the 1970 censuses
E/CN.9/201	Progress report on demographic statistics (other than population census) 1963-1964
E/CN.9/L.78 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Corr.1, and Add.2-4	Draft report of the Population Commission
E/CN.9/L.79	Statement of financial implications arising out of the long-range programme and the work programme priorities for 1965-1966 in the field of population
E/CN.9/L.80	Panama and the United States of America: draft resolution

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