



UNITED NATIONS

POPULATION COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION

(9-20 February 1959)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3



GENEVA

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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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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

POPULATION COMMISSION

Report of the Economic and Social Council on the tenth session of the Commission,
held at Geneva from 9 to 20 February 1959 inclusive

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Population Commission held its tenth session at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, from 9 to 20 February 1959.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Argentina: Mr. Mario R. Pico, Mr. Julio Carasales *
Belgium: Mr. Jacques Mertens de Wilmars
Brazil: Mr. Germano Jardim
Canada: Mr. John T. Marshall, Mr. C. E. Bourbonnière *
China: Mr. Pao-yi Tsao
El Salvador: Mr. Francisco Antonio Carrillo
France: Mr. Alfred Sauvy, Mr. Roland Pressat *
Israel: Mr. Roberto Bachi
Japan: Mr. Minoru Tachi, Mr. Shigeru Inada *
Norway: Mr. Petter Jakob Bjerve
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. Vasil Rjabichko
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. T. V. Ryabushkin
United Arab Republic: Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel-Magid
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mr. Bernard Benjamin
United States of America: Mr. Kingsley Davis, Mr. Howard G. Brunsman, ** Mr. John C. Griffith **

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Mr. P. L. Sherman

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

International Labour Organisation: Mr. Attilio Oblath, Mr. M. Osmay, Mr. K. Penniment

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: Mr. Bangnee Alfred Liu

World Health Organization: Dr. Y. Biraud, Dr. Alessandro Mochi, Mr. Kazuo Uemura

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CATEGORY A

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Georges Eggermann

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Giuseppe Boglietti

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mr. Werner K. W. Bruemmer

World Veterans Federation: Mr. Antonio Ronconi

CATEGORY B AND REGISTER

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. Marie-Victoire d'Oultremont

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mr. Richard Fagley, Mr. Baldwin Ch. Sjollema

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Odile Rouillet

International Catholic Migration Commission: Mr. Loek Kampschoer, Mr. Tadeusz Stark

International Statistical Institute: Mr. James W. Nixon

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population: Mr. Louis Henry, Mr. David V. Glass

International Union of Family Organizations: Mr. François Delaby

Pax Romana: Rev. Father Linus Grond, Mr. Tadeusz Szmitkowski

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance: Miss Marie-Isabelle Archinard

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Mr. Maher T. Doss

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls:
Miss Léone Herren

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss
Agnes de Kalbermatten

World Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Alice
Arnold

3. The Secretary-General was represented by Mr. John D. Durand, Assistant Director in charge of Population, Bureau of Social Affairs; Mr. Octavio Cabello, Statistical Office; and Mr. Frédéric Tabah, Population Branch, Bureau of Social Affairs. Mr. John V. Grauman, of the Population Branch, acted as Secretary of the Commission.

Election of officers

4. The Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Mr. J. Mertens de Wilmars (Belgium), *Chairman*

Mr. T. V. Ryabushkin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), *Vice-Chairman*

Mr. K. Davis (United States of America), *Rapporteur*

Agenda

5. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

- (1) Election of officers.
- (2) Adoption of the agenda.
- (3) Recent developments affecting the work of the United Nations in the field of population.
- (4) World population situation and prospects.
- (5) Technical assistance in the field of population.
- (6) Demographic pilot studies.
- (7) Demographic aspects of urbanization and industrialization with special reference to the study of internal migration.
- (8) World population census programme and other activities in the field of demographic statistics.
- (9) Regional work in the field of population.
- (10) Control and limitation of documentation.
- (11) Progress of work of the United Nations in the field of population during 1957-1958 and programme of work for 1959-1961.
- (12) Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

II. THE WORLD POPULATION SITUATION

6. At its ninth session the Commission had called attention to the social and economic importance of rapid population growth, particularly in the less developed regions, and had asked that a general review of the world population situation be prepared for it at future sessions. At its tenth session the Commission had at its disposal much more information on the subject, including material in the United Nations publications that are issued regularly, such as the *Demographic Yearbook*, a pre-print of a report on "Population trends and problems of economic development in the ECAFE region"¹ and a study which had recently appeared under the title *The Future Growth of World Population*.²

7. The Commission warmly congratulated the Secretary-General on the systematic and comprehensive documentation provided for the Commission.

8. The volume on the future growth of population shows, for each country until the year 1975 and for each major region until the year 2000, what the approximate growth of population would be if the levels of fertility and mortality, beginning at their present point, were to change in conformity to models based upon past experience. The Commission wishes to emphasize, therefore, as is done in the volume itself, that the projections are not forecasts of what will actually happen, but future implications of current demographic trends, assuming no major interruption or disturbance. Such projections constitute a necessary means for under-

standing the significance of recent and current demographic trends.

9. In the nature of the case, the assumptions on which they are based are more likely to hold true in the short run than in the long run.³ Since the economic and social factors influencing the trends of fertility and mortality are uncertain, it is difficult to predict whether any particular one of the assumptions underlying the projections will be borne out by events.

10. The projections indicate that the earth's population, which is now approximately 2,800 million, will be between 3,600 million and 3,900 million in 1975, and, under the above-mentioned assumptions, might be between 4,900 million and 6,900 million by the year 2000. The rate of increase has gradually risen during the last century and a half, to the point where it is now approximately 1.7 per cent per year. This means that during 1959 and 1960 the number of people in the world will increase by about 100 million. If the medium assumption of the projections should hold true, the rate of population growth in the coming years would continue to rise.

11. The Commission wishes to call the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the fact that the

³ Consideration of possible future population changes must necessarily be based on projections of those trends, or changes in trend, which have actually been observed. It is obvious that factors not taken into account may cause the actual trend to vary widely from the projected one, especially in the long run. The projections in question allow for a wide range of possibilities. It seems unlikely that actual developments will fall far outside the projected range within the next few years. As new facts come under observation, projections must be progressively revised. Projections made previously still serve the purpose of research by raising the question why a particular departure from expected trends has occurred.

¹ To appear in the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, vol. X, No. 1, June 1959.

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

earth's population is growing more rapidly than ever in the past. The rate of growth necessarily differs from one country to another, and its significance is different according to the particular circumstances of the country in question. The Commission must stress — because the fact is becoming more pronounced — that population growth is greater in the less advanced than in the industrial countries. In the economically less developed areas remarkable success has been achieved in reducing death-rates as well as in lessening sickness and disability. As a result, in many of these countries the annual excess of births over deaths exceeds 2 per cent of the population, and in a number of them it is more than 3 per cent. Since something like two-thirds of the world's people live in the less developed countries, it is principally the growth in these areas that is pushing up the world rate, although the industrial countries outside of north-western Europe are generally exhibiting moderately fast rates of increase as well.

12. The Commission's concern is not with the accelerating growth itself, but with the social and economic conditions of less developed areas. Since a firm purpose of the United Nations is to facilitate the efforts made by the less advantaged nations to raise their level of living, the question must be frankly raised as to whether, in certain of these nations, population growth has reached such a point as to make economic development more difficult or slower in its progress, or to make it dependent on special kinds of measures. A rate of expansion of production sufficient to compensate for an annual population increase of 2.5 to 3.5 per cent and at the same time bring a rise in *per caput* real income, requires a very high rate of economic development. Because rapid population growth persists, the very high rate of economic development must be maintained steadily, in spite of existing obstacles in countries suffering from scarcity of capital, land, skills, or other means of production.

13. The Commission is entirely agreed that the problems raised by the current high rates of population growth are urgent and intense, and more so in some areas than in others. As to whether the intensity of such problems is likely to increase further in the future, or to be reduced, the points of view differed somewhat. It was emphasized by some that the process of industrialization, with consequent social changes, was likely to bring about an eventual reduction of birth-rates and thus of high rates of natural population increase. Under certain economic and social conditions the level of living can rise while fast population growth is occurring. Others emphasized, however, that the rate of population growth in some areas might already be such as to pose a severe obstacle

to economic development at a rate that would prove rapid enough. In the latter event, as also if economic development plans took inadequate account of expected population changes, poverty-stricken areas would fill up with greatly increased numbers of inhabitants without satisfactory gains in levels of living. In any event, great stress must be laid on the proper consideration of population trends in connexion with plans for the peoples' economic and social advancement.

14. It is not the Population Commission's task to suggest the policies that any government of any member State should pursue. Its interest lies in doing all that it can to see that the knowledge of population trends and their interrelations with social and economic factors is widened and deepened, and that this knowledge is brought to the attention of the governments. Each government, the Commission believes, has a responsibility to study the interrelations between population growth and economic and social progress as fully as possible on its own initiative, and to take the results of the study of these matters into account in formulating and implementing its policies. This responsibility is particularly heavy when a fast rate of population growth is occurring under conditions of widespread poverty.

15. The Population Commission has urged the Secretary-General to assist Member States in the demographic field by undertaking comparative studies that throw light on demographic phenomena, by aiding in the training of demographic personnel, by helping to increase the quantity and improve the quality of demographic data, and by developing techniques of analysis and evaluation of such data. This technical work, the Commission is proud to note, has had gratifying success. Through the efforts made by the United Nations, by other international organizations, and by governments, knowledge of population trends and structure throughout the world is far greater now than it was when the Population Commission met for the first time in 1947.

16. Because of this success, the emphasis of the United Nations' work in the field of population can now be shifted. While continuing to increase the coverage and improve the quality of demographic information, the United Nations can devote more attention to aiding countries in the study of the interrelations of population growth, vital rates and population structure on the one hand, and economic and social development on the other. This altered emphasis has been implicit in the recommendations of the Commission at previous sessions, but with the uninterrupted accentuation of the population trend, the advisability of the shift can now be seen more clearly.

III. MAJOR NEEDS, AND MEASURES FOR MEETING THEM

17. In order re-assess the emphasis on various aspects of the programme, and to judge whether, in the light of its total structure, readjustments were called for, the Commission kept in mind the major needs that the United Nations demographic programme endeavours to

meet. The present report accordingly deals with each major need as the Commission sees it, gives a review of one or more projects or activities, current or prospective, which serve, or can serve, primarily to meet that need. The needs are, of course, interdependent, and

so are the means for meeting them. A balanced consideration of the efficiency with which resources can be used requires a distinction of main tasks on a functional basis.

18. The major needs are listed below in the order of their consideration in this report rather than in the order of priority:

(a) *Information and methodology.* The Commission must see that provision is made for furnishing information on demographic conditions in the world, its major regions, and individual countries. There is an equal need to advance the methods and efficiency of analysis of demographic data, granting that the data are of varying degrees of completeness and accuracy.

(b) *Data.* There has been, and is, a vital need for improving the geographical and substantive coverage, the accuracy, the comparability, and the analytical relevance of demographic data.

(c) *Personnel.* The supply of qualified personnel in the field of demography is extremely short. The need for training is therefore urgent.

(d) *Co-operation.* The acquisition, processing and use of demographic data all require large-scale endeavour, and when thought of on a world basis, they involve many specialists working under varied conditions, using different languages, and having different outlooks. The demographic work of the United Nations accordingly requires, as one of its aims, the furthering of contact among experts, specialists, and officials concerned with population, to exchange practical knowledge and experience.

19. The past recommendations of the Commission and the work programme of the Secretariat have led to the adoption of certain measures for meeting the needs. The major measures are listed below:

- (a) Continuing survey of world population situation.
- (b) Regional demographic surveys, in association with the regional commissions.
- (c) Estimates and projections of population and population structure.
- (d) Studies of internal migration with special reference to industrialization and urbanization in under-developed countries.
- (e) Demographic pilot studies in selected agrarian countries.
- (f) *Ad hoc* comparative studies of population structure and dynamics.

- (g) Assignments of experts upon the request of governments under technical assistance programmes.
- (h) Development and improvement of demographic and related statistics through United Nations sponsorship of working groups, manuals, technical conferences, etc.
- (i) Regional centres for demographic training and research.
- (j) Seminars and technical working groups dealing with the evaluation and utilization of census results.
- (k) Conferences and seminars for the discussion of population questions and the presentation of research findings.
- (l) Publication of results of studies, conferences and seminars.

20. With the current and anticipated rapid population growth imparting a sense of urgency to the work of the Population Commission and to the work of governments and agencies concerned with economic development, all the needs described above must be met as well as possible within the means available, but emphasis on particular points is desirable throughout. Emphasis must, first, be placed on the under-developed areas, where economic and social problems are most acute, where there are few experts to study the problems and draw appropriate conclusions, and where, as noted, the rate of population growth is particularly rapid. Attention must, secondly, be given to research, field investigations and pilot studies which will provide a rapid increase in the much needed knowledge regarding the interplay between demographic factors and economic and social conditions in areas for which statistical data have, so far, been scant. Thirdly, every effort must be made to present the results of demographic findings in the form which will be of most direct use to administrators and officials engaged in deliberations bearing on programmes of economic and social development. Fourthly, a special effort is needed to train suitable personnel within the various regions in the techniques appropriate for analysis and interpretation of local demographic problems. In short, countries engaged in the programming policies for their economic and social advancement must be put in a position to avail themselves of all the facts necessary for the proper assessment of their needs and possibilities. The points of emphasis in the Commission's work programme will be described in the following chapters of this report. The activities that are, or may be, used to meet specific needs will be described and evaluated from the point of view of their prospective effectiveness.

IV. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

21. For reasons already given, the need to take into account current and anticipated population changes in numerous spheres of practical policy can scarcely be over-emphasized. Without such information, development programmes and policies may rest upon unrealistic premises. There is a growing awareness of the need for

demographic information, but there is not sufficient realization of the fact that this need cannot be met solely by collecting statistics.

22. The supply of demographic statistics is now gradually growing, they are becoming more accurate,

and the manner of their presentation is becoming increasingly effective. But, whatever their amount, whatever their detail and quality, the raw statistical data, of themselves, are of limited direct value to officials and administrators. It is apparent in the offices and agencies of the United Nations that governments need demographic information in the form most useful for practical programmes — that is, data obtained, analysed, and interpreted from the standpoint of policy and with economic and social information included — and this need is still being insufficiently met.

23. Several items in the Commission's work programme in past years have been directed towards meeting these requirements.⁴ The work done by the Secretariat pursuant to the recommendations of the Population Commission, as well as those of the regional economic commissions, has made important contributions to the development and dissemination of needed information on population trends and their relation to economic and social problems, with special reference to the economic and social development of the under-developed countries. A few of the projects which the Commission recommended at previous sessions with this purpose in mind have not yet been completed, including the publication of the report of the pilot demographic study in Mysore State, India, an evaluation of the methodological experience gained in this study, and a report on the size, sex and age composition of the economically active population. The Commission hopes that these projects can be finished in the very near future.

24. During the next few years, the Commission feels that the work of the Secretariat aimed at improving and disseminating information on population trends and their social and economic aspects should be intensified, particularly in the following directions:

(a) Publication of surveys of various aspects of the world demographic situation as it relates to economic and social conditions and problems;

(b) Development of methods of population projections and other methods of demographic analysis, which are essential means of obtaining the required information on population trends and their economic and social implications;

(c) Aid and encouragement to governments of under-developed countries in developing their own research on these subjects by means of demographic pilot studies and missions of technical assistance experts;

(d) Studies of internal migration, especially rural-urban migration, in under-developed countries, as one of the problems of economic and social development.

25. The Commission believes that the expansion of the programme of the Headquarters staff along these lines should be paralleled by a corresponding development of the demographic work of the regional secretariats. The

Commission's suggestions to the regional economic commissions, in this connexion, are set forth in chapter VIII of this report.

Survey of the world population situation

26. A survey of demographic conditions throughout the world, based on current knowledge, was presented to the Commission at its ninth session.⁵ The Commission expressed the wish to be kept informed of the world population situation on the basis of an increasing fund of knowledge. Accordingly, some additional recent information and a report on possible future population trends in the world⁶ were presented to the Commission at its tenth session (see also chapter II of this report).

27. The Commission requests that such current surveys be made available for discussion at each of its future sessions. In addition, it is desirable to accompany the assessment of population trends with a parallel assessment of economic growth. Any population projections made as part of such assessments of population trends should preferably be confined to periods of limited length not to exceed twenty years, as longer-range projections are more dubious. Emphasis should be placed on the economic and social aspects of population changes, so as to give meaning to the numerical assessments.

28. Such a continuing survey of the world demographic situation will not only be of great value for the Commission's deliberations; it will also meet important needs of those organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which are concerned with action in various fields, such as economic development, international trade, employment conditions, social programmes and services, health, education and food production, in each of which population factors are a major consideration. Results of the continuing survey should be published from time to time in the *Report of the World Social Situation* and the *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, in such a way as to avoid duplication.

29. An efficient system of rotation of annual topics in future issues of the *Population Bulletin* will serve to meet some of the main continuing needs for systematic information on demographic topics, such as economic aspects of population growth and the world situation with respect to fertility, mortality etc. The Commission recommends that the *Population Bulletin*, in addition, should serve as a clearing-house for population projections of international interest made in various countries.

Development of methods of population projections

30. Publications of systematic population projections for two major regions of the world, prepared by the Secretariat, have now appeared, and work on two additional publications of this type is now considerably

⁴ See, for example, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XIII.3); *The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social Implications* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.XIII.6); and *Population Growth and the Standard of Living in Under-developed Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1954.III.7).

⁵ "Background facts on world population and population trends" (E/CN.9/139). This survey was published in revised form as chapter II of the 1957 *Report on the World Social Situation* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.3).

⁶ "World population situation and prospects" (E/CN.9/147); and *The Future Growth of World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XIII.2).

advanced,⁷ all based mainly on the results of censuses taken around 1950. Additional work of this type should be taken up when the results of the censuses to be taken around 1960 become available.

31. The Commission believes that it will be useful, as far as available resources permit it, to make further studies of the methods of population projections, including methods of projecting the economically active population and the school-age population, the number and size of households, and the population of urban and rural areas. The Commission considers projections of these types valuable as an aid to the study of possible future trends of production and consumption, and as an aid to economic and social planning in various fields.

32. The possibility of making projections which represent the probable future trends of the population, so far as they can be foreseen, depends largely upon knowledge of the social and economic determinants of fertility and mortality, and also of migration where that factor is important. Studies of these determinants are therefore indispensable; but in view of the shortage of resources the Commission refrained, at its tenth session, from recommending any new studies in this field to be carried out by the Secretariat during the period 1959-1961.

Demographic pilot studies

33. At its eighth session the Commission had recommended a programme of demographic pilot studies to be carried out over a period of years in under-developed countries, for the purpose of demonstrating and testing methods of study and illustrating the types of demographic information relevant to economic and social planning. These studies were to be carried out as joint projects of the United Nations and interested governments.

34. The Commission is now gratified to learn of the progress of a demographic pilot study carried out jointly by the United Nations and the Government of the Philippines. This study consists of an analysis of data on fertility, internal migration, population growth, manpower, employment, unemployment and under-employment obtained from a national sample survey of the population which was conducted by the Government of the Philippines with the assistance of the United States (see E/CN.9/150, paras. 2-8). It is, the Commission believes, of potential value not only for the Government of the Philippines, but also for the governments of other under-developed countries which have carried out such sample surveys or are contemplating doing so. The report of this study is expected to be published in the near future.

35. In the view of the Commission, the programme of demographic pilot studies is a useful and practical means of aiding and encouraging the governments of under-

⁷ *Future Population Estimates by Sex and Age: Report I: The Population of Central America (including Mexico), 1950-1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1954.XIII.3); and *Report II: The Population of South America, 1950-1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.XIII.4). *Report III: The Population of South-East Asia, 1950-1980* is now in press, while another report, dealing with future population estimates for some other Asian countries, is being prepared.

developed countries to undertake, on their own initiative, useful national projects of demographic analysis relevant to their economic and social planning. The Commission therefore recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of draft resolution I in chapter XIII of this report, in which the Secretary-General is requested to continue this programme over a further period of years.

36. The Commission took note of the plan for a pilot study on demographic aspects of rural manpower and under-employment which the Secretary-General hopes to carry out during 1959 and 1960 in co-operation with a government in South-East Asia (see E/CN.9/150, para. 9). As soon as possible, the Commission would like to see another project launched, within this programme, for the purpose of illustrating the usefulness of an analysis of census materials, on certain selected topics, as an aid in providing basic information for economic policy and social development. The Commission hopes that it will be feasible to make arrangements, preferably with one of the governments in Africa, to carry out such a study, with the co-operation of the United Nations, during 1961 or earlier. The sooner the study can be completed and a report published, the more useful it will be as a demonstration for the benefit of other governments planning censuses to be taken in and about 1960.

Studies of internal migration

37. No other population trend in under-developed countries is so poorly documented as internal migration; yet this, particularly the rural migration to cities, is one of the most important demographic developments of recent times. The Commission believes that efforts to aid the governments of under-developed countries to get the essential facts concerning the amount and characteristics of this movement and its relation to social and economic conditions in the urban and rural areas should occupy a prominent place in its programme of work in the future.

38. In 1953 the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council expressed their interest in studies of internal migration in relation to economic and social development, especially in under-developed countries (General Assembly resolution 733 (VIII) and Council resolution 471 D (XV)), and the Population Commission was requested to consider the possibilities of developing a programme of international co-operation in studies in this field. Upon the request of the Commission, the Secretary-General prepared a preliminary report on this subject which was considered at the ninth session (E/CN.9/141), and a further report which was considered at this session (E/CN.9/151).

39. The Commission agrees with the Secretary-General that whatever resources the United Nations can devote to studies of internal migration in the near future should be concentrated mainly on studies of the movements from rural to urban areas in under-developed countries. The Commission also agrees that studies in this field should be developed, so far as feasible, within the framework of the proposed programmes of concerted action

on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in connexion with problems of urbanization and industrialization, in which the Economic and Social Council has repeatedly expressed its interest (Council resolutions 618 (XXII) and 694 C (XXVI)).

40. The development of methods of statistical measurement or estimation of rural-urban migration will necessarily be an important objective of the work in this field, especially in the initial stages. However, the Commission feels that studies in this field should not be limited to efforts to measure the magnitude of the movements and classify the migrants according to their characteristics; these numerical measures should be studied in relation to other information concerning the social and economic conditions which underlie these movements, and the problems which they create. Co-operation between the United Nations and the interested specialized agencies will be particularly useful in the study of these relationships.

41. The Commission recommends that the Secretary-General invite the co-operation of the specialized agencies, interested governments, and local institutions in developing studies of rural-urban migration along the following lines:

(a) Sampling surveys of in-migrants to a few selected cities, and of out-migration from rural areas, in under-developed countries, in conjunction with the censuses to be taken in and around 1960, for the purposes of demonstrating, developing and testing the methods of such studies and their utility;

(b) A survey of available information on the magnitude and demographic characteristics of rural-urban migration in under-developed countries, to be initiated when the results of the censuses of 1960 and 1961 become available.

The Commission hopes that the regional centres of demographic research and training in Latin America and in Asia and the Far East can take part in carrying out projects under (a) above. If this should be possible, it would be a useful step in developing the research programmes of these centres and orienting their programmes to the needs of various governments in the two regions for demographic information.

42. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of draft resolution II in chapter XIII of this report, in which the Secretary-General is requested to develop a programme of studies of rural-urban migration along the lines indicated above.

V. THE NEED FOR DEMOGRAPHIC AND RELATED STATISTICS

43. The Commission noted that virtually all countries of the world would participate in the 1960 World Population Census Programme: they have taken, or have declared their intention to take, a census within the period 1955 to 1964 (see E/CN.9/153, annex). Since, however, the data of population censuses and vital statistics are, to a varying degree, deficient, it is necessary to evaluate their completeness and accuracy.

44. The Commission took note of the progress report submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/153) on the work in the field of demographic and related statistics, including the 1960 world population census programme, improvement of vital statistics, assembling and publication of demographic data, and evaluation of their quality. The Commission noted that greater emphasis had been placed, in recent years, on the promotion of population censuses by developing international and regional recommendations and principles, preparing methodological handbooks, and arranging for seminars, training centres and other forms of technical assistance.

45. The Commission was informed that the international principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses had been adapted to regional requirements by the Conference of European Statisticians, the Inter-American Committee for Improvement of National Statistics, and the Conference of Asian Statisticians, all of which had met in November and December 1958. As a result of this work, the international and regional recommendations for censuses taken in and around 1960 have taken final form. It was suggested that a study should be made of the extent to which regional recommendations departed from international

principles, with a view to safeguarding interregional comparability. Members of the Commission reviewed recent innovations in their national census procedures, innovations demonstrating continued effort and ingenuity in meeting practical needs through efficient census practices.

46. Progress was noted also in the use of sample surveys for securing data not otherwise obtainable. Recent experience in the Belgian Congo, French Africa and the Philippines has been instructive in this regard. The continuous population registers in some countries are another source which can be useful for demographic statistics. The Commission hopes that a methodological survey of population registration systems and their possible uses can be undertaken in the near future, as already recommended by the Statistical Commission.⁸

47. The Commission hopes that efforts to improve vital statistics will once more be intensified, now that the 1960 World Census Programme has begun.

48. The Commission is satisfied with the *Demographic Yearbook* programme, and especially commends the practice of concentrating, in each successive issue, on one special feature of demographic information. The Commission also requests that consideration be given to differentiating the data given in the *Yearbook* according to their degree of accuracy and that the practice of including a bibliography of demographic statistics be reinstated.

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 115.

49. *Ad hoc* studies, such as the recent compendium on *Economic Characteristics of International Migrants: Statistics for Selected Countries, 1918-1954*,⁹ have made

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XIII.3.

notable contributions to the stock of readily available demographic data. No further studies of this type can be recommended at present in view of limited staff and budgetary resources, but the Commission hopes that the necessary resources will become available in the future.

VI. THE NEED FOR QUALIFIED DEMOGRAPHIC PERSONNEL

50. Experts in the analysis of population trends are comparatively few, even in countries well provided with statistical services; they are very scarce indeed in countries with poor statistical services, where they are actually most needed. The Commission regards the scarcity of qualified personnel as one of the greatest impediments to the advancement of demographic knowledge in the world at the present time. Although the need for demographic information is increasingly appreciated, it is still not sufficiently understood that this need can be met only with a staff of persons especially qualified in this field. The effort to increase the number of persons trained in demographic analysis is therefore, in the eyes of the Commission, one of the most important tasks to be undertaken in the next few years by the United Nations in the field of population.

51. The chief means at the Commission's disposal for meeting the need for qualified personnel in technologically less advanced areas consists in two regional demographic research and training centres — one in Santiago, Chile, for the Latin American region, the other in Chembur, near Bombay, India, for the region of Asia and the Far East.¹⁰ In these centres, suitable candidates from the countries of each region are undergoing systematic training in demographic techniques and are participating in research projects of interest in the regions concerned. Because of their comparatively recent establishment — 1957 in both instances — training still outweighs research, but research activities are now being expanded in conformity with the stated purposes of these centres, as endorsed by the Population Commission. The staff of the Bombay centre will presently be augmented through the recruitment of a person solely devoted to the direction of research programmes. The purpose of research projects to be carried out at the centres is at least three-fold: actual experience in research important for trainees if they are to attain a high degree of qualification; the centres, in their co-operation with governments and national institutions, will produce research findings desired by those bodies; finally, the results of research will afford the best practical demonstration of the usefulness of demographic analytic work competently done.

¹⁰ See E/CN.9/148 (Technical assistance for regional demographic training and research centres).

52. The three-year agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Chile with respect to the Santiago centre will come to an end in 1960, and the agreement with the Government of India on behalf of the Bombay centre will come to an end in 1962. Indefinite support of these centres by the United Nations is not intended, but it will have to continue for some time if the centres are eventually to be in a position to provide for their own continuation through other means. The Commission strongly feels that a new agreement with the Government of Chile, or with other governments in the region, should be negotiated to provide for continuance of the Latin American centre. Not only is this centre performing a valuable training function, but the new census results will provide a wealth of material suitable for much needed research. With respect to the Bombay centre the Commission wishes to postpone a recommendation until its next session, since provision has been made for up to 1962. Close liaison between the two centres is recommended, as well as between these centres and the regional research and training centres in the social sciences established at Calcutta, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago under the auspices, or with the support, of UNESCO.

53. The Commission considers the problem of personnel to be so important that other avenues of training should also be explored — for instance, the question whether universities in the technologically less developed regions might be strengthened so as to provide more adequate instruction in demographic studies. It is hoped that some of the junior faculty members can be trained at the regional centres. It is also suggested that the development of demographic research at leading universities in these regions might have the effect of stimulating student interest and providing experience in the field of population. It is the Commission's opinion that more thought should be given to the various possible means by which adequate demographic training could be promoted. It goes without saying that a training function is also performed by some of the other activities recommended by the Commission — such as regional seminars, technical working groups, and pilot research projects, but in these the training function is less prominent than in the activities mentioned above.

VII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DEMOGRAPHIC AND RELATED MATTERS

54. Demographic work on a world-wide basis necessarily depends on numerous forms of international co-operation. The need for such co-operation is made evident throughout this report. Some of the items

discussed at the tenth session relating to efforts at co-operation were: regional seminars on population and related subjects; population conferences; and the work on the demographic dictionary and dissemination and

translation of publications. Other activities, discussed elsewhere in this report, also require much international co-operation, especially: rural-urban migration studies, regional demographic research and training centres, the work of demographers attached to the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, and the co-ordination of such work with that of the demographic staff at United Nations Headquarters. Missions of technical assistance experts to under-developed countries are another important form of international co-operation in the demographic field.

Regional seminars on population

55. A seminar held at Athens in 1958 dealt with the uses of demographic statistics and research for purposes of economic and social policy.¹¹ The Commission, while recognizing the demands made on the staff at Headquarters by this type of activity, feels that if suitable occasions arise other seminars of a similar character may be desirable. Seminars held during the next few years should preferably be concerned with evaluation and utilization of census results. The Commission notes with approval that it is planned to hold a seminar on this subject during 1959 in Latin America and hopes that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) will give favourable consideration to the holding of such a seminar in Asia and the Far East during 1960. Favourable mention was made of the possibility of holding such a seminar in Africa or in the Middle East at a future time.

56. The representative of UNESCO and the World Health Organization also stressed the great usefulness of seminars held under the auspices of those agencies in their respective fields. The Commission considers it desirable for United Nations demographers to participate in the forthcoming seminar on urbanization in Latin America, and possibly also in a later conference, tentatively planned by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in connexion with plans for the "Free the World from Hunger" year.

Population conferences

57. The Commission took note of a proposal, which is to come before ECAFE at its next session, that an Asian population conference be held in 1961. This being

¹¹ *Seminar on Population Studies in southern European Countries, Athens 15-26 September 1958.* (ST/TAA/Ser.C/36 — ST/SOA/38).

its only opportunity to express its view prior to the actual decision on the holding of such a conference, the Commission wishes to suggest to ECAFE that if such a conference is held, it should be attended by specialists in population matters and in various fields related to demography, and that some experts from countries outside as well as inside Asia should be invited to it.

58. The wish was expressed, furthermore, that consideration be given to the possibility of holding a world-wide population conference, under United Nations auspices, similar in scope to the World Population Conference held in Rome in 1954. The intensity of population problems is more clearly realized now than before. Considerable additions to demographic knowledge have been made as a result of new data and information, and further gains in knowledge will result from the censuses to be taken in and around 1960. The year 1964 would be a suitable time for the holding of such a conference.

Publications

59. The Commission is satisfied with the English and French versions of the demographic dictionary which has just been published¹² and is looking forward to the early publication of the Russian and Spanish versions of it. The Commission also expresses its appreciation of the work done by private organizations in arranging for the translation of this dictionary into German and Italian. It is hoped that similar arrangements can be made for translations into certain other languages.

60. Some members of the Commission felt that the distribution of United Nations publications in the demographic field was not sufficiently wide and, more particularly, that the number of translations into official languages other than English and French was insufficient. They were dissatisfied also at the long delays between the first appearance of a publication and its subsequent appearance in translation. It is recognized that, in view of budgetary limitations, there are unavoidable obstacles to the rapid appearance of publications in numerous languages. Nevertheless, the Commission expressed the desire that at least the *Population Bulletin* and the technical manuals on methods of population estimates and analyses should be translated into Russian and Spanish. Where budgetary obstacles arise owing to the cost of printing, the publication of mimeographed translations may, in some instances, be a satisfactory alternative.

¹² *Multilingual Demographic Dictionary: English Section* (United Nations publication, Sales No: 58.XIII.4).

VIII. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

61. Certain regional demographic activities are carried out by the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Regional Social Affairs Office for the Middle East, and the Population Commission hopes that the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) will soon undertake work in this field.

The demographic work of these regional secretariats complements in several respects that of the Secretariat at Headquarters. The regional secretariats undertake regional demographic surveys, render *ad hoc* information services to the regional economic commissions, and survey and evaluate existing demographic statistics in their respective regions. The regional demographers are also

expected to study population trends in relation to their economic and social aspects, and to assist in the regional demographic centres, seminars, conferences and other investigations carried out in each of the regions.

62. The Commission takes note of the fact that the demographic work of the regional secretariats is closely co-ordinated with that of the staff at Headquarters. Research facilities in the regional secretariats are limited, and since the amount and quality of statistics in some of the regions, notably in Africa and the Middle East, are not suited to direct, simple analysis, interregional co-operation in the development of methods is needed. Since no more than one demographic post has so far been established in any of the regions, substantial assistance from Headquarters is required to carry out the programme in each region.

Regional demographic work already in progress

63. One outstanding recent result of regional demographic work is the report of the ECAFE secretariat on population trends and their economic implications in Asia and the Far East (see paragraph 6 above). The Commission commends this as a model for the consideration of other regional commissions.

64. The demographer attached to the secretariat of ECLA has been teaching at the Santiago demographic centre and preparing a report for the forthcoming seminar on urbanization in Latin America. Work on a demographic survey has been proceeding, and some results have appeared in an issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America*,¹³ but as only one expert is available it has not yet been possible to complete this study. The Commission hopes that the difficulty may be overcome in the near future.

65. The demographic staff of ECAFE has before it numerous projects which will take several years, e.g., the appraisal of existing demographic data in the region; and study of the relation of population trends, including internal migration, to economic development and to features such as savings, investment, manpower and employment and food supplies. It is realized that, with only one expert, progress in these directions will be slow.

66. With regard to the demographic work to be done by the Regional Social Affairs Office for the Middle East, the Commission reaffirms the recommendation made at its ninth session,¹⁴ namely that first priority should be given to a survey and evaluation of existing sources of demographic information in the countries of the Middle East and to the preparation of a report on the principal features of the demographic situation in the region in relation to the problems of economic and social development. Taking into consideration the scarcity of resources available for demographic research in the Regional Social Affairs Office for the Middle East, the Commission agrees to postpone for the time being the imple-

mentation of the other two studies recommended at its ninth session, namely the study on economic aspects of the problems of population in the region and the study on internal migration in the Middle East.

67. Aware of the urgency of the needs for regional demographic studies, the Population Commission wishes to suggest to ECAFE and ECLA that they give consideration to the desirability and feasibility of strengthening their demographic staffs.

Regional demographic work in Africa

68. The Population Commission, noting with pleasure the recent creation of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), assumes that the paramount consideration in the development of the new Commission's demographic programme will be the need for demographic information as an aid to the African governments and to ECA in relation to economic and social development. The Population Commission suggests for the consideration of ECA the following four lines of work.

(1) Since essential demographic material, especially census data and vital statistics, are lacking or are of doubtful reliability in many countries and territories of Africa, a review and evaluation of the available material is desirable. This would provide, among other things, a basis for planning projects for the development and improvement of demographic statistics within the proposed programme of the statistical survey of Africa.

(2) A report on the principal features of the demographic situation in the region in relation to the problems of economic and social development, along the same lines as the one prepared by ECAFE (see paragraph 6 above), would be desirable.

(3) It is desirable to aid and encourage governments to undertake analytical studies of the existing data with a view to the fullest possible utilization of such data. An important need in this connexion is the development of suitable methods of evaluation, analysis and estimation. A programme of seminars and technical working groups, during the next few years, for co-ordination of work on the methodological problems, would help meet this need. A pilot study to illustrate methods of analysing census returns in one of the African countries or territories would also serve a useful purpose in this connexion.

(4) There is an even greater lack of demographers in Africa than in other parts of the world. The Population Commission's emphasis on the problem of providing suitable training facilities is therefore particularly relevant to Africa. As an initial step, it may be considered advisable to award one or two fellowships for on-the-job training in demography at the headquarters of ECA, as part of the programme of on-the-job training envisaged at the first session of ECA.

69. The representative of the United Arab Republic assured the Population Commission of the willingness of his Government to co-operate with the United Nations to the fullest extent possible in the establishment, in due time, of more extensive demographic training facilities for Africans.

¹³ "Changes in Employment Structure in Latin America, 1945-1955" in United Nations, *Economic Bulletin for Latin America*, vol. II, No. 1 (February 1957), pp. 15-42.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 4.*

70. Certain working arrangements in the fields of demography and demographic statistics are in existence in the African region. During the Commission's discussions, reference was made in particular to the demographic training centre planned to be organized in Bangui, French Equatorial Africa, during 1959, under the auspices

of the French Government. Attention was called to the usefulness of co-operation in this field with regional organizations such as the Committee on Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) and with various governmental agencies, universities and research institutes in Africa.

IX. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

71. In the Commission's view, there is not yet enough knowledge and awareness of either the facts of population trends or the complexities of their interrelation with the factors of social and economic progress. The Commission therefore feels that the principal object of the demographic work of the United Nations should be to help governments in the technologically less developed areas to understand the structure and trends of their populations, to explore and determine the connexions between these factors and social and economic change, and to utilize this knowledge in deciding and carrying out their developmental policies.

72. The Commission finds itself in substantial agreement with the Secretary-General's views, as expressed in the preliminary text of the "Appraisal of the programme in the field of population, 1959-1964" (E/CN.9/155, annex), which the Secretary-General has prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 694 D (XXVI), for consideration at the Council's twenty-eighth session. The Commission agrees with the proposals set forth therein with regard to the main directions in which the United Nations programme in the field of population should be extended during the next five years, namely:

(a) Studies of internal migration, and especially rural-urban migration, in under-developed countries, in relation to problems of urbanization and industrialization;

(b) Demographic pilot studies to be undertaken in co-operation with the governments of individual under-developed countries;

(c) Aid to the governments of under-developed countries in the evaluation and utilization of the results of the censuses of 1960 and 1961;

(d) Regional and interregional conferences and seminars designed to draw the attention of governments of under-developed countries to the problems of population, the types of information needed in this field, and ways and means of developing the needed information and studies.

The Commission favoured in particular giving more emphasis in the programme to studies on population growth and its economic and social aspects.

73. The Commission also agrees with the Secretary-General that the service of providing population estimates, forecasts and summaries of the demographic situation and trends in various parts of the world should be continued; in fact, the Commission feels that these activities should be expanded. Regional activities in the

field of population should not only be extended to Africa, as proposed by the Secretary-General, but should also be expanded in the other under-developed regions.

74. Taking these general principles as a basis, the Commission has drawn up the following list of activities, which it regards as a minimum programme of work for the period 1959-1961.

A. CONTINUING FUNCTIONS

(i) *Population estimates, projections, and evaluation of national demographic data*

The Commission agrees with the proposal of the Secretary-General that the work of making population projections should be abated temporarily, to some extent, during 1959-1961, in order to save resources for other activities listed below. However, the service of providing population estimates and projections upon request to various offices of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and of making the estimates and evaluations required for various reports and studies of the United Nations, should not be abated; and intensified work in this field should be resumed as soon as the results of the censuses to be taken in many countries in and around 1960 and 1961 become available.

(ii) *Co-operation with regional economic commissions, regional demographic centres, other technical assistance projects, and specialized agencies*

Activities under this heading will have to be expanded during 1959-1961, especially as a result of the development of a programme of regional demographic work in Africa and of possible new regional studies on the economic and social aspects of population growth.

(iii) *Population Bulletin*

The *Population Bulletin of the United Nations* should be developed, as the Secretary-General has proposed (E/CN.9/159, para.12), as a source of periodical summary information on major aspects of the world demographic situation. The reviews of the demographic situation from various point of view, to be published in successive issues of the *Bulletin*, should be designed not only to present the essential demographic facts, but also to put them in relation to the economic and social situation. An increase in the allocation of staff resources to the preparation of the *Bulletin* will be required.

B. PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION WHICH HAVE BEEN LARGELY COMPLETED

- (iv) *Study of demographic aspects of manpower, under-employment, unemployment, internal migration etc. in the Philippines*

The report of this study, undertaken as a joint project with the Government of the Philippines as a part of the programme of demographic pilot studies recommended by the Commission at its eighth session, should be completed and published as soon as possible.

- (v) *Evaluation of methodological experience of the Mysore study*

This evaluation, recommended by the Commission at the ninth session to follow up the publication of the report on the experimental field study of interrelationships between population trends and economic and social changes in Mysore State, India, should be completed, and a report published as early as possible. A non-technical summary of the main findings of the study should also be published as soon as possible.

- (vi) *Report of the study on size, sex and age composition of the economically active population*

The report of this study, which was also recommended by the Commission at an earlier session, should be completed and published at the earliest opportunity.

C. NEW PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- (vii) *Demographic pilot studies*

Two more demographic pilot studies should be initiated during 1959-1961, in co-operation with interested governments of under-developed countries, including a study designed to illustrate the importance and the methods of analysing census data as an aid to economic and social planning and policy-making (see paragraph 36 of this report).

- (viii) *Case studies of rural-urban migration in relation to urbanization and industrialization in under-developed countries*

Field studies on this subject, along the lines set forth in paragraphs 39 to 41 of this report, should be initiated during the period 1959-1961, in conjunction with censuses to be taken during this period, and with the co-operation of interested governments, local organizations, the regional centres for demographic training and research, and specialized agencies.

- (ix) *Seminars on evaluation and utilization of census results*

Regional seminars in this field should be organized during 1959-1961 — along the lines described in the memorandum by the Secretary-General on seminars and technical working groups on evaluation and utilization of population results (E/CN.9/152) — in Latin America and in Asia and the Far East, if the economic commis-

sions for those regions agree that such seminars are desirable. Case studies, as described in the same document, of administrative arrangements for the evaluation, analysis and utilization of census results should also be carried out in co-operation with interested governments in those two regions and also in Africa and the Middle East.

75. This recommended programme is complemented by the Commission's suggestions to the regional economic commissions regarding the development of demographic activities in Africa, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, and its recommendations for demographic work in the Middle East, stated in chapter VIII of this report.

76. The Commission attaches great importance to some other projects which it has refrained from including in the minimum programme of work for 1959-1961, partly because the Commission does not wish to strain unduly the budget of the United Nations, and partly because it recognizes that some of these projects can be carried out more efficiently a few years later, when the results of the censuses to be taken in and around 1960 will be available. Several of these projects were recommended by the Commission at previous sessions but could not be undertaken for lack of resources. Projects in this category, to which the Commission intends to give further consideration at its next session, include the following (not necessarily in the order of priority):

- (i) Studies of methods of population projections, including projections of the economically active population and school-age population, number and size-distribution of households, and urban and rural population, with special reference to under-developed countries ;
- (ii) Studies of factors affecting fertility and mortality trends in under-developed countries ;
- (iii) Survey of rural-urban migration in relation to urban and rural population growth in under-developed countries ;
- (iv) Study of the effects of urbanization and industrialization on the growth and structure of the economically active population ;
- (v) Studies of the influence of international migration on the total and economically active population of selected countries of emigration and immigration ;
- (vi) Survey of existing information on fertility in relation to social and economic development in selected under-developed countries ;
- (vii) Seminar on evaluation and utilization of census results and other needed demographic studies in the Middle East ;
- (viii) Revision and bringing up to date of the Secretariat's report on "Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends".¹⁵

77. In making its recommendation for the minimum programme of work during 1959-1961, the Commission

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XIII.3.

has taken into account the statement of financial implications presented by the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/155/Add.1) concerning the increase of staff assigned to demographic work and other expenditures which will be necessary to put these recommendations into effect. The number of important population problems which the Commission would like to have studied is greater than the resources available to study them. Repeatedly in the past, and again at the tenth session, the Commission has favoured important undertakings in the demographic field which it regrets had to be deferred because of lack of financing. The very effort to develop demographic work of a practical sort in the various countries and regions of the world where such work is most needed

entails additional cost and manpower. Success in the development of regional demographic programmes cannot be achieved without an adequate demographic staff at Headquarters.

78. The Commission therefore strongly voices its hope that, by one means or another, increased resources can be made available for the demographic work of the United Nations. This hope is the expression not only of the importance which the Commission attaches to population questions at the current time, but also of the Commission's appreciation of the work being done by the United Nations in this field and its confidence in the demographic staff.

X. CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

79. The Commission took note of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) concerning the control and limitation of documentation, which had been transmitted to the Commission in accordance with the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 1046th meeting. Although the number of pages of documents prepared for the Commission's tenth session was 40 per

cent less than the number for the ninth session, the Commission feels that there was no loss of anything needed for the conduct of its business. The Commission commends the Secretary-General for this efficiency and for the prompt preparation of this documentation, and is confident that the standard will be maintained at future sessions.

XI. DATE AND PLACE OF MEETING OF NEXT SESSION

80. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council that in order to give wider publicity to the work of the Commission one of its meetings in the near future should be held, if feasible, in one of the parts of the world where population growth is most rapid and where the problems of economic and social development are most acute. The Commission is of the opinion that it would be useful, if arrangements can be made in accordance with the terms of the General Assembly resolution 694 (VII), to hold its next session in the area served by the Economic Commission for

Asia and the Far East. If this can be arranged, and in the event that ECAFE recommends an Asian conference on population problems to be held during 1961 or early in 1962, it may be desirable to fix the date of the eleventh session of the Population Commission so as to afford an opportunity for the Commission to discuss some of the proceedings of the conference.

81. In the event that the next session cannot be held in Asia and the Far East, the Commission would prefer to hold its next session at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

XII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

82. The Commission adopted this report by a unanimous vote.

XIII. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

DEMOGRAPHIC PILOT STUDIES ¹⁶

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the section of the report of the Population Commission (tenth session) on demographic pilot studies,

Reaffirming that it is essential to take demographic factors into account in planning economic and social development programmes, particularly in under-developed countries,

Recalling the importance attached by the Council to surveys of human and material resources and needs, with a view to facilitating the planning of economic development programmes for the under-developed countries, in accordance with its resolution 614 C (XXII) of 9 August 1956,

¹⁶ See paragraphs 33 to 35.

Bearing in mind the fact that many countries will be carrying out population censuses during 1960 and 1961, and the importance of utilizing the results of these censuses to facilitate the planning of development programmes for the under-developed countries, as well as for other purposes,

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To take the necessary steps, as soon as possible, to publish a report on the demographic pilot study carried out in co-operation with the Government of the Philippines;

(b) To put at the disposal of the governments of under-developed countries which may request it the co-operation of the United Nations in carrying out, over the next few years, a limited number of demographic pilot studies or other projects calculated to demonstrate the value of utilizing demographic data, and especially the results of censuses, in preparing and implementing development programmes. Such studies, carried out in accordance with the Population Commission's recommendations, would also enable the methods of obtaining the data to be made known and perfected;

(c) To obtain, in so far as this is desirable and feasible, the collaboration in such projects of the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned;

(d) To report regularly to the Population Commission the progress made in these studies.

II

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STUDY OF INTERNAL MIGRATION¹⁷

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the section of the report of the Population Commission (tenth session) on possibilities of inter-

national co-operation in studies of internal migration in the less developed countries in the process of industrialization,

Recognizing the importance of studies of internal migration in relation to economic and social development, especially in the countries in the process of industrialization,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 618 (XXII) of 6 August 1956 and 694 C (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, it had requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of concerting international action in connexion with problems of urbanization which should complement the programmes of industrialization,

Considering the lack of knowledge and the inadequacy of reliable data with which to measure the phenomena of rural to urban migration and the contrary movement,

Requests the Secretary-General to develop studies of internal migration in relation to economic and social development, along the following lines:

(a) To offer the co-operation of the United Nations to less developed countries in the process of industrialization which are desirous of undertaking studies of the magnitude and characteristics of internal migration, especially between rural and urban areas, as a part of the programme of demographic studies recommended by the Population Commission;

(b) In the development of these studies to take account of relevant social and economic changes associated with the processes of urbanization and industrialization, by observing conditions at first hand and with the co-operation of local organizations;

(c) To invite the co-operation of the interested specialized agencies in this work as a part of the proposed programmes of concerted action in the fields of urbanization and industrialization;

(d) To report to the Population Commission at its eleventh session on the progress made in implementing these requests.

¹⁷ See paragraphs 37 to 42.

ANNEX

Financial implications of decisions taken by the Population Commission during its tenth session ^a

1. The Population Commission's minimum programme of work in the population and demographic fields in the period 1959-1961 (see chapter IX of this report) involved the expansion of current activities to include:

(1) the regular review of various aspects of the world demographic situation in relation to economic and social conditions, (2) studies of rural-urban migration in relation to urbanization and industrialization of under-developed countries, and (3) the issuing of Russian versions of certain key population studies. The programme would also include continuation of demographic pilot studies as set out in a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/150), in accordance with the provisions of the Council resolution 571 A (XIX). Savings due to temporary abatement of work on future population projections will only partly offset the additions to the work load.

2. The Secretary-General informed the Population Commission at its tenth session (E/CN.9/155/Add.1) that this expansion of the scope of the work programme would entail additional expenditures as indicated below:

	1960	1961 and subsequent years
	<i>(In US dollars)</i>	
(i) Additional staff requirements (costs based on a minimum additional staffing of two professional (P4-P3) and one general service (G3) posts in 1960, and three professional and two general service posts in 1961 and thereafter (see paras. 77-78 above)	27,000	42,000
(ii) Printing in Russian of:		
(a) The demographic dictionary	1,600	
(b) Population Bulletin (see paras. 59-60 above)	1,250	1,250
	29,850	43,250

3. In submitting these estimates, the Secretary-General proposed that the Russian versions of the manuals on methods of population estimates should be prepared only in mimeographed form and he suggested that the translation into Russian of these materials could be absorbed within the regular budget by appropriate scheduling of the work. He also proposed to include in his budget estimates for 1960 and subsequent years appropriate amounts for the demographic pilot studies, this aspect of the programme being already authorized on a continuing basis.

4. It is not possible at this stage to submit financial estimates for the convening of a world population conference in 1964, as proposed in paragraph 58 of the Commission's report.

5. In regard to the suggestion that the eleventh session of the Commission should meet in the Asia and Far East region (see paragraph 80 above), the Secretary-General proposes to submit relevant cost estimates when an offer is made by one of the member governments in the region to act as the host country, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII).

^a Issued in mimeographed form as document E/3207/Add.1.