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(Report by the Secretary-General)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is the sixth in a series of reports summarizing the status of developments in international statistics.<sup>2/</sup> These reviews, requested by the Statistical Commission at its sixth session (E/1994, para. 85), are intended to give a synoptic view of the main activities of the international statistical agencies in the preparation and application of standards and in direct and indirect assistance to countries for the improvement of national statistics.

### Points of particular interest

2. Statistical Commission membership increase. On 3 August 1961, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted resolution 845 (XXXII) which, inter alia, increased the membership of the Statistical Commission from 15 to 18. This change was made in view of the "considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations since the establishment of the functional commissions of the Council ... in order to provide greater opportunities for participation in the economic and social activities of the United Nations" and in order to ensure "an equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the functional commissions". On 22 December 1961, the Council elected three additional members.
3. Regional activities in statistics. The general arrangements for regional collaboration, involving the regional conferences of statisticians and the statistical services of the United Nations regional economic commissions, were noted particularly in the Review of International Statistics (E/CN.3/263, paras.2-9) considered by the Statistical Commission at its eleventh session. In the last two years, these activities have increased considerably - especially as regards the operational aspects of statistical development as represented by the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations family.
4. The Commission will recall that, at its fourth session (1949), it recommended, and the Economic and Social Council approved (resolution 231B (IX)), arrangements for regional consultations on statistical matters. Since the last session of the

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<sup>2/</sup> Earlier reports are contained in documents E/CN.3/148, E/CN.3/170, E/CN.3/196 and Add.1, E/CN.3/249, E/CN.3/263.

Commission, there have been two sessions of the Conference of European Statisticians and one session each of the Conferences in Asia and Africa. The work of the Conferences has been importantly supplemented by the convening of working groups on concepts and methods for unifying and improving specialized aspects of national statistics. In many cases, regional adaptations of statistical standards recommended by the Commission were formulated. These activities have the great advantage of utilizing the knowledge and experience of national statistical officers of almost all countries in the development of international statistics.

5. The Commission will be interested to know that, because of the active role being played by ECA and its Conference of African Statisticians, the Inter-African Statistical Committee of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) at its sixth session (Lisbon, 10-13 July 1961) decided to disband. At its seventeenth session (Abidjan, February 1962), CCTA approved the dissolution of the Committee.

6. Collaboration in the regions has been greatly facilitated by the system of regional statisticians, recommended by the Commission in 1956 (resolution 1 (IX)). At present, a regional statistician is stationed at each of the four regional economic commissions with duties of developing the work of the regional conferences and of assisting in the development and conduct of technical co-operation programmes. The United Nations regional statisticians are notionally on the manning table of the Statistical Office of the United Nations but, for administrative purposes, are under the direction of the respective Executive Secretaries. This arrangement permits close integration with the work of the statistical services of the regional economic commissions.

7. The Commission's attention is also drawn to the fact that in October 1961, ILO appointed its first regional statistician (for Africa); it hopes to be able to put others in post if resources become available. UNESCO has for many years had a regional statistician in Latin America; its 1963-1964 programme proposes the establishment of a similar post for Africa. FAO has four regional statisticians (in Africa, the Far East, Latin America, the Near East); WHO has five (in the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-East Asia, the Western Pacific).

8. In the last two years, arrangements have been made to support the work of the regional statisticians by regional statistical advisers financed by the technical co-operation programmes. The services of the advisers, who are stationed at the regional headquarters, are at the disposal of Member States for short-term



assistance in developing national statistical programmes. These activities frequently include assistance in preparing requests to the technical co-operation authorities for more extended expert advice, for fellowships and for other types of assistance available under the respective programmes.

9. The decision to institute the system of regional advisers was based upon the success of regional advisers in assisting Asian countries in preparing for and conducting population and agricultural censuses. This work, financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is described in para. 238 and in E/CN.3/295, para. 38.

10. In 1961, there were five United Nations regional advisers in Africa; these posts will be continued in 1962, with the addition of one or two sub-regional advisers. Three posts have been established for 1962 in Latin America; one or two posts are envisaged for Asia beginning in 1963. This system is considerably more economical than the alternative of having full-time experts provide technical assistance in statistics, especially in less well-developed countries where statistical capabilities may be somewhat limited and where it may be difficult for national services fully to absorb the services of full-time experts. In October 1961, FAO appointed its first regional statistical adviser (for Africa); a second (also for Africa) is expected to be appointed.

11. FAO's regional statistical activities will be expanded to meet the increased needs for accurate statistical data and for the training of statisticians. The eleventh session of the FAO Conference (November 1961) recommended the strengthening of the regional statistical set-up by the appointment of additional regional statisticians for Africa, the Near East and Latin America and the establishment of a permanent machinery for agricultural statistics in both the African and the Near East regions.

12. Training. The regional statistical advisory teams give special attention to training, particularly for middle-level statisticians. These activities are discussed in more detail in paras. 245-260 and in annex III, but they are mentioned here because of the long-standing emphasis the Commission has given to this subject. A general trend is beginning to emerge: more emphasis is being given to national and/or sub-regional and regional centres, combined with such efforts as those being made under bilateral programmes and by the International Statistical Institute and the Inter American Statistical Institute to establish degree courses in statistics in universities located in the regions. These plans envisage an orderly progression

from middle level (secondary-school graduates) to university level in regional universities to advanced post-graduate education elsewhere for qualified graduates for whom fellowships are available under the technical co-operation programmes of United Nations agencies.

13. The Commission may wish to comment upon this general trend, which at present is just evolving.

14. Decentralization. The Commission may wish to take note of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) dealing with the decentralization to the regional economic commissions of the operating responsibilities of the United Nations in the conduct of technical co-operation programmes. This process has already started and may be expected to accelerate during the next two or three years. Considerable decentralization has already occurred in the statistical field, having been facilitated by the system of regional statisticians.

15. There is continuous and close collaboration between the regional offices and the Statistical Office on all substantive matters and on questions of general policy. It is felt in these circumstances that the operational programmes can be more effectively organized by the regional statisticians than by Headquarters Secretariat alone, and that the Headquarters Secretariat can continue to provide strong substantive support especially with regard to the development and maintenance of statistical standards and guidance on questions of statistical policy. In these aspects, the Statistical Commission must continue to play a dominant role.

16. The Development Decade. By resolution 1710 (XVI), the General Assembly in 1961 designated the current decade as the "United Nations Development Decade" with the objective of assisting countries to attain "a substantial increase in the rate of growth, with each country setting its own target, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade". The Secretary-General is to present his proposals for such a development programme to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session (summer 1962).

17. As regards statistics, para. 4(h) of the resolution requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his proposals, "to review facilities for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of statistical and other information required for charting economic and social development and for providing constant measurement of progress towards the objectives of the Decade".

18. In a preliminary memorandum on the subject, the Secretariat suggested centralized compilation and extensive analysis by electronic processes to isolate patterns and relationships within and among the main subjects of economic and social statistics (e.g., trade, production, national income, demography). This would include tabulations for Governments as well as for international agencies. Experience in such compilation and analysis has already been gained in the preparation of Patterns of Industrial Growth (para. 20) and in the electronic manipulation of external trade and energy statistics (E/CN.3/301). In addition, a number of other specific tasks are mentioned. These deal with the further development of national statistics in the major subjects of continuing interest to the Statistical Commission. Proposals are also made considerably to strengthen the regional apparatus described in paras. 3-11, to expand the technical co-operation programme at the national level, to develop much further the application of sampling to economic and social problems and to broaden and intensify training activities particularly at the middle level.

19. The views of the Statistical Commission are sought on the general direction that the Development Decade programme should take and, especially, advice on particular undertakings which, in the view of the members of the Commission, would contribute most directly and importantly to the objectives of the General Assembly resolution.

20. Patterns of Industrial Growth. A new compilation of industrial statistics, Patterns of Industrial Growth, 1938-1958 (Statistical Papers, Series P, No. 1), was issued in September 1960. This publication was designed to furnish comparable data on the growth and structure of the industrial sector of countries and on the dimensions and pattern of the expansion and distribution of industrial activity in the various regions of the world and countries of differing degrees of industrial development, as well as the world as a whole. Part I of the publication was devoted to the presentation and analysis of data on value added, in constant US dollars, employment and output per head, classified according to kind of mining and manufacturing for the six regions and the four classes of degree of industrialization into which the world was divided. Degree of industrialization was measured by value added for capital in 1953. Part II of the publication consisted of country chapters giving data on indexes of production, value added, employment, wages and salaries paid, capacity of installed power equipment and number of industrial units

and selected ratios between these items and a description of the sources and definitions of the data in order to facilitate analytical use.

21. The publication was very favourably received and reviewed and has been utilized in many quarters - by various governmental and international agencies, academic and other research workers and businesses. It has been welcomed and referred to as the first comprehensive compilation of comparable data on the dimensions, characteristics, and expansion of industrial activity in various countries. The publication has also been utilized in studies of the rates, patterns and some strategic factors of industrial growth in countries at differing stages of economic development and of the distribution of industrial activity and employment among countries of the world.

22. A revised and expanded version of the publication is now being compiled. The results of the industrial inquiries taken by countries for 1958 or later years will be shown, and index numbers of industrial production will be given through 1961. In order to provide fuller information on the role of the industrial sector in economic development and on the strategic factors in the expansion of industrial activity and productivity, data are also being added to those shown in the present version of the publication, on the gross domestic product, distributed by source of expenditure and origin, and gross fixed capital formation and on the consumption of fuels and electricity, employment and compensation of operatives, and index numbers of employment in the various industries of the industrial sector. Further, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Eastern European countries will be included in the world and regional index numbers of industrial production, and indexes of industrial employment that are comparable to those of production will be issued. In view of the marked increase in the data and analysis in the revised version of the publication, it is proposed to issue it in two volumes - one consisting of individual country chapters and the other devoted to analyses and tabulations of regional, class of industrialization and world data.

23. The Statistical Commission may wish to express its views concerning Patterns of Industrial Growth, including the nature of the proposed expansion, and to indicate the kind of published material in this field which might be expected to meet the needs of Governments.

24. Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics. A Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36) was issued early in 1962. The Bibliography contains a listing of the

recent national inquiries into and the statistical series compiled about the industrial and distributive-trade sectors of the economy and of the publications in which the resulting data were issued. The Bibliography also furnishes a brief description of the topics and field covered in the inquiries or statistical series. The publication was designed to satisfy the many requests and requirements for organized information on sources of data concerning the industrial and distributive-trade sectors of the economy, and it is proposed that revised versions of the Bibliography be issued from time to time.

25. International trade statistics. In accordance with the suggestions made by the Commission at its eleventh session (resolution 6 (XI)), the data for the quarterly publication Commodity Trade Statistics (consisting of about 2,400 pages of tables per year) have, beginning with the January-September 1960 data, been processed and tabulated by computer. Besides accelerating the processing and permitting the inclusion of a large number of useful aggregates, the editing done by the computer permits a more thorough verification of the data than was previously possible (for details, see E/CN.3/301).

26. List of statistical series. In accordance with the request of the Commission at its eleventh session (E/3375, para. 9) that priority be given to up-dating the 1955 list of statistical series, the Secretariat in October 1960 began work on this project. All the necessary material from the various international and regional agencies is now at hand and much of the preliminary editing has been completed. It is expected that the List of Statistical Series Published by International Organizations (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 11, Rev. 2) will be published in 1962.

27. Input-output bibliography. At its eleventh session, the Commission expressed interest (E/3375, para. 76) in the Secretariat's intention of publishing a bibliography on input-output. In 1961, an Input-Output Bibliography, 1955-1960 by Charlotte E. Taskier (Harvard University, Harvard Economic Research Project) was reproduced by the United Nations for limited distribution. This is intended as a continuation of the 1955 Bibliography of Interindustry Economic Studies, by V. Riley and R.L. Allen. It contains references to over 600 publications in 21 languages. These are arranged in the following sections: theoretical structure of input-output analysis; mathematical and computational techniques; classification systems and aggregation problems; the United States' national structure; manpower

studies; dynamic analysis; regional and inter-regional analysis (in the United States, in other countries); national studies other than the United States' (comparative analysis of the economic structures of various countries, international applications of input-output analysis across national boundaries); applications and uses; appraisals; critical reviews of input-output literature.

28. Input-output conference. The Commission will be interested to know that an International Conference on Input-Output Techniques was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 11 to 15 September 1961. The Conference, with approximately 250 participants from almost 40 countries of the world, was organized by the Economic Research Project of Harvard University, in association with the United Nations Secretariat. This was the third international conference on input-output problems and techniques, the first having been held in the Netherlands in 1950 and the second in Italy in 1954. The increase in attendance and in geographical representation at these periodic but independent meetings reflects an ever-widening interest in input-output as an economic and statistical tool. Approximately 30 papers were presented on the following four subjects: economic prognostications - economic planning; use of input-output techniques in partial analysis; dynamic models; problems of standardization of input-output statistics - classification and aggregation. A selection of the papers will be published after revision by an editorial committee.

29. Change in base year. During 1962, the base year for the series of index numbers published by the United Nations Statistical Office and associated agencies will be changed from 1953 to 1958. In the case of national index number series, this change will merely involve an arithmetical re-basing; it will involve a re-weighting, using appropriate weights, in the case of world, regional and other aggregate index numbers, such as those on industrial production and volume and unit value of trade. Close co-ordination is being maintained with the other international agencies concerned with the changeover, and it is expected that the transition will be completed by the autumn of 1962 in all agencies.

30. The weight bases of the following index series compiled by the Statistical Office and published in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook and the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics are being brought up to date: world and regional indexes of unit value, volume and terms of trade for total merchandise exports and imports; unit value and volume indexes for exports of

manufactured goods; price indexes for trade in primary commodities and for trade in non-ferrous base metals. The new indexes will be compiled on base 1959 and will be linked at 1957 to the revised indexes. In order to agree with other index series in the Bulletin, the resulting series will be adjusted so that the year 1958 represents 100.

31. New series published by the United Nations Statistical Office. Data on the value of the trade of about a dozen of the new African States which could not previously be included in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics are now being received regularly enough to permit their inclusion.

32. Unit value and volume index series are being estimated on an annual basis for each of the following major currents of trade: from developed areas to developed areas; from developed areas to under-developed areas; from under-developed areas to developed areas; from under-developed areas to under-developed areas.

33. In connexion with the re-weighting of index series (see para. 29), a detailed analysis by commodities and countries of world trade in 1959 is being made. Comparison with the similar analysis made of 1953 trade will throw light on the structural changes which have occurred in the six-year period 1953-1959.

34. The previous Review of International Statistics (E/CN.3/263, paras. 22-28) gave the Commission an account of preliminary work undertaken by the Statistical Office in preparing a new quarterly statistical bulletin in response to resolution 690C (XXVI) of the Economic and Social Council. This work was completed shortly after the Commission's meeting. The first issue of the new publication appeared in January 1961 under the title Current Economic Indicators.

35. A considerable number of new series, now compiled regularly by the Statistical Office for general purposes, are represented in parts 1 and 2 of the new publication. They include quarterly series on the current value, volume and unit value of the trade of the major regions, on regional trade balances and regional terms of trade. They include also quarterly series on the current value of trade between developed and under-developed countries, on the current value, volume and unit value of the over-all trade of under-developed countries and on mining and manufacturing production in under-developed countries. In addition to these series, parts 1 and 2 contain specially compiled series on IMF drawings outstanding, IBRD loans outstanding and official gold and foreign exchange holdings, together with a considerable number of index number series on commodity prices, not published

elsewhere. Most of the series for individual countries shown in part 3 of the publication are also new additions. They include quarterly series on gross national product and its components, external receipts and payments and a variety of forward-looking indicators such as construction contracts awarded, new orders received by industry and anticipated business outlays on new plant and equipment. The majority of series in this part of the review are seasonally adjusted.

36. The series of world and regional index numbers of industrial production, issued quarterly and annually, were expanded to show index numbers for the European Economic Community, for the countries (other than Japan) of the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and for countries grouped according to four degrees of industrialization.

37. New series published in the Demographic Yearbooks are as follows: population in localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants and 20,000 or more inhabitants (numbers and per cent of total population); live births by sex; illegitimate live-birth ratios; illegitimate live-birth rates; legitimate live-birth rates specific for age of father; legitimate live-birth rates specific for duration of marriage; legitimate late foetal deaths by age of mother; legitimate late-foetal-death ratios specific for age of mother; late foetal deaths by sex; illegitimate late-foetal-death ratios; perinatal deaths; perinatal death ratios; death rates specific for marital status, age and sex.



## II. DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL STANDARDS

### United Nations Statistical Office

38. The new proposals for the development of statistical standards and the progress reports (1960-1961) on those already elaborated and now in effect are presented to the Commission in separate and detailed documents.

### Population Commission - eleventh session

39. The Population Commission held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 7-17 February 1961. Information on the parts of the Commission's report (E/3451) which are of special interest to the Statistical Commission is briefly summarized as follows.

40. Objectives and accomplishments of the United Nations in the field of population - need for further work. In order to aid Governments of less developed countries to obtain the demographic data and analyses needed for planning development programmes, the Population Commission considered it necessary to seek all possible means of expanding and diversifying the facilities, public or private, at the regional or national levels, for training of technical personnel. The Commission considered it of prime importance that the Secretariat devote a considerable part of its resources during the next several years to activities related to the evaluation and analysis and utilization of census results, particularly with a view to their use in facilitating economic and social planning and policy-making. It requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of intensifying the regional demographic programme. The Commission considered it timely to begin preparations for the holding of a second world conference on population in 1964 or 1965. The Commission attached particular importance to surveys of the world demographic situation and to research on methodological studies relative to population projections and development planning and policy-making.

41. Evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census data. In discussing the 1960 World Population Census Programme, the Commission was impressed by the number of censuses of population already taken. It congratulated the Statistical Commission and the Inter American Statistical Institute, among others, on the

success of their efforts to enlist the co-operation of Governments in this programme (Ibid., para. 71). The Population Commission requested the Secretary-General to convey to the Statistical Commission its wish that Governments participating in the Programme be encouraged to publish the results of censuses as speedily as possible and in a form adapted to the widest possible use of the data, particularly as aids to policy-making and planning of economic and social development programmes (Ibid., para. 72).

42. Pursuant to the Commission's recommendation at its tenth (1959) session, two regional seminars on evaluation and utilization of population census results were held.<sup>3/</sup> The discussions centred mainly on demographic data and studies required as an aid to planning and policy-making, and national programmes of tabulation, evaluation and analysis of census results and problems in their planning and execution (Ibid., paras. 74-75).

43. In preparation for these seminars, the Secretary-General obtained the co-operation of certain Governments in case studies of national arrangements for the evaluation and utilization of results of population censuses. The Statistical Commission was informed (E/CN.3/263, para. 61) at its previous session of this programme and of the publication of the case study for the Sudan. Since then, reports of additional case studies have been published on Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran and Japan,<sup>4/</sup> one on the United Arab Republic is in preparation (E/3451, para. 70).

44. The Population Commission requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of collecting and publishing information on the methods and results

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<sup>3/</sup> Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 30 November-18 December 1959 (ST/TAO/SER.C/46-E/CN.9/CONF.1/1/Rev.1); Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Asia and the Far East, Bombay, India, 20 June-8 July 1960 (ST/TAO/SER.C/47-E/CN.9/CONF.2/1).

<sup>4/</sup> Case Studies of Arrangements for Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Results. Report II: The Republic of Guatemala (ST/SOA/SER.R/2); Report III: The Republic of Ecuador (ST/SOA/SER.R/3); Report IV: Japan (ST/SOA/SER.R/4-E/CN.9/CONF.2/L.22); Report V: Iran (ST/SOA/SER.R/5-E/CN.9/CONF.2/L.23).

of checks on the quality of census data which may be carried out in various countries. The Statistical Commission might consider an examination of appropriate facilities for such an undertaking (Ibid., para. 84).

45. The Population Commission at its previous session recommended that the Secretary-General co-operate with Governments in undertaking demographic pilot studies which would demonstrate the usefulness of an analysis of census results and related data in providing basic information for policy-making and planning of development programmes. Accordingly, two demographic pilot studies were undertaken with the co-operation of the Governments of the Philippines and the Sudan. The study in the Philippines<sup>5/</sup> dealt with the utilization of demographic data from censuses, vital registration, and a national sample survey of the population of that country for analyses relevant to developmental problems. The Sudan study, based on the results of its 1956 census, demonstrates the utility of the analyses which can be carried out, even in countries where only a single census has been taken and where complementary data on birth and death registration are lacking (Ibid., para. 77).

46. With respect to the Secretariat's draft suggestions for national programmes of evaluation and analysis of population census data in under-developed countries (E/CN.9/161), which contained a statement of principles for such national programmes (based on the results of the regional seminars and case studies mentioned in paras. 42-43), the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a revised text and to distribute it to interested inter-national and national organizations and to individual experts, requesting their comments. This consultation is about to start and the Statistical Commission may wish to comment on the revised text (ST/SOA/SER.R/6). The Population Commission requested revision of the text once more in the light of any comments received and presentation to the Commission at its twelfth session (E/3451, paras. 81-82).

47. The Commission requested preparation and publication of a technical manual on methods of evaluation and analysis of census results, dealing primarily with methods suitable for application in less developed countries where detailed

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5/ Population Growth and Manpower in the Philippines: A Joint Study by the United Nations and the Government of the Philippines (ST/SOA/SER.A/32).

census tabulations are not made and where other sources of demographic statistics are relatively weak or lacking altogether (Ibid., para. 83).

48. Improvement of demographic statistics. At its previous session, the Population Commission noted that in many countries of Africa, essential demographic statistics are lacking or of doubtful reliability, and it suggested to the Economic Commission for Africa a programme of work including a review and evaluation of the available data, to be related to the Statistical Survey of Africa. The Population Commission was pleased to be informed that the ECA Secretariat was preparing a report on the scope, reliability and accuracy of existing demographic data for the countries of Africa (Ibid., para. 91).

49. At its previous session, the Population Commission requested that surveys of various aspects of the world demographic situation be made regularly in the future. Accordingly, a report (E/CN.9/159) summarizing some major findings of a survey of conditions and recent trends of mortality in the world was prepared. The Commission expressed deep concern about the incompleteness of the registration of deaths in many countries and felt that Governments should be urged to consider a whole range of steps for improving vital statistics in general and knowledge of mortality in particular. Since it recognized that the development of a full system of registration in a country would require many years of work even under the most favourable conditions of concerted action at various levels, it welcomed the pilot study undertaken by the Secretariat with the co-operation of the Government of Brazil, aimed at testing the suitability of household sample surveys for the collection of birth and death statistics, and at developing possible techniques for eliminating some of the deficiencies commonly observed in results of previous household surveys in this field (E/3451, para. 89). Since the meeting of the Commission, the field work phase of the study has been completed.

50. Reviewing the Demographic Yearbook programme, the Commission expressed its appreciation for the commendable job in bringing together in the Yearbooks the results of various censuses and in assembling available population estimates and vital statistics for the various countries.

51. Regarding the problem of developing information on internal migration in under-developed countries, the Population Commission noted that a pilot survey of demographic, economic and social conditions in the metropolitan area of

San Salvador had been undertaken by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America with the co-operation of the Government of El Salvador, and the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.<sup>6/</sup> The Commission also noted that a study on the model of urban and rural population change in Latin America was being worked out by ECLA and the regional demographic centre in Latin America; studies on rural-urban migration were being carried out at the regional demographic centre in Asia and the Far East (Ibid., paras. 65-66).

52. The Population Commission recommended that work on a survey of existing information concerning rural-urban migration in relation to urban and rural population growth in under-developed countries should begin in 1963, when a substantial supply of data from the new censuses will become available (Ibid., para. 68).

53. Population projections. The Commission welcomed the Secretariat's plan to issue in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations abstracts of population projections for various countries published since 1950 as a means of international dissemination of such information. In order to make the abstracts of available projections as comprehensive and as up to date as possible, the Commission suggested collecting information about national work on population projections of various types through the circulation of periodic questionnaires to Governments. Accordingly, arrangements have been made with the Statistical Office of the United Nations to circulate such questionnaire (Ibid., paras. 49-50). For details, see E/CN.3/294, para. 6.

54. The Commission recommended undertaking studies of the methods of rural-urban population projections and projections of the economically active population and the number of households (Ibid., para. 47). Furthermore, for consideration at its twelfth (1963) session, the Commission requested preparation of a set of proposed standards for national work on population projections, suited to the needs of development planning, including indications of the types of population projections most useful for economic and social planning and policy-making and for other purposes, classifications most useful to include in projections, the time-span of projections and data requirements (Ibid., para. 51).

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<sup>6/</sup> A preliminary report on the pilot study was issued as "A demographic and socio-economic Survey of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador, El Salvador" (E/CN.12/CCE/233).

55. In view of the increasing interest of the Economic and Social Council in work on economic and social projections and of Council resolution 777 (XXX) recognizing the desirability of continuing efforts at the national and international levels to improve the techniques and reliability of projections in the economic and social fields, the Commission called the attention of the Council to the need for co-ordinating the work on population projections with the work on economic and social projections (Ibid., paras. 51-52).

56. In this connexion, the Commission welcomed the completion of a report on the demographic aspects of manpower,<sup>7/</sup> undertaken with the collaboration of the International Labour Organisation. The Commission commended the extensive analyses made in the report, including comparative study of the data from population censuses and demographic sample surveys for about one hundred countries during the post-war years, a critical examination of rates of participation in economic activity for principal sex-age and marital-status groups and of measures of the length of working life, a review of historical trends of such rates for a selected group of countries. The Commission considered the study a basic reference work for further analysis of manpower problems in the developing countries (Ibid., paras. 53-55).

#### Conference of European Statisticians

57. During the period covered by this review the Conference had two plenary sessions, in September 1960 (eighth session) and July 1961 (ninth session).

58. Industrial statistics. The Working Group on Industrial Statistics met in January 1960 and in February 1961. It drew up a 1963 European Programme (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.13/15) as a regional variant of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics. The main European Programme consists of an agreed set of statistics to be compiled for establishment-type statistical units, including a standard list of commodities for the provision of comparable data on total production in physical terms and a number of agreed sub-divisions of three-digit groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification.

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<sup>7/</sup> Demographic Aspects of Manpower, Report I: Sex and Age Patterns of Participation in Economic Activities. (ST/SOA/SER.A/33). In press.

The Programme also includes a supplementary programme of statistics to be tabulated for enterprise-type units. At its ninth plenary session (1961), the Conference approved the Programme and recommended that countries put it into effect in compiling their basic industrial statistics for 1963.

59. Statistics of financial assets and liabilities. At its session in February/March 1960, the Working Group on Statistics of Financial Assets and Liabilities discussed the uses of financial accounts, the sectors to be distinguished, the classification of financial assets and liabilities and financial transactions and the accounting structure. The Group agreed on a broad programme for the collection of statistics of financial transactions and balance sheets (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.11/37). At its ninth plenary session, the Conference took note of a memorandum by the International Monetary Fund and the Statistical Office of the United Nations on problems in integrating income and financial accounts, and invited its members to submit written comments on the contents of this paper and on the subject generally.

60. Index numbers of agricultural production. A meeting of a Group of Experts on Index Numbers of Agricultural Production was held in Rome in March 1961 under the joint auspices of FAO and the Conference. The Group made recommendations concerning: (a) an integrated set of index numbers of production of agricultural commodities and of production of the agricultural sector, to be compiled for national purposes; (b) methods of compiling regional and world index numbers of agricultural production; and (c) the future work programme of FAO in this field (see para. 94). At its ninth plenary session, the Conference approved the recommendations made by the Group.

61. Food consumption surveys. A meeting on food consumption surveys was held in October 1961 under the joint auspices of FAO (see para. 85) and the Conference. The meeting considered a draft programme for food consumption surveys, prepared by FAO, and proposed a number of amendments.

62. Statistics of private consumption expenditure. At its second session, in November 1961, the Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure reached agreement on a European programme for annual and more frequent statistics of consumers' expenditure (to be circulated as Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.12/12). This programme consists of a set of recommendations concerning the data on consumers'

expenditure to be compiled by national statistical offices, and the various classifications of these data, within the context of the national accounts. The programme applies both to countries using accounting systems based on, or similar to, the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations and accounting systems based on the concept of material production (MPS), and includes, inter alia, provision for the publication of the data permitting adjustment of statistics drawn up on either of these concepts to the other concept. The Group recommended that countries publish data on expenditure by the government and other sectors on goods and services accruing to households, e.g. on health and education in addition to data on expenditure by households themselves. The list of goods and services included in the statistical programme differs on a number of points from the corresponding SNA classification. The Working Group proposed that the Statistical Commission be asked to consider amending the SNA classification along the same lines. The Group also drew attention to a number of other points on which SNA might be clarified or amended.

#### Conference of Asian Statisticians

63. Industrial statistics. A Seminar on Industrial Statistics (see annex III), convened in Bangkok from 7 to 23 September 1961, made recommendations on the objectives and content of a system of industrial statistics and methods for carrying out the various industrial inquiries needed for this purpose, in particular, those that are part of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics. It considered ways in which the 1963 World Programme should be adapted to the ECAFE region.

64. The Seminar considered it essential to include, in the context of planning and development, sample inquiries into the sector of small manufacturing units in the 1963 World Programme. The need to experiment with and test special methods and techniques for gathering data on small industrial units before carrying out the 1963 inquiry was particularly emphasized. The Seminar noted that most countries of the region are planning to participate in the 1963 World Programme and recommended that, for these inquiries, regional statistical advisory services similar to those for the censuses (see para. 238) be provided.



The Conference (fourth session) strongly supported the recommendations of the Seminar for the provision of these advisory services.

65. Census programmes. The progress in regard to the censuses of population and of agriculture in the countries of the ECAFE region were reviewed at the third and fourth sessions of the Conference, which appreciated the valuable services rendered by the Regional Census Advisers and expressed its thanks to the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and to the Ford Foundation for the programme of technical assistance. The Conference urged countries not having permanent census bureaux to maintain at least a nucleus intercensal organization to give continuing attention to improving census methodology and techniques, prepare intercensal estimates of population etc. A mimeographed booklet entitled Population Census: Post Enumeration Survey containing suggestions on the design of post-enumeration surveys (covering such aspects as the sample design, questionnaire, etc.) was prepared by the Regional Census Adviser on Population and Sampling.

66. Sampling methods. The First Annual Report on Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region, consisting of 215 mimeographed pages, was prepared by the ECAFE secretariat, describing about 135 surveys conducted in and around 1958 in the countries of the region. The survey description included (in most cases) purpose of the survey, universe covered, nature of information collected, method of collecting data, sampling methods, duration of the survey, personnel and agencies concerned. Similar data were collected in 1961 in respect of sample surveys conducted in 1959 and 1960, and a review of family living surveys in the ECAFE region was prepared by the ECAFE secretariat in connexion with the fourth session of the Conference.

#### Conference of African Statisticians

67. Non-monetary transactions in national accounts. A Working Group on the Treatment of Non-Monetary (Subsistence) Transactions within the Framework of National Accounts, originating in a recommendation of the first Conference, met in Addis Ababa from 27 June to 2 July 1960, with 10 participants (E/CN.14/60). The Group decided on a definition of subsistence activities as the production of goods and services which are subsequently found to have been directly used by

the producers or bartered but not exchanged for money. After critical examination of the ways in which such activities could be treated in national accounts, the Group made a number of recommendations in this connexion. It also submitted recommendations on the valuation of subsistence activities and reviewed alternative methods of measuring the volume of such activities in the various local circumstances encountered in Africa.

68. Uses of national accounts. A Working Group on the Uses of National Accounts in Africa, also originating in a recommendation of the first Conference, met in Addis Ababa from 10 to 12 January 1961, with 27 participants (E/CN.14/84). The Group considered the uses of national accounts in an African setting: (a) for a study of the past; (b) for short-term forecasting; (c) for the preparation of long-term development plans. Detailed recommendations were made in connexion with each of these uses. The Group also submitted recommendations on further meetings that might be convened by ECA in this context, the revision of the United Nations national accounts questionnaire, the compilation of an African national accounts handbook, the preparation of a manual of methods of estimation of national accounts for use in Africa and a training programme for national accounts statisticians.

69. External trade statistics. A Seminar on External Trade Statistics (see annex III), convened in accordance with a proposal of the second Conference, met in Addis Ababa from 29 November to 7 December 1961. Matters discussed were: the introduction of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised; the adoption of a minimum standard geographical classification; problems encountered in initiating ECA's programme of external trade statistics; problems presented by unrecorded trade carried out across extensive frontiers largely uncontrolled by customs authorities; problems of quantum units, valuation and geographical attribution of trade; problems of comparison presented by differences in the methodology of index construction in African countries. The Seminar made recommendations in respect of each of these. It also requested ECA to carry out a study of quantum units in African countries and to convene a working group of experts to make recommendations for promoting uniformity and improvement in the methods of index construction used in Africa.

70. Household surveys. A Working Group of Consultants on Household Surveys, also convened in accordance with a proposal of the second Conference, met in Addis Ababa from 11 to 20 December 1961. The participants comprised 11 persons from African countries and 12 representatives of international agencies and the

University College of Addis Ababa. The Group, after critically reviewing past and current household surveys in Africa, examined the possible objectives and methods of such inquiries under African conditions and the methods of developing survey programmes as part of the regular work of national statistical offices. The details of the discussions and the conclusions reached will be incorporated in a manual of household surveys in Africa, to be prepared by ECA during 1962.

#### Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

71. In April 1960, a regional statistician was attached to ECLA and an Office of the Regional Statistician (ORS) was established as a means of further strengthening the position of statistics in Latin America. In November 1960, a deputy regional statistician (specialist in statistics for social programmes) was assigned to ORS. Pursuant to ECLA resolution 154 (VIII), adopted at its eight session (May 1959), ORS began work on a study of a minimum list of statistical series needed by Latin American countries for the formulation of economic development programmes.

72. A Seminar on Industrial Statistics (see annex III) was held in Santiago from 10 to 28 October 1960; this was an important step towards achieving uniformity in Latin American industrial statistics.

#### Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI)

73. Census programmes. The IASI Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) approved the final inter-American minimums for the censuses of population, housing and agriculture in November 1958 and for the other economic censuses (industry and distribution) in November 1960. These minimums constitute the Program of the 1960 Census of America (COTA-1960).

74. Occupational and industrial classifications. The coding manual in Spanish to the Occupational Classification for the 1960 Census of America was published, with an indication in its alphabetical index of the coding number assigned at the level of subgroups (2 digits) to each individual occupation both in the inter-American classification and in ILO's International Standard Classification of Occupations. The Spanish coding manual to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities is in press.

75. Vital statistics. Three series of tabulations of vital statistics (live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces) for inter-American application were proposed by the COINS Sub-Committee on Vital Statistics for consideration of COINS itself following consultation with the American nations. These series comprise a basic programme, an expanded programme and an optional programme and were developed on the basis of the tabulations recommended in the United Nations Principles for a Vital Statistics System (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19) and the Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 7).

76. Medico-social statistics. Negotiations were in process to conduct in a Central American nation a pilot project in the field of statistics of diseases of medico-social interest, which will include tuberculosis and mental diseases as well as those diseases covered by the social security system.

#### International Labour Office (ILO)

77. During 1961, preparations continued for the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, to be convened in October 1962. The Conference is expected to make an important contribution to the advancement of international standards in the field of labour statistics.

78. Statistics of hours of work. Part of the preparation consists of a study on statistics of hours of work, to be submitted initially to a meeting of a group of statistical experts in April 1962. Recommendations concerning international standards for statistics of hours of work will subsequently be placed before the Tenth Conference, along with recommendations for standards, including classifications, on the topic of industrial injuries statistics. The Conference will also have on its agenda an item on special problems in consumer price indices. It will also review the general development of labour statistics throughout the world.

79. Statistics of industrial injuries. The Statistical Commission will recall (E/CN.3/263, para. 97) that a working group of statistical experts was convened in 1959 to advise ILO on standards for statistics of industrial injuries.<sup>8/</sup> The group recommended that an attempt be made to develop an adaptation of the WHO International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death for purposes of industrial injury statistics and, in particular, to statistics designed for use in accident prevention programmes. In close collaboration with WHO, two draft classifications were drawn up and submitted for comments to the Governments of countries which at

<sup>8/</sup> Report (roneo.) of the Working Group of Experts on Statistics of Industrial Injuries, SAT/9, 1959.

present classify industrial injuries by the site of the injury and nature of the accident or now use the WHO classification. The drafts are being revised in the light of comments received and will be incorporated in proposals to be submitted to the Tenth Conference.

80. Regarding the extent of implementation of existing standards, ILO intends to continue to make inquiries from time to time relating to one or another subject in the field of labour statistics. The extent to which countries will be able to provide data from 1960-61 censuses on economically active persons classified by occupation in a form convertible into the groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations might be a suitable question for investigation in 1963 or 1964.

81. Information regarding the implementation of international recommendations on consumer price indices and hours of work statistics is being gathered from documents and by questionnaires to Governments during the preparations for the Tenth Conference. The Conference will also be informed of the results of an inquiry undertaken in 1960 concerning the extent of implementation of international standards for statistics of labour force, employment and unemployment.

82. Social security statistics. A draft Minimum Programme for Social Security Statistics was considered by the Actuarial Subcommittee of the ILO Committee of Social Security Experts in October 1960; the recommendations were subsequently endorsed by ILO's Governing Body, including proposals for preparation of a manual on social security statistics and systematic collection, analysis and publication of social security data in the form recommended in the Programme. The formulation of the Programme (CSSE/ACT./1.1960) represented a significant advance and was valuable in the preparation of material for the Inter-American Course in Social Security Statistics, held in 1961 (see annex III).

83. A meeting in Buenos Aires in April 1961 of the American Regional Committee of Social Security Statisticians and Actuaries, sponsored by the International Social Security Association and the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, discussed a working paper prepared by ILO containing proposed model tabulations of social security data. A revised edition of this document was subsequently prepared by ILO (ACT/1961/D.1).

84. A practical step towards the implementation of the Minimum Programme in the American region is the appointment by ILO early in 1962 of an expert statistician-actuary to carry out, in the first instance, a pilot project in collaboration with the Inter-American Committee on Social Security; the objective of the project is to collect and analyse data for the countries of the region in terms of the model tables mentioned in para. 83.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

85. Food consumption surveys. As a first step in the promotion and development of household food consumption surveys in different parts of the world, a draft programme has been prepared (including items to be covered, definitions, classifications and proposed tabulations, as well as explanations of the broad methodological aspects of food consumption surveys). The draft programme was reviewed in 1961 at regional meetings in Europe (see para. 61) and in Asia and the Far East (see para. 123) and will be reviewed in 1962/63 at similar meetings in Africa, Latin America and the Near East with the aim of adapting the programme to the needs and conditions of each region. A committee of experts on food consumption surveys will meet in Rome in 1963 to advise on the final programme, which will then be printed and distributed to countries.

86. A supplement to the 1959 Review of Food Consumption Surveys has been prepared covering some 20 additional surveys.

87. Systematic collection of information on the methodology of food consumption surveys has started, and preparations have also begun for work on the manual of the methodology of food consumption surveys (to be published in a subsequent biennium).

88. Food balance sheets. Special efforts have been made to prepare food balance sheets for countries for which FAO had no recent data on food availability. Food balance sheets have been drawn up for the first time for China (mainland) and USSR, as well as for many countries in Africa and the Far East. Food balance sheets are now available for some 60 countries, although some are still very tentative.

89. World Census of Agriculture. The programming phase of the 1960 World Census of Agriculture was concluded in December 1959 with the preparation of a regional census programme for the Near East. Attention then shifted to assisting countries in planning, taking and processing the census. Twenty-eight experts under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme have been advising individual countries on all aspects of their agricultural census. In many cases, special guidance was given by Headquarters staff and by the regional statisticians. The team of Regional Census Advisers in Asia and the Far East (see para. 238), financed from a Ford Foundation grant, visited nearly all countries in the region. A national census training centre was organized in Nepal with aid from the grant.

90. Following recommendations of the tenth session of the FAO Conference, further steps were taken for promoting the agricultural census. Seminars were held on the analysis, evaluation and uses of census results in Asia and the Far East and in Africa (see annex III), to ensure fuller use of census data for planning and programming and other important purposes.

91. The necessary arrangements (including the deposit of funds in trust) were made for the execution of the pilot projects of central tabulation of the agricultural census data of Libya and the United Arab Republic by electronic computers. The work on the Libyan project is fully under way. The experimental data for the United Arab Republic have been processed electronically in Rome, and arrangements are made for the execution of the further work on this project. Experience from these projects will provide a good basis for expanding the use of electronic computers to help countries in the speedy tabulation of their census and survey results. A technical report regarding the Libyan project is in preparation. A training centre on data processing for countries of the Near East began in Cairo in December 1961 (see annex III).

92. The compilation and publication of the results of the 1960 World Census of Agriculture started, and preliminary national totals are being published in the Monthly Bulletins of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

93. Index numbers of agricultural production. On the basis of recommendations by the FAO Conference and the Conference of European Statisticians, FAO has recently been giving more attention to the need to reconsider the concepts and methods used in computing index numbers of agricultural production. Recent developments in

national accounts show the need for index numbers based on value added concepts, and studies are now being undertaken by FAO to consider possibilities of computing new index numbers series consistent with the concepts of national accounts. As a step in this direction, FAO collected up-to-date material from national statistical offices on the present status of their index numbers of agricultural production. At the same time, FAO is collecting more detailed national material on index numbers of agricultural production based on value added concepts. The material collected will be studied and summarized during 1963/64, and the first draft of a publication on concepts and methods will be completed during the same period.

94. A meeting of experts on index numbers of agricultural production was convened by FAO jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians (see para. 60) in Rome during March 1961. The meeting was mainly concerned with the standardization of national series of index numbers of agricultural production, with particular attention to their consistency with national accounting practices. The construction of country, regional and world index numbers currently carried out by FAO was also considered. The meeting recognized that the purpose of this series is quite different from national index numbers series or regional and world index numbers computed from national series directly. The meeting recommended that FAO, in consultation with other interested agencies, carry out research on exchange rates suitable for combining national index numbers series into regional and world index numbers of agricultural production. Studies are being initiated by FAO for the implementation of the recommendations of the meeting and, when sufficient data become available, FAO may consider using national aggregates and index numbers for computing regional and world series to supplement the index numbers currently computed and published by FAO.

95. Agricultural producer prices. The status of national producer prices is being kept under review. Proposals have been developed on methods of collecting them in co-operation with regional statistical bodies, and the progress achieved in the countries in implementing the proposals is being followed up. The work thus far has been mainly confined to Europe and the Far East.

96. Agricultural statistics. In accordance with recommendations of the tenth session of the FAO Conference and the eleventh session of the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems, a Study Group on the Problems of Methodology and Definitions



in Agricultural Statistics in European Countries was established in 1960 (jointly with ECE and the Conference of European Statisticians) in order to formulate standard concepts and definitions in agricultural statistics in Western and Eastern European countries. At its first meeting (May 1960), the programme of work was established and certain projects were formulated, giving first priority to the standardization of livestock numbers, meat, milk and milk products statistics. On the basis of the information received from the countries, together with other available information, three separate reports on (a) livestock numbers, (b) meat statistics and (c) milk and milk products statistics, have been prepared in a form which permits comparisons between countries on the concepts and definitions used. These reports, together with tentative recommendations, were discussed at the meeting of the Study Group early in January 1962.

97. Two more meetings are contemplated in Europe during 1962/63 to consider proposals for the standardization of statistics for fruits and vegetables and other sectors of agricultural statistics. Standardization of agricultural sector accounts statistics will also be considered at those and other future meetings. The work on standardization, which has just started for the European region, will be extended to other regions. A Study Group on Standardization of Definitions and Methodology of Production Statistics in the Near East Region is scheduled to meet towards the end of 1962.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

98. Educational statistics. Following the adoption by UNESCO's General Conference of a Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics,<sup>9/</sup> a series of regional seminars (Africa,<sup>10/</sup> Latin America,<sup>11/</sup> Asia and Oceania<sup>12/</sup>) provided opportunity for exchange of views and experiences in the

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9/ UNESCO. Records of the General Conference, tenth session, Paris, 1958, Resolutions, pp. 93-96.

10/ UNESCO. Report of the Regional Seminar for Africa on the International Standardization of Educational Statistics (UNESCO/SS/29).

11/ UNESCO. Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Standardization of Educational Statistics (UNESCO/SS/32).

12/ UNESCO. Report of the Regional Seminar on Educational Statistics in Asia and Oceania (UNESCO/SS/35).

application of the standards in different regions of the world. See annex III of E/CN.3/263 for details of the first and annex III of the present document for details of the second and third.

99. Statistics of book production and periodicals. A preliminary study is under way concerning the possibility of international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals. A committee of experts was invited to discuss proposed definitions, classifications and tabulations relating to these subjects. Its report<sup>13/</sup> provides the basis for a preliminary study to be presented to the General Conference at its twelfth session (Paris, 1962). The General Conference will then decide whether and in what manner the question dealt with in the proposal should be regulated at the international level.

#### International Monetary Fund (IMF)

100. Balance of Payments Manual. The printed version of the third edition of the Manual was issued in July 1961. It has been co-ordinated with the United Nations and OEEC systems of national accounts and with sector finance statistics as they now exist in many countries. The explanatory material has been greatly expanded as compared with that in the previous edition, so that it has become as much an introduction to the principles of balance-of-payments accounting as a guide to reporting. For detailed information about the Manual and a progress report on balance-of-payments statistics, see E/CN.3/298.

#### World Health Organization (WHO)

101. International Classification of Diseases. In preparation for the eighth revision (1965), a meeting of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics' Sub-Committee on Classification took place in Geneva, and a meeting of the Regional Committee on Classification in Washington, both in 1961. Preliminary consideration was given to changes required in the general structure of the classification and in certain sections (including virus diseases, cardio-vascular diseases, mental diseases, nutritional disorders and peri-natal conditions).

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<sup>13/</sup> Report of the Committee of Experts for the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals (UNESCO/SS/34).

102. Expert Committee on Health Statistics. The seventh session of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics was held in December 1960. The Committee reviewed and made recommendations regarding the objectives, methods and limitations of various types of health surveys including household interview surveys, special medical examination surveys and surveys based on existing medical records.

103. WHO Centre for Classification of Diseases. This centre, situated in the General Register Office (London), has the responsibility for carrying out studies connected with the International Classification of Diseases and with the improvement of international comparability of mortality and morbidity statistics. During 1960, the Centre carried out a detailed study of mortality coding procedures in Canada, England and Wales, and the United States of America, based on a series of 6,000 death certificates, 2,000 from each country. The study showed that WHO's coding rules were being applied in the three countries in much the same way. The Centre has also carried out studies on the use of the Classification in connexion with a number of different types of morbidity data such as hospital records, general practitioners' records and social security medical certificates.

104. Latin American Centre for Classification of Diseases. This Centre, situated in Caracas, has been active in instructing mortality coders in the use of the International Classification of Diseases, and has been carrying out studies of differences in diagnostic terminology of diarrhoeal and other diseases in Latin American countries.

#### European Communities (EC)

105. The Statistical Office of the EC, together with the six member countries, continued its efforts toward statistical co-ordination.

106. Industrial nomenclature. An industrial nomenclature, which allows relatively easy conversion from national classifications, was adopted. Correspondence with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) is ensured.

107. Commodity nomenclature. A uniform commodity nomenclature to meet the needs of transport statistics, derived from that established by the Economic Commission for Europe, will be used as of 1962.

### III. OTHER STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

#### Conference of European Statisticians

108. Comparisons between systems of national accounts in use in Europe. At its second session, in June 1960, the Group of Rapporteurs on Comparisons between Systems of National Accounts in Use in Europe (i.e. between the SNA and the "material product" system used in countries with centrally planned economies) discussed statistics of consumers' expenditure and drew up an agreed statement concerning points of correspondence and difference between the concepts used in the two main systems, and the sub-divisions or additional data needed to adjust the figures of each system to correspond with those of the other. This work has been followed up by a study of the adjustments to the concepts of the other system of the actual figures on consumption in national income compilations of two countries (Hungary and the United Kingdom), prepared by consultants from the respective countries. The Group also had preliminary discussions on comparisons of concepts of production and on the possibilities of drawing up an over-all accounting structure from which the main elements of the different systems of national accounts could be derived. At its third session, in February 1962, the Group will continue its discussions on these questions and will also consider a paper on the possibilities of linking the two accounting systems by creating an account for non-productive activities. The Conference requested the Group to draw up a complete programme of work and a timetable.

109. Adjustment of economic time series for seasonal variations. The Conference collaborated with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (now Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) in a meeting on the adjustment of economic time series for seasonal variations by means of electronic computers (see para. 227). The purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for an exchange of experience rather than to make recommendations to national statistical offices.

110. Electronic data-processing machines. The Working Group on Electronic Data-Processing Machines held its second session in April/May 1961. The Group proposed a programme of collaboration among European statistical offices consisting of (a) exchange of information by means of written reports on

experience in using electronic data processing (EDP) for statistical purposes; (b) further meetings of the Group to study specific questions in the field of EDP and, from time to time, to review general developments; (c) study tours for the discussion of operating experience on particular types of EDP; (d) the exchange of appropriate computer programmes; and (e) measures to facilitate bilateral co-operation on such matters as training programmes, furnishing advice, lending experts, testing programmes, using installations for experimental purposes and processing of actual data. At its ninth plenary session, the Conference approved these proposals and made arrangements for their implementation. As a first step, the national offices concerned have been requested to provide by the end of April 1962 reports on the following questions: (a) description of EDP equipment; (b) general experience, developments, trends and plans in the field of EDP; (c) co-operation with other countries; (d) write-ups of computer programmes and (e) automatic editing and correcting of data. The Conference agreed, subject to confirmation at the tenth plenary session, that the next meeting of the Group should take place in the autumn of 1962, to discuss problems of automatic editing and correcting.

111. Statistical activities of ECE Committees. At its plenary sessions, the Conference reviews the statistical work carried out under the programmes of the various ECE committees, concerning statistics of steel, coal, transport, housing, electric power, gas, timber and agriculture. In order to carry out this work more thoroughly, the Conference convened a special working group in July 1960. The group discussed the statistical work in question, with particular reference to problems of overlap and co-ordination with the work of the Conference. The general conclusions reached by the group and endorsed by the Conference included suggestions for improved reporting on this work to the members of the Conference, more detailed and frequent reviews of the statistical work programmes by the Committee concerned, and a general review of the terms of reference of the different statistical working parties. The group also reviewed and made recommendations on the statistical work done in each of the fields covered by the ECE Committees. At its ninth plenary session, the Conference expressed general satisfaction with the progress made in implementing the group's recommendations.

112. Other work. Arrangements have been made for the preparation, jointly with the ECE Housing Committee, of a European programme of current housing and building statistics to supplement the European programme of housing censuses. Preparatory work is being carried out by national rapporteurs. A joint meeting of a group of experts of the Conference and the Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics of the Housing Committee is scheduled to take place in November 1962.

113. The Conference agreed that the study group on problems of methodology and definitions in agricultural statistics should henceforth meet under its auspices, as well as those of FAO and of the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems.

114. Taking account of the financial implications, the Conference recommended that important methodological documents be issued in a separate published (photo-offset) series. The Conference agreed that at the start the following documents should be included in the series: (a) the European programmes for statistics of stocks and fixed capital formation; (b) the European programme for national population censuses; (c) the European programme for national housing censuses; (d) the 1963 European programme for basic industrial statistics; (e) short-period statistics needed for current economic analysis; (f) statistics of personal or private consumption in different types of national accounts; and (g) the report of the second session of the Working Group on Electronic Data-Processing Machines.

115. Seminar on household surveys. A regional statistical seminar on household surveys was held in Vienna, co-sponsored by ILO and the United Nations (see para. 153).

116. At its ninth plenary session, the Conference expressed the hope that it would be possible to hold another regional statistical seminar in 1963. A number of participants expressed a preference for sampling surveys in current statistics.

117. Future work programme. At its ninth plenary session, in July 1961, the Conference adopted the following work programme for 1961-1962. Programme of meetings: 1. second session of the Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure (see para. 62); 2. third session of the Group of Rapporteurs on Comparisons between Systems of National Accounts in Use in Europe (see para. 108); 3. meeting of a group of rapporteurs to prepare questionnaires or standard lists of points to be covered in national reports on electronic

data-processing (to be convened if agreement on the contents of the questionnaires cannot be reached by means of correspondence); 4. third session of the Working Group on Industrial Statistics to review the existing international standards on indices of industrial production and to make recommendations for the improvement and standardization of such indices; 5. joint meeting with ILO of a Working Group on Family Budget Enquiries, to make recommendations for the improvement and standardization of these inquiries; 6. joint meeting with FAO on food consumption surveys (see para. 61); 7. joint meeting with FAO on current agricultural statistics. Other work: 1. preparation for a later meeting of the Working Group on Electronic Data-Processing Machines (see para. 110); 2. preparations for a later meeting of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing; 3. exploration of the possibilities of setting up a reference centre on the use of electronic data processing for statistical purposes; 4. preparations (and possibly a meeting) on current housing and building statistics, jointly with the ECE Housing Committee; 5. preparations for the regional seminar on household surveys (see para. 153) and for another regional statistical seminar to be held in 1963; 6. preparation of a report on "statistical indicators"; 7. preparation of a consolidated list of Conference documents and of a general report on the work of the Conference; 8. preparation, by the Bureau of the Conference, in consultation with the Secretariat, of a paper on methods of selecting the work programmes of the Conference.

118. The tenth plenary session of the Conference will be held in June 1962.

119. At its ninth plenary session, the Conference agreed that it was desirable to approach the selection of its work programme more systematically and invited the Bureau, in consultation with the Secretariat, to prepare proposals for consideration at the tenth session. The Bureau intends to propose that in the future the Conference adopt five-year work programmes, with programmes for the first two years separately specified.

#### Conference of Asian Statisticians

120. Training of statisticians. A Working Group on Training of Statisticians (ASTAT/Conf.4/1), at primary and intermediate levels, met from 8 to 18 November 1960 in Bangkok. It was attended by 19 participants from

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9 member countries, ECAFE, FAO and UNESCO. The Group worked out an annotated syllabus as the basis for a manual for national training; it also considered the duration of the training, the number of persons to be trained, the agencies and the training staff, and the equipment, supplies and training material required. It urged the preparation of a training manual and the organization of a regional training course for the organizers of national training centres. The Conference at its fourth session in November-December 1961, noted that the ECAFE secretariat was preparing a training manual with the assistance of a consultant, and it strongly supported the proposal to set up as early as possible a regional training centre.

121. Third session of the Conference. The third session was held in Bangkok from 5 to 15 April 1960, attended by 51 representatives from 19 countries. The main item for discussion was basic industrial statistics, including mining statistics, with particular reference to the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics.

122. Fourth session of the Conference. The fourth session was held in Tokyo from 27 November to 8 December 1961, convened jointly by ECAFE, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, FAO and ILO. It was attended by 51 representatives from 20 countries. The main item for discussion was food consumption and family living surveys.

123. A major statistical project under the Conference's long-range programme which is now in its final stages is that on censuses of population and agriculture; see para. 65. The next programme is the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics; see paras. 63-64. The Conference strongly recommended the use of sampling methods for collection of many of the data needed by countries and the setting up of sample survey systems. The ECAFE secretariat has issued a comprehensive report on sample surveys actually conducted (see para. 66). Many countries in the region are proposing to conduct sample surveys in various fields (family living, food consumption, labour force, household and cottage industries, etc.). The subject "family living and food consumption surveys" was considered at the fourth session and the FAO programme for food consumption surveys (see para. 85) was commended to countries; it is hoped that the efforts in regard to this programme will also stimulate sample surveys. The Conference recommended the provision of regional advisers on industrial inquiries, sample surveys, training, etc.



124. Programmes of statistical development. The subject "basic statistics for planning economic and social development" is a standing item on the Conference agenda. Following the recommendation of the Conference, countries were requested to survey the available statistics with reference to the list of statistical series recommended by the United Nations (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31); this examination has been completed by most countries. On the basis of such examination, countries are developing forward programmes of statistical development over the years 1962 to 1964. The first Conference of Asian Economic Planners, held in September 1961 in India, drew attention to the extent to which developing countries are handicapped in planning by lack of statistical data and other economic information.

125. ECAFE at its seventeenth session, reiterated the importance of statistical development in the context of planning and development and urged countries to pursue work vigorously in regard to formulation and implementation of statistical development programmes. Countries were also requested to view the problem of statistical development as a whole as an integrated statistical project with proper priorities based on needs and resources. ECAFE recommended that such statistical plans be included in national plans so that the necessary budget and other facilities might be ensured. The Conference, at its fourth session, recommended that a working group be convened on programmes of basic statistics for economic and social development.

126. The Conference suggested that the main items for discussion at its fifth session might be basic statistics for economic and social development and problems of statistical organization (including statistical manpower needed for programmes of statistical development).

127. New statistical series. A section on current economic indicators was added to the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (Vol. XII, No. 2, September 1961).

#### Conference of African Statisticians

128. New statistical series compiled. A "Statistical Appendix" giving series relating to African external trade was produced for the first issue of ECA's Economic Bulletin for Africa, published in January 1961. In the second issue (June 1961), this appendix was expanded into a supplement, entitled "African Statistics"; the main extension refers to trade tabulations.

129. New publications. A Statistical Newsletter was inaugurated by ECA in July 1960, with the intention that it be published semi-annually. However, on the recommendation of the second Conference, it is now published quarterly.

130. A Draft Bibliography of African Statistical Publications was prepared by ECA and submitted to African countries and then to the second Conference; the amended version for publication is now in preparation.

131. Two statistical handbooks are in preparation, one on demography and one on national accounts. The first of these is expected to be published in 1962; the second was started towards the end of 1961 after much preliminary investigation.

132. Second session of the Conference. The second session was held in Tunis from 26 June to 7 July 1961 (E/CN.14/113). It was attended by 52 participants from 25 countries. The Conference discussed reports by countries in connexion with the Statistical Survey of Africa, problems of training and recruitment in Africa and work so far accomplished at the regional level.

133. Future work programme. The second Conference adopted a work programme for 1961-63, as follows. Working groups of experts: 1. in 1961, a seminar on external trade statistics (see para. 69) and, if possible, a seminar on household surveys (see para. 70); 2. in 1962, seminars dealing with industrial statistics, the adaptation of the System of National Accounts (SNA) for use in Africa and agricultural statistics; 3. in 1963, meetings dealing with capital formation, balance of payments and food consumption surveys in Africa, as well as the third session of the Conference. Regional co-operation for the Statistical Survey of Africa: 1. in 1961, a study tour in the UAR and Morocco (see annex III); 2. in 1962, organization of further training centres and a sub-regional meeting in West Africa to deal with problems of co-ordination between users and organizers of these centres. Other activities: 1. report (in conjunction with UNESCO) on requirements in respect of professional statistical manpower and progress made in training at this level; 2. report on the development of mechanical data processing in Africa and its possible future developments; 3. manual of household surveys (to be prepared in 1962); 4. The second Conference approved a programme whereby African countries will submit to ECA's Secretariat data of external trade in forms suitable for conversion into uniform nomenclatures, units and geographical classification. The Secretariat proposes to process these data, after conversion

in a manner that will yield two statistical series; the first of these, to be published bi-monthly, on direction of trade, the second, semi-annually, on the structure of trade for a selected group of countries, using the sections, divisions, and groups of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised. 5. activities in connexion with technical assistance will be in respect of the following in 1962-63: sub-regional meetings to co-ordinate training policy, continuation of permanent training centres and institutes, expansion of the advisory service scheme, increased responsibility in connexion with the programme of fellowships.

134. Data-processing unit. A punch-card data processing unit was installed at ECA headquarters towards the end of 1961. It will be used for research and demonstration purposes and also for undertaking special tasks of processing for countries whose own mechanical facilities are limited. The first task, begun December 1961, is the analysis of the data of the Addis Ababa population census.

#### Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

135. New statistical series compiled. ECLA's trade series have been expanded in order to present alternative aspects, covering exports by principal commodities and by principal destinations.

136. New publication. In view of the wide interest shown in the statistical series, it was decided that the statistical supplement should appear separately. For 1960 and 1961, data were published in an annual issue of the Boletín Económico de América Latina, Suplemento Estadístico, in Spanish with an English translation of the index, introduction, explanatory notes.

137. New project. A study entitled Comparative Prices and the Purchasing Power of Currencies in Selected Latin American Countries (E/CN.12/589, 13 March 1961) was prepared for the ninth session of ECLA. It covers ten countries for which prices had been collected in the capital city for a large sample of consumer and capital goods and services. Work continued on this project during the second half of 1961; data have been collected for six additional countries.

138. Future work programme. The new feature in the region (pursuant to ECLA resolution 196 (IX) will be the institution of regional advisers in several major fields. Initially, there are expected to be advisers on sampling; economic

statistics and social statistics. Another new technical assistance feature will be the special attention given to the provision or improvement of statistics needed specifically for economic and social planning. It may further be noted that a seminar has been organized on housing statistics and programmes, to be held in Copenhagen (see E/CN.3/295, para. 26).

139. The attention of the Statistical Commission is drawn to the need for advice on the promotion of basic statistics in particular fields. The need has been widely felt for a more rapid development of the application of sampling methods in Latin America; the advice of the Commission is sought regarding ways of achieving this purpose. The need has also been widely felt for initiating the collection of current housing statistics and improving existing systems. In this connexion, interregional collaboration may be fruitful since the experience of other regions (especially Europe) may be applicable in Latin America.

140. With respect to the study on the purchasing power of Latin American currencies (see para. 137), prices in the five countries of Central America will be investigated early in 1962. Plans are also under discussion for extending the collection of prices to the United States during 1962. Discussions have taken place with ILO about the possibility of carrying out a joint survey on labour costs in selected industries in the main Latin American countries.

#### Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)

141. New statistical series. The quarterly bulletin Consumer Price (Cost-of-Living) Indexes of the American Nations has been published regularly and became bilingual (English/Spanish) with the March 1961 issue (No. 6). It presents in standardized form and on a common base (1955) both monthly averages and monthly figures since January 1955.

142. The first (1960) issue of América en Cifras, comprising eight booklets of basic statistical data (one on demographic statistics, five on economic statistics, one on social and labour statistics and one on cultural statistics) was released.

143. New publications. A socio-economic analysis of the demographic structure of the American nations, based on the population data obtained under the Program of the 1950 Census of the Americas, was prepared by Giorgio Mortara (in press). A similar study, prepared by Manuel Diégues, Jr. and Pompeu Accioly Borges, on the agricultural structure of the American nations has been completed.

144. The number of booklets published in the series Actividades Estadísticas de las Naciones Americanas, in which the statistical systems and statistical production of these nations are described, has reached a total of fourteen, covering: Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay. The Spanish text of the booklet on the United States is in preparation; the Portuguese text on Canada is in press.

145. The second edition of the Bibliography of Statistical Textbooks and Other Teaching Material was published in May 1960. This edition, with sections in English, Spanish and Portuguese, contains approximately 1,520 references to statistical textbooks and manuals, scientific and technical journals, and manuals or workbooks for statistical laboratories and seminars.

146. The second edition of Statistical Vocabulary was issued in 1960. The publication consists of more than 1,300 English terms in a "main list" with equivalents in Spanish, Portuguese and French, and separate alphabetical indexes of the terms in Spanish, Portuguese and French, each keyed to English.

147. Future work programme. A far-reaching activity in the IASI work programme for 1962 and 1963 will be the development of an Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics which can serve as a frame of reference for long-term planning of the production of statistics needed both for national and international consumption. The contents of the Program will be determined on the basis of the United Nations' Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31).

148. Among the new publications to be issued during the next two years, whose preparation is well advanced, are the following: La Situación de la Vivienda en América (tentative title), a compilation of housing data obtained under the Program of the 1950 Census of the Americas (COTA-1950). The publication will contain an analysis of national compliance with the tabulations recommended under the Program. The Statistical Yearbook of International Trade of the Americas (tentative title) will provide more detailed and more uniform figures for the American nations than similar compilations. As part of the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics (BIETA), Spanish translations will be issued of: Lectures and Conferences on Mathematical

Statistics and Probability by Neyman; The Study of Population by Hauser and Duncan; Techniques of Population Analysis by Barclay; Sampling Techniques by Cochran.

149. The IV Inter-American Statistical Conference (IV IASC) is scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., during the period 15-26 October 1962. Its main objective will be a re-appraisal of the status of the statistical development of the American nations, with special reference to activities to be carried on in the near future as a part of the programme for economic and social development of the Western Hemisphere. Concurrently with the IV IASC, IASI members will meet in General Assembly to discuss business matters and in a special session at which technical papers will be presented and discussed.

#### International Labour Office (ILO)

150. New statistical series. ILO is not at present compiling regional statistics or world indices. Some rough estimates of the world's labour force by continent were made for purposes of an article "Projections of Population and Labour Force" (International Labour Review, Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 4, April 1961), where data are shown for 1925, 1950, 1960 and 1975 along with average rates of growth during the intervening years.

151. New publications. The Year-Book of Labour Statistics was published according to schedule in December 1960 and 1961. Resources have not yet become available to permit undertaking the proposed complete revision of this major publication. A new edition of The Cost of Social Security, relating to the years 1949-1957, was issued in 1961. "Labour Turnover - Meaning and Measurement" was the subject of an article in the International Labour Review, Vol. LXXXI, No. 6, June 1960. Selected population and labour force data available for Africa were brought together in the article "Population and Labour Force in Africa" (International Labour Review, December 1961). Another article in the Review (Vol. LXXXVIII, March 1961) was devoted to "Industrial Injuries Over Three Decades". "Old-Age Protection Under Social Security Schemes" was the subject of an article in Vol. LXXXII, No. 6 of the International Labour Review. In 1960, ILO issued Bulletin on Family Budget Surveys, 1950-60, bringing together in tabular form the main results of selected family budget surveys undertaken since 1950 in 30 countries. Some changes were made in classifications used in the national

reports on the surveys in order to enhance the international comparability of the data on income and expenditure. Publication of Family Living Studies - A Symposium (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 63, Geneva, 1961) marked another important milestone in the ILO's programme of work in the field of family living studies. The Symposium (issued in English, French and Spanish) has been recognized as a valuable contribution to the literature on methodology of household surveys. The chapters, contributed by experts in various countries, deal with different types of household sample surveys and in particular with the methodology employed.

152. New projects. A handbook, to accompany the Statistical Supplement to the International Labour Review, and giving brief methodological descriptions of each series shown in the tables of the Supplement, has been prepared and is expected to be issued in the coming months. Methods of assessing manpower resources and manpower requirements for fulfilment of economic development plans are being developed by a programme of research and field studies; a statistician has been recruited to collaborate with manpower organization and training experts in this programme.

153. Meetings. In co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the ILO sponsored a regional seminar for European countries on family living studies. FAO, UNESCO and WHO provided discussion leaders on relevant topics. The seminar was held in Vienna, 16-27 October 1961; it was attended by 50 European participants (12 from Austria, 38 from 24 other European countries) and a representative of the United States. The discussions ranged over all types of sample surveys in which the unit of enumeration is the household or household member. The main purpose of the seminar was to provide an opportunity for discussion of experience and problems associated with such surveys in the different countries. It was revealed that household sample surveys were widely used for a variety of purposes, the most common use being the provision of family budget data for consumer price indices and consumption studies and for the derivation of indicators of levels of living. The desirability of continued international activity in this field was emphasized, especially the need for facilitating exchange of information on methodological aspects of household sample surveys and the promotion of standard methodology aimed at improving international comparability of the data obtained.

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154. In connexion with the 14th general meeting of the International Social Security Association (Istanbul, September 1961), the Permanent Actuarial and Statistical Committee met to discuss a document prepared by two reporters: "The Utilization of Employment Accident Statistics for Accident Prevention Purposes" (ISSA/XIV/VI/ACT/1; ACT/II/1).

155. Future work programme. In view of the current emphasis on productivity questions, especially in Western Europe, an expert is being recruited on short-term assignment to make a review of the present state of statistical work in this field in Europe and North America. Proposals for future work by ILO in this field will be drawn up in the light of the results of the review.

156. A senior statistician is to be appointed shortly to carry out research and to assist in the setting up of practical projects relating to measurement of underemployment. The results of this research and experience, coupled with other research in the field of labour force statistics, will provide basic material for review by a working group of statistical experts to be convened possibly in 1963 or 1964.

157. An external collaborator has been engaged to assist in the preparation of documents to be submitted in March 1962 to a meeting on family living studies, sponsored jointly by ILO and the Conference of European Statisticians.

158. It is proposed to hold in the Middle East in 1963 a Seminar on Family Living Studies. If resources permit, a research programme on the subject of family living surveys will be undertaken by ILO in 1962-63. Attention will be given to ways and means of promoting international exchange of information and experience. As resources permit, further research projects are to be undertaken with the objective of bringing together comparable data for selected countries on particular aspects of social security (see, for example, article on "Old-Age Protection" cited in para. 151).

159. The Third International Conference of Social Security Statisticians and Actuaries is to be held in Madrid in November 1962.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

160. Regular statistical publications. During 1960/61, the statistical tables of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics were expanded to include new tables on the number of tractors according to horsepower, trucks on farms, and electric motors on farms.



161. The 1960 Trade Yearbook included new tables of trade in milling by-products and meatmeal and fishmeal. A complete revision of the FAO trade questionnaire was undertaken as a result of the revision by the United Nations of the Standard International Trade Classification.

162. The 1959 issue of the Production Yearbook (published in 1960) contained for the first time, tables on plums, prunes, cherries, peaches and apricots, The part dealing with conversion factors has been further revised and expanded. In the 1960 issue, the presentation of production data has been revised. Following the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Statistical Experts (Rome, December 1959), the calendar reference year has been replaced by a split reference year in most of the tabulations. The coverage both in time and in space in aggregating national production data has been explicitly stated as well as the time span of harvest covered by each crop.

163. The Statistics Division of FAO has taken over the responsibility for the preparation of the annual fertilizer review, which until 1959 was the responsibility of the Land and Water Development Division. A thorough revision of the past figures has been made so as to establish a reliable time series and, for the first time, detailed information has been included on international trade in fertilizers, consumption of fertilizers by kind and prices to agricultural producers. The title of the review has been changed to Fertilizers - An Annual Review of World Production, Consumption and Trade.

164. Other publications. As part of the promotional activities of the world agricultural census programmes, a publication was issued in 1961 on Sampling Methods and Censuses, Vol. I, where the available experience on the uses of sampling methods in the collection and tabulation of data is dealt with. Vol.II, dealing with various aspects of the quality problem of statistical data, is expected to be issued in 1962. Work is in progress on the preparation of a methodological publication on Estimation of Areas in Agricultural Statistics.

165. Food Supply Time Series, 1960 summarizes the main information contained in the available food balance sheets, in the form of three-year averages for the post-war period together with pre-war averages for 40 countries.

166. Under a joint UN/FAO project, twelve studies on data processing (covering punch-card and manual methods) have been completed and distributed. The first

five studies are included in Part I of the Handbook on Data Processing Methods (available in English, French and Spanish); the other seven studies will form Part II of this publication.

167. Index Numbers of Agricultural Production (FAO/IND/2, mimeo.) contains a detailed study of the concepts and problems of constructing index numbers of agricultural production on value added basis. This publication was prepared as the main working paper for the meeting of experts on index numbers of agricultural production, held in Rome in March 1961 (see para. 94). A Draft Handbook on Index Numbers of Agricultural Production (FAO/IND/3, mimeo.) contains descriptive material on country, regional and world index numbers currently computed by FAO and also on national index numbers of agricultural production.

168. Third World Food Survey. On the basis of the available statistics from food balance sheets and food consumption and dietary surveys, a comprehensive review of the food situation in various regions has been prepared. Preparations are now in progress for the write-ups of the Third World Food Survey as a sequel to the first and second surveys (issued in 1946 and 1952 respectively).

169. Considerable research was started in the statistical appraisal of hunger and malnutrition and the assessment of future needs in food supplies in the world and in different regions. Some of the results of this research were published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society in 1961. These results provided material for the preparation of basic documents for the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

170. Crop forecasts. Work in this field is intended to improve the availability of estimates for important crops with a regional or world coverage sufficiently early in the season to be of practical use. This implies the development of objective techniques for assisting Governments to make better national forecasts. A commodity-by-commodity approach is being used to gain this objective recommended by the commodity study groups of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP).

171. An expert was appointed to work in West African countries, with the aim of evolving a suitable technique for forecasting cocoa production. Pilot schemes were prepared for several African countries, in two of which they have been implemented and the analysis of the results started. Another expert was appointed to evolve techniques for forecasting coconut production in South Asian countries. The expert has initiated a programme of work for the Philippines and Ceylon.

172. Future work programme. The promotion of food consumption surveys and the collection of data for the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, including the third World Food Survey, constitute tasks of first importance. Related to this work is further research on the food components of the levels of living.

173. Work on statistical methodology to ensure reliability and international comparability in agricultural statistics will increase. This applies especially to methodological studies urged by the last FAO Conference, such as those relating to food consumption surveys and aerial photography and to area and livestock statistics.

174. Work will be intensified on the standardization of statistics including concepts, definitions and methods in relation to crop, livestock and production means statistics and also on a longer-term programme on such subjects as farm income and agricultural sector accounts. Work on trade and price statistics will also be expanded in response to requirements for more detailed data.

175. Preparations will be made for the publication of a report on the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, which will include the final results of the agricultural censuses, a conceptual and methodological analysis as well as international comparisons. Preparations for the 1970 World Agricultural Census Program will be discussed at FAO regional meetings in 1962.

176. The Statistics Division will be engaged in a number of Special Fund projects. Moreover, a project for the Near East Regional Training and Research Institute in Agricultural Statistics, if approved by the Special Fund, will be initiated in 1962 for a period of five years.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

177. New statistical series. In recent years, with more complete reporting of national statistics on school enrolment, book production, newspaper circulation, newsprint consumption, and radio and television receivers, it has been possible to prepare some world and regional estimates on these subjects. Such estimates have been published in UNESCO's Basic Facts and Figures, which appears annually in a bilingual (English/French) edition. The same publication has included new tables from time to time, covering such subjects as: (a) student enrolment in higher education by branch of study; (b) number of graduates from institutions

of higher education, and number of scientific and technical graduates; (c) number and circulation of periodicals other than general-interest newspapers.

178. New publications. The first edition of a Manual of Educational Statistics<sup>14/</sup> was published early in 1961. It contains methodological discussions on the nature and sources of educational statistics, questions of international comparability, and suggestions regarding the compilation of statistics on illiteracy and on the educational attainment of the population, and statistics of educational institutions and finance. It also reproduces the official text of the UNESCO recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics.

179. The third volume of World Survey of Education,<sup>15/</sup> with special reference to secondary general and vocational education, was published in December 1961. This volume continues the series of systematic world-wide surveys of education which began in 1955 with the publication of the first volume, featuring the organization and administration of national school systems. The second volume, published in 1958, gave special emphasis to the development of primary education. The fourth volume, now in preparation, will deal more particularly with various aspects of higher education; it is scheduled for publication in 1964.

180. Other statistical reports and studies published during 1960 and 1961 include: Statistics on Special Education<sup>16/</sup> and Requirements and Resources of Scientific and Technical Personnel in Ten Asian Countries.<sup>17/</sup> A statistical report on pre-school education, and another on radio broadcasting and television, are scheduled for publication in 1962. A provisional bibliography of Current Official Publications Containing Statistics Relating to Education<sup>18/</sup> was circulated in October 1961.

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<sup>14/</sup> UNESCO. Manual of Educational Statistics. Paris, 1961.

<sup>15/</sup> UNESCO/ World Survey of Education, III, Secondary Education, Paris, 1961.

<sup>16/</sup> ST/S/5.

<sup>17/</sup> ST/S/6.

<sup>18/</sup> UNESCO/ST/R/21.

181. As in previous years, UNESCO has published, in 1960 and 1961, its annual compilation of international statistics relating to education, culture and mass communications.<sup>19/</sup> Special tables relating to foreign students in higher education are published each year in Study Abroad.<sup>20/</sup> International statistics on the press, film, radio and television are published in World Communications.<sup>21/</sup>

182. New projects. A number of statistical surveys and analyses are in progress, including the following: (a) education in Africa - trends and perspectives; (b) public expenditure on education, 1957-1959; (c) enrolments and graduates of higher education; (d) requirements and resources in scientific and technical personnel in Latin American countries. When data on educational characteristics of the population become more generally available from the 1960 censuses of population, it is planned to prepare an up-to-date survey of world illiteracy, similar to the one based on the 1950 and earlier censuses.<sup>22/</sup>

183. Future work programme. Besides the continuation of current activities already mentioned, the Director-General will propose, in the draft programme and budget for 1963-1964, to be approved by the General Conference at its twelfth session (Paris, 1962), the inclusion of the following projects: 1. publication of a UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, to replace Basic Facts and Figures and Current School Enrolment Statistics; 2. completion of the World Survey of Education, Volume IV, Higher Education, for publication in 1964; 3. creation of a Statistical Analysis Unit, which will also have the function of serving as the focal point of UNESCO activities in the field of human resources assessment, in co-operation with ILO and other international organizations; 4. establishment of a regional post in educational statistics for Africa; 5. conducting a regional seminar on educational statistics for Arab States in 1963.

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19/ UNESCO. Basic Facts and Figures, 1960. Paris, 1961; Basic Facts and Figures, 1961, Paris, 1962.

20/ UNESCO. Study Abroad, XII, 1960-61, Paris, 1961; Study Abroad, XIII, 1961-62, Paris, 1961.

21/ UNESCO. World Communications (1962 edition in press).

22/ UNESCO. World Illiteracy at Mid-Century. Paris, 1957.

184. Centre for data processing. The General Conference of UNESCO, at its eleventh session (Paris, 1960) adopted resolution 3.33 inviting the Director-General "to study the possibility of establishing an international centre for the large-scale processing of statistical data jointly with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other interested international Specialized Agencies, and in close collaboration with the International Computation Centre". Information concerning this study will be presented to the Commission.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

185. Air Transport Reporting Forms. A new set of Air Transport Reporting Forms, containing two new forms and a number of additions and improvements to the old forms, was approved by ICAO's Council at the end of 1959 and supplies of the new forms in English, French and Spanish were circulated to all ICAO States early in 1960. It was not until 1961 that material filed on the new forms found its way into ICAO's Digests of Statistics and other publications; it will take several years before the full effect of the changes is felt. It is estimated that the total volume of statistics flowing into ICAO in the year 1962 (as measured by the number of entries on all the forms received) will be more than twice the number received in 1959. This increase will be largely a result of the introduction of the new forms, but of course will be partly caused by the general expansion of world air transport (about 30 per cent between the two years) and partly by more complete reporting by airlines and States.

186. The 1960 edition of the forms is as follows: Form A, general traffic statistics for each international airline (monthly); Form B, traffic totals for all the airlines registered in each State, including domestic airlines (monthly); Form C, traffic carried on individual flight stages (two sample months each year, March and September); Form D, fleet and personnel for each airline (annual); Form E, balance sheet for each airline (annual); Form F, profit-and-loss statement for each airline (annual); Form G, accidents in air transport (annual); Form H (new), aircraft on register in each State (annual); Form I (new) airport statistics for main international airports (monthly data filed twice a year).

187. Apart from a number of minor changes and editorial improvements in the old forms, chiefly in the instructions on the back of each, the new set of forms differs from the old in five main ways:

188. As a result of the study of the distinction between "international" and "domestic" air transport operations (see para. 193), it was decided to introduce a new category "territorial operations" to describe flights between relatively distant parts of a State's territory; this involved adding a third column to form A.

189. An item was also added to form A requesting the number of "departures" made in order to provide data concerning the number of light stages. The item was related to "departures" since this word contains less possibility of ambiguity than "flight stages" and the statistics are virtually the same. These statistics (combined with other items on form A) will provide information concerning average stage lengths flown (of interest for example in aircraft design), number of take-offs and landings (related to aircraft utilization and used also as a basis for accident rates) and are useful in calculating average time taken in the approach, landing, take-off and climb associated with each flight stage.

190. The new forms for financial statistics (forms E and E) contain a number of improvements in the instructions relating to the accounting terms used. These were evolved by a special working group of ICAO's Statistics Division on the basis of experience with the previous forms, and it is believed they will prove both easier to understand and less open to ambiguity.

191. New form H, approved by the Council at the end of 1961 for use in 1962, requests statistics of the aircraft on the national register of each State. It was recommended by the Statistics Division since the material is easily available to every Government and the resultant statistics would be useful in various ways, including assessing the market for aircraft in each country and showing the types of aircraft in use and the rate of introduction of new types (such as the jets and turbo-props and in due time the supersonic aircraft).

192. New form I has been introduced to provide statistics of traffic at the main international airports. The ICAO analyses will be useful not only in enabling Governments to watch the development of their own airports in relation to others but also in supplying certain data which are difficult to obtain from the carriers,

such as statistics of activities in particular regions and of particular routes, and information concerning non-scheduled and non-commercial flights. This Form was adopted by the Council at the end of 1959, filing commenced in 1960 and analysis was started in 1961. It is proposed to produce a digest containing this material in the course of 1962, but it will be some years before the filing is as complete as for the other Forms.

193. Clarification of the term "international" for statistical purposes. In 1959, the Air Transport Committee was in the last stages of its long and complex study of the clarification of the term "international" as used in ICAO's statistical work. The Committee finally adopted the solution of adding a new category "territorial" to describe flights between distant territories of a State passing over other States or international waters. This proposal was approved by the Council at the end of 1959; the new category was incorporated into the Air Transport Reporting Forms with carefully drafted instructions as to how to classify passengers, freight and mail carried on the various different types of flight. It is hoped that this will settle the question of distinguishing between international and domestic air transport operations for statistical purposes for some time to come but the secretariat is under instructions to watch the results closely and report any difficulties to the Air Transport Committee.

194. Progress in States' statistical filing. In spite of the substantial new requests for statistics contained in the new Reporting Forms, the filing of the data has continued to improve slowly but steadily, and the statistics filed with ICAO at the present time are more complete, more up to date and contain fewer errors than three years ago. The new countries that have recently joined ICAO have in most cases not yet started filing air transport statistics either because their airlines are not yet completely organized or because they have not yet established the necessary statistical routines. It will probably be necessary to give them a considerable amount of advice and assistance in this matter in the next few years, perhaps by means of one or more small local statistical meetings.

195. Three meetings of this kind have been held (in Bogotá and Mexico City in 1960 and in Cairo in March 1961). There has already been a marked improvement in the regularity, completeness and accuracy of the Forms filed by a number of the States which attended these meetings. One of the States has, as a result of



the meeting, established a small statistics section in the aviation department of its Government.

196. The Council has authorized the Secretary-General to arrange further meetings of this kind. It will probably also be necessary to take follow-up action with respect to those countries that have already participated in these meetings, either by arranging for secretariat visits or by holding repeat meetings in the same regions.

197. Progress in statistical analysis and publication. In the next three years, it is hoped that the progress already made in speeding up the dissemination of ICAO's air transport statistics (in the Digests of Statistics and other publications) will continue and it is proposed to give special attention to the preparation of more statistical summaries and reviews so as to make greater use of the large amount of statistical data now available to ICAO. It is particularly hoped to make ICAO statistical material more interesting and useful to the Governments of the smaller States which do not have large statistical or economic sections to help in interpretation.

198. Study of systems of collecting origin and destination statistics. The panel of experts, which had been appointed by the Council in March 1959 to study and assess practical methods by which ICAO might collect origin and destination statistics on a world-wide scale, hopes to complete its work and prepare a final report at its fourth session (planned for March 1962). It seems to have narrowed down the possibilities to two broad methods of collecting origin and destination statistics: (a) using a 10 per cent sample of all passenger tickets, which would be sent to Montreal for analysis, (b) utilizing statistical forms which would be filled in at airports from the data on the tickets and sent to each Government, which would forward the material in this partially analysed form to ICAO. Both systems envisage a substantial volume of analysis at ICAO Headquarters, probably by means of mechanical equipment, followed by a periodical publication of the analysed data. In the latter half of 1961, members of the panel conducted experiments and prepared assessments of the relative cost of systems of this kind and of the relative value of the statistics that would result from each.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

199. New publication. A Supplement (110 pp.) to the 1961/62 issues of International Financial Statistics (IFS) was published in April 1961; it contains annual data for 1937 and 1948-51 and quarterly data for 1957-58, comparable with those contained in the May 1961 issue of IFS. Users of IFS who have been unable to obtain comparable data for earlier dates by turning to previous issues of IFS, because existing series had been revised and new series introduced, will find that this Supplement partially fills their need. It is intended that another Supplement (to the 1962/63 issues of IFS) will be published in April 1962.

World Health Organization (WHO)

200. Technical Conference on Mortality Statistics. This Conference, which took place in Paris in October 1961 was attended by representatives from the countries of the European region. The Conference reviewed the various organizational systems existing in European countries for the compilation of national mortality statistics, discussed the uses and limitations of these statistics from the public health viewpoint and examined causes of lack of comparability between the statistics of different countries.

201. Health costs. A pilot study has been carried out to establish a workable methodology for the comparison of health costs in different countries. An attempt was made to define and clarify health costs, and an investigation was made of the application of these definitions in six countries with varying systems of financing health services and different levels of living. The report of the study was discussed by an inter-agency working party which met in Geneva in December 1961.

202. Publications. The Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics for 1957 and 1958 were published in 1960 and 1961 respectively. These volumes contained much fuller data than had hitherto been possible; statistics on hospital in-patients were included in the 1958 volume for the first time. Data were included in the monthly Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report on the following subjects of special current importance: mortality from leukaemia, food poisoning, malignant neoplasms of the skin and mental diseases.

203. Future work programme. In 1962, it is hoped to complete the work at present being carried out on a general survey of vital and health statistics in various countries. Analysis of this survey will indicate the kinds of assistance most urgently needed by countries for the improvement of their vital and health statistical services.
204. As of December 1961, WHO's Division of Health Statistics has been strengthened by the addition of a new unit - that of Epidemiological Studies. This unit will develop the methodology of ad hoc morbidity surveys and will study general epidemiological techniques.
205. The preparation of a technical paper on the endemicity of cholera in the world is planned for 1962, for which detailed data will be obtained from national sources. The Division will collaborate in the preparation of a manual on controlled therapeutic and prophylactic field trials. Manuals will also be prepared on the adequacy of sample size and on sampling in public health; the latter will deal with both theoretical considerations and practical difficulties of sampling in human populations.
206. The 1962 programme for the contents of the monthly Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report includes data on the ten leading causes of death, cardiovascular diseases, malignant neoplasms and trypanosomiasis.
207. A meeting of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics will take place in 1962 and will make recommendations on hospital statistics in both their morbidity and administrative aspects.
208. A seminar on vital and health statistics will be held in Bangkok in 1962. Its object will be to help directors of medical services and senior medical officers to build up statistical sections, improve public health administration measures and train subordinate staff in the collection and compilation of simple vital and health statistics.
209. The publications foreseen for 1963 include manuals on health statistics methods and a handbook on the procedures followed in various countries with regard to the notification of infectious diseases. The Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics 1960, scheduled for publication early in 1963, will include, as a new feature, detailed data on vaccination (legislation in force in different countries, type of vaccine used and numbers of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated in 1959 and 1960).

210. A meeting will be held in 1963 of the Sub-Committee (of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics) on Classification of Diseases in order to formulate proposals for the 1965 revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

International Statistical Institute (ISI)

211. 33rd session, Paris. The 33rd session of the ISI was held in Paris from 29 August to 7 September 1961, attended by 513 participants from 56 countries. A total of 126 papers were presented on the following subjects: model building; social statistics; economic statistics; time series analysis; distribution functions in biology; data processing; statistical theory; food availability and nutrition statistics; life testing and reliability; applied statistics training for industry in European countries; design of experiments and variance analysis; traffic congestion; statistical aspects of urban research; production, income and financial flows in national accounts; miscellaneous applications of statistical methods; present status of statistics in the sciences; industrial applications of statistical methods; smoking and lung cancer, and associated questions.

212. Sections of the ISI. The General Assembly of the ISI established at its meeting in Paris, 7 September 1961, a new section named "International Association for Statistics in Physical Sciences". The object of the Association is the advancement, through international contact and co-operation, of probabilistic and statistical research with reference to the physical sciences.

213. This is the second section of the ISI, the first being the "International Association of Municipal Statisticians" which was set up in 1957. The Association held its third general meeting in Paris in September 1961. It has established committees on population statistics, housing and building statistics, economic statistics and cultural statistics.

214. Statistical education centres. ISI continued the operation of its two International Statistical Education Centres, in Calcutta (jointly with the Indian Statistical Institute) and in Beirut. The programme is carried out under the auspices of and with financial support from UNESCO, and with substantial financial aid from the host countries and from other sources. For details, see annex III.

215. ISI's Statistical Education Committee agreed at its meetings in Paris, September 1961, that it would be appropriate for ISI to help develop statistical institutes at university level in African countries.

216. Publications. On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the ISI, in 1960, an historical review of the structure and activities of the Institute was published: A History of the International Statistical Institute, 1885-1960, by J.W. Nixon.

217. A second edition appeared in 1960 of the Dictionary of Statistical Terms by M.G. Kendall and W.R. Buckland (published for ISI by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh). The original edition was extended by a combined multilingual glossary in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish; this was also published as a separate booklet: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Supplement.

218. In 1961, a (Provisional) List of Terms Used in Official Statistics (English/French) was published. The list, prepared at the invitation of the Conference of European Statisticians, has been distributed to several national statistical agencies and other institutions for comments, on the basis of which the final edition of this glossary will be prepared.

219. In the series of bibliographies prepared under the ISI Teaching Aids Programme, a revised edition has been prepared, under the direction of W.R. Buckland, of the Bibliography of Basic Texts and Monographs on Statistical Methods, which will be published in 1962. Also in preparation are a Bibliography on Tables for Statisticians and a Bibliography on Time Series and Stochastic Processes.

220. In its series of publications entitled "International Statistics of Large Towns", the ISI published two new volumes: Housing Statistics; Analysis and Supplementary Tables (No.B2-1960) and Cultural and Sports Statistics 1951-1957 (No. E1-1961).

221. The Institute continued its periodical publications: Review of the International Statistical Institute and International Statistical Bibliography (reprinted on thin paper from the Review), both of which are now again appearing in three issues per year.

222. Of the Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, contained the proceedings of the biennial ISI sessions, the following volumes appeared:

Vol. 37 (31st session, Brussels, 1958) and Vol. 38 (32nd session, Tokyo, 1960). The proceedings of the 33rd session, Paris, 1961, will be published in Vol. 39. 223. The two abstracting journals of the ISI (International Journal of Abstracts - Statistical Theory and Method and International Journal of Abstracts - Statistical Methods in Industry) were continued; they are now both published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

224. OECD replaced the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) on 30 September 1961. Canada and the United States have joined OECD as full members. Pending a review of the statistical needs of OECD, existing OEEC statistical publications will continue in their present form, with appropriate changes in name and membership.

225. New statistical series. The January 1961 issue of the General Statistics Bulletin contained, for the first time, balance-of-payments data for member countries. Plans are being developed to keep these data up to date on a regular basis in the Bulletin.

226. New publications. A study by Peter Ady and Michel Courcier of Systems of National Accounts in Africa prepared for the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, was published by OEEC in December 1960. A report by J.R.N. Stone on Input-Output and National Accounts was published in August 1961. A statistical bulletin containing basic labour force and employment statistics for the period 1950-1960 was published by OECD under the title Manpower Statistics in October 1961.

227. An international meeting on the use of electronic computers for the seasonal adjustment of economic data was organized in collaboration with the Conference of European Statisticians (see para. 109) and held in Paris, 28-30 November 1960. The proceedings of this meeting (report and selected papers) were published by OECD in December 1961 under the title Seasonal Adjustment on Electronic Computers.

228. Continuing and future projects. In collaboration with the US Bureau of the Census, and with the assistance of other statistical agencies, work has continued on the assessment of existing techniques for seasonal adjustment on electronic computers. It is hoped that a new and considerably improved programme will be ready in the near future.

229. Work has begun on a study of government expenditures in member countries, with the object of obtaining a comparable breakdown of these expenditures by function and of making some estimates of the relative prices and quantities corresponding to the functions identified.

230. A revised and enlarged edition of the Statistics of National Product and Expenditure publications will be produced during 1962. In addition to bringing up to date the standard product and expenditure tables covered in previous editions (e.g. Statistics of National Product and Expenditure No. 2, 1938 and 1947 to 1955, Paris, 1957), the forthcoming edition will include data on government revenue and expenditures, more extensive breakdowns of gross domestic product by industry of origin and gross fixed capital formation by industry of use. This volume will also include balance-of-payments tables of member countries together with indications of relation to national source data. The statistical data included in this publication will be revised periodically and brought up to date in subsequent issues of the General Statistics Bulletin.

#### European Communities (EC)

231. New base year. Effective January 1961, national and Community indices are re-calculated and published on a uniform base year (1958); see para. 29.

232. Publications. The programme set up by the Statistical Office of the EC has been carried out, as follows: Informations statistiques (methodology and reports); Bulletin général de Statistiques (timely information and statistics); Bulletin statistique: Charbon - Acier; Statistique mensuelle du Commerce extérieur and Tableaux analytiques (detailed analysis of external trade); Statistiques industrielles (quarterly); Statistiques sociales (quarterly); Statistique agricole (quarterly). In addition, the Mémento de statistique: Energie - Sidérurgie and Statistiques de base (pocket yearbook covering the six member countries and a number of others) have been re-issued, the latter in English as well as in the four languages of the Community.

233. Surveys. A survey of salary scales in 14 important branches of industry was carried out in 1960, keyed to the 1959 fiscal year; publication of the data is scheduled for early 1962. A similar survey of 8 other branches is under way, keyed to 1960.

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234. Future work programme. The Statistical Office of the EC is actively engaged with the six member countries in the preparation of the 1963 world census of industry. The list of questions to be asked and the information to be collected, drawn up by the Economic Commission for Europe, has been enlarged.

235. In 1962, the Office plans to carry out a family budget survey, covering a sufficiently large number of households to be representative of the population of the EC (30,000 households are envisaged) and lasting a whole year. It is hoped that this survey will permit an estimate to be made of total household expenditure for principal goods and services and, for food, quantities bought and consumed.

236. Plans are under way to include, in 1962, in the survey of salary scales mentioned in para. 233, activities not covered in previous surveys. In 1963, the study of the 14 branches of industry carried out in 1960 will be repeated. Plans are envisaged for carrying out in 1962 in the Community countries a sample survey of highway transport of commodities.



IV. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Advisory services<sup>23/</sup>

237. The total number of statistical consultants provided by the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, whose assignments started during 1960-61, was 105. These, together with 52 consultants whose assignments continued from earlier years, accounted for 123 man-years of service. Over half the number of consultants in the field during the two years were provided by the United Nations. The table below gives the particulars:

	No. of consultants in the field in 1960 and 1961	Total man- months in 1960 and 1961	
United Nations . . . . .	88	507	
International Labour Office	9	126	
Food and Agriculture Organization . . . . .	33	498	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization . . . . .	9	60	
World Health Organization	19	285	
	<u>158</u>	<u>1,476</u>	man-months or
		123	man-years

238. The number of United Nations and specialized agencies consultants who began their assignments during 1960-1961, as compared with 1958-1959, more than trebled in Africa while dropping sharply in Asia. The figures in annex I include the team of United Nations/FAO regional census advisers (in population census and sampling, agricultural census, data processing) who made 62 visits to countries in Asia and the Far East, financed by a Ford Foundation grant. The figures also include the regional statistical advisers (in sampling, demography) in Africa.

239. At the end of 1961, an advisory service was established at ECA, consisting of three staff members and five regional advisers, whose duty is to provide advisory services of a short-term nature. In view of the general shortage of consultants in Africa and the special difficulty of recruiting advisers for short-term missions,

<sup>23/</sup> See annex I for further details.

it is expected that the establishment of this service will put ECA in a position to make available to countries highly specialized types of services of a team of experts with a wide knowledge of African conditions.

240. The Commission's attention is drawn to the fact that in January 1962, the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved a five-year project to assist in establishing in Indonesia a Statistical Research and Development Centre, semi-autonomous within the Central Bureau of Statistics. The purpose of the project is to equip Indonesia with statistics needed for economic and social development planning and for measuring progress in development. Provision is made for thirty-six man-years of expert advice, fifteen fellowship-years and tabulating equipment. Ten consultants in several statistical fields are to serve, their work phased over five years.

241. In addition to the consultants made available by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, some are placed at the disposal of Governments by regional organizations. For example, 19 man-months of technical assistants were provided to 7 American nations by the Organization of American States, as follows: sampling, 7 (co-operative arrangements with FAO); census, 7; statistical organization, 4; cost of living, 1.

#### Fellowships<sup>24/</sup>

242. Awards of fellowships were made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies during 1960-1961 to 193 persons from 54 countries. These figures exclude awards given to enable technicians to participate in short-term training centres, seminars and group study tours; the United Nations made approximately 150 such awards and WHO approximately 50.

243. A new scheme was initiated towards the end of 1961 to enlarge the experience of young African recruits to their countries' statistical offices. It provides for awarding them short-term fellowships of three to six months' duration to enable them to visit statistical projects in African countries where the problems are similar to those of their own countries. A number of awards have already been made, but this scheme will have much wider application when an increased number of African students take up statistical duties in the coming years.

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<sup>24/</sup> See annex II for further details.

244. In addition to the fellowships awarded by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, many have been given by regional organizations. For example, during 1960-1961, fellowships were awarded by the European Communities to approximately 40 Africans for middle-level and higher-level courses at the Ecole nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration économique (Paris). Ten recipients of diplomas from this school returned to their countries and were put in charge of national statistical services. During the same period, the Organization of American States awarded inter alia 46 fellowships for training at CIEF (see para.252).

Training activities and general problems of training<sup>25/</sup>

245. During the period 1960-1961 the international agencies operated 25 training centres, seminars, group study tours, etc. Six of these continued from the period prior to 1960, namely the balance-of-payments training courses, the International Statistical Education Centres (in Calcutta and Beirut), the Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines, CIEF and CUFCEC. In addition to the activities shown in annex III, a number of national training projects are in operation. Among these is the Academy for Statistics in Djakarta, established in 1958 to train personnel for Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics and other government offices. Beginning in January 1960, the United Nations has made available a lecturer adviser to the Academy.

246. The period under review saw a marked increase in training activities in Africa. In establishing regional training facilities, it was necessary to make provision for meeting two separate needs for professional staff trained at university level and for "middle-grade" sub-professional staff. The second Conference of African Statisticians recommended that the creation of adequate training facilities in Africa be accelerated and that fellowships awarded by various national and international agencies to Africans should be, whenever possible, for training in Africa.

247. Action to establish facilities for statistical training at university level at Rabat had already been initiated before the second Conference. At the Conference, the delegates of Ghana and Senegal reported plans for the creation of university institutes in the field of statistics. In addition, proposals have since been formulated in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the establishment of a

<sup>25/</sup> See annex III for further details.

Department of Statistics in the University College of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and in Uganda for the development of statistics teaching in Makerere College, which is part of the University of East Africa. ECA has participated in consultations with other bodies interested in this field of work, whether on an international or a bilateral basis, for the purpose of channelling aid to these various training enterprises in accordance with the policy recommended by the second Conference.

248. Concerning training at the "middle level", ECA envisages the establishment of a network of sub-regional training centres sponsored by the host Governments and the United Nations, the latter operating through ECA in co-operation with ILO, FAO, WHO and other interested agencies.

249. By the end of 1961, the following training facilities had been established: a training institute, at professional level, in Rabat; two training centres, on a permanent basis, to provide middle-level courses, in Accra and Addis Ababa. Arrangements were also made to open a third middle-level permanent training centre, in Yaoundé, in February 1962, sponsored by the Government of Cameroun and the United Nations. This centre is to provide a six-month course initially and nine-month courses thereafter.

250. The Commission will undoubtedly be interested to learn that because of the concerted training programme now developing in Africa, consultations have been planned (the first, in April 1962), with a view to co-ordinating the work of the various centres and institutes already in operation and planned for the near future.

251. Three group study tours were held in Africa during 1960-1961, one on population techniques and two on field surveys. In addition, two special training courses were held in 1961. The first was a Training Course in Population Census Techniques for participants from countries planning to take censuses in the near future. The second was a training course on household budget surveys for university students about to enter the public services of their respective countries on completion of their university studies. A Seminar on External Trade Statistics was also held in 1961.

252. Two of IASI's long-term training projects came to an end in 1961. The Central American and Caribbean Basic Statistical Training Course (CUFCEC) had been operating since 1954 for the purpose of training personnel engaged in the compilation and publication of primary statistics. The Inter-American Training

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Center for Economic and Financial Statistics (CIEF) had been operating since 1953, training personnel engaged in the compilation and interpretation of derived statistics. The closing of these two centres does not signify the discontinuance of IASI activities in the field of training, but rather a change from what has been called the "emergency" phase to the "transitional" phase, which will be marked by efforts towards a broader objective - to bridge the gap between the emergency phase and the lasting solution that can best be provided by means of specialized courses at the university level.

253. The new IASI programme for education and training of statistical personnel comprises three parts: (a) the gradual introduction of statistics as part of the regular curriculum of national courses at the secondary and advanced levels; (b) the reorientation of statistical training of an inter-American character to be given in the next ten years; and (c) the expansion of activities that will provide auxiliary and complementary elements to hasten the training of statistical personnel.

254. As the principal project under part (b) above, steps are under way to open, in March 1962, a Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza de Estadística (CIENES) in Santiago, Chile. This will offer courses at three levels, directed towards the training of personnel who are either responsible for or engaged in the work of planning and carrying out surveys and investigations (Course A), personnel who analyse statistics and those who compute derived statistics (Course B), and professors of statistics or statistical consultants (Course C). The project will be financially supported by the Organization of American States.

255. An Inter-American Course in Social Security Statistics (CINDESS), held in 1961, provided statistical staff of social security institutions with an opportunity to expand their knowledge of theoretical elements.

256. Seminars on industrial statistics were held for Latin America (1960) and Asia and the Far East (1961); these were in preparation for the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (see E/CN.3/288).

257. An International Training Course on Vital and Health Statistics for the Western Pacific Region was held in 1960. The general objective was to assist countries in improving their civil registration and vital and health statistical services so that statistical data may better fulfil medical needs and promote international comparability. A demographic and health survey (organized by the

Statistical Center, University of the Philippines) was carried out by the participants.

258. Seminars on the standardization of educational statistical were held for Latin America (1960) and Asia and Oceania (1961).

259. Seminars on analysis, evaluation and uses of agricultural census results were held for Asia and the Far East (1960) and Africa (1961). The main purpose was to bring together census statisticians and persons responsible for planning agricultural development. A Training Centre on the Tabulation of Agricultural Census Data for the Near East was held at the end of 1961. The centre trained national officials who have actual supervisory and operational responsibility for processing national census and other agricultural data.

260. In Latin America, there is a noticeable lag in the application of sampling methods to the collection of national data. A serious obstacle to the development of sample survey operations is the lack of trained and experienced personnel in sampling techniques. Unfortunately, the demand by Governments for assistance in this field exceeds the supply of consultants available. The Commission will be interested to know that concerted efforts are now being made to establish a national sample survey department within the statistical office of one Latin American country which will, in many ways, serve as a model for other countries.

#### Training materials

261. The IASI undertakes the publication, in the languages of the Western Hemisphere, of statistical texts on a variety of subjects, designed to assist teachers, students and technicians in their statistical endeavours. These works either in their original language or translations thereof, constitute the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics (BIETA). With the Spanish translation of Introductory Probability and Statistical Inference: An Experimental Course and its companion volume Teachers' Notes and Answer Guide, prepared by the Commission of Mathematics of the College Entrance Examination Board of the City of New York, the total number of BIETA texts reached 18. In addition to BIETA, and as a by-product of the regional courses in statistical training sponsored by IASI, the following publications were issued: Estadística Demografica by Clotilde A. Bula and Apuntes de Matemáticas para Estadística by

Ricardo Fabrega S. This brought to eight the number of similar volumes published and distributed to universities and other teaching institutions.

262. A large number of documents of use for training will be produced in the permanent training centres sponsored by the United Nations in Africa (see para.249). It is expected that a number of lecture notes will be available for circulation by October 1962.

#### Proposed training activities in 1962

263. United Nations training activities now scheduled for 1962 are the following: (a) a seminar on industrial statistics for Africa (Addis Ababa, June-July); (b) a West African study tour on field surveys (summer); (c) a seminar on housing statistics and programmes for Latin America (Copenhagen, September), in co-operation with IASI.

264. FAO has plans for the following: (a) for countries of the Mediterranean region, a seminar on agricultural economic statistics (Turkey, July-August); (b) for countries of the Near East, North Africa and Europe, a training centre on methodology of food consumption surveys (Yugoslavia, August-September); (c) for about 20 participants from various countries, a group fellowship programme on general agricultural statistics with special reference to their uses for agricultural development planning (USSR, May-June).

#### Conclusion

265. The Secretary-General would welcome the views of the Statistical Commission on the training activities being carried out and planned by the international agencies, especially on the various new trends discussed above.

## ANNEX I

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES CONSULTANTS,  
 BY SUBJECT AND REGION, 1948-1959 AND 1960-1961,  
 WITH TOTALS FOR THE SAME PERIODS AND FOR 1948-1961

	Statistical organization and administration		Economic statistics 1/		National income		Demographic statistics		Health statistics		Labour statistics		Agricultural statistics		Education statistics		Aviation statistics		T O T A L S		
	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1959	1960 and 1961	1948 to 1961
Africa (20 countries)	3	11	2	9	4	1	5	5	4	7	1	2	12	6	1	3	-	-	32	44	76
Asia (17 countries)	31	9	13	3	7	-	18	3	18	4	15	2	30	2	3	2	3	-	138	25	163
Europe (4 countries)	8	2	6	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	24	5	29
Latin America (23 countries)	17	1	19	7	12	2	24	6	3	2	19	-	31	2	5	-	-	-	130	20	150
Middle East (9 countries)	14	4	10	-	1	-	3	3	7	-	6	-	17	2	2	2	-	-	60	11	71
TOTAL 2/ (73 countries)	<u>73</u> 100	<u>27</u>	<u>50</u> 70	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u> 27	<u>3</u>	<u>53</u> 70	<u>17</u>	<u>33</u> 46	<u>13</u>	<u>44</u> 48	<u>4</u>	<u>93</u> 107	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u> 18	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u> 3	<u>-</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>489</u>

1/ Includes industrial, trade and price statistics.

2/ In the 1960-1961 period, 46 countries received expert advice from the United Nations and specialized agencies.



## ANNEX II

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES FELLOWSHIPS,  
 BY SUBJECT AND REGION, 1948-1959 AND 1960-1961,  
 WITH TOTALS FOR THE SAME PERIODS AND FOR 1948-1961

	Statistical methods		Statistical organization and administration <sup>1/</sup>		Economic statistics <sup>2/</sup>		National income statistics		Demographic statistics		Social statistics		Health statistics		Education statistics		Labour statistics		Agricultural statistics		T O T A L S			
	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	1960	1948	
	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	and	to	
	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961	1959	1961
Africa (13 countries)	1	1	5	40	4	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	18	8	2	14	-	-	7	1	44	64	108	
Asia (16 countries)	12	3	10	5	26	4	11	1	15	-	6	-	22	7	7	2	9	2	9	6	127	30	157	
Europe (14 countries)	5	1	7	1	5	2	4	1	5	-	11	-	31	21	1	-	4	1	8	3	81	30	111	
Latin America (29 countries)	9	-	4	1	26	-	8	-	40	6	4	-	161	20	17	-	10	-	24	1	303	28	331	
Middle East (9 countries)	7	1	8	5	9	5	1	-	3	2	2	-	15	24	7	-	15	-	16	3	83	40	123	
TOTAL <sup>3/ 4/</sup> (84 countries)	<u>34</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>833</u>	<u>5/ 6/</u>
	40		86		81		27		73		27		330	5/ 6/	50		41		78					

<sup>1/</sup> Includes general and multiple-subject study.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes industrial, trade and price statistics.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes Canada, USA and New Zealand.

<sup>4/</sup> In the 1960-1961 period, fellowships were awarded to candidates from 54 countries.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes 1 for Canada and 1 for the USA.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes 1 for New Zealand.

ANNEX III

LIST OF STATISTICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTRES AND GROUP STUDY  
TOURS OPERATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, 1960-1961 1/

(Following the name of the centre, seminar, etc. is an indication of the sponsor(s). In almost all cases, the host Government acted as co-sponsor or otherwise substantially contributed to the work of the project.)

Balance-of payments-training programme (continuing). IMF. Washington, D.C. Annual courses since 1950. During 1950-1961, 125 participants from 62 member countries and 4 from 3 of their territories.

International Statistical Education Centre, Calcutta (continuing). ISI/Indian Statistical Institute/UNESCO. Established in 1950. Attended during 14 terms by 378 participants from 21 countries.

International Statistical Education Centre, Beirut (continuing). ISI/UNESCO. Established in 1953. Attended during 9 terms by 296 participants from 17 countries.

Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics (Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza de Estadística Económica y Financiera) (CIEF). OAS/IASI. Established in Santiago, Chile, January 1953; closed 1961. During 1960-1961, 65 participants from 19 countries.

Central American and Caribbean Basic Statistical Training Course. (Curso de Formación Básica en Estadística para Centroamérica y el Caribe) (CUFCEC). IASI. A series of courses began in 1954 and ended in 1961, as follows:

<u>Name of course</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
CCFE	June 1954 - February 1956	San Salvador, El Salvador
CCFE	March 1957 - December 1958	San José, Costa Rica
CUFEC	October 1956 - November 1958	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
CUFCEC	May 1959 - 1961	Panama City, Panama

During 1959-1961, 48 participants from 5 countries.

Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines (continuing). United Nations. Established in Manila in June 1954. Attended, during 16 semesters, by an average of 100 each semester. Since the Center was organized, 32 students have received Master's degrees (23 M.A., 9 M.S.). In addition, 309 students attended 7 summer sessions, and approximately 540 students attended 16 in-service training sessions. A number of special training sessions were also held.

1/ For those operated during the period 1948-1957, see document E/CN.3/249 (annex IV); for 1958-1959, see E/CN.3/263 (annex III).

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English

Annex III

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Study Tour on Population Techniques. United Nations. Accra, Ghana,  
3-20 June 1960. 12 participants from 10 countries.

Seminar on Industrial Statistics for Latin America. United Nations/IASI.  
Santiago, Chile, 10-28 October 1960. 44 participants from 22 countries.

International Training Course on Vital and Health Statistics for the Western  
Pacific Region. United Nations/WHO. Manila, Philippines, 17 October-  
25 November 1960. 41 participants from 16 countries.

Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Standardization of Educational  
Statistics. UNESCO. Tucumán, Argentina, 18-28 October 1960. 25 participants  
from 11 countries.

Seminar on Analysis, Evaluation and Uses of Agricultural Census Results in Asia  
and the Far East. FAO. Manila, Philippines, 5-20 December 1960. 26 participants  
from 13 countries.

Seminar on Vital and Health Statistics for Countries of Central America and Panama  
(Seminario de Estadística Vital y Sanitaria para los Países de Centro América  
y Panamá). WHO. Panama City, Panama, 15-21 January 1961. Participants from  
8 countries.

Training Course in Population Census Techniques. United Nations. Accra, Ghana,  
15 March-14 June 1961. 10 participants from 3 countries.

Inter-American Course in Social Security Statistics (CINDESS). IASI/PAU/ILO/  
Ibero-American Social Security Organization. Santiago, Chile, 5 June-  
24 November 1961. 36 participants from 9 countries.

Study Tour of Field Surveys. United Nations/FAO. Tunis, Tunisia, 8-11 July 1961.  
22 participants from 14 countries.

Seminar on Analysis, Evaluation and Uses of Agricultural Census and Survey  
Results for the African Region. FAO. Nairobi, Kenya, 21 August-2 September 1961.  
21 participants from 18 countries.

Training course on household budget surveys. United Nations/Governments of France  
and Gabon/FAO. Libreville, Gabon, 21 August-26 September 1961. 26 participants  
from 15 countries.

Seminar on Industrial Statistics for Asia and the Far East. United Nations.  
Bangkok, Thailand, 7-23 September 1961. 30 participants from 19 countries.

Regional Seminar on Educational Statistics in Asia and Oceania. UNESCO.  
Tokyo, Japan, 15-28 September 1961. 27 participants from 18 countries.

Statistical Training Centre. United Nations. Accra, Ghana. Provides 9-month  
courses for middle-grade statistical staff. First course began 2 October 1961  
with 27 participants from 4 countries.

Statistical Training Centre. United Nations. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Provides 9-month courses for middle-grade statistical staff. First course began 16 October 1961 with 19 participants from 5 countries.

Study Tour of Field Surveys. United Nations/FAO. United Arab Republic and Morocco, 21 October-11 November 1961. 16 participants from 8 countries.

Statistical Training Institute. United Nations. Rabat, Morocco. Provides 2-year courses at university level. First course began 21 November 1961 with 41 participants from 2 countries.

Seminar on External Trade Statistics. United Nations. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 29 November-7 December 1961. 30 participants from 22 countries.

Training Centre on the Tabulation of Agricultural Census Data for the Near East. FAO. Cairo, UAR, 14 December 1961-3 February 1962. 28 participants from 9 countries.

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