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CO-ORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL  
STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1973-1977

Report of the Secretary-General\*

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\* This document was prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat in co-operation with the statistical services of the specialized agencies.

## INTRODUCTION

1. This report contains the new five-year programme of the statistical activities of the organizations in the United Nations system. <sup>1/</sup> It lists the major statistical projects planned by the organizations for 1973-1977 in terms of the following five main statistical policy objectives:

- (a) Statistical work in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade;
- (b) The development of a co-ordinated body of demographic and social statistics;
- (c) The creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data banks of economic and social statistics;
- (d) Concerted efforts in technical assistance activities in statistics; and
- (e) The continuation of recurrent statistical activities.

2. The selection of these main policy objectives was based on the examination of the tasks set for the organizations in the United Nations system in general and in the statistical areas in particular. The major policy trends listed are, of course, submitted as a basis for discussion by the Commission.

3. The presentation of the new five-year programme in terms of major statistical policy objectives is in accordance with the practice adopted by the Commission at its sixteenth session, in which it expressed approval of the identification of "a number of major statistical policy alternatives for use in the planning of international statistical activities and the grouping of programmes within these broad statistical policies". <sup>2/</sup>

4. In considering the Commission's report on its sixteenth session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighth session welcomed the fact that the "Commission was attempting to bring about a fully co-ordinated and integrated statistical programme in the United Nations and the specialized agencies.... The Committee considered that the presentation of the five-year programmes of international statistics in terms of major strategies of statistical development, as well as the provision of an increased amount of background information on the organization and work of the international statistical system furnished an effective basis for long-term planning in the area of international statistics". <sup>3/</sup> It was also suggested that "the report on the integrated five-year programmes of international statistics discussed by the Statistical Commission at its sixteenth session was the type of report the Committee looked forward to discussing at future sessions". <sup>4/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> The previous report covering 1971-1975 was issued as E/CN.3/393 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 53 (a).

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 5, para. 41.

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., para. 45.

5. The Economic and Social Council also welcomed resolution 1 (XVI) of the Statistical Commission on the co-ordination and planning of international statistical activities:

"The presentation of the five-year programmes of international statistical activities in terms of major strategies of statistical development, and the review by the Commission of the high-priority statistical projects of the organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of such strategies were considered to constitute an important contribution by the Commission towards the achievement of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was suggested that the Council should reaffirm and strengthen the role played by the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in the co-ordinated development of international statistical activities. 5/

"Members of the Council expressed approval of the Commission's work with respect to the international statistical programmes for 1971-1975." 6/

6. The preparation of this five-year programme of international statistics was considered by the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its sixth session (Geneva, February 1972). In view of the favourable experience gained with the arrangements for the previous five-year programme and the approval of the method of preparation by the Commission and the Council, the Sub-Committee decided that a similar joint report for the years 1973-1977, including the statements requested at the sixteenth session of the Statistical Commission on (a) the purpose, (b) the timing and (c) the resources required for each project, should be submitted to the Commission at its seventeenth session.

#### I. BROAD POLICY TRENDS IN TERMS OF SELECTED INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

7. In this section, an attempt is made to review in some detail the five major statistical policy trends listed in paragraph 1. For each major trend, background information is given that relates the given statistical policy objective to the present tasks of the United Nations system, to the resolutions of the General Assembly etc. Following the general explanations, illustrative elements of the individual programmes are presented for each major policy trend.

8. The statistical projects shown are only illustrative of those contained in the programme of each organization. The same procedure is followed in this respect as approved by the Commission for the previous five-year programme. It is recognized

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5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 307.

6/ Ibid., para. 308.

that an exhaustive listing would defeat the primary purpose of the exercise, which is to initiate discussion of the main priorities for the period under review. Therefore, the projects listed are merely presented in order to indicate the type of activity which falls into each of the five broad categories shown in paragraph 1.

A. Statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade

9. The proclamation of the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade and the simultaneous adoption of an International Development Strategy for the decade <sup>7/</sup> manifest the intentions of Governments to tackle the problems of economic and social development with renewed vigour. This comprehensive programme marks the beginning of a new stage in international co-operation and provides a valuable frame of reference for further co-ordination of the work of the United Nations system in most areas, including statistics.

10. The Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 2 of resolution 1566 (L), considered that "the ultimate goal of the work of the Statistical Commission and that of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in this respect should be the achievement of an integrated system in the collection, data processing and dissemination of international statistics by the organs and agencies of the United Nations system with special regard to the requirements of reviewing and appraising economic and social progress, particularly in the context of the policy measures and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the needs of the developing countries".

11. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at the eighth session, gave "extensive consideration... to the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade. In this context, the Committee noted that the envisaged review and appraisal activities called for substantially increased quantitative information concerning the developing countries. Special attention needed to be paid to increasing the supply of data at the national level in the developing countries. The Committee stressed the importance of the Statistical Commission's work in promoting the supply of statistical information required for the purpose of reviewing and appraising progress during the Decade". <sup>8/</sup>

12. Selected programme elements are listed below, followed by an indication of the executing agency.

(a) In order to meet the urgent needs for statistical data during the Second United Nations Development Decade, extensive work will be carried out to assist countries to implement the revised System of National Accounts (SNA) as soon as possible, including the simplified version of the System for the case of the developing countries. (United Nations)

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<sup>1/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 28, resolution 2626 (XXV).

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5, para. 42.

(b) In Asia, plans provide for a workshop on the SNA in 1973, another on national accounts in constant prices in 1974, and a working group on flow of funds, balance-sheets and related topics in 1975. It is also proposed to hold country-level seminars on national accounting in six countries each year during the period in question, so as to cover the entire region by 1977. (ECAFE)

(c) In Africa, annual meetings are planned for national accountants during the period 1973-1977. In addition, a handbook and studies on the introduction of the revised SNA in the countries of the region will be issued. (ECA)

(d) A programme of basic labour statistics will be formulated, particularly taking into account the basic data needed for economic and social planning by developing countries. The existing international recommendations concerning these data and the procedures employed by selected countries for gathering the statistics will be considered. The aim is to issue a provisional version of the document on the programme by 1974. (ILO)

(e) In agricultural statistics, high priority will be given to a system of basic data needed for planning purposes. Work will be concentrated on the data required for the review, appraisal and planning of activities at the national and international levels, especially in respect of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the FAO Perspective Study on World Agricultural Development. Special attention will be paid to statistics of agricultural prices, land use, irrigation, machinery, fertilizers and high-yield seeds as well as to the data needed in order to make advance estimates of current agricultural production and short-term forecasts of pertinent supply and trade conditions. (FAO)

(f) In view of the pressing needs for statistical information concerning education for purposes of formulating policies and planning, and for review and appraisal during the Second United Nations Development Decade, data will be furnished for projecting specific enrolment ratios, level enrolment ratios, educational attainment and literacy. The provisional results achieved using these data will be available for selected countries in 1974. A complete set of projections is expected to be ready in 1976. (UNESCO)

(g) The development of the national services regarding health statistics is also of major importance. Concerted attention will be devoted to the organization of the statistical services and to the improved use of statistics in planning and evaluating health services. The education and training of statistical personnel will be continued through courses, seminars and workshops and, in individual cases, fellowships for advanced study. (WHO)

(h) In accordance with the recommendations made by the Statistical Commission at its sixteenth session, a seminar is planned in 1973 for directors of national statistical services of the developing nations. The demands on the statistical services of these countries for data for formulating and carrying out development plans are increasing. The seminar will furnish the directors of the statistical offices an opportunity to review, with the help of experts, a number of important questions, for example, (i) the effective organization of statistical services and planning, programming and budgeting national statistical activities, (ii) the evaluation of programme requirements such as the demands for statistics and (iii) the

organization of the production and dissemination of data. (United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies)

B. Development of a co-ordinated body of demographic and social statistics

13. The sixteenth session of the Statistical Commission considered that statistics on the demographic characteristics of the population, employment, education, health and medical services, public order and safety, and other aspects of the well-being of the population and the related social services needed special attention in the future. "There are serious gaps in the social statistics of most countries", the Commission's report indicated, "and the available data are often too inconsistent in definition or classification to be correlated for purposes of detecting, describing and dealing with social problems. The delineation of a coherent body of these statistics will be of considerable assistance in identifying and remedying these deficiencies. The building of a system will also help in co-ordinating international guidelines and programmes in respect of statistics". 2/

14. In resolution 8 (XVI), the Commission requested that studies should be undertaken on the "basic series, concepts and classifications of a system of demographic, manpower and social statistics, in co-operation with the interested international agencies and in close consultation with national statistical authorities" and of "a set of social indicators which throw light on the status and trends in major areas of social concern". The Commission stressed that special attention should be devoted to the "circumstances and problems of the developing countries". In this connexion, it called the attention of the "appropriate specialized agencies to the importance and urgency of furnishing technical assistance to the developing countries in improving and expanding their social statistics".

15. Selected programme elements for the development of a co-ordinated body of demographic and social statistics are listed below.

(a) Extensive work is required during the period 1973-1977 in order to complete the work of formulating the co-ordinated body of demographic and social statistics. This will involve the preparation of successively more definitive and complete versions of the system and the convening of seminars and workshops in the various regions of the world. A version of the system of statistics adapted to the specific requirements and circumstances of developing countries will be prepared and various forms of technical assistance are planned in order to assist the countries in implementing it. (United Nations, in co-operation with the statistical services of FAO, ILO and UNESCO)

(b) In Europe, it is expected that the work on the system of demographic and social statistics will call for an important part of the resources of the Conference of European Statisticians over the next four or five years. Meetings are planned during each of the four coming years on the general aspects of the system and on the subsystems for education, health, housing, cultural and demographic statistics. (ECE)

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2. Ibid., Supplement No. 2, para. 43.

(c) In Asia, the following activities are planned to foster the development of social statistics during the next four years: (i) a seminar on the evaluation and utilization of population census data (1973); (ii) working groups on educational statistics (1974); (iii) health statistics (1975); (iv) the integrated system of demographic and social statistics (1976); and (v) statistics of social welfare (1977). (ECAFE)

(d) In Latin America, seminars are planned on the preparation and use of tabulations for population and housing censuses and on the system of demographic and social statistics. (ECLA)

(e) In Africa, annual working groups or seminars on demographic and social statistics are planned during 1973-1977. In the case of demographic statistics, a number of African countries are now committed to taking population censuses in the 1970s, with the active technical and financial assistance of the United Nations. (ECA)

(f) Guidance will be furnished to countries on the elaboration and development of labour statistics within the framework of the system of demographic and social statistics. An examination is to be made of the existing international statistical standards for this purpose. (ILO)

(g) Population questions are considered to be an integral part of the agricultural development strategy. Data are needed on the interrelations between food and agricultural development on the one hand, and the dynamics of population growth on the other. Work has been started on the design of programmes for field surveys of rural families in order to collect data on the interrelationships between family size, food consumption, income, employment conditions and opportunities, migration and related attitudes. (FAO)

(h) The scope of statistics on culture and communication is being extended to cover new areas. Special methodological studies will be undertaken towards this end, giving particular attention to statistical indicators of cultural development. Close co-operation will be maintained with interested organizations in the United Nations system and the work will be co-ordinated with the related activities regarding the system of demographic and social statistics. (UNESCO)

(i) A series of statistical studies are being developed concerning the factors underlying the interaction between population trends and health. Included in the programme will be seminars and training courses on statistical methods in family planning and health demography. (WHO)

C. Creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data banks  
of economic and social statistics

16. The Statistical Commission, at its sixteenth session, emphasized that the review of international data banks is an important aspect of inquiring into the compatibility of the statistical definitions and classifications used internationally and into the co-ordination in issuing economic and social statistics.

17. In considering the report of the sixteenth session of the Statistical Commission, the Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 5 of resolution 1566 (L), recognized "the interest of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office in matters related to the use of computers in the United Nations system and" drew attention to "this field where further co-ordination is likely to be most required...".

18. It is considered that the provision of appropriate compatible computer arrangements within the United Nations system, including those pertaining to data banks of economic and social statistics, is of primary importance for purposes of providing a co-ordinated body of economic and social statistics for use in respect of the Second United Nations Development Decade and other purposes.

19. The organization of economic and social statistics into a co-ordinated and integrated body of data requires that the system of data collection, as well as the data to be stored in the bank should be carefully and continuously controlled by trained, well-qualified personnel in economic and social statistics. The stored data should meet the statistical needs of both the United Nations system and of Governments. It is important to ensure that the data in the bases should be economically collected, stored and maintained, in light of the statistical requirements and wishes of Governments and international organizations.

20. The concepts, definitions and classifications of the stored data, as well as the format in which the series are stored, must be consistent and co-ordinated. This is necessary not only in the case of individual data banks, but also in the case of the various international data banks if data from the banks are to be interchanged or used jointly.

21. Data to be stored in the data bases of the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the statistical services of the specialized agencies must be carefully prepared by the statistical personnel in these offices. In general, data supplied by countries must be adjusted to the standard definitions and classifications used. The data must be carefully checked in order to discover internal and other inconsistencies, such as inconsistencies in relation to series previously supplied, and the data must be put into the proper format for entry into the data bases.

22. Selected programme elements for the creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data banks of economic and social statistics are listed below.

(a) The project initiated in 1971 to compile an inventory of data banks will be continued. The inventory in the first stage of the work will cover data bases of economic and social statistics held by international organizations. Descriptions of the data bases of Member States will be included in the second stage of the work. The information to be maintained in the inventory relates to the series, classifications and formats of the data bases. (United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies)

(b) In Europe, extensive work is planned in order to foster the exchange of experience on the use of computers for statistical purposes. Annual meetings will be held to study the major problems in this area. The Statistical Division of ECE, in co-operation with the Computing Research Centre in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia,



and in collaboration with several national statistical offices, will work on the development of an integrated statistical information system, including the related programming languages. (ECE)

(c) Extensive and increasing use will be made of the computer in the statistical analysis of data arising from the world-wide programme of epidemiological and public health research, in the development of disease control measures and in the operation of medical care and other health services. Additionally, an international data bank is maintained on general and cancer mortality and all other tabulated data for publication. A programme of information, advice and assistance is being developed for the use of electronic computers for purposes of analyses of medical data. (WHO)

(d) Civil aviation data series will be made available on computer tapes in order to meet the growing demand for direct computer access to world-wide aviation statistics. An integrated data base, including a complete range of aviation statistics, will also be developed in order to facilitate analyses that require the simultaneous use of one or more series of aviation statistics. The series themselves will also be improved by the application of estimation systems, made possible by the use of computers, in order to compensate for non-reporting or late-reporting units. (ICAO)

#### D. Technical assistance activities in statistics

23. The Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 6 of resolution 1566 (L) concerning co-ordination of work in the field of statistics, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and in the context of the United Nations Development Programme, concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems as the basis for their development plans and the evaluation of their economic and social progress".

24. The main forms of technical assistance in statistics are: (a) advisory services, (b) training, (c) technical guidance, and (d) programme formulation, support and evaluation. Generally, the first two modes of assistance are given more recognition than the last two. The work of experts and the training activities are more visible than the technical guidance given in the form of manuals, international standards and technical meetings. While the modes in which technical assistance rendered in statistics are similar, there are differences between members of the United Nations family in the emphasis given to the various forms of assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Promotion of the participation of countries which have not taken non-agricultural economic censuses recently, in the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics;

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

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

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

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

(a) The preparation of an integrated scheme of technical assistance in statistics by the organizations of the United Nations system will be of assistance in co-ordinating the planning and the carrying out of these activities. The integrated scheme will cover all the important projects of the United Nations system in technical assistance in statistics and will systematically describe the objectives, relationships and duration of the projects. (United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies) 10/

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10/ For a more detailed description see E/5099, "Statistics: Technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system".

(b) Training statisticians for the developing countries is of great importance for the 1973-1977 period. Special emphasis needs to be placed on the coherent systems of statistics required for purposes of monitoring progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The training personnel and assistance in introducing and using electronic data processing (EDP) is also important and will be enhanced by the establishment of an International Computer Education Centre in Hungary. (United Nations)

(c) Subregional training of personnel in data processing is also being undertaken in Asia. Three centres are proposed to meet the needs of the region in the field of EDP, and similar centres are proposed for the training of middle-level statistical personnel. (ECAFE)

(d) Assistance will be provided to African countries to develop systems of fishery statistics concerning inland water fisheries. The statistical activities include the training of field and headquarters staff and the design and implementation of large-scale surveys on an integrated basis, the framework of the UNDP (Special Fund) projects concerned with African lakes. Training will also be extended to programmes involving marine fisheries. (FAO)

(e) Developing countries will be assisted in establishing courses in statistics as part of regular university programmes, with a view to remedying the long-term shortages of professionally trained statisticians in these countries. This type of assistance is now being furnished. (UNESCO)

#### E. Recurrent statistical activities

29. As was the case in the previous five-year programme of international statistical activities, recurrent statistical activities will continue to consume the greatest part of available resources during the years under discussion. The present budgetary difficulties set marked limits to the introduction of new programmes.

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

31. Concerning the first function, namely the systematic collection, compilation, evaluation and analysis and dissemination of statistical data, attention is called to the special report before the Commission on "Publications of statistics" (E/CN.3/439).

32. Several major methodological projects are included in the present programme. In addition, methodological work in other areas is also continuously carried out. A few undertakings of this type are listed below.

33. The substantive backstopping of technical assistance activities, undoubtedly a major part of international statistical activities, is also a continuing activity. The general problems with technical assistance in statistics are described in the report of the Secretary-General prepared for the fifty-second session of the Economic and Social Council (E/5099).

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

35. Selected programme elements for recurrent statistical activities are listed below.

(a) Co-ordinating statistical activities within the United Nations system, furnishing statistical data, such as trade and transport statistics, work on methodological issues initiated earlier, such as the International Comparison Project, and providing technical assistance to developing countries, are important segments of the recurrent activities. (United Nations)

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

(c) In Africa, the development and extension of basic statistical series and the requisite methodology make up a continuing programme. Annual meetings are planned in the areas of industrial, external trade, transport and distribution statistics. (ECA)

(d) The International Conference of Labour Statisticians will be convened, possibly twice, during the 1975-1977 period in order to deal with household income and expenditure surveys, wages and other employee incomes, vocational training and in order to review, in general, the state of labour statistics throughout the world. Special compilations of wages statistics will also be undertaken during the period. (ILO)

(e) Work will continue in the field of educational statistics for purposes of developing data collection and analysis, in particular on statistics of "flows" rather than of "stocks" only. The establishment of an International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) will be pursued during the period. (UNESCO)

(f) During the period under review, it is hoped that a reference service will be initiated to meet the rapid growth of information requirements for decision-making and planning in civil aviation departments, airlines and airline manufacturers. (ICAO)

(g) The development of national health statistical services will continue to be a principal objective, concentrating on the organization of these services, the better use of statistics for planning and evaluation and the education and training of statistical personnel. (WHO)

## II. MAJOR PROGRAMMES OF EACH ORGANIZATION, 1973-1977

36. In the first section of this report, five major statistical policy trends were illustrated by selected programme elements of the statistical plans of the organizations in the United Nations system. In this section, the highest priority components of each agency's statistical programme are shown on an agency basis. It has to be underlined that in a number of cases the programmes listed are subject to change and should be considered as tentative plans. The consecutive numbering of all the high priority programmes listed in this section does not imply priority ranking.

### A. United Nations Secretariat

#### 1. Statistical Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

##### Programme 1. Integrated system of demographic and social statistics

37. The aim of this project is to develop international guidelines in respect of a coherent system of demographic and social statistics that is linked with the System of National Accounts (SNA). Extensive effort is required during the 1973-1977 period in order to complete the work of formulating the system and will involve preparing a series of documents, convening seminars and workshops, and developing a simplified version of the system adapted to the requirements and circumstances of developing countries. This is a continuing programme which will require two professional staff members for a total of nine man-months per year. Additionally, one consultant is required for six man-months per year.

##### Programme 2. Implementation of the revised System of National Accounts

38. Implementing and complementing the revised SNA will require a major effort in the 1973-1977 period. This will involve work on a system of income distribution and related statistics, national and sector balance-sheets, the development of technical manuals on various aspects of national accounting and the development of a system of price and quantity indexes within the framework of national accounts. Advice and assistance will be provided in applying international standards in connexion with national accounts and financial and price statistics. This is a continuing programme expected to require six professionals for a total of 51 man-months per year.

##### Programme 3. System of integrated international statistical programmes

39. The establishment of a system of integrated international statistical programmes is an effective way of contributing to the efficiency of national statistical systems in both developing and developed countries and to the effective use of resources at the international level, particularly in the context of the policy measures and objectives of the United Nations Second Development Decade. A higher stage of co-ordination of international statistics should emerge from the

practice of preparing jointly with the statistical services of the specialized agencies, integrated long-term statistical programmes and integrated, long-term schemes of technical assistance. This is a continuing programme expected to require three professional staff members for a total of 21 man-months per year.

Programme 4. Development of co-ordinated and integrated international statistical data banks

40. Co-ordinated and integrated data banks of economic and social statistics are needed (a) to improve the interchange and joint use of these types of data and (b) to avoid deficiencies and duplication in this field. An inventory of the data bases of economic and social statistics of international organizations and Member States will be compiled to provide the type of information necessary for co-ordinating and integrating data banks. Information will be available on the statistical content, classification and format of the data bases. This is a continuing programme expected to require two professional staff members for three man-months per year each.

Programme 5. Statistics of international trade and transport

41. Statistics of international trade and transport will be extended in order to (a) publish computerized and disaggregated data matrices for trade in individual important commodities, (b) compile and provide quantities and prices on a disaggregated basis for a group of countries and (c) compile and issue data on the movement of goods classified according to type of commodity, carrier, and route. This is a continuing programme expected to require one professional staff member for 12 man-months per year.

Programme 6. Continuation and extension of the International Comparison Project

42. The United Nations International Comparison Project, which is designed to compare the gross domestic product and its components in a common unit of value and the purchasing power of currencies, will be continued and extended to include more Member States. The continuation of the programme calls for the application of the methodology, developed in the first stages of the project, in the international comparison of aggregates of the domestic product and expenditure on a wider scale. The programme is carried out with the active assistance of the participating countries. The programme is expected to require three professional staff members for a total of 24 man-months per year.

Programme 7. Improvement and extension of current demographic statistics

43. This programme involves encouraging countries to take at least one national population census during each census decade and to collect information on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces is a continuing programme. Major activities to further these goals are: (a) the formulation of common standards concerning the data to be collected, methods of collection, classification and form of presenta-

tion; (b) preparation of methodological manuals incorporating these common standards; (c) participation in, and preparation of, papers for meetings, workshops etc. relating to the organization and conduct of census and vital statistics programmes and sampling methods; (d) participation in the support and supervision of technical assistance personnel in the field and the provision of advice to Governments and specialized agencies and (e) the provision of assistance to national and regional training programmes. It is expected that five professional staff members will devote a minimum of 29 man-months per year to the programme. Two consultants will also be required for a total of six man-months per year.

Programme 8. Development of a system of statistics of the environment

44. The development of a system of statistics on the environment in the light of the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972) will require a concerted effort during the period 1973-1977. Data are needed on the state of, and trends in, certain aspects of the physical environment and on the correlations with the production of goods and living conditions. This will be a continuing programme involving one professional staff member for nine man-months per year.

Programme 9. Development of statistics of the distributive trades and services

45. The programme will organize and develop recommendations in respect of, and methods for, the compilation of information on distributive trades and services activities, particularly in developing countries, to assist in improving the available basic data. Revision of the existing international recommendations pertaining to the distributive trades and services, a study of national practices and experiences and a study on the organization and conduct of surveys of distributive trades and services will be undertaken. This is a continuing programme involving two professional staff members for a total of five man-months per year. A consultant will be required for a period of six months to deal with surveys of distributive trades and services.

Programme 10. Training of statisticians

46. The training of statisticians from the developing countries requires a new concerted effort in the 1970s in light of the increased demands for statistical information systems for the purposes of monitoring, reviewing and appraising progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade. Assistance must be provided to the developing countries in order that they might effectively use the economic and social data which they collect to formulate and implement priority plans for development and other purposes. Assistance in introducing the use of electronic data processing and the training of personnel in this area is especially important. This is a continuing programme and a minimum of 85 advisory, operational and training personnel are expected to provide the necessary expertise during the period under review. An additional 10 volunteer personnel, made available under an associate expert scheme, will help to alleviate temporary shortages of qualified national staff. Two interregional advisers will continue to be posted at Head-

quarters and 10 regional advisers at the regional economic commissions. Substantive backstopping of these activities will require considerable effort on the part of Headquarters staff as well.

## 2. Statistical divisions of the regional economic commissions

### (a) Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

#### Programme 11. Preparation of a system of demographic and social statistics

47. The purpose of this project is to draw up an over-all system which provides a coherent framework for the development and co-ordination of demographic and social statistics, and is linked with the system of national accounts and balances. An important objective is also to develop, in the context of the system, a set of social indicators. The project is carried out by the Conference of European Statisticians within the framework of the world-wide project under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. The programme of work provides for one meeting in each of the four coming years on the general aspects of the system and for a series of meetings in particular areas of social and demographic statistics; for example, statistics on education, health, culture and housing. It is expected that the work on the system and on statistics relating to the system will continue to call for an important part of the Conference's resources over the next four or five years. The project involves two and one half man-years of professional staff each year (including consultants).

#### Programme 12. Existing current activities

48. Statistics relating to promotion of external trade, especially east-west trade, science and technology, environmental problems and long-term planning and projections are priority items in the work programme of ECE. In each of these fields, it is planned to contribute to the development and improvement of the necessary statistics. In particular, meetings will be convened on statistics of science and technology, statistics for studies and policies on environmental problems, and on the establishment of a conversion key between the SITC and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) classification of commodities in external trade. In practically all fields covered by the Conference of European Statisticians, due attention is given to the statistical requirements for economic model building and planning. Work on these projects will continue during the next five years. Resources required will involve one and one half man-years of professional staff services (including consultants).

#### Programme 13. Exchange of experience on the use of electronic computers for statistical purposes

49. Annual meetings will be held for the study of major problems in this area and for the review of national reports on selected aspects of the use of computers for statistics. In this connexion, the activities of the Computing Research Centre (C:R), Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, a UNDP project for which the ECE



Statistical Division is responsible for substantive aspects, must be mentioned. The Statistical Division co-operates with the CRC, notably on a project of the Conference of European Statisticians (in which several national statistical offices are collaborating) to develop an integrated statistical information system including the related programming language(s). The programme of work of the Conference of European Statisticians provides for one meeting on subjects in this field in each of the next five years. Resources required involve three months of professional staff services (including consultants).

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

Programme 14. Development of national accounts

50. In order to promote the development of national accounts in the countries of the region in accordance with the revised SNA and related statistics, a series of working groups and seminars has been organized to discuss the various facets of the system. The proposal includes a continuation of work with the organization of a 1973 workshop on the SNA, one on national accounts at constant prices in 1974, and a working group on flow of funds, balance-sheets and revaluation accounts in 1975. Country-level seminars on national accounts are planned for about six countries each year, commencing in 1973, so as to cover the entire region by 1977. The resources required will be about \$12,000 for each of the two workshops, \$8,000 for the working group on flow of funds, and an additional staff member at the professional level for a period of five years to organize the country-level seminars.

Programme 15. Development of social statistics

51. In the context of the new emphasis placed on social development in the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, a programme for the integrated development of demographic, manpower and social statistics has been taken up. Plans include the organization, during the next five years, of a series of working groups and seminars on the various branches of social statistics, as follows: a seminar on the evaluation and utilization of population census data (1973), and working groups on educational statistics (1974), health statistics (1975), the integrated system of demographic, manpower and social statistics (1976) and statistics of social welfare (1977). A working group on the statistics of crime and delinquency will also be organized, possibly in 1978. The resources required will be about \$12,000 for the seminar and about \$8,000 for each of the four working groups.

Programme 16. Development of economic statistics

52. Economic statistics continue to receive priority consideration in line with the precedence given to economic development in development planning. The 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics was launched in the ECAFE region with the organization of a working group on 1973 basic industrial inquiries. This will be followed by working groups on small-scale and household industries (1973), statistics of prices and quanta for construction and services (1973), statistics of distributive trades (1973), integrated transport statistics (1974), integrated

economic censuses and surveys (1975), statistics of producer and consumer prices (1976), current statistics and construction (1976) and statistics of productivity (1976). A working group to plan the 1978 regional programme of industrial inquiries will be convened in 1977. The resources required for this programme will be on the order of \$8,000 for each of the nine working groups proposed.

Programme 17. Statistical training

53. In pursuance of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East resolution 110 (XXVI), continuing arrangements are to be made for training in data processing on a subregional basis. Three subregional centres are proposed, for this purpose to be situated in Australia, India and Japan. Subregional statistical training centres for the training of middle-level statistical personnel are also proposed. A centre for the French-speaking countries of South-East Asia is planned for 1972. This will be followed by centres for South Asia (1973), East Asia (1974) and South-East Asia (1974).

(c) Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Programme 18. Statistical requirements for planning and projections in developing countries

54. The purpose of the programme is to increase the efforts of the Statistical Division in the preparation of relevant meetings for planners and evaluators. Activities, therefore, are designed to meet the statistical requirements for planning and projections and for evaluation and appraisal during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The interrelations between consumers and producers of statistics will be investigated using the results of meetings on planning and statistics. The work will begin early in 1973 under financing from the ECLA regular budget.

Programme 19. Development of a co-ordinated body of demographic and social statistics

55. The documents and discussions of a seminar on the preparation and use of tabulations for population and housing censuses will be the basis for the extension and co-ordination of demographic and social statistics. The aim is to make better use of census information. Resources from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will also be used for meetings and technical assistance in censuses and household sample surveys. The programme is expected to begin in 1973, using the results of the seminar mentioned above, scheduled for August 1972. It will be financed by UNFPA.

Programme 20. Work on national accounts and on the creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data banks of economic and social statistics

56. The implementation of the revised System of National Accounts, and in particular its relation with social accounting, will be analysed and discussed. This, in connexion with the activities in external and internal trade, industrial

statistics and planning and evaluation, will provide a methodological basis in the creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data banks of economic and social statistics. The aim is to establish a satisfactory background to allow the permanent use of information sources. The work will be carried out during the 1973-1977 period and will be financed from the ECLA regular budget.

(d) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Programme 21. Implementation of the revised System of National Accounts

57. The implementation of the revised SNA is needed (a) to provide a framework for the development of coherent national statistical systems; (b) to provide data needed for economic planning and analysis and for the evaluation of progress achieved in the Second United Nations Development Decade. During 1973-1977, annual meetings on the development of statistical methodology and the training of African national accountants are planned to be held in the region. In addition, an African national accounts manual and studies on the implementation of the revised SNA in African countries will be undertaken. Regional advisory services in the field of national accounts will be continued and further strengthened. The work envisaged can be done with existing staff resources, provided the necessary financing for the working groups and seminars scheduled is forthcoming from UNDP funds.

Programme 22. Development of a co-ordinated system of demographic and social statistics and a population census programme

58. A large number of African countries are currently committed to take population censuses in the 1970s with the technical and financial assistance of the United Nations. Many countries also need assistance in data processing and the analysis of census results. During 1973-1977, annual working groups or seminars on demography, manpower and social statistics are planned. The achievement of the work programme will depend largely on the two existing regional advisers in demography and the three additional regional advisers in demographic statistics, sampling and data processing, respectively, under recruitment.

Programme 23. Development of basic statistical series

59. Basic statistical series are most essential for the implementation of the revised SNA and the evaluation of the Second United Nations Development Decade. They are also needed for the annual Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa and ECA statistical publications. Annual meetings on the development of methodology in the field of industrial, external trade, transport and distribution statistics are planned for the quinquennium, including a seminar on the use of electronic data processing equipment in statistics. The resources needed for the project are provided by existing staff in the Statistics Division.

## B. Specialized agencies

### 1. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

#### Programme 24. International Conference of Labour Statisticians

60. The twelfth Conference is expected to revise existing international statistical standards, or adopt new ones in order to promote the development and standardization of statistics in the following fields: (a) household income and expenditure surveys; (b) wages and employee income; and (c) vocational training. The direct professional statistical staff resources needed to complete the reports and service the Conference are estimated at about one man-year.

61. The thirteenth Conference might be convened in 1977 to review the state of labour statistics throughout the world, including social indicators, and to identify the subjects of primary concern to Member States to which emphasis should be given in future ILO programmes of work. Preparations for this Conference, including organization and servicing, are estimated to require professional statistical staff resources of one to one and a half man-years.

#### Programme 25. Basic statistics of the size of the labour force

62. The results of the 1970 round of population censuses will be used in: (a) analysing the composition and structure of the labour force and changes therein over the past decade, and (b) preparing benchmark data for 1970 consistent with corresponding estimates made for 1950 and 1960. The ILO will prepare revised projections of the labour force by sex and age groups etc. up to 1985 and further projections to 1990, as well as broad estimates for the year 2000. The results are to be published in a new edition of the Bulletin of Labour Force Projections (first issued in 1971). All the tables would be produced by computer, as for the first edition. During the half decade 1973-1977, it is expected that about six man-years of professional statistical staff would be needed (excluding additional computer programming).

#### Programme 26. Household income and expenditure statistics

63. The preparation of a revised edition of Household Income and Expenditure Statistics, 1950-1964 is under way and publication is expected in 1973. The next revision is expected to be made during 1977 and to absorb about one man-year of professional statistical staff. The purpose of the publication is to provide an international reference source of data on various aspects of income and expenditure for urban and rural populations, occupational groups, etc. to aid those concerned with comparisons of levels of living, consumption analysis, market research, family income distribution etc. The volume presents in standard tables the main results of household sample surveys of income and expenditure.

Programme 27. Formulation of a programme of basic labour statistics

64. The objective is to issue a document setting out the broad framework of a comprehensive and coherent system of labour statistics, taking into account particularly the kinds of basic data needed for economic and social planning, especially in developing countries, and also the statistics needed for labour administration as well as other important uses. The purpose is to promote long-term programming and the orderly and rational growth of adequate and reliable labour statistics within the context of general statistical development. A provisional version of this document will be issued by 1974. The resources required are estimated at one man-year of professional statistical staff.

Programme 28. Methodological studies and reports

65. This programme includes collaboration with the United Nations in the development of an integrated system of demographic and social statistics, which is expected to provide valuable guidance to countries in the elaboration and development of labour statistics. Linked with this is research to identify and define a selected list of indicators of economic and social development. This work is expected to occupy one professional statistician full-time during the 1973-1977 period.

66. A second part of this programme relates to the preparation of methodological reports and manuals to provide guidance - in particular to developing countries - in the establishment and continuing compilation of statistical series and for purposes of training in labour statistics. During 1973-1974, approximately two man-years of professional staff are expected to be devoted to the programme, while during 1975-1977 it is hoped that additional resources, equal to about two man-years of professional staff, will become available.

Programme 29. Vocational training statistics

67. A draft report on this subject, which has been prepared for the twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, provides a basis for designing an experimental collection and compilation of national data. It is planned to make a beginning in 1973 (or 1974, by which time the recommendations of the Conference may be available). The work should continue until the regular collection of satisfactory data has been established. The resources required for the 1973-1977 period are estimated at two to two and a half man-years of professional staff.

Programme 30. Wages statistics (special compilations)

68. Special compilations of wage statistics are needed in connexion with the work of the industrial committees, studies on the evolution of conditions of work and various other purposes. It is proposed to augment the data currently collected and compiled particularly as regards wages according to various characteristics (sex, occupation, industry), wages in agriculture, wage structure and distribution and labour cost. The resources likely to be available for this programme will probably continue to be rather limited and during the 1973-1977 period are not expected to exceed one and one half man-years of professional staff per annum.

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

### Programme 31. Basic planning statistics

69. Priority is being given to providing data required for review, appraisal and planning activities at the national and international levels, especially in relation to the Second United Nations Development Decade and the FAO Perspective Study on World Agricultural Development through the compilation, standardization and dissemination of basic agricultural statistics interlinked within a computerized data and compilation processing system. This system will contain data on the production, trade and utilization of food and agricultural commodities and production means, and - at appropriate levels of aggregation - data on fishery and forestry products. The programme is designed to permit the preparation of those derived statistics most widely used in agricultural planning.

### Programme 32. Integrated systems of agricultural statistics

70. Emphasis is being given to assisting countries in organizing the collection and compilation of statistics to meet the increasing needs of agricultural development planning. The main approach is through the formulation and promotion of integrated programmes of agricultural statistics by the interlinking of current surveys with the decennial censuses of agriculture. Guidelines in this respect were laid down by the FAO Statistics Advisory Committee at its fifth session. Increased efforts will be made to intensify consultations with countries for a review of their agricultural statistics in order to identify priorities and reduce existing gaps and inconsistencies in the national statistical series. The preparation and promotion of the 1980 World Census of Agriculture programme will be carried out within this over-all framework. In the forestry sector, the main aim will be to promote the introduction of standard classifications and statistical reporting systems that will provide more appropriate data pertaining to the forestry sector from the resource base, through production and trade to the consumption stage.

### Programme 33. Food consumption statistics

71. The compilation of food balance-sheets and food consumption survey data will continue. Food consumption surveys are the only means of providing information about patterns of food consumption, of assessing the nutritive value of supplies and diets and of measuring the fluctuations and trends of food consumption over time among the various groups and socio-economic strata of population. These data are basic for assessing the size and nature of the protein/calorie problem, for estimating the elasticity coefficients needed for the projections of food demand, and for the formulation of food policies and related national and international action programmes. Efforts will be made to improve the number, coverage and quality of food consumption survey statistics in the countries so that they can serve as a basis for sound agricultural and nutritional planning and to obtain extrabudgetary resources to assist countries in this respect.

72. In line with the Second United Nations Development Decade development strategy, population will need to be considered as an integral part of agricultural development strategy and, therefore, data will need to be collected to ascertain inter-relations between food and agricultural development and population dynamics.

Programme 34. Economic accounts for agriculture

73. A draft handbook of economic accounts in agriculture is in preparation jointly with the United Nations Statistical Office. Efforts during the period under review will concentrate on the promotion of standard concepts and definitions recommended therein, and on the compilation of related country data on a systematic and regular basis. The FAO will compile these data on an internationally comparable basis for publication or use in FAO studies. The improvement of the data needed for the construction of such accounts is possible mainly through systematic dialogue on the subject with the countries making use of all related information including data from farm management surveys.

Programme 35. Concepts and measurement techniques relating to the under-utilization of rural agricultural labour in developing countries

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

Programme 36. Basic fishery manpower statistics

75. Since fishery manpower statistics are of vital importance for providing measures of the health and well-being of fishing industries, an annual survey will be designed and launched to collect these statistics from countries. The survey will cover the size and composition of fishing manpower, activity and remuneration. The data will be published along with economic indicators which will be developed in this area.

Programme 37. Management and development of international (high seas) fisheries

76. Management of high-seas fisheries is not a matter for developed countries only; many developing countries already have large fishing industries and desire assistance to ensure that they can fully partake in regional fishery statistical activity aimed at providing the necessary data for management and related studies.

Such assistance will be given through Special Fund (SF) projects which in the foreseeable future will include projects covering the countries of West Africa, those fishing the Indian Ocean and those fishing the South China Sea.

Programme 38. Management and development of national fisheries

77. Assistance will be extended to aid African countries in developing their fishery statistical systems. The statistical activities include the training of field and Headquarters staff and the design and implementation of large-scale surveys on an integrated basis within the framework of the UNDP/SF projects concerned with African lakes. In marine fisheries, future activities will include quality check surveys, the evaluation of current systems and the training of field and Headquarters staff. Much of this activity will take place within the framework of UNDP/SF projects and foreseeable specific areas of work will be those shown in programme 37. This work will be accompanied by the production of technical papers covering new techniques being introduced in the field of fishery statistical surveys and the development of statistical indicators which can be used for management purposes.

Programme 39. Tropical timber trade statistics

78. This programme is designed to promote the export of tropical wood and wood products from developing countries by expanding the publication of trade data on these products. The basic goal will be the intensive coverage of trade flow expressed in quantity and value of tropical wood products, distinguishing the commodity, species and eventually grades.

Programme 40. Collation of forest resource data from developing countries

79. The FAO has embarked on a long-range programme on the collection and collation of forest resource and forest development data from developing countries. This consists of gathering, at the national level, information on the geographic distribution of forests by general type, areas inventoried and the stage of exploitation and development. After being compiled on a uniform basis by country, information will be presented in a condensed subregional form with maps and indexes of forest inventory reports and of other data sources.

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

Programme 41. Educational flow statistics

80. Work will continue in the field of educational statistics for the development of data collection and analysis with particular emphasis on statistics in terms of "flows" rather than of "stocks" only. Methodological studies will be carried out to this effect, examining various techniques suitable for countries at different levels of statistical perfection. Because educational wastage (repetition and drop-out) is a major problem facing many countries in the world, this project is



considered to be one of the most important areas for analysis to be undertaken by the Office of Statistics, particularly as any assistance given to Member States in dealing with this problem will be of immediate benefit. After a first phase mainly devoted to a study of educational wastage at the first and second level of education, the study will, in 1975-1977, be expanded to an analysis of student flows in higher education, and teacher flows. The resources required for the 1973-1977 period are about \$125,000, including one professional post.

#### Programme 42. Educational projections

81. Work will be undertaken to elaborate a series of alternative educational projections for as many countries as possible, with particular attention being paid to the needs for statistical information both for policy and planning and for operational activities during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The programme will be carried out in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in their joint work on demographic and related projections, financed partly under the Regular Programme and partly from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Special efforts will be made to speed up this work, which is beginning in 1972, so that some provisional results for selected countries can be presented at the 1974 World Population Conference. The complete set of projections for all Member States is expected to be available in 1976. The resources required are about \$500,000, including five professional posts.

#### Programme 43. International Standard Classification of Education

82. The project of establishing an International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), already in progress for a few years, will be pursued with the elaboration of a draft three-stage (five-digit) classification in all its details, including a glossary with definitions - in four languages - of some 600 categories of education programmes. The purpose is to achieve a comprehensive system classifying all aspects of education, such as the educational characteristics of individuals, educational institutions and educational expenditure. The system will be used both for institutional reporting within educational systems and for educational aspects of population censuses. The draft system will be submitted in 1973 to Member States for their comments and for field testing. After further examination at a meeting of governmental experts in 1974, the revised draft of the classification system will be presented to the International Conference on Education in 1975. Subsequently, a manual will be issued to facilitate the application of ISCED in Member States. The resources required are about \$120,000, including consultants and half a professional post.

#### Programme 44. Development of national programmes in science statistics

83. Work will be initiated on a basic plan for national data systems with respect to the collection of key data necessary to meet the minimum requirements in the fields of science policy and planning. The project has a triple purpose: (a) to stimulate and help countries in setting up their national statistical services in this field; (b) to test methodology so far established; and (c) to prepare the ground for further technical assistance projects within the UNDP framework. The

work will start in 1973 and concentrate initially on basic data concerning scientific research and experimental development, to extend - as far as possible towards the end of the five-year period - to methodological studies and preliminary data collection. The goal would be to broaden the scope of science statistics to include certain "related scientific and technical activities" such as information processing and routine product testing. The resources required are about \$180,000, including two professional posts.

Programme 45. International standardization of science statistics

84. Concurrent with the above programme concerning the improvement of methodology in general and data collection, normative work will be initiated, eventually leading to the adoption of a Recommendation for the International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology. Particular attention will be devoted to developing standards which will be acceptable and useful to Member States with differing socio-economic systems and widely varying levels of development. To achieve this, the concepts, definitions and classifications being considered for inclusion in the recommendation will be previously tested in selected Member States. Work will begin in 1973-1974 with the preparation of a preliminary study. Thereafter, a draft Recommendation will be circulated to Member States and subsequently finalized at a meeting of governmental experts, for adoption by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1976 if feasible. In addition, a detailed manual will be prepared to facilitate the practical application of this Recommendation by Member States. The resources required are about \$100,000, including one professional post.

Programme 46. Expansion of statistics on culture and communication

85. The scope of data collection among the large number of cultural and communication activities which are not presently covered statistically will gradually be extended. Special methodological studies will be undertaken to this effect, with particular attention given to statistical indicators of cultural development. Close co-operation will be maintained with other interested organizations in the United Nations system, and in particular, it is foreseen that a working group on statistics of culture and communication will be established jointly with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. This will ensure appropriate co-ordination with related activities regarding the integrated system of demographic and social statistics, as well as relevant aspects of economic statistics. It is foreseen that data collection will be extended in 1973-1974, as a first stage, to statistics on theatres, the content of mass media, and expenditure and finance for cultural activities. Similar work will be pursued in 1975-1977 with regard to such areas as sports, languages spoken and musical activities. The resources required are about \$200,000, including two professional posts.

Programme 47. International standardization of statistics on radio and television

86. During the next four-year period, work will be undertaken on the statistics of radio and television to improve international comparability of statistics relating to these mass media. These media are in general gaining more and more importance in modern communications and in particular as powerful technological aids in educa-

tion programmes. In 1973-1974, the preparatory work on a Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on Radio and Television will enter its first phase, including the preparation of a preliminary study. This work will be further pursued in 1975-1976 through the elaboration of a draft Recommendation, which will be circulated to Member States for comments and subsequently finalized at a meeting of governmental experts for adoption by the General Conference in 1976. The resources required are about \$100,000, including one professional post.

Programme 48. University teaching of statistics

87. A UNESCO programme in the development of the teaching of statistics at university level will be continued in order to assist developing countries in establishing teaching programmes in statistics, with a view to remedying the serious shortage of professionally trained statisticians in these countries. University statistics courses are already receiving UNESCO support in Ethiopia and the Philippines, and a new project is under preparation at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, to start, if possible, with the academic year 1972/1973. The agency is also associated with the statistical training institutes in Makerere, Uganda, and Tokyo, Japan. In addition, a survey of the teaching of statistics for developing countries is under way and should lead to the publication of a directory in 1973. The resources required are UNDP funds, which cannot at present be estimated even approximately, but which might be of the order of \$500,000. In addition, about \$40,000 under UNESCO's Regular Programme, including a quarter of a professional post, will be required.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Programme 49. Aviation statistics publications and data tapes

88. The ICAO is planning to issue in 1973, an international aviation statistics yearbook intended to provide the most used and most essential aviation statistics in a quick reference summary form, together with selected charts and coefficients. Also to be made available will be the ICAO civil aviation data series on computer tapes to meet the growing demand for direct computer access to world-wide aviation statistics.

Programme 50. Statistics series on non-scheduled air transport operators

89. The ICAO is committed to developing statistical series covering the traffic, finances and fleets of non-scheduled air transport operators. Report procedures and forms have been designed and used for the first time to report 1971 statistics. However, it will take a while before the coverage of operators throughout the world is adequate enough to publish comprehensive time series statistics.

Programme 51. Development of improved air traffic flow statistics

90. There is great need for additional statistics on the international movement of people and aircraft from airport to airport throughout the world. Following a recommendation of the most recent session of the Statistics Division in 1970, the ICAO Assembly at its eighteenth session directed the Council to study the feasibility of developing various methods for collecting additional movement statistics. It is hoped that these studies will result in workable proposals for the regular collection of new air traffic flow statistics for scheduled international flights beginning in the 1975-1977 period.

Programme 52. Integrated aviation statistics data base

91. This programme is designed to develop one integrated data base from all of the regular statistical series produced by the ICAO Statistical Programme. This data base will be designed to facilitate analyses requiring the simultaneous use of one or more aviation statistics series, and also permit analyses involving the use of ICAO statistical series together with the socio-economic data series produced by other international organizations. This data base will make it possible for ICAO and all others to apply the most modern statistical techniques and computer capabilities to meet the needs of aviation planning and economic research.

Programme 53. Aviation statistics library and reference service

92. With the rapid growth of information requirements for decision-making and planning in civil aviation departments, airlines and aircraft manufacturers, the need for a clearing-house of international aviation statistics becomes imperative. It is hoped that future resources will permit the initiation of a reference service by ICAO during the 1975-1977 period.

Programme 54. Improvements in established aviation statistical series

93. Plans are being made to implement a number of significant improvements in established ICAO statistical series beginning in 1973. Complete and more precise regional and world totals will be made a part of the series by the development of estimation systems to compensate for non-reporting and late-reporting units. The time between the receipt of data and the publication of statistical digests will be reduced by automation of data processing and printing procedures. Seasonal trends and adjustments will be more thoroughly treated in statistical Digests. Much of this will be possible through careful utilization of the ICAO computer facility expected to be operational by 1973.

## 5. World Health Organization (WHO)

### Programme 55. Development of national health statistical services

94. The development of national health statistical services will continue to be a principal objective and will be concentrated on (a) the organization of health statistical services and the better use of statistics for the planning and evaluation of health services; and (b) the education and training of statistical personnel by means of courses, seminars, workshops and, in individual cases, fellowships for advanced studies.

### Programme 56. Collection and dissemination of health statistics

95. Regular series of health statistics comprise mortality and morbidity statistics and statistics of hospital establishments, medical services and health manpower. Series on health costs, environmental factors and pharmaceuticals are being developed and methodological studies are under way to develop projections of health statistical indicators.

### Programme 57. Computer applications

96. Practically all of WHO statistical compilation and analysis is carried out on the computer of the International Computing Centre (ICC), Geneva. All data tabulated for publication are subsequently stored on tape and an international data bank of general and cancer mortality since 1955 has been constructed and will be extended annually. Extensive and increasing use will be made of the computer in the statistical analysis of data arising from the WHO world-wide programme of epidemiological and public research, in the development of disease control measures, and in the operation of medical care and other health services. In addition to using the computer extensively for its own purposes, WHO is developing a programme of information, advice and assistance to countries on medical computing. A focal unit for this purpose has been established at headquarters and intercountry meetings are being held in the various WHO regions.

### Programme 58. International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

97. The ninth revision of the ICD will take place in 1975 and will come into use in 1978. A series of meetings and conferences are planned in preparation for this Revision and for the subsequent familiarization of users with its contents. The feasibility of preparing the next index to the ICD by computer will be studied.

### Programme 59. Health and population dynamics

98. As a joint project by the Population Division of the United Nations and the Family Health Division of WHO, a series of statistical studies are being developed of factors influencing the interaction between population trends and population health. The programme will also include seminars and training courses on statistical methods in family planning and health demography.