



POPULATION COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

(30 October - 10 November 1967)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

UNITED NATIONS
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NOTE

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

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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

POPULATION COMMISSION

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the fourteenth session of the Commission held at the United Nations Office, Geneva, from 30 October to 10 November 1967

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Population Commission held its fourteenth session at the United Nations Office in Geneva from 30 October to 10 November 1967. The 199th meeting was devoted to a commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Commission; a report on this meeting is given in annex IV.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS^{1/}

Australia: Mr. W.D. Borrie;

Austria: Mr. Heimold Helczmanovszky;

Chile: Mr. Germán Carrasco, Mr. Luis Larraín;*

China: Mr. Samuel S.Y. Soong, Mr. Michael Y. Lee;**

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

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

1/ The following members did not attend: Cameroon, Ecuador, Malawi, Nigeria and Panama.

Ghana: Mr. K.T. de Graft-Johnson

India: Mr. Asok Mitra;

Jamaica: Dr. Maurice A. Byer;

Japan: Mr. Toshio Kuroda;*

Netherlands: Mr. A. Oldendorff, Mr. I. Verkade;*

Niger: Mr. Issoufou Seyfou;

Pakistan: Mr. M.A. Bhatti, Mr. S.A.D. Bukhari;*

Peru: Mr. Luis Marchand Stens, Mr. Felipe Solary Swayne;*

Philippines: Miss Mercedes B. Concepción;

Rwanda: Mr. J. Kananura;*

Sweden: Mrs. Ulla Lindström, Dr. Malcolm Tottie;*

Tunisia: Mr. Mahmoud Seklani;

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. V.F. Burlin;

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. P.G. Podyachikh, Mr. A.G. Zhukov;**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Miss Jean H. Thompson,
Miss Tessa A.H. Solesby,* Mr. Francis E. Bland;*

United States of America: Mr. Ansley J. Coale, Mr. Leighton van Nort,*
Mr. George M. Coleman,** Mrs. Emma Long,** Mr. Paul F. Myers;**

Yugoslavia: Mr. Dušan Breznik, Miss Zagorka Ilić.**

OBSERVERS

Cuba: Mr. Frank Ortiz;

Czechoslovakia: Mr. Jiří Grunt;

Italy: Mr. Reginaldo Munafo;

Zambia: Mr. Ackson U. Mwale.

* Alternate.

**  User.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. H.P. Lacroix, Mr. K.C. Doctor,
Mr. J.N. Ypsilantis;

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. G. Kavadias;

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. W.P.D. Logan, Dr. M. Sacks, Dr. A. Kessler.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE): Mr. B. Aromin;

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE): Mr. J. Berent, Mr. L. Albright;

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): Miss H. Seymour

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Georges Eggermann.

Category B

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mr. Richard M. Fagley,
Mr. B. Ch. Sjollem;

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Odile Rouillet;

International Catholic Migration Commission: Rev. Arthur McCormick,
Mr. Joseph Perridon;

International Council of Women: Miss L.C.A. van Eeghen;

International Federation of University Women: Mrs. Constance Jones;


International Union for the Scientific Study of Population: Mr. E. Grebenik,
Mr. B. Rémiche;

League of Red Cross Societies: Miss M. Esnard;

Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association: Mrs. Constance Jones;

Pax Romana: Mr. Tadeusz Szmitkowski;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Mrs. M.T. Graber-Duvernay;

World Y  Women's Christian Association: Mrs. I.R. Menzies.

Register

International Planned Parenthood Federation: Mr. George W. Cadbury, Sir Colville Deverell, Mrs. Frances Dennis, Mr. R. Hankinson.

3. The Secretary-General was represented by Mr. Miloš Macura, Director of the Population Division. Other participants from the Secretariat were: Population Division: Mr. Mohammed A. El-Badry, Chief, Estimates and Projections Section; Miss Edith Adams, Demographic Surveys and Studies Section; and Miss Gwendolyn Z. Johnson, Fertility Studies Section; Statistical Office: Miss Nora Powell, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch. Mr. Halvor Gille, Director of the Division of Social Affairs in the United Nations Office at Geneva, also participated in the meetings. Mr. Akira Kusakawa of the Population Division acted as Secretary to the Commission.

Election of officers

4. At its 200th meeting, on 30 October 1967, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation: Chairman: Mr. W.D. Borrie (Australia); First Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Mitra (India); Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Dušan Breznik (Yugoslavia); First Rapporteur: Mr. K.T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana); Second Rapporteur: Miss Mercedes B. Concepción (Philippines).

Meetings, resolutions and documentation

5. The Commission held twenty plenary meetings. At the 206th meeting, it was decided to establish a Committee on Planning-Programming-Budgeting Systems in the Field of Population, which met on the afternoon of 3 November 1967 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Mitra (India). The views expressed at the plenary meetings are summarized in the records of the 199th to 218th meetings.

6. The decisions of the Commission appear under the subject-matter headings to which they relate. The draft resolution submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council is set out in chapter XI.

7. The documents before the Commission at its fourteenth session are listed in annex III.

Agenda

8. At its 200th meeting the Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda for the fourteenth session (E/CN.9/204/Rev.1):

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.



United Nations activities in the fields of population.

4. World demographic survey: urban and rural population, 1920-1980.
5. Progress report on demographic studies, reports and manuals:
 - (a) Interrelationships between population growth and investment in education and health;
 - (b) Other studies, reports and manuals.
6. Promotion of improvement in demographic statistics:
 - (a) Progress report on the 1970 World Population Census Programme;
 - (b) Computerization of demographic statistics;
 - (c) Progress report on improvement in other demographic statistics.
7. Population projections.
8. Reports on the 1965 World Population Conference.
9. Consideration of the matters related to Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII).
10. Five-year and two-year programmes of work in the fields of population.
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.



II. RECENT UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF POPULATION

9. The Commission was pleased to have before it a concise picture of the diverse activities undertaken by the United Nations in the fields of population since its thirteenth session (E/CN.9/206).

A. Major decisions of United Nations bodies on population questions following the thirteenth session of the Population Commission


10. The Commission noted that the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-ninth session (July 1965) and its forty-third session (July 1967), had adopted resolutions 1084 (XXXIX) and 1279 (XLIII) supporting a widening of the scope of United Nations activities in the fields of population, as recommended by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session, and that the Council had requested interested organizations within the United Nations system to expedite their activities relating to population. The General Assembly had addressed itself to questions of population growth and economic development at its twentieth session in 1965 and a year later, in 1966, it had unanimously supported the Economic and Social Council's recommendations for an extension of the scope of United Nations action in the fields of population (General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI)).

11. Other bodies of the United Nations system had also taken decisions emphasizing the importance of population programmes. These included the Commission on the Status of Women (resolution 4 (XIX)), the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,^{2/} the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,^{3/} and the United Nations Children's Fund.^{4/} Among the specialized agencies, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) had received stronger mandates to expedite activities in population and allied fields.^{5/} It was clear that, since the last session of the Commission, members of the United Nations system attached much more importance to world population problems and to the work of the Population Commission.

^{2/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4383/Rev.1), paras. 60-71; and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 9A (E/4395), paras. 18-20.

^{3/} *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026), paras. 75-83.

^{4/} *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4403), paras. 44-58.

^{5/} See: World Health Assembly resolutions 18.49, 19.43 and 20.41; resolution 3.252 of the General Conference of UNESCO and the section on education and information related to population growth in UNESCO's 1967-68 work programme; and the Resolution Concerning the Influence of Rapid Population Growth on Opportunities for Training and Employment and on Welfare of Workers, adopted  the International Labour Conference at its fifty-first session.

B. Co-ordination of activities in the fields of population

12. The Commission was informed that among important developments were the steps taken to improve co-ordination of population programmes within the United Nations system of organizations. Inter-agency machinery for co-ordination had been established within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) shortly after the Commission's thirteenth session, and the third in a series of inter-agency meetings of the United Nations and interested specialized agencies was scheduled to convene in November 1967 further to develop effective co-operative arrangements in carrying on multidisciplinary activities. The subject of inter-agency co-ordination had been placed on the agenda of the next session of the Economic and Social Council.

13. The Commission noted these developments and welcomed the suggestion that procedures be established to implement co-operative population programmes at regional and country levels. Appreciative of the co-ordination achieved so far, the Commission nevertheless felt that the present setting required further strengthening in view of the growing importance and multidisciplinary nature of population activities. It was hoped that the deliberation of the ACC would contribute further significant improvements. One possibility that the ACC might consider would be to replace the present ad hoc arrangement with a permanent subordinate body; it might also consider the role of the Population Commission in this respect. There was general agreement that at this time there appeared to be no need for a new organ outside the ACC framework.

14. The Commission desired the closest possible co-ordination of the work of the Headquarters Secretariat, the regional economic commissions, the demographic training and research centres, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the specialized agencies in the development and implementation of regional and country programmes. The view was expressed that the United Nations regional programmes in certain fields, such as training, should be designed to fill in gaps and supplement national programmes and facilities, and that, wherever feasible, these programmes should be carried out with the co-operation of national agencies.

15. Since the Commission considered that it might be advantageous to implement more of its projects in close co-operation with qualified non-governmental organizations, it was pleased to learn that the manual on population redistribution and internal migration was being developed as a joint project of the Secretariat and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), and that similar arrangements had been made for preparing and issuing the manual on comparative studies of fertility and family planning. It also noted with appreciation that the IUSSP had provided substantial assistance to the 1965 World Population Conference and that it had conferred with regional bodies of the United Nations with respect to the organization of the IUSSP's regional population conferences scheduled for the near future. The IUSSP had received the co-operation of the Secretariat at Headquarters and at the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in connexion with the regional population conference held at Sydney, Australia, in 1967. The Commission also expressed appreciation for the support that other non-governmental organizations and several private foundations had given to its work programme.



C. Recent developments in attitudes

16. There was extensive support in the Commission for the view that the United Nations population programme should incorporate all the functions specified in the Commission's terms of reference (Economic and Social Council resolution 150 (VII)), and that new demands upon the Commission should not be met at the cost of its established functions. Technical aid in all population fields requires scientific analysis of relevant data as its basis, and the understanding of population problems within the context of economic and social development depends upon knowledge of population size, structure and trends that is obtained through demographic research and technical studies. Some members observed that efforts to change the course of population dynamics required precise scientific knowledge, and attempts to effect demographic change should therefore not delay efforts to train more technicians, intensify data collection and improve research methods, all of which further the availability of knowledge. Other members felt, however, that in the past there had been too great a concentration upon the statistical aspects of demography and their more formal applications, and that it was now necessary to shift the emphasis to economic, social and health aspects of population growth in order to achieve a balanced programme.

17. The Commission observed that priorities were difficult to determine in view of the immensity and diversity of population problems throughout the world. Bearing in mind the specific features of problems faced by regions and countries, the United Nations programmes in the fields of population should give high priority to action-oriented projects at these levels.

18. The Commission observed the complexity and diversity of problems faced by Governments. In the developing regions, with low population densities, unfavourable conditions arising from high rates of population growth may not be generally recognized. On the other hand, where only growth rates themselves receive consideration, problems resulting from demographic and socio-economic aspects of population structure may tend to be ignored through a lack of full understanding of their consequences.

19. The Commission noted with interest that several Governments represented had recently adopted new policies either in respect to their own population situation or to the rendering of technical co-operation in population fields to countries requesting it. As a consequence, some Governments had begun to give technical assistance in various fields of population, while others had widened the scope of their existing programmes of technical aid, thereby covering not only demographic statistics, but also research and various aspects of family planning. The Commission noted the growing tendency for Governments to provide bilateral technical assistance in all fields of population, upon request. These bilateral schemes, along with regional programmes, greatly enhanced the opportunities for the Governments of developing countries to obtain assistance necessitated by special requirements.

20. The Commission noted that, in some countries where family planning programmes had recently been incorporated into Government public health schemes, there was a great need for additional advice and expertise in the medical, biological and public health aspects of population.



21. The Commission was aware that most of the recent resolutions adopted within the United Nations system and other international and national actions bearing on population had dealt specifically with fertility and population policy. There was general accord that to determine the size of the family was a fundamental right which must be exercised by parents concerned with the dignity and well-being of their children, and that national policy in regard to family planning was a matter of decision for sovereign nations. Some members considered as a matter of concern the possibility that family planning might come to be regarded as a panacea for all population problems. It was emphasized that the solution of these problems would require the concerted, collaborative efforts of the United Nations and all the specialized agencies concerned. Greater attention must be given to the social and economic factors interrelated with population growth and changes in population characteristics, for family planning programmes can contribute best to social and economic progress if they are part of a major development effort in many fields. While priority should be given to economic and social development programmes, it should be recognized that it is maintained in some developing countries that rapid population growth impedes progress and needs to be moderated.

22. The observation was made that, with the question of United Nations policy on technical assistance in all fields of population, including action programmes, no longer an issue, the Commission should assert its position of leadership in matters dealing with population and should continue to address itself to the important work of expanding knowledge of the interrelations of demographic, economic and social change, and aiding in the application of that knowledge to national development programmes.

23. Some members of the Commission expressed concern at the undue emphasis which they considered had been given to family planning in the Secretary-General's summary of recent United Nations activities in the field of population (E/CN.9/206). Other members were of the opinion, however, that the document in question accurately reflected the actions that various organizations of the United Nations system had taken with regard to population questions since the Commission's thirteenth session. Nevertheless, it was recognized that other fundamental activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which were oriented towards raising productivity, the reform of land tenure systems, improving the utilization of manpower and eliminating illiteracy, and the like, were also of much importance in respect to the indirect influence that they might exert on population trends. It was recognized that population problems differed from country to country and from region to region, and that accordingly there were differences in the types of policies required.

24. The Commission considered that the relationship between demographic, economic and social change was not a simple one and that therefore the solution to the problems arising from this relationship was neither a simple nor a uniform one. Economic and social forces certainly influenced demographic change, including fertility decline, but the relationship was a complex one, which had been repeatedly acknowledged by the Commission, as stated in the resolution proposed at its twelfth session and adopted by the Economic and Social Council (933 C (XXXV)).



D. Demographic training

25. The Commission reviewed reports on the regional demographic training and research centres which receive support from the United Nations: the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur, India, established in 1957; the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) at Santiago, Chile, established in 1957; and the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research at Cairo, United Arab Republic, established in 1963 (E/CN.9/208 and E/CN.9/206, sect. VII). Since 1966 the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund component) has provided financial support for CELADE, and a sub-centre of CELADE has been established in San José, Costa Rica. Discussions have recently taken place between the United Nations and the Government of India with a view to continuing United Nations support of the Chembur centre for the next five years, and negotiations are under way with the Government of the United Arab Republic to continue the Cairo centre as a joint project. The Commission expressed the view that extension of United Nations support to the centres should be accompanied by a substantial increase in funds and facilities.

26. The Commission also received a report on the Interregional Workshop on Programmes of Training in the Field of Population (E/CN.9/207), which was held at Elsinore, Denmark, from 19 to 30 June 1967. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Denmark for its special contribution to the United Nations programme of technical assistance, which had made it possible to hold the workshop and thus to have an exchange of experience among the directors of the United Nations-sponsored demographic training centres and an assessment of future regional and national needs for demographic training. The Population Commission had recommended at its thirteenth session that such a meeting be held. 6/

27. It was noted from the Workshop's report that while the meeting had emphasized the invaluable functions performed by the centres in training demographers who would be able to meet Governments' requirements for demographic research, and in encouraging the development of national training activities, it took the view that the existing centres should be expanded and new centres established to meet regional and national needs, and that the United Nations system should encourage and assist the development of national training in demography (E/CN.9/207, para. 96). As a general principle, the Commission believed that the United Nations-sponsored centres should supplement and complement training offered by universities or other national training bodies in developing regions.

28. In concurring with the conclusions reached by the Workshop, the Commission was of the opinion that, while CELADE was satisfactorily meeting the needs of the Latin American region, the centres at Chembur and Cairo required expansion and strengthening, and that additional training facilities should be established to meet the needs of Africa south of the Sahara. The Commission had expressed its wishes on this matter at past sessions, and hoped that special efforts would be made in this direction. As far as the region of Asia and the Far East was concerned, it was noted that an expert group convened in Bangkok in December 1966 had concluded

6/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), para. 57 (c).

that the needs of the region could be better served by an expansion of ECAFE's training functions and by a greater utilization of existing training facilities than by the establishment of an additional United Nations-supported centre. 7/ It was pointed out that the Asian Institute for Economic Development had included lectures on population aspects of economic and social development in various workshops it had held in different countries.

29. With a view to ensuring the stability of the centres and the continuity of their staff, the Commission felt that ways should be sought to provide for their financing for periods of at least five years at a time. Considerable importance was attached to achieving co-operation between universities and the United Nations-sponsored centres in the matter of granting higher university degrees upon satisfactory completion of the centres' courses of instruction. It was considered that the possibility of achieving this aim would be enhanced by raising the centres' entrance requirements to include holding a bachelor's degree or having its equivalent. The United Nations had an important role to play in formulating the research and training programmes of the centres it supports, and it was proposed that the rights and obligations of both the United Nations and the host Government should be clearly specified in their contractual agreements, as had been done in the case of CELADE.

30. Regarding the type of training offered by the United Nations-sponsored centres, there had been a tendency towards broadening the curricula to include, in addition to demographic statistics and technical demography, other subjects which are more closely related to development problems and population policies. The increasingly essential multidisciplinary character of demographic training was stressed by a number of members, and the co-operation of the specialized agencies in enriching the centres' programmes was particularly welcomed. The Commission was informed that CELADE, in co-operation with certain health institutions, provided its fellows with training in public health and family planning, and, in turn, gave lectures in demography to physicians. Moreover, the Chembur centre had added courses in family planning to its curriculum. Since more Governments were adopting policies aimed at moderating population growth rates, it was considered proper to include relevant aspects of family planning in the training of demographers, but also, at the same time, to ensure that a balanced programme was maintained. The Commission was informed that WHO was prepared to assist medical schools and schools for other health professionals to develop or strengthen training programmes on the health aspects of population, and that it would be in a position to provide, upon request, training in the health aspects of population for health personnel at all levels.

31. The Commission placed considerable emphasis on the importance of research on regional demographic problems carried out by the centres and the need to disseminate the results of such research widely throughout the region, through newsletters or by other means.

7/ See Report of the Expert Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Population Centre (E/CN.11/L.173).



E. Technical co-operation

32. The Commission received a summary report on the types of technical co-operation in population matters which had been extended to Governments of developing regions during 1965-67 (E/CN.9/206, sect. VIII). At the country level, this assistance included the provision of experts in demographic statistics and analysis to advise Governments on such matters as carrying out demographic studies, organizing training programmes and establishing systems for collecting demographic data. An important aspect of assistance was the provision of fellowships for study at the United Nations-sponsored demographic training centres or other institutions within or outside the region. The Commission was informed that the Secretary-General was taking steps to implement a request from the Government of India for two experts to advise on social and demographic aspects of family planning programmes and on the development of bibliographical information services in this field. Another request of the Government of India, for expert advice on human reproduction and its clinical aspects, had been referred to WHO, whose terms of reference include such assistance. At the request of the Government of Pakistan, the Secretary-General, in co-operation with WHO, was organizing a five-expert mission on family planning to visit that country early in 1968.

33. The Commission noted the increasing number of country requests for technical assistance in population matters and recognized the likelihood of an even greater increase in such requests in the future, as more Governments became aware of the types of assistance available to them through the UNDP and the United Nations Regular Programme of technical co-operation. In this connexion, great importance was attached to the identification of specific country needs, which are not the same in all developing regions; the Commission welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to establish means of meeting a series of country requests effectively. In addition, it called attention to the following fields in which assistance can be offered to interested Governments: demographic statistics, demographic analysis, formulation of national population programmes within the framework of economic and social policy, advisory services in various aspects of family planning activities, training of demographic personnel, and the preparation of various kinds of population projections. The Commission expressed its belief that the specialized agencies, according to their mandates, should continue to provide technical assistance in areas such as medical and public health aspects, communication and motivation aspects of family planning, studies of human resources, adequacy of food supply to meet population needs, and the like.

34. The Commission took note of the initial steps taken in 1965 to strengthen demographic advisory services in the ECAFE region, and of the inauguration of such services in the Middle East; these have made it possible to render advice to Governments, on short notice and with a minimum of formal arrangements, on such problems as organizational plans for demographic research and training, formulation of population programmes, and other matters. It considered that the corps of regional demographic advisers should be increased to cover regions for which there are no advisers at present, namely Africa and Latin America. The importance of the technical assistance services offered by CELADE to a number of Latin American countries in such areas as demographic field surveys and programmes of demographic analysis, and of the assistance given by the ECAFE secretariat to Governments on



various aspects of population research and analysis and on problems related to national family planning programmes, was also noted.

F. Organization and resources

35. The Commission was informed that, as a result of the recommendation which it had made at its thirteenth session concerning additional financial resources to be made available for expediting the United Nations population programme, ^{8/} the budget for United Nations work in the field of population (not including demographic statistics) had been increased from \$1.2 million in 1965 to \$1.6 million in 1966, and to an estimated \$1.7 million in 1967, of which \$0.7 million was allocated for Headquarters activities. Of the remainder, about half was required for the support of the three regional demographic training and research centres (E/CN.9/206, para. 58).

36. While welcoming this increase in budget and the upgrading of the Population Branch at Headquarters to a Division, the Commission was nevertheless disappointed to note that resources had not been sufficient to provide the additional personnel strength which had been recommended for the Population Division at the thirteenth session, and that the professional posts available to the Division in 1967 fell short of the recommended number. An even greater deficiency of resources was impeding the carrying out of needed demographic work at the regional level. The Commission therefore stated that it attached the greatest importance to the securing of additional resources commensurate with the increasing attention being given to population matters by various United Nations bodies.

37. The Commission was advised that the Secretary-General had established a Trust Fund for population activities with the goal of obtaining an additional \$5.5 million over the next five years from Governments and private sources; this measure was intended to supplement the resources to be obtained from the United Nations Development Programme and the regular budget of the United Nations to strengthen and expand United Nations population programmes, particularly at the regional and country levels. Some members noted that a trust fund for these purposes was not without certain disadvantages, and that it was therefore necessary to consider it as a provisional measure. The Commission was told that a doubling of activities was envisaged during the five-year period, with an even more rapid expansion being contemplated in certain critical regions. Invitations to contribute to the Trust Fund had been issued by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs to those Governments which had been sponsors of General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) on population growth and economic development, those which had sponsored ECAFE resolution 74 (XXIII), calling for an expansion of the population programme in that region, and those whose Heads of State had signed the declaration on population growth and human dignity and welfare circulated by the Secretary-General on Human Rights Day 1966. The Commission was pleased to learn that substantial contributions to the Trust Fund had already been pledged. In

8/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), paras. 111-113.



addition to those Governments which had previously announced contributions, the representatives of the Netherlands, Pakistan and Sweden indicated, during the course of the Commission's deliberations, the intention of their Governments to contribute to this Fund.

G. Inquiry among Governments

38. The Commission at its thirteenth session had requested the Secretary-General to draw up proposals for a second inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1048 (XXXVII), and to present these proposals at the Commission's fourteenth session. ^{9/} The Secretary-General subsequently reviewed the situation in the light of developments in Government activities in the fields of population, carrying on extensive consultations on this matter with interested members of the United Nations family. The question had also been considered at the second Inter-Agency Meeting on Programmes in the Fields of Population (31 October-2 November 1966). On the basis of these discussions, the Secretary-General had concluded that another inquiry would be premature at this time. The Commission considered that the Secretary-General should review the matter again and present such proposals as might be indicated at its fifteenth session.

^{9/} Ibid., para. 15.




III. WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION: RURAL URBAN POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

39. The Commission reviewed the Secretariat's study of rural and urban population growth and distribution throughout the world, which was presented in document E/CN.9/209, and in Population Division Working Paper No. 15. The Commission had received an earlier progress report on this project at its thirteenth session and, at that time, had recognized the magnitude of the problems involved in carrying out such a study. The Commission had been particularly aware of the limitations imposed by the inadequacies of data and the necessity to develop new paths of research in view of the insufficiency of methodological tools in this area of demographic analysis.

40. In the reports before the Commission, the Secretariat had taken the decision to avoid the obvious hazards involved in comparisons of levels and trends of urban and rural population based upon national definitions of urban, since these definitions varied widely and in a very complex fashion among the different countries.

41. The Secretariat's study sought to reduce the extent of international non-comparability by designating the population in localities of 20,000 and more inhabitants as urban, and considering the remainder as rural and small-town population. It was understood, however, that many problems of a substantive and conceptual nature remained. These problems were illuminated by an analysis of differences in numbers and proportions of the urban population in various countries according to the definition of urban as applied in national population censuses, and the adopted definition of urban as the proportion of total population living in localities of 20,000 and more inhabitants. Comparisons for 1960 indicate that differences between the national and adopted definitions are important for many countries (for example, France: 61.2 and 47.9 per cent; Mexico: 50.7 and 34.7 per cent; and the USSR: 49.4 and 36.4 per cent); the differences are somewhat less important for a few countries (for example, Ceylon: 15.0 and 12.0 per cent; Hungary: 39.8 and 37.8 per cent; Italy: 47.4 and 46.6 per cent).

42. The interim findings of the Secretariat's study revealed that around 1960, about 760 million people, or one quarter of the earth's population, were residing in localities of 20,000 or more inhabitants. This was nearly treble the number in 1920. Between 1920 and 1960, percentage increases in population varied in direct relation to size of locality, with the most pronounced changes occurring in big cities of 500,000 or more inhabitants. In terms of absolute numbers, however, population growth during each of the four decades was greater in rural areas and in localities of less than 20,000 inhabitants than in localities that exceeded this size. The study also disclosed that population in localities with 20,000 and more inhabitants had grown more rapidly in developing regions than in developed regions. In the developing regions as a whole, the population designated as urban had increased from 6 per cent of the total in 1920 to 15 per cent in 1960, compared with percentages of 29 and 42 per cent, respectively, for the developed region 

43. The report included tentative projections of population in localities of specified size up to the year 1980. In the projections it was assumed that the population designated as urban would increase at the average rate occurring during the years 1920 to 1960, i.e., at twice the rate of total population growth. It was also assumed, however, that where the level of urbanization was already very high, no decline would occur in numbers of rural inhabitants by 1980. According to these assumptions, nearly one third of the world's population will live in localities of 20,000 and more by the year 1980. Proportions of total population living in such places are expected to amount to 54-56 per cent in developed regions and 25-26 per cent in regions now classified as economically less advanced.

44. Indications are that, in spite of the markedly high rates of urban population growth foreseen for the period up to 1980, substantial increases may also be expected among the population in places classified as non-urban. Thus, of the projected world population increase of between 1.2 and 1.5 billion in the period 1960-1980, 47 to 48 per cent is expected to occur in rural areas and small towns.

45. The Commission welcomed the Secretariat's interim report and considered that it made a valuable contribution in an area where there were still wide gaps in knowledge. It was emphasized, however, that a measure of urbanization based on population size alone was inadequate, because it could not yield information on the dynamics of social, cultural and economic forces with which urbanization is so closely interrelated, nor were the results suitable for use by urban planners and policy-makers. It was noted also that the proportion of population in localities of 20,000 and more was not intended as an international standard definition of the level of urbanization; it was only a demarcation point in an inevitable compromise to achieve international comparability.

46. The Commission considered that, in the final report, greater use should be made of national definitions of urban than in Working Paper No. 15, and that the comparison and analysis of levels of urbanization based upon the two types of definition should be extended to dates earlier than 1950 if possible. The Commission also requested that a section of the report should be devoted to the population of small towns. It further desired that a methodological analysis, in a manner similar to that in the paper "Statistical Concepts and Definitions of Urban and Rural Population: National, Regional and World-Wide" ^{10/} should be added to the final report. It was requested that the report be revised in the light of views expressed during the Commission's deliberations and that it should be published as soon as possible, along the lines of the study World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963. ^{11/} The title should be changed to reflect the fact that the study was essentially one of population growth in two categories of agglomerations, i.e. less than 20,000, and 20,000 and more inhabitants.

47. The view was expressed that analyses of urbanization should be included among the continuing functions of the Secretariat, as it was closely linked with forecasts of total population growth.

^{10/} E/CN.9/AC.7/L.9.

^{11/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.2.


IV. RESEARCH, STUDIES AND MANUALS

48. In view of the contribution that United Nations population studies have made towards improving understanding of the relation of population trends to economic and social development, the Commission took pains to reiterate the importance of the research function of the Secretariat in supplying analyses of population data required by United Nations bodies and Member Governments. The Commission had before it several reports relating to various aspects of its research programme: one on studies of interrelationships between population growth and needs for investment in education and health (E/CN.9/210); one on the progress of demographic research and technical work (E/CN.9/211); one presenting the report of the Committee on Comparative Studies of Fertility and Family Planning of the IUSSP (E/CN.9/212); and one summarizing the progress of research and technical work during 1965-1967 (E/CN.9/206, sect. V).

A. Studies of interrelationships between population growth and economic and social development

1. Studies of investments in education and health

49. The Commission recalled that the General Assembly in resolution 1838 (XVII) had recommended that the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission, should "intensify its studies and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, with particular reference to the needs of the developing countries for investment in health and educational facilities within the framework of their general development programmes". At its thirteenth session, the Commission had requested that work on the studies of implications of population growth for investments in health and education should be expedited, and that these studies should be carried out in co-operation with WHO and UNESCO. ^{12/} While regretting the delay in initiating this work, the Commission was pleased to receive a report (E/CN.9/210) outlining the co-operation that had been established between the Secretary-General, WHO and UNESCO in preparing a review of existing studies and data relating to demographic aspects of investments in health and education. This review had shown that data on expenditures for education and calculations of educational targets and their financial implications were now available for many countries. A notable example of important work in this area is the Asian Model of Educational Development, prepared by UNESCO, which portrays educational prospects in the ECAFE region up to 1980. Studies of demographic aspects of investments in health services pose greater difficulties, because of the diversity of health problems and their specialized nature, but relevant studies had also been undertaken, such as the study on the costs of improving and expanding the water supply in developing countries, prepared in 1962 under WHO auspices. It was noted that WHO was also making efforts to encourage the compilation of data on expenditures and capital outlays for health services, which are currently lacking for many countries.

 ^{12/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), para. 23.


50. The Commission reiterated the importance it attached to studies of investments in education and health and called attention to the contribution that detailed population projections could make to such studies. While educational advancement and improvements in the level of health were considered to be prerequisites for lowering fertility, most members of the Commission considered that in some developing countries the achievement of progress in these areas was itself handicapped by rapid population growth. Noting the research on problems of investment in health and education already undertaken by WHO and UNESCO, and the projects relevant to these subjects included in the work programme of these agencies, the Commission requested that such studies be continued and intensified and invited the Directors-General of WHO and UNESCO to submit reports on the progress of this work to its fifteenth session. The Commission further considered as highly relevant to the aims of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) a study of the relationship of population growth to the needs of children and youth in selected developing countries, which the United Nations Division of Social Affairs in Geneva envisaged carrying out jointly with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in 1968, provided financial resources were available. The Commission wished to be informed of the results of this study at its fifteenth session.

51. Recognizing the interdisciplinary nature of research on the interrelationships of population trends and investments in education and health and the consequent need for various agencies to contribute within their areas of special competence, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to extend all needed assistance to the agencies carrying out these studies by providing them with population projections in the required detail and other substantive advice.

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

52. A report on the progress of work on the revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends 13/ was presented to the Commission (E/CN.9/211, sect. III). This study, originally published in 1953, is being revised and brought up to date; where appropriate, the background papers prepared for the 1965 World Population Conference are being used as a basis for the revised chapters. The Commission was pleased to note that several chapters of the revised work which were at an advanced stage had been made available to the members. While commending the efforts made by the Secretariat to ensure a broad international coverage of literature and a proper representation of different schools of thought in the revised work, some members felt that these efforts had not yet proceeded far enough. It was also felt that while these chapters were successful in adequately summarizing the present state of knowledge concerning the interrelationships of demographic, economic and social factors with which they dealt, their value could be further enhanced by the addition of a statement of the important existing gaps in knowledge.

53. The highest priority was attached to the completion of the revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, since this work was considered to be one of the most valuable studies of the United Nations. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the various regional bodies, specialized agencies, national demographic research institutes and individual scholars who had

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

collaborated with the Secretariat in the preparation and review of chapters. The Commission also appreciated the provision of bibliographical references and summaries of studies published in languages with which the Secretariat was not equipped to deal.

3. Other studies of demographic, economic and social interrelationships


54. The Commission was informed of a draft report on the interaction of economic, social and demographic factors in development that had been prepared by an outside consultant for inclusion in the revised edition of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (E/CN.9/210, para. 18). This study examines the relationship of past trends in birth and death rates to economic and social conditions in selected industrialized countries and attempts to relate conclusions to contemporary problems in developing countries. Owing to its comprehensive character, the Commission suggested that the draft be prepared for publication as a separate study and submitted for consideration at its fifteenth session. It was noted that the examination of similar interrelationships for selected developing countries at different stages of development and with differing cultural characteristics would constitute a useful addition to this study, should resources permit.

55. The Commission also called to the attention of the regional economic commissions the desirability of carrying out analyses of the interrelations of demographic trends and economic and social problems which were considered to be the most pertinent for each region. Such studies might deal, for example, with problems related to population growth and internal migration, urban development and housing, food supply and distribution, provision of educational facilities, capital requirements for investment, and the like.

B. Fertility, mortality and other studies

56. The Commission considered a summary of work in progress and suggestions for studies to be carried out during the next two years in the priority areas which had been established by the Commission at its thirteenth session (fertility, mortality and morbidity, internal migration and urbanization, demographic aspects of economic development and demographic aspects of social development) (E/CN.9/211, sect. IV and E/CN.9/206, sect. V).

57. With respect to fertility studies, the Commission took note of the recommendations regarding future programmes of work in this area set out in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Fertility (E/CN.9/203), convened at Headquarters in September 1966. The Commission was pleased to note that an inventory on "Developments in Family Planning: 1960-1966" had been prepared for publication as chapter II in the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation 14/ and that the Secretariat planned, as a continuing function, to analyse statements of national policies affecting population and to publish summaries of the results from time to time. In addition, it was felt that the urgent concern with the persistence of high fertility levels in many countries

14/ E  .5/417 and Add.1-2.

made it imperative that the Secretary-General undertake an interim study of fertility levels and trends in 1968-69 and report to the Commission on this study at its fifteenth session; a more complete updating of the Secretariat's world survey of conditions and trends of fertility would have to await the results of the 1970 round of population censuses. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the IUSSP for the report on variables for comparative fertility studies prepared by the Union's Committee on Comparative Studies of Fertility and Family Planning (E/CN.9/212) and suggested that the Secretary-General explore further ways of collaborating with the IUSSP in pursuing this work, including publication of the Committee's reports under United Nations auspices.

58. The Commission welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to convene small ad hoc committees of experts to advise him on programmes in the remaining priority areas of research and technical work. A committee to deal with mortality programmes would be convened in 1968 and a similar group to advise on programmes in demographic aspects of social development would be organized in 1969. Pending the recommendations of these expert groups, the Commission believed that, as resources became available upon the completion of other studies, it would be timely to begin a study on infant mortality, particularly in view of the information that has recently become available from sample surveys for areas of the world for which data were previously lacking. It suggested that consultations should be held with WHO on the most effective use of available data and application of the most recent methodological techniques developed for analysing infant mortality in countries with deficient statistical data.

C. Manuals on methodology

59. At previous sessions the Commission had expressed its interest in the preparation and publication of a series of methodological manuals. It welcomed the information that a manual on methods of projecting school enrolment, prepared in collaboration with UNESCO, had been published in 1966, and that a technical report describing the properties of stable populations and their use in demographic analysis was in press. It also noted with appreciation the co-operation of the Office of Population Research of Princeton University in the preparation of a manual on Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data, 15/ which had just been published.

60. In view of the growing need of Governments and international agencies for population projections of various kinds, the Commission hoped that it would be possible to complete within a short time the work on the manuals on methods of projecting the economically active population, urban and rural population, and households and families. It was noted that the manual on methods of projecting the economically active population, which was being carried out in collaboration with the ILO, would describe methods of projecting both labour supply and labour demand. The Commission was also interested in the early completion of the work on two manuals on methods of analysing census data in developing countries. One of these manuals, to be published under the title Manual on Population Re-distribution and Internal Migration, was being prepared in co-operation with the IUSSP, and the other, on methods of analysing census data on economic activities, was being prepared in co-operation with the Population Studies Center



15/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIII.2.

of the University of Pennsylvania. The Commission was informed that it had been necessary to postpone the preparation of a manual on methods of analysis of census data on fertility, mortality, population growth and population structure, owing partly to a shortage of staff. Moreover, it was considered that the need for such a manual had been partially met by the publication of the manual on Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data.

D. Report on the world population situation


61. Having reviewed the Secretary-General's suggestions concerning the preparation of a report on the world population situation (E/CN.9/211, sect. VI), the Commission warmly supported the proposal to prepare and publish biennially an up-to-date assessment of population trends for the information of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. It was considered that such a report should not be highly technical in nature, but should aim at presenting the most up-to-date picture possible of population growth rates, fertility levels and trends, mortality levels and trends, including infant mortality, changes in age structure, urban and rural distribution, educational levels, economically active population, and future population prospects for the world and its main regions. The preparation of such a study should not require a large investment of staff resources and should draw as far as possible on the results of technical studies carried out by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. It might also include emphasis on such topics as health, education, etc. on a rotation basis, requiring the collaboration of one or more of the specialized agencies for each report. The Commission expressed the wish to review the draft of the first report on the world population situation at its fifteenth session.

E. Digests of major demographic studies

62. The Commission welcomed the publication of the non-technical report on the World Population Conference entitled World Population: Challenge to Development.^{16/} It was noted that the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Urbanization had recommended that the results of the most important technical reports on urbanization should also be summarized in non-technical reports and given wide distribution (E/CN.9/218, para. 80). In the interest of providing information on population trends to a wide audience, including Government officials responsible for development planning, it would be desirable, although of a relatively low priority, to prepare and publish very short non-technical digests of some of the more important studies in the United Nations series of "Population Studies" (ST/SOA/Series A).

F. Further recommendations

63. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the summary of major research studies which have been carried out in past years by the Population Division, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations-sponsored demographic research and training centres (E/CN.9/211, sect. II) and considered that it would be desirable to compile, perhaps as a continuing function, a complete inventory of

 ^{16/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.4.

major research studies and reports bearing on population prepared by the various United Nations organs, and to seek the co-operation of the specialized agencies in this endeavour through the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

64. Having in mind the desirability of disseminating as widely as possible the documentation prepared for various technical meetings, the Commission recommended that the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Fertility, the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Urbanization, and the Interregional Workshop on Programmes of Training in the Field of Population, and the appropriate relevant documents prepared for these meetings should be published in photo-offset as United Nations sales publications.



V. PROMOTION OF IMPROVEMENT IN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS


65. The Commission discussed the promotion of improvement in demographic statistics by the United Nations Statistical Commission on the basis of three documents: the progress report on the 1970 World Population Census Programme (E/CN.9/213); the progress report on computerization of demographic statistics (E/CN.9/214); and the progress report on improvement of demographic statistics (E/CN.9/215). In an all-inclusive review of statistical developments during the period since the thirteenth session, the Commission expressed its satisfaction with recent developments, and particularly with prospects for the 1970 World Population Census Programme.

A. The 1970 World Population Census Programme

66. Preliminary plans for the 1970 World Population Census Programme were considered by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session under that part of the long-range United Nations programme in the fields of population which is concerned with the increase and improvement of demographic statistics. As the Commission stated at that session, "demographic statistics of adequate scope and satisfactory quality, properly evaluated and analysed, are essential as a basis for sound decisions on questions of population policy and planning of social and economic action. Increasing assistance to developing countries in the procurement, processing and evaluation of demographic statistics should be an important part of the long-range programme of work in population fields. Assistance should be provided on an enlarged scale in census taking..." 17/

67. The Commission was informed that the programme, which is being developed in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1054 B (XXXIX), encompassed five types of activity: (a) promotion of national population censuses between 1965 and 1974; (b) the development of world-wide and regional recommendations for standardizing the 1970 population census; (c) the preparation of methodological handbooks and technical manuals relating to census work to assist countries in census-taking; (d) the training of national census personnel; and (e) the dissemination of census results. The development of each of these aspects is described in the following sections.

68. The progress report before the Commission (E/CN.9/213) covered activities during 1965-1967 and future plans, with particular emphasis on the number of national censuses already carried out during the first three years of the census decade centring on 1970. It was pointed out that even in the short period since the report had been drafted, more countries had completed censuses and others had confirmed their intention of participating in the 1970 round. Thus, the total number of censuses taken in the first three years of the 1970 census period (1965-1967) stands at 47, and another 128 countries have confirmed their intention

17/  Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), annex I, para. 1.

of carrying out a 100 per cent enumeration before 1975. While it is not certain, of course, that all 128 countries will succeed in holding censuses as planned, the ranks of those doing so may be swelled by some of the 22 countries which have not yet announced their intentions as well as by some of those who have stated that, so far, they have no firm plans. The Commission was gratified to note that more countries than ever before in history would probably take censuses and that more and better population data for demographic studies and projections would thereby be produced.

69. The Commission was informed that the final version of the Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses, ^{18/} which had been reviewed in draft form at its thirteenth session, had been approved by the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session in 1966 ^{19/} and adopted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1215 (XLII). The final text of the recommendations had been issued in English, Russian and Spanish as No. 44 of the Statistical Papers, Series M. The English and Spanish editions had been widely distributed to national census and statistical offices and to other potential users. When published, the French edition would be given equally wide circulation.


70. The recommendations stress the need for the collection and tabulation of data required for demographic research and for formulating national programmes and policies in population, housing, health, manpower, education, food and nutrition, and so forth. The principles emphasize the importance of evaluating the accuracy of census results, the use of sampling in census-taking, and adopting modern methods of data processing to speed the release of census results.

71. Attention was drawn to the extent of the involvement of the regional economic commissions in the development of the 1970 World Population Census Programme, including the Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses. It was pointed out that regional variants of the topics and tabulations had already been approved by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh session in June 1966, by the Conference of African Statisticians at its fifth session in October 1967 and by the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics of the Inter-American Statistical Institute at its ninth session in October 1967. The Commission was informed of the European variant, which will be completed and approved in 1968.

72. Progress in preparing procedural manuals for the guidance of countries was brought to the attention of the Commission, as were the developments in implementing training plans for census personnel, especially in developing countries, and the provision of technical assistance. Several members described the types of bilateral assistance in these areas which they had already made available and which they planned to continue to provide upon request.

73. Having reviewed all facets, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the progress made on the 1970 World Population Census Programme. It welcomed the publication of the Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses

^{18/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.3.

^{19/}  Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/4283/Rev.1), para. 85.

early enough to be of use in planning most of the national censuses scheduled for the 1970 census decade and commended the content as being in accord with the best traditions of modern population census methodology.

B. Computerization of demographic statistics

74. The Commission welcomed the developments described in the progress report on computerization of demographic statistics (E/CN.9/214). It was noted that the project was part of the Statistical Office work programme developed in response to General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI). The project was being pursued at the request of the Statistical Commission at its thirteenth session 20/ and had been made possible by the establishment of the United Nations International Computing Centre at Headquarters in 1965.

75. It was recalled that both the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission had recognized the fact that the establishment of a data bank of demographic statistics based on reports relating to individuals involves national problems of a legal, financial and technical nature. The Secretary-General, therefore, had decided to proceed on the macro-level of tabulated statistics, that is, to computerize those statistics which have been aggregated taxonomically at the country level and which, since 1947, have been routinely assembled in the Statistical Office by means of questionnaires and publications. This approach takes full account of, and is compatible with, the work on demographic projections and analyses now under way.

76. The Commission was informed that, in accordance with this decision, a project had been drawn up in the Statistical Office with four objectives, namely: (1) to establish a computer-based system for the storage, adjustment, retrieval, and analysis of demographic statistics, by means of a data bank of international demographic statistics, recorded on magnetic tape; (2) to develop generalized computer programmes for prompt tabulation of national demographic data according to both national and international standards; (3) to devise ways to disseminate stored statistics currently; and (4) to establish a bibliography of official sources of demographic statistics on magnetic tape. It was possible to report progress on the first two objectives.

77. The Commission was favourably impressed by the establishment of the United Nations International Computing Centre and the potentialities this new service would have for the improvement of demographic statistics. It received with satisfaction information on the possibility of bilateral assistance to further the establishment of the data bank at an early date. Interest was also expressed in the possibility of a generalized computer programme being developed to assist Governments, especially in developing countries where trained programmers are few, in the tabulation of their 1970 population censuses. In addition, the Commission concurred with the Secretary-General's decision to defer work on the third objective, which envisions new methods of dissemination, pending technological developments known to be in progress.

20/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/4045), paras. 162-163.



C. Improvement in demographic statistics

78. The Commission was informed through document E/CN.9/215 that the need for improvement of vital statistics had been emphasized by a number of organs of the United Nations (E/CN.9/215). Most recently, the Statistical Commission at its thirteenth session had pointed out that "the United Nations had a responsibility to promote the development of balanced programmes of vital statistics as part of an integrated system of data collection". ^{21/} In order that the full impact of regional and international efforts might be brought to bear on this problem, Statistical Commission resolution 14 (XIII) had been adopted recommending "that States Members of the United Nations which do not yet have a reliable vital statistics system consider organizing sample survey and/or sample registration areas as interim measures while taking recommended long-range steps toward improving the entire vital records and statistics system", and "that States Members of the United Nations whose vital records and statistics systems are highly developed be requested to make available experts to advise in this important area under United Nations or bilateral programmes of technical assistance".

79. The Commission was advised that, in response to this resolution, a work programme had been drawn up which included, as a first priority project, the revision of the United Nations publication Principles for a Vital Statistics System. ^{22/} It was pointed out that this work had already begun and it was hoped that a preliminary draft revision would be presented for consideration by the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session, in 1968. The new edition will emphasize: (a) the uses of, and needs for, civil registration systems and the problems to be overcome in establishing and maintaining them; and (b) other methods of obtaining vital rates, including various types of household-interview sample surveys of current events, census inquiries and demographic analysis.

80. In considering this aspect of the project, the Commission noted the advantages to be gained by the use of sampling in the production of vital rates but it also emphasized, as it had at its thirteenth session, that sample surveys or sample registration areas were largely interim measures and that the establishment of full-scale civil registration systems in every country should be the long-term goal. It was pointed out that family planning programmes required more sensitive measures of fertility and mortality than were currently available and, for this reason alone, the estimates obtained by other means would not be sufficient. The Commission therefore agreed to support Statistical Commission resolution 14 (XIII); in doing so, it recommended that special emphasis be given to improving cause-of-death statistics, especially in developing countries. It also suggested that advantage be taken of the various regional conferences to alert Governments to the pressing need to improve vital statistics so that they might play their rightful role in providing current and detailed measures of natural increase.

81. During the discussion, attention was drawn to other aspects of organizing and conducting data collection systems, and particularly to those of a sociological or administrative character. The Commission agreed that care must be taken to recognize the effect of these factors in the course of promoting development and improvement of demographic statistics.

^{21/} Ibid  para. 168.

^{22/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XVII.8.

82. WHO reported on the status of the revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. The Commission was informed that a series of recommendations had replaced the Nomenclature Regulations No. 1; these, along with the revised classification, will go into effect in January 1968.

83. The lack of work on international migration statistics was noted by the Commission, but it was agreed that development of comparability and improvement in this area was possible, if at all, only on the national and perhaps regional level. It was noted that one or two countries with special problems had made considerable progress in developing useful national statistics to meet their own needs but that even these systems were not yet entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, recognition of the fact that such movements of population would no doubt increase in the future and the need for these data in population estimation led the Commission to suggest that more attention be given to this field of statistics at the national and regional levels. At the same time, attention should also be given to developing improved methods of measuring internal migration.



VI. DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

84. The Commission realized the necessity for further expansion and reorganization of the programme of work in demographic projections in order to meet the growing demand for such projections. The Commission was pleased to note that the programme of the United Nations and the specialized agencies covered, in addition to total population by age and sex, economically active population, urban-rural population, agricultural and non-agricultural population, school attendance and population by educational attainment, and households and families (E/CN.9/216). Apart from the need for regional and world projections, developing countries in general are still in need of age-sex projections, and the more detailed types of projections are lacking for many countries.

85. The Commission concurred with the principles guiding the Secretary-General's programme: first, that demographic projections should be prepared only for countries and regions for which national projections are not available in a reliable and consistent form; and second, that collaboration and co-ordination within the United Nations system of organizations were essential for the implementation of the programme. A co-ordinated programme would not only satisfy different needs and avoid duplication, but would also ensure consistency of the assumptions and methods in this field where the different types of projections are either based on one another or mutually interrelated.

86. It was noted that evaluation and adjustment of basic data, recommended by the Commission at previous sessions, now had an important place in the current work of the Secretariat. The Commission agreed that the programme should be carried out in collaboration with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations-sponsored demographic training and research centres. The work of evaluation should be extended to cover all data used in preparing the different types of projections in addition to the current evaluation of age-sex structure and components of growth. Supplementary and updated evaluation studies will be necessary when the 1970 census results are available, and the recently completed manual on Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data is expected to assist technicians further in evaluating and adjusting basic demographic statistics and in measuring fertility and mortality levels from adjusted data.

87. Noting the modernization of the work that had been achieved through co-operative arrangements with the International Computing Centre, the Commission expressed satisfaction that projections of total population by single years of time up to 1985 for some national populations had been prepared, and that computer programmes for projection by single years of age and time, for countries where census data by single years of age are accurate, had been completed. It proposed that, in addition to the current work on age-sex projections, fresh projection and analysis work should be undertaken in 1973 on the basis of the new census data.

88. The Commission pointed to the need for further methodological research aimed at improving the accuracy of projections. Special mention was made of the research for improving age-sex projections, namely, the development of regional models of fertility rates by age groups, further investigation aiming at better

prediction of the date of onset of fertility decline in high fertility areas, and the updating and improving of models used in the projection of mortality rates. A third area of investigation is that of international migration, which leads to improvement in the techniques of forecasting numbers and demographic characteristics of migrants. In this respect, co-operation with regional organizations was considered particularly desirable.

89. The increasing interest in and efforts to prepare projections of the economically active population have paralleled the growing tendency to plan for social and economic progress while bearing in mind the development of human resources (Economic and Social Council resolution 1274 (XLIII)). The need for information on the future size and characteristics of the economically active population necessitates further contributions to this field from the United Nations system of organizations. There is also a need for further investigation of the future pattern of demand for a labour force of different skills in view of the change in technology and structural change among industries. Development and application of the "demand" as well as the "supply" approach to projections should be given high priority.

90. The Commission was pleased that the ILO had prepared, in collaboration with the Population Division, regional projections of the economically active population by sex and age, and that work was in progress for the preparation of similar projections for selected countries. The Commission considered that a further study of the relation of activity rates to economic and social factors would be highly desirable. Upon the completion of this study, elaborated labour force projections could be prepared on the basis of the 1970 census data. The manual on methods of projecting the economically active population, which is expected to be published in 1968, will further enhance work in this field.

91. The Commission noted that considerable attention was paid by the Population Division to the problems of urban-rural population projections. There was also support for the view that an urban-rural approach to population projections, if feasible, would give better results than a projection of the total population, since the separate projection would take into consideration the differences in demographic, cultural and socio-economic factors affecting population growth in each of the two communities. The Commission was aware, however, that despite important recent contributions, there existed considerable methodological and practical difficulties in this field. Apart from the conceptual difficulties and the hazards of international comparison, there are substantial gaps in the necessary data - both in quantity and in quality - for most parts of the world, and application of the more satisfactory component approach is not presently feasible for many countries. A particularly difficult methodological problem is that of projecting rural-urban migration.

92. In view of existing difficulties, the Commission felt that before continuing with the preparation of fresh urban-rural projections, the Secretariat should make an inventory of all available projections in this field and report at the fifteenth session. For this purpose, the Commission invited Governments to make information on their relevant experience available to the Secretariat.

93. It was also felt that considerable work remained to be done in the field of educational projections by UNESCO and the Population Division in collaboration. Methodological research is necessary for improvement of projection techniques, with due consideration paid to the influence of demographic, economic and social factors on trends in enrolment and educational attainment. Among the questions calling for research in this connexion are those pertaining to the influence of the labour force status and the family status of the individual upon enrolment. There is also need for developing the cohort approach to enrolment projections. The future distribution of the population by educational attainment is obviously correlated to the future occupational pattern, and it will be useful for this purpose, therefore, to study the educational and training requirements of workers belonging to different occupations.

94. It was felt that population projections by sex and single-years of age, to be prepared by the Population Division, would provide the necessary projections of the school-age population, as well as the basis for enrolment projections. The Commission suggested that projections of school enrolment rates be prepared by UNESCO, so that they could be applied to the revised age-sex projections to give projections of school enrolment. The Commission noted that the very heavy programme of work in 1971-1972 would make it necessary to postpone the preparation of educational attainment projections beyond the five-year programme.

95. The Commission was aware that projections of households and families had gained in importance and were widely in demand for studies of consumption, mass communication, housing requirements, migration, etc. Although a number of developed countries have prepared household and family projections during the last decade or so, such projections are almost entirely lacking for the developing countries, as the essential data are either unavailable or seriously defective. Because of this situation, the Commission, at its thirteenth session, had expressed the view that projections of households and families should be undertaken without undue delay.

96. The Commission hoped that the manual on methods of projecting households and families, which is now being prepared by the Secretariat, would constitute an inventory of present knowledge and experience in this field. While adhering to the view that it had expressed at the thirteenth session, the Commission underscored the need for further analytical work to provide a sound basis for projections relating to households and families, including the investigation of factors influencing formation, growth, and dissolution of families and households.

97. The Commission noted the over-all complexity of the task it had laid on the Secretariat in a field where different projections have to be considered together, where time-consuming computer programmes have to be prepared, and where necessary data are not always available in a reliable form. It felt that a helpful measure in this connexion would be for Governments to make their computer programmes available to the Secretariat, which could reduce the workload in this field.




VII. 1965 WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

98. The Commission considered a report on the World Population Conference held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1965 (E/CN.9/217). It was noted that the Conference had been attended by 852 participants - a figure nearly double the number which had attended the 1954 World Population Conference at Rome - and that the increase in attendance had resulted in large part from the efforts made to facilitate the participation of experts from developing regions. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Yugoslavia for providing host facilities, to the specialized agencies which had collaborated in the organization of some of the meetings, and to the IUSSP for its assistance with financial and other aspects of the Conference.

99. The proceedings of the Conference were to be issued in four volumes, all of which were to appear in English, French and Spanish; in addition, Volume I, containing the moderators' and rapporteurs' statements, was to be issued in Russian. All four volumes of the English edition had already been published, as well as the first two volumes of the French edition; the Spanish edition was expected to be available in 1968. The Russian edition of Volume I was in the process of publication. 23/

100. The Commission debated at length the value of world conferences involving such large numbers of participants, and ways in which the structure of such conferences could be improved. Some members called attention to the high costs of such meetings and regretted the fact that the large number of participants and the consequent limitations which had had to be imposed on the length of papers and interventions in the debate, had made it impossible to discuss the topics in depth. In the opinion of most representatives, smaller conferences, organized on a regional basis, or by subject matter, provided a suitable setting for scientific exchanges. Some members believed, however, that large conferences served different, though equally important purposes, and were valuable for the world-wide attention they attracted to population problems, and for the contacts they permitted between demographers and scientists in related disciplines from different regions of the world.

101. The Commission decided to explore further, at its fifteenth session in 1969, the question of holding another world population conference and requested the Secretary-General to re-evaluate the functions and purposes of such a conference and present firm proposals for the Commission's consideration, taking into account the relationship of a possible world conference to the total work programme recommended in the fields of population and to regional population conferences organized by the regional economic commissions and the IUSSP. The Secretary-General was also requested, in formulating proposals for the Commission's consideration, to consider the possibility of organizing international conferences according to specialized subject matter, and to include a statement of the possible financial implications of the various alternatives.

23/  World Population Conference, 1965, vols. I, II, III and IV (United Nations publications, Sales No.: 66.XIII.5, 66.XIII.6, 66.XIII.7 and 66.XIII.8).

VIII. FIVE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROGRAMMES OF WORK

A. Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII)

102. The Commission considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) of 3 August 1967 on the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; in operative paragraph 3 the subsidiary bodies of the Council are requested:

"(a) To review:

"(i) Their methods of work and calendar of conferences with a view to reducing the total meeting time;

"(ii) The documentation now being prepared and any new proposals for documents with a view to reducing the number of requests and the volume of documentation; and

"(iii) The terms of reference of their own subsidiary bodies with a view to rationalizing the system of subsidiary bodies;

"(b) In the implementation of paragraph (a) above, to include a separate item on the agenda of their next sessions;

"(c) To draw up, where they have not already done so, with the assistance of the appropriate Secretariat units, long-range programmes of work containing clear indications of priority among the various projects; and

"(d) To include in their reports to the Council a statement of action taken in response to this resolution".

103. Since a decision had been taken at the Commission's seventh session, in 1953, to hold its meetings thenceforth biennially rather than annually, the Commission believed that it was already complying with the recommendations contained in sub-item (a) (i) of the paragraph quoted above, although the Commission would continue to bear these recommendations in mind when considering meetings of its ad hoc subordinate bodies. It was noted, moreover, that only seventeen documents had been submitted to the Commission at its present session and that, of these, two were very short documents dealing with the agenda, and three others had been prepared for other purposes and had been brought to the Commission's attention for information. The Commission considered that the Secretary-General had presented the documentation for the fourteenth session in succinct form in keeping with the spirit of sub-item (a) (ii) above and requested that in its future work the Secretariat continue to bear the Council's resolution in mind. Concerning the request in item (c), the Commission had already drawn up a long-range work programme at its thirteenth session which contained indications of priority among the various projects listed.

B. Reports of ad hoc committees of experts on aspects of the work programme


104. As an aid in its consideration of a five-year and a two-year programme of work in the fields of population, the Commission reviewed the reports of the two ad hoc committees of experts which had been convened in 1966 and 1967, the first relating to programmes in the field of fertility (E/CN.9/203), and the second relating to programmes in demographic aspects of urbanization (E/CN.9/218).

105. The Commission was informed of the wide scope of activities in the field of fertility, as discussed in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Fertility, which clearly demonstrated the interdisciplinary nature of this subject. Some members felt that the recommendations of the Committee gave too much emphasis to questions of family planning, and that there was no hope of its achieving success in developing countries until the problem of economic and social development was first solved. Other members pointed out, however, that no automatic relationship between fertility decline and economic and social development had been found to exist, although there was an undeniably close connexion between the two. In reviewing the research and technical assistance activities in the field of fertility set out in the Committee's report (E/CN.9/203, paras. 60-65), which include family planning activities, the Commission made it clear that it had no wish to detract from the important activities in which the United Nations system was engaged to speed economic and social development.

106. In considering the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Urbanization, the Commission noted that many of its own conclusions regarding studies of urban population growth were also reflected in the Committee's report. Thus, the use of "locality" was recommended as the most appropriate unit of classification for defining urban places, but no firm stand was taken as to which size-classes of localities should be regarded as urban. The Committee's report had likewise emphasized the need to continue the study of national concepts and definitions, a viewpoint which very much coincided with the Commission's own feeling. The Commission further commended the statement on demographic aspects of urbanization problems in developing countries, (E/CN.9/218, paras. 21-22).

107. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the two ad hoc committees of experts for the assistance they had given to the United Nations programme in two priority areas of population study. While endorsing in broad terms the recommendations for future work programmes set out by these committees, the Commission made it clear that while many of the projects recommended by the committees were already part of the Commission's work programme, it was to be noted that a number of the multidisciplinary studies were rather the primary concern of the regional economic commissions, specialized agencies, and national research institutions.

C. Framework of the work programmes

108. The Commission wished to have a flexible and effective work programme, such  would meet the changing needs of Member States, particularly developing nations. Periodic assessment of the programme was therefore necessary to ensure

the adjustment of programmes, organizational and administrative arrangements and means of financing. The programme could be implemented with added efficiency and could provide for adaptability, in view of the diverse nature of population problems, if envisaged as having three components, i.e., country, regional and Headquarters programmes, with adequate co-ordination at all levels of operations.

109. The Commission considered that, during 1966-1967, there had been an imbalance between the work load called for under the programme and the amount of resources available to United Nations offices concerned with population programmes. This fact therefore necessitated a modification of the programmes. Changes in this respect were also indicated in view of the need for greater emphasis to be placed upon action programmes at the regional and country levels, especially in the African, Latin American and ECAFE regions, where population problems are most acute.

1. Co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system

110. The Commission reiterated the increasing need for interdisciplinary, inter-agency and interregional co-operation. It also believed that such co-operation could ensure the proper collaboration of interested organizations within the United Nations system, but was also of the view that in some of the work the Population Division should collaborate with qualified non-governmental organizations. The Commission recommended that the Population Division seek the assistance of such bodies as may be indicated.

111. The Commission also considered that co-ordination of projects at the country level was of the utmost importance. In this connexion, the view was expressed that inter-agency meetings should be convened to consider regional programmes and projects, and that the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme should have a more significant role in co-ordinating country projects in the field of population.

112. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Director-General of WHO, who addressed the session and outlined those WHO activities which are related to population. These fall into four general categories: health services, health statistics, human reproduction and field research. In relation to each of these, WHO provides advice and technical assistance, promotes and supports training, stimulates and supports research and analysis, and disseminates information. The Director-General reminded the Commission that the development, expansion and strengthening of general health services in relation to population dynamics was an important element of health activities aimed at a solution of problems associated with population imbalance. Health services had a far-reaching effect on general well-being, the ability to work, patterns of reproduction, and so on. Such services were, indeed, important instruments of development.

113. The Director-General reported that WHO now had a clear mandate to aid Governments, upon request, in the organization of family planning health services within the context of existing health services, particularly their maternal and child health components. WHO is now in a position to provide information on the biological, clinical, and public health aspects of fertility, sterility, family planning and contraception to Governments, other international organizations, physicians and scientists, and it stimulates and supports research on the

biological, clinical and public health aspects of reproduction. WHO had begun to support what it hoped would become a series of field studies of population groups focussed on physiological indices of reproduction and on longitudinal pregnancy histories in relation to health, morbidity and mortality, abortions, family planning practices, etc., especially in developing countries.

114. The Director-General also informed the Commission that WHO was co-ordinating its population activities with those of other interested agencies within the United Nations system, and that it was prepared to continue along these lines. In his view, additional machinery for co-ordination was unnecessary. He was of the opinion that co-ordination could be further promoted in statistical work, in studies of the relationship of health and health services to social and economic development, and in training programmes, in which professionals of different backgrounds are exposed to different disciplines. WHO was expanding its possibilities for assisting Governments, upon request, in the training of physicians and other health personnel on the health aspects of population, including family planning.

115. The representative of the ILO indicated that a variety of fields for which it is responsible and which relate in varying degrees to population questions were being covered in the normal course of development of related ILO activities. Special mention should be made of its work in the publication and development of the methodology of statistics on the labour force, employment, unemployment and under-employment; the analysis of the labour force by various characteristics such as sex, age, industry and occupation; projections of the labour force and training needs; and the analysis of labour supply and demand. These activities are now being systematically expanded and are assuming particular importance since the ILO is embarking on the formulation and implementation of regional plans of employment promotion and skill formation for the developing regions; the regional plans form part of emerging ILO worldwide action for the development of human resources. The ILO attaches much importance to effective co-ordination of its activities in the field of population with those of the other organizations of the United Nations system. Its experience so far has demonstrated that the existing machinery for the purpose is adequate and provides a firm basis for such improvement in co-ordination as may become necessary in future.

116. The Commission was informed that the ILO's concern with the problems of population growth as reflected in its own areas of work had led in June 1967 to the unanimous adoption by the General Conference of the ILO of a resolution concerning the influence of rapid population growth on opportunities for training and employment and on the welfare of workers. A study of such factors will be undertaken as a basis for further ILO action programmes in these areas.

2. Selectivity of research and technical work

117. The Commission agreed that the range of tasks confronting the Secretariat was such that its programme of research and technical work must necessarily be extremely selective. Research projects undertaken by the Secretariat should aim at meeting the needs of Member States and United Nations bodies in understanding the relationships between population trends and change, and economic and social development. Results of the technical studies should constitute bases for policy-making and should provide support for field activities, as suggested



by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. ^{24/} The Commission was of the opinion that the United Nations programme should also be geared towards assisting developing countries, upon request, to establish national research facilities, to assess the implications of population growth for national development, and to identify major problem areas related to population trends.

3. Information activities

118. In the Commission's view, much of the present authority of the United Nations in the fields of population rested upon the prestige accorded its research and technical work. This included a large body of information on demographic trends, which had contributed much to present awareness and understanding of problems connected with population growth. It was becoming increasingly evident, however, that more abundant information should be supplied to Governments and United Nations bodies. The Commission agreed that this might be accomplished through the following projects:

(a) The publication every two years of a report on the world population situation, for submission to the Population Commission and the General Assembly, with each report providing up-to-date information on population growth rates;

(b) The publication of non-technical digests of major demographic studies appearing in the United Nations series of "Population Studies" (ST/SOA/Series A); and

(c) The publication of a quarterly newsletter on United Nations population activities.

4. Work in the field of fertility and family planning

119. The Commission was aware that demographic studies and technical co-operation activities in the field of fertility, including family planning, had not formed a large part of the United Nations population programme over recent years, nor had family planning activities matched activities in other sub-areas of fertility. It noted that the future work programme should give high priority to the study of fertility and to all technical co-operation programmes within this field, including family planning. In this connexion, the Commission recalled the suggestion of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, that the United Nations system "should be prepared to respond to requests by Governments for the establishment of pilot projects in family planning". ^{25/}

5. Training of demographers and related personnel

120. The Commission agreed as a general principle that the growing importance of population size and structure as factors in economic and social development and the gaps in knowledge on the interrelationships and the diversity and

^{24/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4383/Rev.1), para. 65.

^{25/} Ibid., para. 67.

complexity of problems related to them gave rise to a need for systematic studies by competent personnel. It was noted that there was a shortage of able technicians, and that whereas the training process was slow, requirements for them were growing constantly. The Commission considered therefore that one of its major preoccupations should be the expansion of facilities for training in the fields of population both at the national and the international level.

6. Administrative structure for planning and programming

121. The Commission strongly favoured the extension of population activities at the regional and country levels. Accordingly, regional population staff of sufficient strength and prestige should be established or strengthened to provide backstopping for national needs. The Commission appreciated the opportunity of extending its regional and country activities through resources provided by the UNDP and the Trust Fund, but it considered that for the implementation of its programme the staff at Headquarters should also be strengthened.

7. Country projects

122. The Commission was of the opinion that country projects of technical co-operation should constitute a much larger part of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes in population over the next few years than is now the case. The programme should incorporate all relevant fields and should concentrate on identifying the specific needs of countries and the particular fields in which United Nations technical co-operation and assistance may be of special importance.

D. Five-year programme of work (1968-1972)

1. Demographic statistics

123. Demographic statistics of adequate scope and satisfactory quality, properly evaluated and analysed, are essential as a basis for sound decisions on population policy matters and planning of social and economic action. Increasing assistance to developing countries in the collecting, processing and evaluation of demographic statistics should be an important part of the programme of work in the population field. Assistance should be provided on an enlarged scale for the 1970 round of population censuses, in establishing comprehensive and reliable registration systems of vital statistics, and in various kinds of demographic sampling inquiries. Intensified work in this field should be co-ordinated and integrated as closely as practicable with the research and technical work outlined below.

124. The detailed programme of work designed to promote the improvement of demographic statistics will be found in the reports of the Statistical Commission. In general, these projects fall into the following four broad groups:

(a) The maintenance of annotated and accredited files on a wide and expanding range of demographic statistics will continue; computerization of these files to enhance their utility for study and research will be completed; the data will be made available on an ad hoc basis for use by accredited institutions and persons, and the routine dissemination programme for demographic statistics will be reviewed and revised to increase its usefulness;

(b) The 1970 World Population Census Programme will continue to be pursued with the objective of encouraging and assisting countries to conduct censuses along the lines recommended in Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses. Also included in the World Programme are the preparation of guidance materials and handbooks, the organization of seminars and training courses and the provision of United Nations fellowships for training of nationals abroad;

(c) The promotion of improvements in vital statistics will include, inter alia, a revision of the Principles for a Vital Statistics System, the preparation of handbooks and other training materials, the organization of seminars and training courses, etc;

(d) Operational support and substantive backstopping will continue to be provided for technical assistance projects in the field of demographic statistics; and the corps of interregional, regional and national statistical advisers in this and related areas will be strengthened.

2. Research and technical work

125. This section covers the following areas: fertility, mortality and morbidity, urbanization and migration, demographic aspects of economic development, demographic aspects of social development, and demographic projections.

(a) Fertility

126. The main objective of the study of fertility during the coming period should be to broaden knowledge of fertility levels and trends and factors affecting them, particularly in the developing countries. While it is increasingly important to have information on international variations, it is also essential to examine differential fertility trends and levels as related to demographic and environmental characteristics. Efforts should be made to identify the regions and population groups with high fertility and the particular features of their fertility pattern. The need for such studies is directly related to the formulation of national population policies, particularly in regard to family planning, which is becoming an accepted element of developmental policy in many developing countries. The results of these fertility studies may also help Governments to identify priority areas where communications programmes are needed in order to motivate changes in human reproductive behaviour.

127. Analysis and evaluation of national population policies affecting human reproduction constitutes another important area of research and technical work. The study of the influence of national family planning programmes on reproductive behaviour and fertility patterns is clearly an essential part of research in fertility. It is equally important that the study of national population policies should examine national and individual objectives of such policies, their emphasis, phasing and organization, and their relationship to social programmes, especially those relevant to family welfare, levels of living, education, etc. Findings from these studies should be brought to the attention of Member States and a large number of interested officials and scholars through appropriate channels.



(b) Mortality and morbidity

128. One of the aims of the research programme in mortality during the next five years should be to obtain improved information on levels, variations and differentials of mortality for areas where good vital statistics are lacking. Differences in levels of mortality and their changes over time need to be investigated in terms of their relation to economic and social conditions, the development of health services, nutritional levels and the like. It should be noted that such knowledge is essential to the preparation of more accurate population projections for many developing countries, as well as to the formulation of measures to reduce the death rate further. During the coming years, infant and childhood mortality, which is the most distressing aspect of vital trends in developing regions, needs to be given particular attention.

129. In so far as the data permit, studies of mortality levels and trends should be further differentiated by cause of death. Such analyses are desirable for developing countries where mortality is still relatively high, in view of the importance of determining the incidence of certain diseases which can be brought under control rather quickly through the use of modern medicine, even though the general level of economic and social development may not yet be far advanced. Research on morbidity and health in relation to demographic, economic and social characteristics also needs to be extended, and this will call for co-operative efforts within the United Nations system.

130. Pending the formulation of recommendations by an ad hoc committee of experts on programmes in mortality studies, to be convened in 1968, priority should be given to studies of infant mortality and its components, particularly in developing countries, and to field studies designed to obtain basic data for analyses of mortality and morbidity. The preparation of a second world survey of mortality conditions and trends should also be given high priority. These studies should be carried out in consultation with WHO.

(c) Urbanization and migration

131. Of major importance are studies of demographic aspects of the migration and urbanization which accompany rapid population growth and which have become matters of concern in many parts of the world. In order to obtain a better understanding of relationships between urbanization and social and economic development, the study of urbanization processes and their causes and consequences should be continued. Studies should also be made of the relationship between internal migration and economic and social development, including analyses of the propensity to migrate, characteristics of migrants, and the causes and consequences of these phenomena. Future work in these fields should utilize national criteria for definitions of urban, along with other measures that may be considered suitable for analytical purposes. Regional and national studies of the demographic aspects of urbanization and migration should be encouraged and the particular needs of Governments in the field of development and city planning should be borne in mind. There is also need to study Government policies and the implications of measures related to the control and channelling of internal migration.

132. Priority should be given in the work programme to the study of urban-rural differences in fertility, mortality and age structure. There is a real need also for greater comprehension of the economic and social correlates of urbanization

and of internal migration and for studies in this field. These areas have already been recommended for study by the Population Commission and by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Urbanization. Since the 1970 World Population Census Programme is expected to bring about improvements in the basic data required for urbanization and migration studies, it would be timely to undertake surveys of demographic aspects of urbanization and migration when the results of these censuses and national research projects become available. It is also necessary to carry out sample surveys of internal migration to supplement the data obtained in national population censuses.

(d) Demographic aspects of economic development

133. The primary aim of the research programme in this area should be to improve existing knowledge on the relationship of population factors to various aspects of economic development and planning. Two major types of study may be considered: first, the study of population as a productive force, comprising the relation of population size and structure to the supply and characteristics of manpower, and problems of employment, unemployment and under-employment; and second, the study of population as a body of consumers, which relates population size and structure to requirements for food, consumer goods, services, housing, social welfare measures, and the like. Studies of interrelationships of population growth and structure, on the one hand, and of economic growth, agricultural development and capital requirements, on the other, are particularly important in this area. It is evident that these studies need to take into account regional and national differences in demographic and economic trends and the interrelationships between them, with a view to suggesting ways of establishing the optimum dynamic relations between population and resources.

134. It is proposed that the United Nations and the specialized agencies give highest priority to the study of demographic aspects of labour supply and of the industrial and occupational structure of the labour force in countries in the process of economic development.

(e) Demographic aspects of social development

135. The research programme on demographic aspects of social development should be oriented towards an examination of the relationship of population trends to development planning in the fields of education, health, nutrition, housing and community facilities, with due regard to regional and national circumstances. This field of study should be closely co-ordinated with the study of the complex and diversified demographic aspects of urbanization, particularly in relation to city planning in both highly urbanized and predominantly rural regions. Another area of emphasis should be the social aspects of family planning programmes, which are usually under-estimated, e.g., the role of social change in general relation to community development activities, the importance of popular participation for the success of programmes, etc. Among the priority areas for study are: the relation of education to fertility and to labour force structure; the implications of population trends for educational development; and the social aspects of family planning programmes. An ad hoc committee of experts on programmes in demographic aspects of social development should be convened before the fifteenth session of the Commission to advise the Secretary-General on detailed programmes which should be undertaken in this area.

(f) Demographic projections

136. In view of the growing demand for demographic projections, it is necessary for the United Nations to expand its programme in a manner that satisfies the needs of Governments and the United Nations family. Urgent needs for bringing population projections up to date, for single years of age projections and for urban-rural projections will be met by providing interim projections on these subjects. In addition, continuing modernization of the programme is needed in order to develop more satisfactory projections from the technical point of view.

137. Age-sex projections are very widely needed and should be given high priority in the work programme. Since these projections will be considerably more useful if they are available by single years of age, they should be prepared in this form on the basis of the evaluated and adjusted 1970 census data. The information derived from the new census data will also provide the background material necessary for revising the assumptions on which the projections are made. A comprehensive study of world population prospects could then be undertaken for the world, regions and countries on the basis of these projections.

138. The 1970 census data should be used together with other relevant data to prepare more elaborate projections of the economically active population, urban-rural population, population by educational characteristics, and households and families. This project necessitates undertaking studies aimed at improving the methods of projection, including an investigation of the possibility of developing an integrated approach which takes advantage of the interrelations between the different types of projections. The preparation of these detailed projections and the relevant studies should be undertaken jointly by the United Nations and the interested specialized agencies.

3. Technical information services

139. In addition to providing information on the demographic situation and projections and studies of an ad hoc nature as required by Member States and United Nations bodies, it is important to expand technical information services in the field of population in order to keep the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies and the general public better informed about population trends and problems. To satisfy these needs, the United Nations Secretariat will issue a biennial report on the world population situation, non-technical summaries of technical reports published by the United Nations, and a quarterly newsletter on activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the field of population.

4. Technical co-operation activities

140. On the regional level there is a need to complete the network of demographic training and research centres by expanding the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur (Bombay), India, and the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research at Cairo, United Arab Republic, and by establishing two additional centres for the African region, one new centre and one within an already existing institution. The Latin American Demographic Centre in Santiago, Chile, and its sub-centre in San José, Costa Rica, should be further strengthened.

141. The corps of regional demographic advisers should be increased over the coming five-year period, to cover regions for which there are no advisers at present, i.e., Africa and Latin America.

142. The country component of technical co-operation programmes should be dynamic over the coming five years. This development will be achieved in two stages: first, the establishment of programming machinery to assist countries, upon request, in preparing projects in the field of population, second, the launching of a series of country projects which would follow upon this planning. The basic objective of the first part of this procedure would be to make an inventory of country needs in order to assess where the main interests lie. The regional demographic advisers would also play an important role during this stage. The second part - implementation of the technical co-operation projects - would be carried out in co-operation with the appropriate international organizations.

5. Conferences

143. The Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Population Commission at its fifteenth session a report on the advisability of convening a third World Population Conference. The Commission would then examine and decide upon this question. ECAFE has established the Asian Population Conference as a statutory organ of the Commission, to be convened every ten years. The other regional commissions may wish to examine the feasibility of holding similar conferences. The Secretary-General should enlist the co-operation of the IUSSP in all regional and world population conferences sponsored by the United Nations and specialized agencies. The number of technical meetings of an interregional nature should be kept to a minimum over the coming five years. However, the regional commissions might become more active in convening regional workshops in fields of work which are of particular importance to the region in question. It was suggested that the Secretary-General might distribute, as appropriate, the documents prepared for, and the reports produced by various meetings to interested scholars, agencies, universities and Governments which have not participated in the meetings.

E. Two-year programme of work (1968-1969)

144. Within the framework of the five-year programme of work adopted, the Commission considered specific projects to be included in its two-year programme, for 1968-1969.

145. With reference to the Secretary-General's proposal to convene ad hoc committees of experts to advise him on the formulation of programmes in the priority work areas (E/CN.9/219, para. 48), the Commission considered that it would be desirable to convene a committee of experts on mortality in 1968, and a committee of experts on demographic aspects of social development in 1969. The Commission endorsed the suggestion that provision be made for the participation of representatives of the regional economic commissions and interested specialized agencies in the ad hoc committees. The Social Development Division at Headquarters might be invited to participate in the committee of experts on programmes in demographic aspects of social development. In so far as the timing of the meetings made it possible, the Commission wished to be informed of the work of these committees at its fifteenth session. It also hoped to receive at its fifteenth session a report on the progress of work relating to demographic aspects of economic

development being undertaken jointly by the ILO and the Population Division, so as to assist it in assessing whether the convening of an ad hoc committee of experts on programmes in this area was desirable.

146. In the discussion of the work programme in data evaluation and population projections to be carried out during 1968-1969, the importance of separate projections of urban and rural population was recognized, but most members felt that this was an area where there was need for further study of definitions and methodology. In this connexion, the experience of countries which had satisfactory data and had evolved acceptable methods for such projections could prove of much value. Reference was also made to the importance of projections of university enrolment, in collaboration with UNESCO, although it was not considered that the Secretary-General could undertake such projections during 1968-1969.

147. The Commission wished to consider again at its fifteenth session whether the need persisted for two manuals called for under the long-range programme adopted at its thirteenth session, which it would not be possible to carry out during 1968-1969. One manual was on methods of analysis of census data on fertility, mortality, population growth and structure, which had been deferred owing to a lack of resources, and the other related to methods of studying levels and differentials of fertility. It was noted that the need for the latter might be partially met by the work of the Committee on Comparative Studies of Fertility and Family Planning of the IUSSP (E/CN.9/212).


148. The Commission was of the opinion that a maximum of three interregional seminars should be organized during 1968-1969, and it accordingly selected from the list of such meetings proposed (E/CN.9/219, para. 58) those which it considered to be of highest priority.

149. Recognizing that the present level of staff resources in the Population Division would not permit the completion of all the projects set forth in its two-year programme, the Commission wished to re-emphasize in the strongest terms the importance which it attached to the securing of financial resources sufficient to add at least four professional posts to the staff of the Population Division, so that it might carry out the entire programme for 1968-1969 as outlined below. 26/ However, to facilitate the Secretary-General's task in selecting projects to be completed, in the event that additional resources were not forthcoming, the Commission decided to divide the projects in its programme into two categories of priority:

1. Programmes of first priority

(a) Continuing service functions

(1) Programming and co-ordination functions in connexion with the operation of regional and country projects and with projects undertaken in collaboration with other agencies in the United Nations system. Co-ordination and servicing of technical co-operation programmes and the work of regional demographic bodies;

26/  The financial implications arising out of the work programme priorities for 1968-1969 are discussed in annex II.

(2) Establishment of programming machinery to assist in preparing country projects in population, in collaboration with regional bodies and the interested specialized agencies;

(3) The convening of ad hoc committees of experts on programmes in mortality and in demographic aspects of social development (see para. 58);

(4) The provision of population estimates, projections and other demographic information and studies required by Governments, units of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the general public. The preparation of technical documentation for regional and interregional seminars and working groups, and the technical and administrative servicing of their meetings;

(5) Quarterly newsletter on United Nations population activities;

(6) Documentation and other services to the Population Commission and other United Nations bodies.

(b) Evaluation and estimates

(1) Evaluation (and, where necessary, preparation of estimates) of data on the age and sex structure of population, and fertility, mortality and international migration, to be completed in 1969, with substantive assistance from regional secretariats and regional demographic centres (see para. 86);

(2) Evaluation and estimating of data needed for projections of the economically active population, urban and rural population, and households, to be carried out within the framework of work in projections (see paras. 86, 89-91 and 95-96).

(c) Demographic projections

(1) Projections to the year 1985 by single years of age and sex for the world and regions and for countries which do not have such projections (see para. 87);

(2) Projections of economically active population to the year 1980 by sex and age for the world, regions, and, where possible, countries, prepared jointly with the ILO, to be completed and submitted for publication in 1969 (see para. 90);

(3) Study of definition and methodology of projections of urban and rural population, with a view to preparing projections of urban and rural population after 1969 (see paras. 91-92).

(d) Surveys and studies

(1) Revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, to be completed in 1969 (see paras. 52-53);

(2) Interim study of levels, trends and variations in fertility and of factors influencing them, to be carried out in 1968 and 1969 (see para. 57);

(3) A report on national economic, social and other measures affecting population growth, to be prepared in 1968 in consultation with interested specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and non-governmental organizations (see para. 57);

(4) A report on the survey of urban and rural population growth, 1920-1980; to be completed in 1968 (see paras. 39-46);

(5) A report on the structure and dynamics of urban and rural population, with particular regard to sex, age, marital status, fertility, mortality and migration differentials; to be started in 1968.

(e) Manuals

(1) Manual on population distribution and internal migration, in co-operation with the IUSSP; to be completed in 1968 (see para. 60);

(2) Manual on methods of projecting the economically active population, in co-operation with the ILO; to be completed in 1968 (see para. 60);

(3) Manual on methods of projecting urban and rural population; to be completed in 1968 (see para. 60);

(4) Manual on methods of projecting households and families; to be completed in 1968 (see paras. 60 and 96).

(f) Report on the world population situation

To be prepared and submitted to the fifteenth session of the Population Commission (see para. 61).

(g) Interregional technical meetings

(1) Interregional seminar on the application of demographic data and studies to development planning, to be held in 1968; 27/

(2) Technical working group on demographic aspects of manpower, to be organized in 1969 in collaboration with the ILO; 28/

(3) Interregional seminar on urban growth and population settlement, to be organized in 1969. 29/

27/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), para. 57 (d), annex I, para. 36 (b) and annex II, sect. IV.3.

28/ Ibid., para. 59 and annex I, para. 36 (f).

29/ Ibid., para. 57 (e) and annex I, para. 36 (d).

2. Programmes of second priority

(a) Demographic projections

- (1) Regional models of age specific fertility rates; and updating of the United Nations model life tables in consultation with WHO (see para. 88);
- (2) Projections of total number of households of the world and regions; to be started in 1969 (see para. 95).


(b) Surveys and studies

- (1) A study of differential fertility, particularly in relation to education, public health and other social, economic and environmental factors, with particular reference to developing countries, to be started in 1969;
- (2) A survey of levels and trends of infant mortality in the economically developed and developing regions, with reference to levels and trends of general mortality and fertility, to be started in collaboration with the WHO in 1969 (see para. 58);
- (3) A study of demographic and social and economic interrelationships as experienced so far in selected countries, with particular reference to fertility and mortality trends; to be completed in 1969 (see para. 54).

(c) Digests of surveys and reports

- (1) National economic, social and other measures affecting population growth, to be completed in 1968 (see para. 62);
- (2) Levels, trends and variations in fertility, to be completed in 1969 (see para. 62).

F. Two-year regional work programmes

150. The Commission had before it the preliminary two-year expanded regional programmes of the economic commissions and the United Nations-sponsored demographic training and research centres and other regional bodies (E/CN.9/219, paras. 60-88). The regional programmes were at varying stages of development and would be further elaborated, particularly with a view to co-ordinating these programmes with the population programmes of the specialized agencies in the regions concerned. It was noted that the contemplated expansion of regional activities was in accord with General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) and the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and that it had implications for the Population Division and the specialized agencies. The Commission realized that it was the responsibility of the regional economic commissions, as appropriate, to formulate the regional population programmes according to the requirements of the countries in each region. However, owing to the importance of the regional component in the over-all population programme of the United Nations, the Commission considered the respect  regional programmes as presented in annex I.

151. A staff sufficient in numbers and experienced in regional population problems was considered to be a major requirement for the success of regional population programmes. It was felt, however, that the suggestion for the establishment of regional population committees, to discuss population programmes and to report to the regional economic commissions, was basically the responsibility of the Governments of the regions. Therefore any proposals for the establishment of such committees would require further consideration and consultation. In this connexion, it was noted that ECAFE had established the Asian Population Conference as a statutory organ (resolution 74 (XXIII)) to be convened every ten years to consider all aspects of population questions and their impact on economic and social problems.

152. The Commission commended the measures that had been taken to achieve adequate co-ordination of the population units in the regional economic commissions with the regional offices of the specialized agencies, but felt that there was a growing need for more systematic co-ordination at regional levels. It was reiterated that the establishment of posts for regional demographic advisers in the ECAFE region was a promising development in promoting the population work programme in this region, but it was unfortunate that similar services were as yet not available in all regions. The Commission noted that the regional population programmes differed in scope, depending on the extent of involvement of the research and planning divisions of the regional economic commissions in these programmes. It was recognized that serious economic problems such as those relating to consumption, savings, investments, etc. are closely related to demographic trends, as evidenced in the research carried out by some of the regional economic commissions. A series of suggestions concerning the extension and balancing of the regional programmes which were made by members of the Commission have been incorporated in annex I.

G. Planning, programming and budgeting systems
in the field of population

153. The Commission took note of two documents which describe the research project of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on the relevance of integrated systems of planning, programming and budgeting (PPBS) in United Nations circumstances, using the population field as a case study. ^{30/} The Commission also received and noted the observations made by the Committee established to review these documents (E/CN.9/L.82/Rev.1).

154. The Commission noted that a full application of PPBS techniques could be of practical significance only after the programmes and goals had been precisely stated and the details and efficiency of such a system had been determined. The Commission expects that a further progress report will be submitted to it at its fifteenth session.

^{30/} See "Summary statement on 'PPBS study' in connexion with the population programme of the United Nations" (E/CN.9/219/Add.2) and "Model of Integrated Programme and Financial Planning" (interim report by UNITAR with the cooperation of the United Nations Population Division and other United Nations offices), issued as Population Division Working Paper No. 20.

IX. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

155. Most members preferred that the fifteenth session be held in New York in the spring of 1970. It was noted, however, that the calendar of meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies 31/ showed that the fifteenth session of the Population Commission had been tentatively scheduled for October 1969 in Geneva. The Secretary-General was requested to consider whether any change in the length of the session was desirable, since in the debate a slight majority of those present had indicated that they believed two weeks was inadequate, in view of the heavy agenda and the increased membership of the Commission.

X. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

156. The Commission unanimously adopted this report.

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

Work programmes and priorities in the fields of population

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the changes that have taken place in the world population situation in the last twenty years caused by the considerable decline in mortality (particularly in developing countries which have not yet experienced a decline in fertility) which has spurred world population growth,

Bearing in mind the pressing need for an intensified effort on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to assist the developing countries, upon request, in their efforts to accelerate social and economic development through work in all relevant fields; and the importance of giving appropriate attention to the interrelations of economic, social and demographic factors in formulating development programmes,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give high priority to assisting the developing countries, upon request, in dealing with problems arising out of the current and prospective population trends, and in formulating and promoting national policies of their own choice in the fields of population,

Recalling the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the United Nations population programme should concentrate more on action programmes at the regional and country levels and that research work should place emphasis upon studies which could serve as practical tools for policy-making or for supporting field activities, and considering such studies to be especially important for the economic and social efforts of Member States,

Further noting the setting up of a United Nations Trust Fund for population activities as one measure to supplement the resources to be obtained from the regular budget and United Nations Development Programme, and welcoming the opportunities for strengthening these activities which additional resources make possible,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Population Commission in the report of its fourteenth session on the five-year and two-year programmes and priorities within the framework of the long-range programme of work in the fields of population in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI);

2. Re-endorses in general the observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with respect to the United Nations population programme;

3. Recommends that the United Nations Development Programme give favourable consideration to applications submitted by developing countries for financing projects designed to assist them in dealing with population problems primarily in the fields of economic and social development, including both national and regional projects;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to:

(a) Pursue a programme of work covering training, research, information and advisory services in the fields of fertility, mortality and morbidity, internal migration and urbanization and demographic aspects of economic and social development, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966;

(b) Give special attention to further developing those aspects of the work in the population fields which are of direct benefit to the developing countries, especially advice and technical assistance requested by Governments in action programmes in population fields within the context of economic, social and health policies;

(c) Submit to the General Assembly biennially a concise report on the world population situation, including an assessment of the current and prospective population trends;

(d) Make a careful assessment of the role of population growth and of its possible implications for achievement of the goals in the economic, social and other fields, which may be set for the second Development Decade and for the international co-operation needed to achieve these goals;

5. Invites the regional economic commissions to prepare and consider regional reports on demographic aspects of economic and social development;

6. Reaffirms its request that the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations Children's Fund intensify co-ordination of and collaboration in their activities in the fields of population at the global, regional and country levels and urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make the appropriate institutional arrangements towards this end;

7. Calls the attention of the General Assembly again to the need to provide the necessary resources for the United Nations to carry out the intensified and expanded programme of activities in the fields of population endorsed by the Council in resolution 1084 (XXXIX).



ANNEXES

ANNEX I

TWO-YEAR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

A. Training programmes

1. The co-operation of the Government of the United Arab Republic is being sought in order to strengthen and widen the scope and context of the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Cairo. At the same time, Headquarters and the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) are collaborating in efforts to establish facilities for demographic training and research elsewhere in Africa. The ECA secretariat may assist, if necessary, by assigning staff to specific training and research, including the preparation of teaching materials.
2. Extension to 1971 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of India regarding the Chembur centre is under consideration.
3. In the ECAFE region, there is need not only for training in demography, but also for training in the biological sciences, public health and major administrative operations related to action programmes in the field of population. The ECAFE secretariat will explore the means by which the facilities of the various centres for population work already existing in the region could be utilized to assist in meeting the needs of countries for training in a broader field of population work. In addition, the ECAFE secretariat will, if sufficient funds are available, provide training in the form of workshops, group discussions and study tours for senior and middle-level officials engaged in policy-making and planning in the field of population.
4. CELADE will continue to give regular training courses and courses in international institutions with which it has established close co-operation. The latter category will include courses in the analysis of censuses and documentary data at the Escuela Latinoamericana de Sociología; a course in economics and demography at the Colegio de Mexico; a course in the biology of reproduction at the Clínica Obstétrica Universitaria in Chile; and a course in health and dynamics of population, organized by the School of Public Health of the University of Chile, under the sponsorship of the Pan American Health Organization and others. CELADE's sub-centre in Costa Rica will give training courses for students from Central American countries and short courses on demography in Central American countries.
5. Training facilities in population for the Middle East under the responsibility of the United Nations are limited to those offered by the Cairo training centre. Efforts are being made to establish regional programmes for demographic fellowships for the Arabic-speaking countries of the Middle East.



B. Demographic research and technical work

6. In addition to intensifying its present studies on demographic levels, trends and projections, the ECA secretariat will study basic demographic data and estimations of demographic parameters from defective or limited data. The social and economic factors affecting fertility and mortality in Africa need to be studied in particular, along with problems created by the rapid increase of urban population in Africa. A programme of research and technical work for the Cairo centre will have to be established when its activities are expanded.

7. The ECAFE secretariat will give priority to research and related work on action programmes in family planning. It should be stressed, however, that much of the work contemplated in research and studies will depend upon the availability of additional staff in the near future. The following programme has been proposed for the next five years: research, studies and experimentation relating to family planning programmes; broader or more comprehensive studies and reports on the demographic situation of the region as a whole; and the review, evaluation and analysis of the results of population censuses and of other demographic data on countries of the region. The view was also expressed during the discussion in the Commission that the following topics should be recommended in the work programme: the size of households and families, employment of children below certain ages and its relationship to school enrolment, and development of vital statistics.

8. The Chembur centre will continue its work on demographic projections, research on internal migration, and problems related to communication in family planning.

9. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) will proceed with a general survey of the demographic situation and trends in Latin America and with an exploratory study of the economic and social implications of demographic trends. This work is intended to provide a basis for more intensive investigations, beginning in 1968, of the demographic aspects of some of the main areas of economic and social development policy with which ECLA is concerned. The objective is to make population policy an integral part of over-all development policy. As a result of ECLA resolutions 263 (XII) and 277 (XII), the demographic aspects of employment policy and human resources planning will be priority areas of work.

10. In addition to the work to be carried out by ECLA's Santiago office, the Mexico City office is initiating a study of internal migration in Mexico, in collaboration with the Colegio de Mexico and CELADE, to continue through 1968.

11. CELADE has programmed the following categories of projects for 1967-1969: field surveys on in-migration, internal migration and induced abortion and the use of contraceptives; comparative fertility surveys (urban and rural) and other continuing projects in fertility and migration surveys; and a variety of technical and methodological studies (sex-age projections, urban-rural projections, etc.).

12. The Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB), through the regional demographic adviser attached to it, hopes to stimulate research activities on demographic problems in the Middle East, in the following areas especially: preparation of projections of population growth according to different assumptions on fertility trends; analysis of data on age structure, dependency ratios, present and future labour force contingents; and studies of population distribution and the process of internal migration and urbanization.

13. The Division of Social Affairs at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva will carry out analyses of trends in European population growth, fertility, mortality, intra-European and internal migration, and sex and age composition of the population and the interrelationships between these trends and economic and social factors. It will also collaborate in preparing and analysing population projections for European countries and collaborate with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development at Geneva, with UNICEF and with the specialized agencies concerned in a study on the future needs of children and youth in the social field. This programme is proposed on condition that a demographer is allocated to the Division in 1968. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) will also prepare economic projections for the region, including labour force projections.

C. Information services

14. Information on population matters is provided on an ad hoc basis by the regional commissions, UNESOB and the regional demographic training centres, as required. ECAFE, in addition, maintains a clearing-house for information on demographic studies and research within the region, giving primary attention to materials relating to the economic and social implications of population trends and experience in the implementation of population policies; this is a continuing function. It should also be mentioned that CELADE published the results of its findings in a number of publication series. Both CELADE and the Chembur centre issue newsletters. These functions will continue during the period in question.

D. Advisory services

15. The assistance and advisory services provided so far by ECA to Governments have been connected with the collection of demographic statistics and the organizational aspects of demographic analyses. In the light of the anticipated increases in the volume of demographic data, these services should now be strengthened to include preparing demographic analyses on a regular basis and providing information, upon request, in connexion with the formulation of national population policies. Subject to the availability of funds, these advisory services will be undertaken by regional demographic advisers, the staff of the regional training centres and the ECA secretariat.

16. Two regional demographic advisers' posts for the ECAFE region - one in general demography, census analysis, research and training, and one in population policies and programmes - have been provided for through 1968. It is hoped that this number can be increased to three in 1968. A regional adviser in demographic and social statistics, under the substantive guidance of the United Nations Statistical Office, is also attached to ECAFE. Close co-operative action among these advisers can help provide the much-needed support for the 1970 World Population Census Programme and fuller utilization of the results of the programme for analytical purposes.

17. It is recognized that the present advisory services in the ECAFE region can be strengthened by the co-operation of experts in various other fields. If the specialized agencies were to provide experts on certain aspects of family planning, this might facilitate a broader approach in meeting the needs of countries. The co-ordination of activities will be essential to maximize the impact of these

services. Consultations have been initiated with a view to increasing inter-agency co-ordination, and a proposal for an inter-agency working group on population questions is currently under consideration.

18. CELADE will provide technical assistance to countries of Latin America in connexion with the 1970 population censuses (in co-operation with ECLA's Division of Statistics) and through agreements with national institutions. It will also organize national training courses in demographic analysis and give technical assistance in connexion with the programme of field surveys already mentioned. CELADE's sub-centre in Costa Rica will render technical assistance in demographic matters to the countries of Central America and Panama.

19. Through its regional demographic adviser, UNESOB plans to intensify United Nations advisory services and research activities on demographic problems at the national level in the Middle East.

E. Meetings

20. ECA will give active assistance in connexion with the African Seminar on Sampling, to be held in 1968, particularly on questions of sample designs and the accuracy of demographic estimates. A regional seminar to study the utilization of demographic data and analysis in relation to development planning is also planned. A population conference may be organized in the early 1970's after the results of the 1970 round of censuses become available, in order to take stock of the demographic situation in different countries. The purpose of these regional meetings is to assist Governments in formulating effective population policies within the context of development planning.

21. It has been proposed to convene the following ECAFE meetings in the field of population, subject to the availability of funds: an expert working group on the assessment of the acceptance and use-effectiveness of family planning methods in current national programmes in the ECAFE region (early 1968); an expert working group on the estimation and projection of populations of small areas (late 1968); an expert working group on demographic aspects of manpower problems in the ECAFE region (1969); and an expert working group on the evaluation of family planning programmes (possibly in 1969). In addition, preparatory work in connexion with the second Asian Population Conference will be carried out. Two training seminars, one on the evaluation of family planning programmes (October 1969) and the other on the application of communication techniques in family planning programmes (March or April 1969), may also be convened if funds are available. The view was also expressed by the Commission that it would be very useful to arrange a seminar on the evaluation and utilization of census data in the near future, along the lines of the seminar which took place in Bombay in 1960.

22. The workshops foreseen in connexion with the CELADE programme include meetings on: the programme of comparative fertility surveys in Latin America; the in-migration survey relating to the metropolitan area of Caracas; and the programme of comparative studies on induced abortion and the use of contraceptives in Latin America. CELADE will also participate in the Pan American Conference on the Teaching of Demography in Schools of Medicine (Bogotá, 1968).

23. It is hoped that a Latin American Population Conference may be held sometime during 1968-1969.

24. The Division of Social Affairs of the Office of the United Nations at Geneva will take substantive and organizational responsibility, as appropriate, for technical meetings in the field of population which may be convened in Europe within the work programme of the Population Commission. A plan is under way to organize a regional seminar on social aspects of family planning programmes within the framework of the European Social Development Programme. The hope was expressed that the meeting would be attended by representatives both of European countries and of countries of the Middle East which are particularly interested. The Division, in co-operation with ECE, is also organizing a regional seminar on demographic statistics in order to bring together producers and consumers of such statistics from countries of Europe and, if possible, interested countries of the Middle East. The Division is also setting up a standing working group on research on social demography in the European Social Development Programme. The functions of this working group would include, inter alia, the promotion of inter-country studies on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality as related to fertility, migration and other demographic topics.



ANNEX II

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE WORK PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1968-1969 IN THE FIELDS OF POPULATION

1. The Population Commission at its thirteenth session recommended that population work be given a position in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance, and was informed by the Secretary-General that it was necessary for the Population Branch at Headquarters to be raised to the level of a full Division, headed by a Director, and that its staffing be increased to twenty-four professional and higher category posts and sixteen secretarial/clerical posts. a/ The recommendations were subsequently endorsed by resolution 1084 (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI). By the time of the fourteenth session of the Population Commission, the Secretary-General had found it possible to increase the staffing to twenty-one professional posts and thirteen secretariat/clerical posts, in partial implementation of the recommendation.
2. Recent decisions made by United Nations bodies on population, however, require significant increases in the level of resources for the work in the fields of population, both at Headquarters and in the regional secretariats. As far as Headquarters is concerned, the work related to programming, co-ordination and operations functions would have to be intensified and expanded in order to meet the increased workload. Part of these additional resources would have to be supplied from funds available for technical co-operation activities and the newly established trust fund. Provision has to be made in the United Nations budgets for 1968 and 1969 to cover increases in the establishment, the hiring of consultants to assist in undertaking demographic studies, the convening of ad hoc committees of experts to assist the Secretary-General in reviewing and drawing up work programmes in the fields of mortality, demographic aspects of economic development and demographic aspects of social development, and for the publication of manuals, handbooks and other technical studies and reports.
3. To the extent that the work programme concerns the specialized agencies, inter-agency consultation will continue in order to co-ordinate action to be taken in the implementation of the work programme.
4. This statement does not include requirements for undertaking tasks in the field of demographic statistics, since the work programme and priorities in the statistical field is formulated by the Statistical Commission. It also does not contain an indication of possible requirements of the specialized agencies for their part in the implementation of the two-year work programme.

a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), para. 113 and annex IV, para. 7.

Consultant and expert services

5. A provision of \$17,000 for 1968 is needed in the budget for consultants' advice in the field of population, particularly to assist in the revision of the study The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. For 1969 a provision of \$17,000 is required for consultant services to complete the revised study mentioned above and also to carry out specialized work in connexion with demographic studies, surveys and projections. For the biennium 1968-1969, an additional expenditure of \$25,000 for consultants' services would be required to carry out the work connected with the report on the world population situation, as well as the digests of technical studies.

Ad hoc committees of experts

6. It will be necessary to convene two ad hoc committees of experts during 1968 and 1969: one on mortality in 1968; and one on demographic aspects of social development in 1969, at an expenditure of \$12,000 each.

Publications

7. The publication of the remaining volumes of the 1965 World Population Conference proceedings and of manuals, digests, a report on the world population situation and newsletters will require some \$44,000 for 1968-1969.

Resources to be found from technical co-operation and other voluntary programmes

8. The financial implications of the work programmes which would be supported from these sources will be indicated by the respective competent bodies of the United Nations. These activities consist of regional and inter-regional advisers in the field of population, regional and sub-regional centres for demographic training and research, and regional and inter-regional technical meetings in the field of population.



ANNEX III

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

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.9/203	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee of Experts on Programmes in Fertility
E/CN.9/204	Provisional agenda
E/CN.9/204/Rev.1	Agenda as adopted
E/CN.9/205	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.9/206	Summary of recent United Nations activities in the field of population
E/CN.9/206/Add.1	Recent developments of the United Nations programme and co-ordination activities in the field of population
E/CN.9/207) E/CN.9/CONF.4/1) ST/TAO/SER.C/98)	Report of the Interregional Workshop on Programmes of Training in the Field of Population
E/CN.9/208	Future work programme of the United Nations-sponsored regional demographic training and research centres
E/CN.9/209	World demographic survey: urban and rural population, 1920-1980
E/CN.9/210	Studies of interrelationships between population growth and needs for investment in education and health
E/CN.9/211	Progress of demographic research and technical work
E/CN.9/212	Variables for comparative fertility studies
E/CN.9/213	Progress report on the 1970 World Population Census Programme
E/CN.9/214	Progress report on computerization of demographic statistics
E/CN.9/215	Progress report on improvement of demographic statistics
E/CN.9/216	Demographic projections - The role of the United Nations
E/CN.9/217	The 1965 World Population Conference

Document No.

Title

E/CN.9/218	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Urbanization
E/CN.9/219 and Add.1-2	Five-year and two-year programmes of work in the field of population
E/CN.9/L.81 and Add.1-10 and Add.3/Corr.1	Draft report of the fourteenth session of the Population Commission
E/CN.9/L.82/Rev.1	Report of the Committee on Planning-Programming-Budgeting Systems in the Fields of Population
E/CN.9/L.83	Jamaica, Netherlands and Pakistan: draft resolution



ANNEX IV

CEREMONY IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

1. The ceremony in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Population Commission was opened at the 199th meeting by Mr. W.D. Borrie (Australia), Chairman of the thirteenth session.
2. Mr. Georges Palthey, Assistant Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, representing the Secretary-General, welcomed the participants and read the Secretary-General's message as follows:

"On this, the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Population Commission, I wish to extend my congratulations to the members of the Commission, past and present, for the accomplishments of the last twenty years and to express my confidence that the Commission will continue to be a valuable instrument of the United Nations in its work in the field of population. I much regret that I am unable to be present at this celebration, but, as I am sure you will understand, the pressures of the current session of the General Assembly and of vital aspects of the international situation at this time have not permitted me that pleasure.

"The Commission may well be justifiably gratified at its record of service to the United Nations and its Member States in providing information and studies of current and future population trends and their interrelationships with economic and social development. The growing awareness of world population problems in general, and the awareness that action by the international community is needed both to develop world resources and to moderate population trends, must be largely attributed to the work of the Population Commission.

"The recommendations made by the last session of the Commission, subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, not only call for the expansion of United Nations population programmes, but also request that more attention be given to the growing need for assistance in national population programmes. While we must never lose sight of the urgency and complexity of population problems within the perspective of economic and social development, or of the diversity of regional and national population trends and aims, we must acknowledge that human progress in modern society means not only man's efforts to improve his living conditions, but also his ability to keep the size of his family as he would wish it.

"I hope, and indeed have full confidence, that the Population Commission will continue to give useful advice to the United Nations with regard to the expansion of the programmes in the population field and in making these programmes bolder and constantly more efficient and effective."



3. The representatives of other members of the United Nations system concerned with the programmes dealt with by the Population Commission, namely, Mr. Abbas M. Ammar, Deputy Director-General of the International Labour Organisation; Mr. Paul L. Yates, Regional Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Europe; Dr. P.M. Dorolle, Deputy Director-General of the World Health Organization; and Mr. Paul Coïdan, Director of the Division for Conference Affairs and External Relations, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, congratulated the members of the Commission on its twentieth anniversary on behalf of their organizations. In their statements, the speakers emphasized the fields which were of special interest to their respective organizations, and specific problems on whose solution they were working together with the Population Commission. Stress was laid upon the needs for appropriate action to deal with the problems arising from population changes in the fields of employment, food supply and production, health promotion and economic development, with respect in particular to the developing countries.

4. The Economic Commission for Europe was represented at the ceremony by Mr. A.I. Alexandrov, Deputy Executive Secretary. Mr. John D. Durand, former Assistant Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs in Charge of the Population Branch at United Nations Headquarters, also took part.

5. The Commission heard a statement by Mr. Frank W. Notestein, who was the first Director of the Population Division of the United Nations and served in that capacity at the first session of the Population Commission. A statement was also made by Mr. Alfred Sauvy, who has been the French representative in the Commission since its inception.

6. Mr. Miloš Macura, Director of the Population Division of the United Nations, extended his congratulations and welcome to the members of the Population Commission on behalf of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Philippe de Seynes. He analysed the activities of the United Nations in the field of population during the last twenty years and pointed out that growing recognition of the importance of population programmes by the United Nations, and the recent expansion and intensification of United Nations activities in this field.

7. In conclusion, the Chairman expressed his hopes for the further development of United Nations work in the field of population for many years to come.



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