

# **POPULATION COMMISSION**

## **REPORT ON THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION**

**(18-20 January 1984)**

### **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1984**

### **SUPPLEMENT No. 2**



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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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I. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolution

1. The Population Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution.

Draft resolution\*

Work programme in the field of population

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which the Assembly affirmed that the World Population Plan of Action 1/ was an instrument of the international community for the promotion of economic development, quality of life, human rights and fundamental freedoms within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress,

Recalling also Council resolution 1981/28 of 6 May 1981 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action,

Reaffirming the role of the Population Commission in advising the Council on population questions, and noting with satisfaction the holding of the twenty-third session of the Population Commission in February and March 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-second session and the discussion contained therein on the progress of work and the work programme in the field of population,

Bearing in mind recommendations that may emanate from the International Conference on Population, 1984, for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress of work towards the implementation of the work programme for the biennium 1984-1985 and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue vigorously the work on the monitoring of world population trends and policies and the work necessary for the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To continue the work on world population trends and structure, paying attention to studies of fertility, mortality, internal and international migration, and particularly:

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\* See para. 171 of the present report.

- (i) To pursue vigorously the expansion of the data base for the measurement of the levels, trends, characteristics and demographic consequences of international migration;
- (ii) To continue the work on patterns and factors of urbanization in relation to development, with special attention to internal migration;
- (iii) To continue the work on the measurement and analysis of trends in mortality levels and differentials, the factors which affect them and their consequences; although special emphasis should be given to situations in developing countries, research related to developed countries should receive due recognition;
- (iv) To complete a global assessment of nuptiality patterns and trends, making full use of the 1980 round of censuses;
- (v) To undertake in the medium term a major global assessment of age patterns of fertility, including a special study of adolescent fertility;
- (c) To continue the work on world demographic estimates and projections;
- (d) To continue work on the interrelations of population and development, paying due attention both to the implications of population trends for development and to the impact of social and economic change on demographic trends, with a view to promoting the integration of demographic factors in national and international development strategies and plans, and to expedite the preparation of manuals for the use of national planners on methods of incorporating demographic factors in development planning;
- (e) To continue the work undertaken by the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data, using all available data from the World Fertility Survey;
- (f) To continue the work on the population policy data bank in order to broaden the scope and analytic capacity of research on population policy formulation, implementation and evaluation;
- (g) To pursue research on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all aspects of population policies, including mortality, fertility and the family, population distribution and international migration;
- (h) To continue work on the interrelations between population, resources, environment and development;
- (i) To pursue and intensify the efforts of the international Population Information Network (POPIN) towards identifying and establishing better ways to improve the flow of population information;
- (j) To continue the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in the field of population for countries requesting such assistance, in close co-ordination with funding agencies, in particular the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, taking full account of experience gained through technical co-operation projects on population; and making necessary programme modifications in the light of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984;

(k) To pursue the United Nations programme of training in population, giving appropriate support to the United Nations-sponsored regional and interregional demographic training and research centres, and assisting the further development of national training institutions, in order to provide interdisciplinary training in population, emphasizing specific policy-oriented training in and studies of population and development, and also to consider restoring the block grants for allocation for training fellowships;

(l) To assist Governments, at their request, to exploit the full potential of population censuses and survey data by developing national capacities for demographic analysis and studies, including the further development and utilization of emerging computer software for demographic evaluation and analysis and preparation of total and sectoral population projections as inputs to national development planning;

(m) To further assist Governments, at their request, in establishing or strengthening national institutions, such as population units and population committees, whose purpose is to co-ordinate all population activities, particularly those relating to development planning, to integrate population factors in national development and to assist Governments in the formulation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of population policies and programmes;

(n) To effect the more timely publication of all population studies and projections and to promote a wide dissemination of those publications in order to provide Governments with information relevant for the formulation of policies;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in carrying out the programme set out in paragraph 2 above, to seek any further needed resources only from extrabudgetary contributions;

4. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining the effectiveness and efficiency of the global and regional population programmes and of continuing to strengthen co-ordination and collaboration among the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and organizations of the United Nations system in the planning and execution of their population programmes, as well as the need for organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen collaboration and co-ordination with national research organizations.

#### B. Draft decision\*

2. At its 399th meeting, on 20 January 1984, the Commission approved a draft provisional agenda for its twenty-third session, together with the requested documentation, and decided to submit it to the Council for its review, pursuant to paragraph 2 (e) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May 1979. The text of the draft decision reads as follows:

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\* See paras. 175-179 of the present report.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-third session  
of the Population Commission

The Economic and Social Council approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-third session of the Population Commission set out below.

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. International Conference on Population, 1984: follow-up action to be taken by the United Nations
  - (a) Consideration of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population
  - (b) Implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population on the work programme on population

Documentation

Review of the implications of the recommendations of the Conference on the work programme on population: report of the Secretary-General

4. Action by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1974: monitoring of population trends and policies

Documentation

Addendum to the concise report on monitoring of population trends and policies: report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/1984/2)

5. Programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1986-1987, and implementation of the programme budget for 1984-1985

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme in the field of population for the biennium 1986-1987

Report of the Secretary-General on progress of work in the field of population for 1984-1985

6. Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission

Documentation

Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-third session.

## II. OPENING STATEMENTS\*

### A. Statement by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs

3. The Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, addressing the Commission at its 395th meeting, noted that the Population Commission was the major policy-making body concerned with international and national action in the field of population and was a body that not only had been the prime mover in the development of analytical research in the population field but also had dealt with important questions in the area of population policy and in determining the priorities of population programmes.
4. The Under-Secretary-General said that the work of the current session was of special importance in light of the forthcoming International Conference on Population, 1984, which would be held at Mexico City in August 1984 and which would, he hoped, result in concrete recommendations for future action.
5. He went on to emphasize that while demographic growth had peaked and was now slowly receding, population growth remained one of the basic challenges facing the international community, and one that was of particular urgency because 90 per cent of the growth had been occurring in developing countries. He also cited various other important issues to be resolved, such as the lack of satisfactory progress in reducing mortality, the massive rate of growth of large urban areas, and the rapid increase in international migration flows, many of a type reflecting social, economic and political distress.
6. The Under-Secretary-General noted that although the fifth population inquiry among Governments showed evidence of growing concern for, and understanding of, population problems at the national level, effective action by Governments, many of which had been experiencing crises and setbacks in their development efforts, would require support by the international community.
7. The Under-Secretary-General cited the broad range of topics on which the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, under the guidance of the Commission, had made important contributions to population research. He also emphasized the existence of important links between population and other social and economic issues which, he said, had achieved virtually universal acceptance since the adoption of the World Population Plan of Action in 1974. <sup>1</sup>/ He further stated that the report of the Commission would be an input to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which would take place in 1984.

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\* The opening statements of the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development and the Director of the Population Division were made at the 395th meeting of the Commission on 18 January 1984. The statement of the Assistant Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities was made at the 399th meeting of the Commission on 20 January.

8. Noting that the Commission would meet in open-ended session as the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population, 1984, the Under-Secretary-General emphasized that he would look forward to further guidance from the Commission so that it could help chart the path in the area of population during the years ahead.

9. The Under-Secretary-General concluded his statement by noting that the current session of the Commission would be the last that Mr. Léon Tabah would serve as Director of the Population Division, and he cited Mr. Tabah's legacy of excellence in scientific achievement of which the Department could be proud.

**B. Statement by the Under-Secretary-General for  
Technical Co-operation for Development**

10. The Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development, also addressing the Commission at its 395th meeting, expressed the Department's appreciation of the constructive role of the Population Commission as a forum for the formulation of ideas and priorities and for advice to the United Nations, and he stated that the Department had been executing technical co-operation projects in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade 2/ in order to assist Governments in implementing the World Population Plan of Action.

11. The Department had been responsible for executing 100-120 population projects annually in three areas, namely, demographic training and research; evaluation and analysis of population census and survey data; and population policies and development planning. These also included 40 projects in the field of demographic statistics, backstopped jointly with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

12. In the area of demographic training, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development aimed at assisting in developing national capacities through training and research. A matter of great concern recently had been the decline in financing for fellowships available to the developing countries through the Department, amidst increasing demand for assistance in demographic training. The trend had serious implications for developing countries.

13. In the field of demographic analysis of population census and survey data, it was noted with satisfaction that there was growing awareness in developing countries of the importance of evaluation and analysis, including the preparation of population projections. Two trends had recently emerged in that area: the use of post-census seminars for discussion of the implications of census analysis findings and their general dissemination; and the use of computer software for analysis and projections.

14. In the area of population policy and development planning, the Department's aim had been to assist Governments in establishing and strengthening their population units or commissions in order to integrate population factors in development planning and to formulate appropriate population policies.

15. A number of projects executed by the Department had reached the stage at which they could be fully implemented by the national authorities; this was a measure of the positive impact of the technical co-operation rendered.

16. The Department had also made particular efforts to strengthen its evaluation of project impacts, in collaboration with the funding agencies.
17. The Under-Secretary-General also drew the attention of the Commission to the relatively low priority for funding of projects in demographic training, population data collection and analysis, and overall formulation of population policies which had been set by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning funding of projects by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). As a result, the resources available to Governments in those areas were not commensurate with their expressed needs and demands for assistance. In addition, the accomplishments and gains achieved in the census programme, particularly in Africa, had been placed in jeopardy.
18. Referring to the World Population Plan of Action, the Under-Secretary-General expressed the hope that the International Conference on Population, 1984, in considering the review and appraisal of the Plan and future recommendations, would emphasize the need for greater support for technical co-operation programmes. In this connection, he referred to Governments' replies to the questions on technical co-operation which had been included for the first time in the recent fifth population inquiry among Governments. A majority of the Governments had indicated their main priorities to be in the fields of demographic analysis (including data collection), demographic training, and formulation of policies on population and development.
19. In conclusion, the Under-Secretary-General expressed the view that the priority areas and issues identified by the Commission could have a significant impact on national priorities for action on population questions and that they would also determine the type and magnitude of technical co-operation requested by developing countries from international sources.

#### C. Statement by the Director of the Population Division

20. In his opening statement to the Commission, the Director of the Population Division recalled the activities undertaken by the Division during the past 11 years and expressed the gratitude of the Division for the guidance it had received from the Population Commission in formulating the orientation of its work. In his review, he underscored the vital importance of the Bucharest Conference which for the first time brought together countries of very different demographic and socio-economic conditions for the purpose of discussing and adopting a global charter on issues that had been highly controversial until then. The Bucharest Conference benefited from its timing shortly after the sixth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, where the concept of a new international economic order was launched. The spirit of the Bucharest Conference was subsequently mirrored in other United Nations conferences which shared the same concern with social and economic progress and justice.
21. He emphasized the changes in official attitudes concerning family planning, changes which the Population Division had monitored and documented through the population inquiries among Governments that it conducted periodically. Family planning was today recognized by many developing countries not only as a basic right, but also as a means of relieving demographic pressure. The political climate surrounding population issues would thus be very different at the Mexico Conference from the one that had prevailed in Bucharest. A sign of this, he noted,

was the fact that the forthcoming Conference in Mexico had been desired more actively by the developing countries, while the contrary had been the case 10 years ago.

22. He also noted that the past decade had experienced the harshest economic and social conditions since the Second World War. The industrialized world had seen an amazing revolution in life-styles, affecting particularly family life. Developing countries had experienced a decline of fertility, but it did not occur everywhere and it was, in fact, rather modest outside of China. He speculated that the economic and social crisis might have put a break on a decline of fertility and mortality in the developing countries, while it contributed to deepen the decline of fertility in the developed countries.

23. Guided both by the Plan of Action adopted at Bucharest and by the Population Commission, the Division had pursued a large number of research and other activities, which the Director proceeded to describe. He emphasized that the work of the demographers in the United Nations had been by nature addressed to decision makers rather than to fellow specialists, priority being given to topics that could help the process of decision-making. One of such activities was the monitoring of demographic trends on a continuous basis, supported by a rigorous methodology and data base. The country-wise data bank collected by the Division, he noted, had no equal anywhere. Other activities also included the preparation of population projections, the estimation of demographic variables by indirect techniques, the analysis of fertility and family planning data, the study of topics such as nuptiality, migration, morbidity and mortality. An area of increasing interest, he noted, was the research on the interrelationships between population and development. In addition, echoing the desire of many developing countries to become less dependent on developed countries for their access to demographic information, a decentralized population information network, called POPIN, had been established.

24. In concluding his statement, the Director expressed his gratitude to UNFPA for its contributions that had made possible many activities of the Division, and to the Statistical Office and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions and specialized agencies for their collaboration.

D. Statement by the Assistant Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

25. The Assistant Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, speaking on behalf of the Executive Director of the Fund, informed the Commission of the work that UNFPA had been undertaking in accordance with the mandate of its governing bodies and in close collaboration with the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions and the demographic training centres.

26. The Commission was informed that UNFPA, since its establishment in 1969, had pursued a multi-faceted approach to its work in the population sector. When UNFPA commenced its activities, the need to strengthen the infrastructure for population activities both in countries and in the United Nations system as well had been immediately apparent. To this end, in accordance with Economic and Social Council

resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Fund had supported infrastructure posts and programmes of work in the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations as a means of augmenting country-level capacities. The success of this approach was attested to by the greatly enhanced capability of countries to assume increasing responsibility for their population activities. UNFPA's support for training, data collection and demographic research, which had amounted to approximately \$327 million or 32 per cent of the total programme during 1969-1983, was beginning to bear fruit. Most countries, having a firm idea of their demographic situation as well as a clearer understanding of the interrelation between demographic trends and development prospects, were concentrating on implementing population policies and programmes. Consequently, there had been a pronounced shift in the nature of the requests that the Fund was receiving - a shift away from extensive support for censuses, surveys, and research - towards a growing emphasis on action programmes, particularly in the field of family planning, as well as on operational research geared to the strengthening of programmes.

27. The Commission was informed that the UNDP Governing Council in 1981 had underscored that family planning and population education and communication should be priority areas for assistance. In addition, the Council had directed that intercountry activities should not exceed 25 per cent of the Fund's expenditures. These directives were subsequently confirmed during the Council's sessions in 1982 and 1983 and were submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Assistant Executive Director also reported that family planning had always accounted for the principal share of UNFPA's programme of assistance and this share would increase in the future largely because many more countries were requesting support. In its programming, however, the Fund would continue to accommodate the widely different needs of the countries it served. Furthermore, these directives had in no way compromised support to the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. During the past few years UNFPA had worked closely with the Population Division, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Statistical Office, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies to draw up a programme of work closely aligned to the needs being voiced by countries.

28. The Commission was informed that the recommendations of the forthcoming International Conference on Population would significantly shape the work of all those involved in population activities. The population sector of the 1980s was considerably different from that which had been known so far. Countries had come to realize that it was essential to address the population issue and there had been a dramatic increase in the number of countries actively implementing population programmes. Nevertheless, many of the population problems of the seventies would persist into the 1980s and beyond.

29. The Assistant Executive Director reported that it was necessary to develop appropriate responses to the changing configurations in the population sector and to explore new modalities for technical co-operation. Accomplishments to date should not blind the international community to the formidable challenges that lay ahead. The increased acceptability of active programming in this sector and the very high threshold of unmet demand had intensified the need for continued assistance.

III. ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE, 1974: MONITORING OF  
POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICIES

30. The Commission considered agenda item 3 at its 395th and 396th meetings on 18 January. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it two reports of the Secretary-General, "Concise report on monitoring of population trends and policies" (E/CN.9/1984/2) and "Concise report on the fifth inquiry among Governments: monitoring of government perceptions and policies on demographic trends and levels in relation to development as of 1982" (E/CN.9/1984/3). 3/

31. In introducing the reports, the Assistant Director of the Population Division pointed out that this was the fourth biennial monitoring exercise carried out in accordance with paragraph 107 of the World Population Plan of Action and noted that the reports of the three previous exercises had been published and distributed. He said that the report on the fourth round of monitoring would be published at a later date.

32. The 1983 round of monitoring was an effort to measure changes that had occurred at the world and regional levels in the demographic situation in the decade after the World Population Conference in 1974. Further, in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/87 of 25 November 1981 and to the views of the Population Commission at its twenty-first session, particular emphasis was given to the following issues of highest priority: (a) fertility and the family; (b) population distribution, migration and development; (c) population, resources, environment and development; and (d) mortality and health policy. The recent developments in population policies and the actions taken by Governments and organizations, updated by means of the fifth population inquiry among Governments: monitoring of government perceptions and policies on demographic trends and levels in relation to development as of 1982, were also presented and analysed.

33. The Assistant Director indicated that the first report summarizing the findings of the biennial monitoring exercise (E/CN.9/1984/2) dealt with three main topics. First, a survey of recent demographic levels and trends, including population growth, mortality, fertility and contraception, urbanization and international migration; secondly, a presentation of interactions between population, resources, environment and development; and, thirdly, an analysis of governmental perception and policies related to population growth, mortality, fertility, internal and international and international migration.

34. The Commission warmly commended the Population Division for the preparation of the various reports on monitoring of population trends and policies for all countries. It was agreed that the monitoring exercise was useful and provided countries and policy makers with valuable information.

35. With regard to the attitudes of Governments concerning population trends, some representatives called for an indication of not only the number of countries in a given category but also the size of the population involved. It was also suggested that statistics pertaining to developing countries should be broken down by stage of fertility decline, for example, into three groups: countries where fertility had substantially declined; countries where a declining trend had started although without a substantial result; countries where fertility had not yet started to decline. This would facilitate evaluation of the particular problems facing that last group of countries.

36. Some representatives recommended that whenever population projections were presented, the hypotheses upon which they were based should be spelt out explicitly. Others recommended that they should also have an indication of the last date on which the information was based. While the value of long-term projections was recognized, great caution should be used in the presentation of the results. It was pointed out that the magnitude of population growth could be vividly illustrated by showing the period of time required for a given population to double if current rates of growth were to remain in force.

37. In discussing the low level of fertility in developed countries, some of which were in fact experiencing negative rates of natural increase, it was mentioned that in those countries where there were policies to increase fertility, the aim in some cases was for fertility to return to around replacement level, though in others the aim was for fertility to achieve at least replacement level. In the discussion of the factors associated with low fertility, it was noted that in a number of developed countries consensual unions had come to be considered by some couples as a permanent alternative to marriage, with still unforeseen long-term effects on fertility. In developing countries, however, fertility levels were declining at different rates. This differential was due to different levels of socio-economic development which affect age at first marriage and length of time of exposure to the risk of fertility as well as practice of contraception.

38. The Commission noted with satisfaction the importance given in the report to questions of fertility and contraception. It also noted that analysis in fertility trends had been expanded in scope to include socio-economic factors. Some other delegations also asked that further attention be given to the structure of the family and household, and to problems of employment in the context of population trends. Some members indicated in this connection that it might be advisable to give more information, for instance, on changes in the pattern of use of different methods of contraception, sterilization and abortion, through time. Further attention should still be given to better understanding of those factors as determinants of levels and trends of fertility. However, some delegations regretted that the report gave insufficient attention to family structure and to problems of employment and the status of women in the context of population trends.

39. Some delegations reported to the Commission details concerning the availability of data, trends of various demographic variables and, in certain cases, efforts to implement and strengthen family planning programmes. For example, the representative of China reported to the Commission the latest developments in data collection in his country (population census and 1/1,000 sample surveys of birth rate), the results of which would be published. He pointed out that he would refrain from making comments on the data referring to China which were presented in document E/CN.9/1984/2. He added that Chinese experts would provide such comments during the Mexico Conference. The representative of India informed the Commission of recent estimates of population trends in India, particularly with regard to mortality rate, including infant mortality rate, and he urged that appropriate modifications should be made in paragraphs 14 and 17 of document E/CN.9/1984/2 to reflect the correct situation. He further mentioned that family planning in his country was part of the maternal and child health-care system and he stressed that the programme was entirely voluntary.

40. In the discussion of the question of mortality in developing countries, the view was expressed that emphasis on regional averages might be misleading, since

intra-regional variations were sometimes very large. The Commission noted that in developing countries studies on mortality still faced the problem of paucity of data, and certain delegations emphasized that this question had been unduly neglected. The view was also expressed that considering its importance, information on maternal mortality should be included, to the extent possible, in future reports on the monitoring of population trends and policies.

41. With reference to urbanization, the Commission emphasized the importance of attempting to develop and make use of the clearest and most comparable concepts and definitions. At the same time, it was recognized that the practical necessity of using national definitions, which varied considerably from one country to the next, made this task quite difficult. It was pointed out, for example, that not all moves from rural to urban places involved urbanization in the true sense of the word. It was also observed that there was a resurgence of rural growth now taking place in a number of developed countries. With reference to international migration, it was recommended that increased attention should be given to the problems of measurement and to the social and economic consequences of emigration.

42. The Commission welcomed the addition of a section in the concise report concerning the interactions between population, resources, environment and development. The discussion which followed was concerned with the difficult interpretation of some trends in that area. For example, it was noted that a distinction between short-term and long-term effects of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere was needed. In the long run, a decrease in the proportion of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere could have negative effects since it could prevent photosynthesis. In the short run, an increase in the proportion could have both positive effects, since it was contributing to the increase in biomass, and negative effects, through its effects on climatic conditions. Furthermore it was noted that the greater use of fossil fuels in the developed countries should be interpreted in the light of the climatic conditions which these countries faced.

43. With reference to population policy, the Commission welcomed the strong emphasis given to the subject. In view of its importance, it was appropriate that it should receive extensive treatment. It was also recommended that analysis of population policy formulation should be treated as a process, giving due attention to changes over time. In discussing specific components of population policy, it was pointed out that an objective of some Governments, in supporting the liberalization of access to family planning, was the enhancement of the right of individuals and couples to choose the number and spacing of their children. In addition to that objective, demographic reasons and the improvement of maternal and child health were also considered.

44. The Commission welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Concise report on the fifth inquiry among Governments: monitoring of government perceptions and policies on demographic trends and levels in relation to development as of 1982" (E/CN.9/1984/3). The discussion reviewed various topics covered by the report, including the organization of the fifth population inquiry and experience with previous inquiries, and the presentation of findings on appraisals and policy goals of Governments with respect to population growth, morbidity and mortality, fertility, population distribution and internal migration, international migration, institutional arrangements for integrating demographic factors into development planning, international co-operation, and issues before the International Conference on Population, 1984.

45. The value of the inquiry as a rich and detailed source of information on the full range of population policies adopted by Governments was stressed. Some delegates also pointed out that the series of inquiries made an invaluable contribution to the monitoring of changes in policies over time. In addition, it was observed that the inquiry itself could serve as a stimulus to some Governments to more fully and explicitly consider their population trends and to formulate appropriate policies to deal with those trends. The importance of that was made clear by the findings of the inquiry that for many important demographic variables, such as population growth, fertility, and internal and international migration, substantial numbers of countries still had not expressed a view on the subject. The Commission recognized that as a clear indication that a great deal of effort was still needed in order to attain a more complete level of awareness of the importance of population in relation to social and economic development. That finding in itself gave another important justification for the convening of the International Conference on Population, 1984.

46. The Commission noted the highly encouraging results of the inquiry, particularly the good rate of return, 117 responses having been received by the time of the current session. The Commission was informed that several Governments had indicated that their responses would be submitted in the near future.

47. The Commission made suggestions for improving the clarity and accuracy of the fifth and possible subsequent inquiries. In particular, it was recommended that in the presentation of results of the inquiry, as in the case of monitoring, the developing countries should not all be treated simply as members of a single category. Rather, this group of countries should be subdivided according to relevant demographic characteristics, such as the levels and trends of their fertility. It was also pointed out that the findings of the inquiry would be more valuable if the size of population of the countries holding various policy positions were indicated. It was also noted that insufficient attention had been given to family and nuptiality policies.

#### IV. PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION

48. The Commission considered agenda item 4 at its 396th to 398th meetings, on 18 and 19 January.

49. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1981-1983 - Progress of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/1984/4);

(b) Progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1981-1983 - Technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development: report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/1984/4/Add.1);

(c) Recommendations of the Third Expert Group Meeting on Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility: report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/1984/5);

(d) Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Demographic Projections: report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/1984/6);

(e) Recommendations of the Working Group on Data Bases for Measurement of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality: report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/1984/7).

##### A. World demographic analysis

50. The Commission welcomed the continuing focus of attention on activities associated with projects in the area of mortality and strongly encouraged continuation of these efforts. Attention was drawn to the many fronts on which mortality conditions had been studied by the Division, consistent with the programme of work outlined by the Commission at its twenty-first session. The Commission was also informed of the aspects of the programme carried out in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and with the financial support of UNFPA.

51. In line with the work programme approved at the twenty-first session of the Commission, the Population Division carried out a number of studies on levels, trends and differentials of child and adult mortality conditions. The Commission welcomed the increased resources provided to monitoring recent levels and trends of mortality and the greater attention paid to data evaluation and adjustment, as exemplified by the 1983 Monitoring Report (see E/CN.9/1984/2 and Corr.1).

52. Similarly, the Commission was pleased to learn of the progress of the Secretariat in its comparative investigation of differences in child mortality among social and economic groups in 15 developing countries. The study established a solid core of empirical generalizations about the factors associated with child mortality that could be used to provide guidance for policy and programme formulation and to orient future research on the subject. The study took advantage

of a recent technique for measuring differential mortality and as such was also of methodological importance.

53. Also in the area of mortality differentials, with the purpose of fulfilling the Commission's work programme, the Population Division had collaborated with WHO and the Australian National University in the organization of an expert group meeting on sex differentials in mortality. The purpose of the meeting was to analyse the trends, determinants and consequences of sex differentials in mortality. The proceedings of the meeting had been published by the Australian National University. As follow-up to that meeting, the Population Division was undertaking a more intensive study of sex differentials in mortality. The study was demographic and epidemiological in nature and laid emphasis on patterns and changes in the developed regions.

54. The Commission welcomed the information on the work carried out in the area of causes and consequences of current and prospective levels, trends and differentials in mortality, as requested at its twenty-first session. The Population Division had undertaken two major initiatives. A collaborative set of five case studies (in Bangladesh, Guatemala, Kenya, Senegal and Sri Lanka) of mortality determinants in developing countries had been organized. The emphasis of those studies was on understanding the major sources and determinants of mortality change and differentials with a concern for establishing priorities for health policies. The Population Division was also preparing a volume on consequences of trends and differentials in mortality. The purpose of that volume was to explore the effects of mortality variation and, in some cases, morbidity patterns on different facets of society. The various chapters of the volume were being prepared by an international group of experts.

55. It was also brought to the attention of the Commission that the Division had paid considerable attention to ways of measuring mortality conditions. The revised set of model life tables for developing countries and corresponding stable populations which had been reported on at the twenty-first session of the Commission were in publication (ST/ESA/SER.A/77 and ST/ESA/SER.R/44) and a new set of unabridged model life tables had since been prepared and published (ST/ESA/SER.R/47). A related publication to provide easy-to-use computer programmes for carrying out mortality measurements under conditions of poor quality of data was under preparation and was expected to be an important aid for mortality estimation in developing countries. The Commission expressed pleasure with the publication of the model life tables and its supporting documents. It was noted that the new set of computer programmes being constructed would supplement the published stable populations by permitting construction of stable populations based on an assumed level of mortality combined with the age-structure of fertility.

56. In addition, the Commission was informed that the Population Division had organized, in 1981, a working group on data bases for measurement of levels, trends and differentials in mortality. The purpose of that interregional meeting was to discuss experiences by various government and national institutions in collecting, analysing and using mortality data relevant to the setting of policies in the health and development sectors of their countries. The Commission was informed that the proceedings of the meeting were in the process of being published.

57. The Commission was pleased to be informed of the fulfilment of its biennial work programmes in urban, rural and city projections and encouraged the Population Division to continue work in that area. A new revision of estimates and

projections of urban, rural and city populations to the year 2025 had been carried out using data available as at 1983 and publication of the results was being prepared. Before carrying out that latest round of projections, a critical examination of the methodology and data used for previous city and urban population projections had been made and a paper entitled "The urban and city population projections of the United Nations: data, definitions and methods" (IESA/P/AC.18/16) had been presented to and discussed by the United Nations Ad Hoc Expert Group on Demographic Projections.

58. The Commission was notified that a new set of estimated age-sex distributions in urban and rural areas had been prepared for countries with available information, together with regional estimates and projections from 1970 to 2000. The results had been published in a working paper (ESA/P/WP.81).

59. The Commission noted and encouraged the increased attention given to internal migration and its demographic and economic impact. The Population Division reported on a comprehensive study of internal migration and its socio-economic consequences in large cities of developing countries. The study set itself the task of measuring and analysing demographic components of growth in metropolitan areas, and consequences of migration for the economic structure of cities. Publication of results was under preparation.

60. The Commission was notified that due to unavailability of funds and transfer of human resources to the International Conference on Population, 1984, the case studies of the internal migration activities had not been carried out and the methodological components had been postponed to the end of the medium-term period.

61. The Secretariat informed the Commission that it had prepared estimates, projections and analyses of the size and growth of the child and youth population in urban areas for the period 1970-2000. As a follow-up to this activity, the Commission was informed that a demographic study on childhood and youth in the world was in its preliminary stages. The study would comprise an analysis of recent trends in the growth of the young population, by age groups, regions, and urban and rural areas. The analysis will be complemented by an analysis of relations between changes in fertility, mortality and migration with the changing age structure of the population.

62. At its twenty-first session, the Population Commission had requested a global review of international migrant stocks and improved methods of obtaining more timely and accurate information about international migration flows. The Secretariat reported to the Commission on its progress in those areas.

63. Important advances had been made in the compilation of a data base of international migration statistics and laws and regulations governing international migration which covered about half of all countries receiving sizeable inflows of migrants. Computerization of the information contained in the data base had started. The data base was being used for monitoring levels and trends of international migration and for the implementation and assessment of new methods for estimation of international migration being developed by the Population Division. The Commission noted those efforts with satisfaction and encouraged the Secretariat to continue its efforts to study and promote international comparability of migration data and to try to resolve the problems involved.

64. The Commission was informed that due to lack of funds the case studies of international migration would not be undertaken.

### B. Demographic projections

65. The Commission was pleased to learn of the completion of the United Nations demographic estimates and projections, as assessed in 1982, and stressed the importance and value of that part of the programme of work.

66. The Commission was informed that in the two-year period between the 1980 and 1982 assessments, new census results had become available from 83 countries and numerous additional countries had also provided detailed statistics, such as the age-sex structure of population, which had not been available previously. In that regard, it was recommended that, as much as possible, the primary sources of data that had been utilized should be indicated in the report.

67. The Commission was also informed that, based on a recommendation made at the twenty-first session of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council had recognized the importance of continual updating of the demographic estimates and projections, and had requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the work on demographic estimates and projections. In response to that request and to more specific instructions provided in the discussions during the twenty-first session of the Commission, the variety of measures which had been taken over the past three years concerning both the quality and quantity of the demographic estimates and projections were presented and discussed. The Commission recommended the continued strengthening of that work area, with special attention to improvements of data bases and accurate measurements of current trends.

68. The Commission noted the work on the long-range projections which had been undertaken in 1981 and 1982 in order to examine the long-term implications of current population trends and the possible ultimate size of the world population under various sets of demographic assumptions. In that regard, several delegations felt that the conditional nature of those projections should be emphasized to a greater extent.

69. The Commission's attention was drawn to the co-ordination among United Nations bodies in the preparation of the demographic estimates and projections. Notable progress had been made towards increased co-ordination through two sessions of the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections, which had been held in October 1981 (Bangkok) and in November 1982 (Geneva). Regional commissions and specialized agencies were represented on the Working Group.

70. The Commission was informed that demographic models had been applied to a special variant of population projections for the world and regions with the assumptions that the desired number of children for the populations would be achieved with alternative degrees of success. Some delegates stressed the value of those models, especially for population policy makers. The Commission was also informed that the report of that project was scheduled to be published in 1984.

71. The Commission took note of the report of the estimates and projections of the number of households for the world, regions and countries by the headship rate method, which had been published in 1981 (ESA/P/WP.73). Research on the topic since then had been limited, primarily due to the limited resources allocated to

that programme element, to the observation and description of household distribution by size in order to identify regularities in household size distributions which could be utilized for methodological improvements in household estimates and projections. A number of delegates expressed the desire for increased attention to household and family projections.

72. The Commission was pleased to be informed that the English version of the manual for estimating basic demographic indicators from incomplete data had been published under the title Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (ST/ESA/SER.A/81) 4/ and that the English version would be followed by French and Spanish versions, contributing to its wide dissemination.

### C. Population policies

73. It was reported that much of the work done in completion of the regular work programme had continued to be of the nature of foundation-building in population research - that is, conceptualizing and documenting the full range of population policies and their evaluation over time in various countries and regions. There was a sufficiently firm foundation for work to commence on in-depth analyses in several specific areas.

74. In reviewing work that had been completed during the triennium, the Commission expressed satisfaction with the preparation of a set of six papers on selected issues in population policy. Those papers included a report on the integration of population and development policies based on a comparison of country experience in the developing regions; an extended report, entitled International Migration Policies and Programmes: A World Survey, 5/ which described broad regional patterns, as well as details on various types of international migration policies at the national level; a study of policies on aging in the context of population policies, which focused on the growing concern in developing countries regarding the situation of older members of their populations; a report, concerned with metropolitan decentralization policies, which was based on an examination of the experience of six South Asian cities; and, finally a report on population policies of the least developed countries.

75. The Commission was informed that work had continued on population policy compendium reports, which had been carried out in co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; 61 compendia had been completed, of which 46 had been published and 15 were either in press or in advanced stages of the publication process.

76. The Secretariat reported that another project carried out during the triennium had been the publication entitled Population and Human Rights, a volume that reported the proceedings of a symposium held on the subject at Vienna in 1981 (ST/ESA/SER.R/51).

77. The Commission indicated interest in the progress that had been accomplished in the systematic collection and storing of information concerning population policies for all countries, in addition to the work on the inquiry. In that connection, reports in the Population Policy Briefs series had been issued in 1983 for both developed and developing countries.

#### D. Population and development

78. The Commission was informed that the major portion of the work in the area of population and development had been devoted to studies designed to assist Governments in making better use of demographic data estimates and projections in preparing their development plans and taking into account the impact of the various components of those plans on demographic factors.

79. It was noted that, based on the work of the preceding biennium, the following documents had been published: "The work of the Task Force on the Interrelationships between Population and Development" (ESA/P/WP/76); the Mapping of Interrelationships between Population and Development (ST/ESA/SER.R/43) and Population and Development Modelling. 6/ It was also noted that the results of the first stage of the work on developing a conceptual framework for examining interrelationships between populations, resources, environment and development had been published under the title "the application of an extended social accounting matrix to the analysis of interrelationships between populations, resources, environment and development" (ESA/P/WP/80).

80. The Commission was informed of progress in completing the project entitled "Socio-Economic Development and Fertility Decline". On each of five countries, (Colombia, Costa Rica, Tunisia, Turkey and Sri Lanka) a counterpart institution had prepared a country background study and conducted a country workshop for planners, policy makers and demographers. The country background papers were being finalized for publication and a comparative analysis was being prepared for publication along with a number of other studies commissioned in support of the project. The Commission suggested that significant insights could also be gained by considering country experience in which fertility failed to decline. It was also suggested that regional workshops to disseminate the results of the study would be particularly useful. In view of the need to utilize the findings of the study, the Secretariat was urged to complete the project as expeditiously as possible.

81. The attention of the Commission was drawn to progress in completing a manual on integrating population variables into development planning. The chapters of Part I, which dealt with overall planning, were being finalized for publication, in preparation for Part II, on sectoral planning, discussions had been held with specialized agencies, and consultants had been identified for the preparation of the chapters. Related to this work were preparations of a prototype for a series of manuals intended to inform planners of ways in which specific population and development models could be used in planning. The Commission observed that the task of producing a useful manual would be made more difficult by the fact that there was not yet a consensus on how population factors should be integrated into planning; also that there remained many lacunae in the knowledge of interrelationships between population and development. It was also suggested that the manual should consider intersectoral as well as sectoral planning and in that regard it would be beneficial to take into account issues involving the linkages between population, resources, environment and development.

82. The Committee was informed that as part of the substantial preparation for the International Conference on Population, 1984, the Secretariat had prepared the background document for the Expert Meeting on Population, Resources, Environment and Development and that the full report of the meeting was being prepared for publication.

## E. Monitoring of population trends and policies

83. The progress of work in the monitoring of population trends and policies and the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action are dealt with in chapter III of the present report.

## F. Factors affecting patterns of reproduction

84. The Commission was pleased to be informed that, in the period under review, the Secretariat had broadened the scope of its monitoring to include not only the monitoring of fertility levels and trends but also the monitoring of some of the major factors affecting patterns of reproduction, such as contraceptive use and nuptiality patterns. The Secretariat's recent in-depth examination of the quality of fertility estimates derived from retrospective maternity histories was a particularly useful tool in a thorough assessment of fertility levels and trends. It was noted with approval that the storage and updating of fertility estimates had been fully computerized, permitting continuous monitoring in the future.

85. The Commission noted that, in keeping with its recommendation at the twenty-first session, the Division had revised, updated and significantly expanded its work on contraceptive use, including full coverage of the developed countries. An extensive global study of recent levels and trends in contraceptive use would be published shortly, and the Commission expressed the hope that that would become a regular feature of the work programme in the future.

86. The Commission was pleased to note that the bulk of the work planned as part of the Minimum Research Programme for the United Nations comparative analysis of data collected in the World Fertility Survey (WFS) had been completed. The work represented the basis of the Commission's work programme in the area of relationships between fertility and other demographic, social and economic phenomena. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the countries participating in the World Fertility Survey for their co-operation in making the data tapes available to the United Nations for its programme of comparative analysis. It was noted that data tapes from roughly 35 of the 42 surveys were in use in the Population Division and it was expected that, by the time the World Fertility Survey programme terminated officially in June 1984, 40 data tapes would be available. It was further noted that the data which had recently become available were mainly for surveys undertaken since 1980, many from the African region. The Commission expressed the hope that those data would continue to be used as important sources of information in the Secretariat's future work, along with other types of surveys as they became available.

87. The Commission was informed of the activities of the meeting in January 1982 of the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of WFS Data, a body that the Secretariat had organized in 1977 to ensure full exploitation of the data in international comparative analysis and to avoid duplication of work by members of the United Nations system. The papers presented there represented a major portion of the work for the first stage of the Comparative Analysis, using data available from the first 20 countries as planned in the Minimum Research Programme. Six studies developed within this project by the Secretariat had been published during the period 1981-1983 on such topics as factors affecting fertility and fertility preferences, knowledge and use of contraception, population structure and crude fertility measures, education and fertility, marital status and fertility

and an assessment of fertility levels and trends. Other topics from the Minimum Research Programme had been developed as prospectuses, and tabulations had been supplied to those members of the Working Group who expressed an interest in those topics. The Commission was informed that plans had been set in motion for the final phase of the comparative analysis of WFS data which would involve the comparative analysis of all 40 WFS data tapes and the participation of all interested members of the Working Group.

88. The Commission was disappointed to hear that, because of the curtailment of extrabudgetary resources, the posts for technical advisers, both at Headquarters and at the regional commissions in support of the World Fertility Survey programme had been terminated at the end of 1981. As recommended by the Commission at its twenty-first session, the Population Division had continued its support of the World Fertility Survey and its leadership of the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of WFS Data but on a much more modest scale. Continuing support for and collaboration with the World Fertility Survey staff in London had been effected through informal channels as well as through the Director of the Division's representation on the WFS Programme Steering Committee. The Commission expressed the hope that the Population Division would continue to play an important role in support of any future international activities in the area of data collection and analysis with respect to fertility and family planning.

89. In view of the importance attached at previous sessions of the Commission to the development of methodologies for the evaluation of family planning programmes, the Commission was pleased to note the recommendations of the Third Expert Group Meeting on Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility, presented in its report (E/CN.9/1984/5). That Expert Group Meeting was the third and last in a series of expert group meetings organized with the purpose of enhancing the scientific validity of the measurement of the impact of family planning programmes on fertility. The Commission noted in particular the recommendations with respect to remaining sources of variance between methodologies, new methodologies such as the prevalence method and multi-level analysis, and implications for future work of changes in programme design and sources of data. The Commission was pleased that pursuant to the Expert Group's recommendations, the Secretariat had undertaken a final series of case studies including both new countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) and extensions of several earlier case studies (Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Tunisia) in order to develop experience with a new methodology, the prevalence method, as well as to broaden the range of countries to which those methodologies had been applied. It was noted that a complete report of the Expert Group Meeting and the new case studies would be published shortly.

90. In view of the valuable scientific contribution to the field of evaluation research made by Manual IX: The Methodology of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility, 7/ the Commission was pleased to note that, as a final step before the completion of that project, the Secretariat was planning to publish shortly an addendum to the Manual in order to provide further guidelines based on the experience to date with the application of the methodologies, as well as to present two new methodologies. With those final publications, it was the view of the Commission that the project would be successfully concluded.

91. Finally, the Commission noted with satisfaction that, following its recommendation at the twenty-first session, the Secretariat had undertaken some studies of the comparative success of population policy measures to increase

fertility and measures to reduce it. It noted that, in addition to a special chapter in the 1983 Monitoring Report, a case study of the Hungarian experience would be published shortly. The Commission regretted that it had not been possible to undertake any further case studies of that sort on other low fertility countries with different policy experiences.

#### G. Dissemination of population information

92. The Commission commended the Secretariat on its efforts to disseminate more widely and effectively the results of its research activities. It noted that many of its research studies had been published since the twenty-first session. It also noted that the Population Bulletin had been a tool in bringing the broad field of population not only to experts and research workers, but also to government officials and the public in general. The Population Newsletter had been a useful source of information, of a less technical nature, on programme activities of the Secretariat and on action of the legislative bodies of the United Nations with competence in the field of population.

93. The Commission was pleased to be informed of the development of the international Population Information Network (POPIN), as envisaged by the Population Commission, and expressed appreciation of the many activities that had been carried out since the Network's inception in 1981. It expressed its support for POPIN's efforts towards identifying and establishing better ways to improve the flow of population information, and stressed the need for Governments, particularly of the developing countries, to co-operate and actively participate in those efforts. 8/

#### H. Technical co-operation

94. The Commission's attention was drawn to the report of the Secretary-General on technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development during 1981-1983 (E/CN.9/1984/4/Add.1). The Department's programme of population activities was carried out with financial support provided primarily by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and comprised activities in (a) training in demography and population; (b) population data collection; (c) evaluation and analysis of basic population/demographic data; and (d) population policy and development planning. The thrust of the entire programme was to assist in strengthening national capabilities for attaining self-reliance in all those fields, through the establishment or strengthening of centres or units of demographic analysis; population units for the study of interrelationships between population and development and the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies; and departments in national universities and interregional training and research centres for the training of national demographers and population experts. The delegation of Costa Rica suggested that the capacity of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) in Chile and its office in Costa Rica be restored to meet the needs, as regards training, production of material and research, of the countries of the area, with technical support from the Population Division and economic support from UNFPA.

95. The Commission noted that there was an increasing demand for demographic training within an interdisciplinary approach, to assist Governments in the integration of population and development which could not be met because of lack of

resources and the strict ceiling which the Governing Council of UNDP had placed on the amount of funds that could be allocated to intercountry projects.

96. The Commission also noted that the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development had initiated an evaluation of the United Nations population fellowship programme from the time of its inception.

97. Note was also taken that the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development had executed an average of 22 country projects in demographic training annually, including a large project involving 11 university and population centres in China.

98. It was noted that technical co-operation activities in the evaluation and analysis of basis population and demographic data had concentrated on strengthening the capacity of developing countries to undertake demographic research and studies and evaluate and analyse existing census and survey data. The demand for projects in that area had increased considerably.

99. Technical co-operation activities in population policy and development planning had concentrated on strengthening national capabilities to conduct research and studies on the interaction between demographic variables and social and economic factors in the development planning process.

100. As part of its "new-dimension" activities, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development was assisting in introducing computer technology and making software package computer programmes available for demographic analysis in developing countries. Continued efforts were also being made to promote women's participation in projects related to the formulation of population policies, to train women in demography and population, and to recruit women as experts and consultants for population projects.

101. Note was also taken that the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, in connection with the analysis and evaluation of its technical co-operation activities in population, had issued four publications which provided guidelines on technical co-operation in training; demographic evaluation and analysis of population census data; population policy and development; and computer software programmes for demographic analysis, 9/ as well as a basic core list of books and materials for a basic demographic course at the university level.

102. Special activities had been undertaken by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in preparing for the International Conference on Population, 1984, including the preparation of background documentation for the four preliminary expert groups and the inclusion of a module on technical co-operation in the fifth inquiry among Governments on population.

103. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the progress of work in technical co-operation activities. It emphasized the importance of efforts in the field of training of demographers and welcomed the efforts to introduce the use of computer software programmes for demographic analysis.

104. The Commission took note of the decentralization of the regional demographic training centres, with their respective resources, to the regional commissions and welcomed the efforts of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development to facilitate the smooth transition of that process, as well as the Department's

continued co-operation with the centres. Several representatives insisted on the necessity of increasing resources for national and regional training facilities.

### I. Demographic statistics

105. The representative of the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs informed the Commission that work on immigrant stock data matrix had been continued, based on data collected in the 1980 round of population censuses. In respect of immigration annual statistics, differences in national definitions had made international comparability of data and their use difficult. In view of this, the Statistical Commission had adopted a new set of definitions which, upon implementation over years, would substantially improve international migration statistics. Two migration publications were in progress to aid countries implement those recommendations.

106. The Statistical Office maintained very close co-operation with the Population Division and other users. Data received from countries for the Demographic Yearbook were made immediately available for population projections and studies. The 1982 Demographic Yearbook, 10/ which would be published in February would have marriage and divorce as its special topics. The 1983 and 1984 issues would be devoted to the results of the 1980 round of censuses. A special series of the Population and Vital Statistics Report would be issued to commemorate the International Conference on Population, 1984.

107. The Statistical Commission, at its twenty-third session in 1985, would consider, inter alia, the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme which would run for the period 1985-1994.

V. PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIUM  
1984-1985 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

108. The Commission considered agenda item 5 at its 396th to 398th meetings, on 18 and 19 January. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the population programme of the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (E/CN.9/1984/8). Further information on the work programme was provided in documents E/CN.9/1984/CRP.1 and CRP.3, which outlined the various subprogrammes that would be undertaken and outputs planned for execution during that two-year period.

109. The Commission was informed that the Population Division had made every effort to implement the programme of work which had been approved by the Commission and the General Assembly for the period 1981-1983. However, owing to the additional responsibilities placed on the Division for providing substantive support to the forthcoming International Conference on Population, 1984, some delays had occurred in the implementation of certain projects in the latter half of 1982-1983. To the extent possible, every effort had been made to integrate some of the research findings of the studies within the context of the preparations for the Conference. As a consequence it was the Division's belief that the 1984-1985 programme could be achieved within the schedule specified.

110. The Commission was also informed that during the reporting period, the Division's main activities continued to be concentrated in three main areas:

(a) The substantive analysis of levels, trends and policies in population and its various components, as well as its interrelationship to social and economic factors - an area of activity representing the major area of work of the Division;

(b) Methodological studies intended to improve measurement techniques and provide technical information and guidelines for action for member Governments, universities and research institutions in the population field;

(c) Information and dissemination of information, including the development of an international Population Information Network.

111. Gratitude was also expressed to UNFPA for the contributions it had made to a number of the activities of the Division.

A. World demographic analysis

112. The Commission, recognizing the importance of research in mortality, internal migration, age structure and international migration, endorsed the continuation of work in those areas and took note of the programme proposed by the Population Division for the biennium 1984-1985 and for the medium-term period (1984-1989).

113. In the area of mortality, it was stated that several of the projects mentioned in the progress report would be completed during the biennium 1984-1985. For example, it was expected that the proceedings of the meeting of the Working Group on Data Bases for Measurement of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality would be published before the end of 1984 and that the reports on the five-country study on sex differentials in mortality, on the comparative analysis of

differentials in infant and child mortality, and on the consequences of trends and differentials in mortality would be finalized and published during the biennium.

114. In addition, the Commission indicated that work on the development of computer software for mortality estimation should be continued and its results widely disseminated in order to support the data processing and analytical capabilities of developing countries. It was proposed that the study of levels and trends of mortality should be given special attention, particularly by emphasizing the study of regions characterized by high mortality, where data were often defective and had to be carefully evaluated.

115. The Commission was informed that, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, the study of factors determining mortality levels and differentials would be pursued through a project that would span a good part of the medium term (1984-1989) and that would undertake case-studies of pairs of countries whose mortality levels had been similar in the 1960s but whose mortality trends had diverged since.

116. Also subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, a study of trends in social, economic and geographical mortality would be carried out for countries having data from the two most recent census rounds.

117. The Commission endorsed the organization by the Population Division of case-studies on mortality, especially the study of factors determining its trends and differentials. In that context, the Commission also suggested that the Population Division should examine the desirability of organizing seminars to identify pragmatic programmes to achieve the reduction of mortality.

118. The Commission also stressed the importance of continuing work in the study of mortality trends and differentials, including infant and child mortality, giving due regard to the deficiencies in the data available. It was proposed that work should continue for less developed as well as for more developed countries, with special emphasis on those countries where recent mortality trends had been a source of concern. In that respect, the recommendation that donor agencies should support programmes on the collection and analysis of data on mortality, made by the Working Group on Data Bases for Measurement of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality, was endorsed.

119. In the area of urbanization and internal migration, the Commission noted that by the end of 1984 the results of the urban and city projections corresponding to the 1982 assessment would be published. The periodical revision and publication of updated assessments of the urban, rural and city population projections was endorsed. The availability of such projections by age and sex was considered desirable.

120. The Commission, noting the importance of the analysis of internal migration patterns in relation to socio-economic change, supported the undertaking of a comparative study of internal migration patterns and the spatial redistribution of the population in selected developed countries of the different regions. It also encouraged the continuation of work on methodological aspects related to internal migration, especially with regard to the new emerging types of territorial mobility of the population. For the medium-term period (1984-1989), emphasis was placed on the measurement of the direction and demographic characteristics of the different types of internal migration flows in relation to development.

121. Regarding the work programme in the area of population structure, the Commission noted that the demographic study on childhood and youth in the world would continue and was expected to be completed during the biennium 1984-1985. In the medium term, the undertaking of a complementary study of the relations between fertility, mortality and migration changes and the changing age structure of the population was supported.

122. In the area of international migration, the Commission agreed that work in expanding the data base on international migration should continue, so as to ensure that the next set of estimates would be based on the most complete set of information possible. The development of adequate methodology for the estimation of levels and trends of international migration also received the Commission's support, although the great difficulties involved were noted.

123. The importance of analysing the evolution of populations characterized as "non-national" was noted, and it was proposed that work should continue in studying the demographic characteristics of migrant stocks in receiving countries, giving special attention to the different types of migrants.

124. During the medium-term period (1984-1989), the data base on international migration should be maintained and expanded, while the development of new methodologies to enhance the comparability of data referring to different types of migrants should be continued. In pursuing those tasks, due consideration should be given to the demographic consequences of international migration in terms of both the sending and the receiving countries.

125. In a general comment on the work programme, one delegation indicated support for the wide array of tasks that the Secretariat had undertaken and went on to give full recognition to the progress made by individual countries and the international community. It called the attention of the Commission to two very disturbing trends which had emerged from a closer analysis of the demographic data.

126. First, the world population growth rate had declined from about 2 per cent in the mid-1960s to about 1.7 per cent at the present time, but that decline had ceased in 1975. Secondly, it appeared that most of the decline had taken place in the more developed countries and in China. If those countries were excluded, and the rest of the world were examined, the population growth rate had barely changed at all since the early 1960s.

127. In the light of those trends, it was recommended that the Secretariat should analyse the reasons for the cessation of the decline in the world population growth rate since 1975, as well as explain the assumptions underlying its projection of future declines of that growth rate.

128. Some delegations pointed out the seriousness of the population prospects in those countries where fertility had not yet begun or had barely begun to decline and where the population continued to grow rapidly. Those delegations urged that, in the light of evidence of continued high rates of population growth, the Secretariat's work priorities should be reviewed to take into account the decisions of the International Conference on Population, 1984. The Commission should ensure, at its twenty-third session, that increased attention was paid to measuring trends in population growth, in order to assist countries in their efforts to achieve lower growth rates. The Commission should provide clear information on those disturbing trends in population growth rates in its reports to the Economic and Social Council.

129. In replying to the previous remarks, the Director of the Population Division agreed that there was no room for complacency in the forthcoming International Conference on Population, 1984, and that increased efforts should be continued in dealing with the numerous and complex population problems facing the world. The Director noted that the figures reported in the previous statement were, in general, very similar to those from the United Nations 1982 assessment and that the differences mentioned appeared to be more a matter of interpretation.

130. The decline in the growth rate for the group of developing countries, excluding China, appeared to have been small during the period 1970-1975 to 1980-1985. That situation was the result of declines in fertility and mortality during this period. The Population Division had estimated that between the periods 1970-1975 and 1980-1985 the total fertility rate for the group of developing countries, excluding China, had declined by about 15 per cent. The effects of the fertility declines on the growth rates, however, were partly offset by declines in mortality. Furthermore, during the 10-year period from 1970-1975 to 1980-1985, 40 per cent of the countries of the less developed regions, which represented 73 per cent of the population in less developed regions, had experienced a decline in their growth rate. Excluding China, nearly 1.3 billion people lived in countries that had experienced significant declines in their growth rate in that period.

131. The Director emphasized that during the upcoming years the Population Division would continue to pay especially close attention to trends in fertility and mortality as well as international migration as they related to population growth rates in less developed countries. Highest priority would be given to monitoring these population trends and presenting them in a timely fashion to the attention of Governments, United Nations bodies, the scientific demographic community, and the public at large.

#### B. Demographic projections

132. The Commission recognized the importance of the subprogramme and endorsed its continuation as proposed in the biennium plans for 1984-1985.

133. As recommended by the Commission at its twenty-first session, the Population Division would undertake in 1984 a revision of population estimates and projections for countries, regions and the world. As in previous revisions, the estimates and projections would include total population by size, age and sex composition and other demographic indicators of fertility, mortality and international migration. Following the 1984 revision, it was envisaged in the medium-term work programme for 1984-1989 that the next round would be in 1986 and successive revisions would be conducted with two-year intervals.

134. The question of the frequency of the projections was discussed by the Commission. Although one representative considered that the current two-year interval was too short and could be increased in five years, for example, others felt it vital to keep the period at two years in order to keep abreast of newly available data and changing demographic conditions. The Commission was informed that any change in frequency would have to be dealt with in respect of the 1988-1989 programme since the programme budget approved by the General Assembly was based on a two-year interval for the present and next biennium.

135. The Population Commission strongly endorsed the proposal that in the process of the biennial updating of demographic projections, greater efforts should be made with respect to (a) the quality, accuracy, and evaluation of the estimates and projections; (b) the contribution of demographic projections to national population policy formulation; and (c) co-ordination with Governments and other United Nations organizations.

136. Given the critical role of the data bases and of the models of fertility transition utilized in the preparation of the estimates and projections, the Commission recommended that greater attention should be given to the accuracy of the data bases, and a critical review should be carried out of how well the models were conforming to the development of actual trends. Published reports should state what were the latest available data on which projections had been based.

137. As it had done at its twenty-first session, the Population Commission stressed the importance of collaboration among United Nations bodies and between the United Nations and individual countries. It was recommended that increased emphasis should be placed on closer collaboration and co-ordination with the regional commissions and the specialized agencies and with individual countries.

138. The Commission was informed that with the support of extrabudgetary resources, a new project would be undertaken to review the past experiences of national Governments in demographic target-setting, to examine and to improve methods of setting targets, and to establish some methodological guidelines for doing so.

139. Several delegations informed the Commission of their countries' experiences and difficulties in the preparation of subnational estimates and projections and felt that increased work should go into that area. However, other delegations were of the view that attention should continue to be focused mainly on national projections. In that regard, it was suggested that if the Commission wished, guidelines or a manual on subnational projections could be prepared.

140. With regard to household and family-size projections, several delegations stressed the need to see greater activity in that area than was previously proposed by the Commission at its twenty-first session, particularly the need to expand the data base on households, and it was proposed that recent changes with respect to the household structure should be properly reflected in household projections.

### C. Population policy

141. With respect to activities proposed for the period ahead, it was expected that the compendia and the population policy briefs series would be continued, since there had been a demonstrated demand for information of that type.

142. In discussing further work in the series of reports on selected issues in population policy, the Commission expressed interest in the question of how the reports would be formally issued; it was suggested that they could be considered for publication in the Population Bulletin. The Commission also recommended that the topic of population and employment policies should be included in the series.

143. It was also observed that, given the foundation of essential information that had been built up, it would be possible and valuable to move on to place considerably greater emphasis on research on population policy formulation as a

process, as well as on its implementation and evaluation. Therefore increased attention would be given to various aspects of management practices in population programmes as a factor in influencing their effectiveness in reaching population policy goals.

144. It was observed that, in order to successfully carry out such a programme of research at a global level, an essential element was continued work on the population policy data bank. In order to make more effective use of the information in those files, it would be essential to develop a computer-usable data base. The Commission also recommended that a sixth and subsequent inquiries should be undertaken, but not too frequently. The Commission suggested that two years would probably be too frequently, and that the very good return might well have been enhanced by the four-year interval since the fourth inquiry. It was suggested that the sixth inquiry might well be scheduled for 1986. A topic that should be considered for inclusion in the sixth inquiry was the experience and views of Governments on multilateral and bilateral technical co-operation in the field of population.

#### D. Population and development

145. The Commission considered the programme for the biennium 1984-1985 in the context of the medium-term plan relating to the activities of the Secretariat in the field of population and development and recommended that the Secretariat should implement the work programme. The Commission emphasized the importance of continued work in that area.

146. The Commission noted with approval that the work programme sought to promote the incorporation of demographic variables in national and international strategies, plans and programmes by considering both the impact of population factors on development and the implications of development plans and programmes for demographic trends. The Commission also noted with satisfaction that the work programme was consistent with the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as well as with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on a new international economic order.

147. Recognizing that many development projects have important demographic effects, the Commission noted with approval that the work programme included a study which was designed to provide planners with a methodology for monitoring, analysing and projecting the demographic effects of development projects which could enable planners to design projects which would have more favourable demographic impacts and which could be used in the allocation of resources to alternative projects. The Commission was informed that the methodology would be applied to a selected group of non-demographic projects in developing countries to determine its efficacy. The results of those studies would be published in individual reports along with a comparative analysis of country case studies.

148. The Committee emphasized that the aging of populations was a world-wide phenomenon having very important policy implications for both developed and developing countries, and noted with approval that the Secretariat proposed to undertake a study of the economic and social consequences of population aging. The Commission was informed that the study would be designed to provide planners with a comparative analysis of the demographic aspects of the aging process and their socio-economic consequences in several developing countries where the aging of the

population was already in progress. It would describe and analyse policies which those countries had adopted to cope with the projected socio-economic consequences of the aging of their populations. The Commission recommended that the Secretariat should co-ordinate its work closely with that of other organizations in this field, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. The Commission also emphasized the importance of the aging of populations in developed countries and urged that consideration should be given to expanding the proposed study to include some developed countries. Also, the delegation of Costa Rica suggested that the Secretary-General be urged to prepare, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Organization on Aging, suitable documentation on the topics of rural and urban employment, and aging, for the information and guidance of participants in the International Conference on Population, 1984, and to include both topics in the recommendations for subsequent implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.

149. The Commission observed that even though many developing countries and some developed countries had given emphasis to planning objectives that called for greater integration of demographic variables in planning, only a relatively small number of developing countries had had successful experiences in integrated planning. The Commission therefore noted with approval that the programme of work called for documenting national experiences of successful integration of population factors in planning and making those findings available to planners in other developing countries. The study would involve a series of reports which would survey the experiences of five selected developing countries where this integration was most advanced. In addition, a synthesis would be published containing a set of guidelines which should be of direct benefit to countries. The Commission observed that although many developed countries had made extensive use of population data and projections in planning, those countries could also benefit from shared knowledge in the integration of population and development planning, and suggested that consideration should be given to expanding the coverage of the study to include developed countries as well.

150. With regard to the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, the Commission noted with approval that work would be resumed on the elaboration of a conceptual framework along the lines of the Social Accounting Matrix. Once that methodology had been sufficiently developed, the study would focus on an empirical testing of the framework. On the basis of that testing the methodology would be revised and the results published for the use of planners. The Commission noted that the development and application of that methodology would be made more difficult by the large number of factors involved in the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development.

151. The Commission noted that there were strong linkages between the projects which comprised the work programme in that area and suggested that they should be closely co-ordinated. It was also stressed that those projects should consider fully the linkages between demographic factors and women's role in development.

152. The Commission observed that there were significant weaknesses in currently available population-development models and suggested that consideration should be given to undertaking studies of a qualitative nature which could ultimately lead to more useful quantitative analyses.

153. The Commission observed that there was a need to publish data on demographic and development variables on a periodic basis. Such a publication could involve a linkage of data on population variables with data of a social and economic nature, such as gross national product and school enrolment.

#### E. Monitoring and review and appraisal

154. The monitoring of population trends and policies and the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action are dealt with in chapter III of the present report.

155. The Commission recommended that the monitoring of population trends and policies should continue to be undertaken since it provided a wealth of information on the global demographic situation and developments.

#### F. Factors affecting patterns of reproduction

156. In view of the valuable findings that had emerged from the analysis of the first 20 countries participating in the World Fertility Survey as well as the growing interest in the results of the recently available African surveys, the Population Commission placed highest priority for the biennium 1984-1985 on the completion of the United Nations programme of comparative analysis of WFS data. It urged all members of the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data to contribute to the final study, making full use of the opportunities available for consultation at the sixth and last meeting of the Group in September 1984. The Commission was pleased to note that a final major publication assessing the major findings from WFS data would include an evaluation of the validity of the principal hypotheses forming the basis of fertility research in the past decade, drawing on data from developed as well as developing countries. The Commission also recommended that a study of the policy relevance of WFS data, and a study of women's conditions and fertility should be undertaken.

157. Given the diversity of nuptiality patterns and trends around the world and the growing concern about the implications of demographic change for the future of the family, the Commission recommended that the Secretariat should publish a global study on nuptiality patterns, making full use of the 1980 round of censuses.

158. The Secretariat should continue to monitor levels and trends of fertility, as specified in the World Population Plan of Action. In view of the continuing rapid change in levels and patterns of contraceptive use, the Commission hoped that it would be possible to monitor contraceptive use patterns on a regular basis as well.

159. When time and resources permitted, the Commission felt that a global study of age patterns of fertility, giving equal emphasis to the developed and the developing countries, would be of major interest because of the implications of changing marriage patterns and contraceptive use on the family life cycle and the relationship between generations. A study of the reproductive behaviour of adolescents was viewed to be of particular importance because of the growing concern expressed by Governments and the lack of information, particularly with respect to the developing countries.

160. Regarding the impact of population policy measures to increase fertility, the Commission expressed the hope that, if funds were available, the Secretariat could expand its work in that area to additional case studies which would examine the experience of other low fertility countries, including both centrally planned and market economy countries.

161. The Commission took note of the Secretariat's plan to undertake a study of culture and family planning acceptance beginning in 1985. For this study, if extrabudgetary funds were made available, micro-level country case studies would be undertaken within the context of a common theoretical framework and a cross-marital perspective.

162. Since the World Fertility Survey Research Programme was coming to an end, the Commission expressed concern about the future course of fertility research. The Commission noted the importance of the Secretariat having timely access to data from future fertility and contraceptive prevalence surveys. The hope was expressed that ways could be found to co-ordinate future survey work and dissemination of data through available international mechanisms. Furthermore, given the extensive experience of the Secretariat in the analysis of fertility survey data, the opinion was expressed that the Secretariat could play an influential role in charting innovative approaches to fertility work for the latter half of the 1980s.

163. Under the work programme relating to the impact of family planning programmes and other policies on fertility, the Commission was informed that the Secretariat planned to devote its primary attention to incentives and disincentives as applied in the context of family planning programmes, if resources were made available.

#### G. Dissemination of population information

164. The Commission noted that, in addition to the regular programme concerning publication and dissemination of the Population Division's research studies and activities, activities of the international Population Information Network (POPIN) to improve the exchange, sharing and dissemination of population information would be pursued and intensified, subject to availability of resources.

#### H. Technical co-operation

165. At its twenty-first session, the Commission had not had the opportunity to review the medium-term plan for the population programme of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development; that plan, as approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, was before the Commission for information (E/CN.9/1984/CRP.2), as was the Department's programme budget for 1984-1985, as approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (E/CN.9/1984/CRP.3). These work programmes followed the same main subprogrammes of activity as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the Department's work (E/CN.9/1984/4/Add.1).

166. The Commission urged that the Department should co-operate with Governments in further developing the availability of computer software programmes for demographic analysis suitable for use in developing countries and supplying this software to national projects by providing training and demonstration to enable their direct use by national staff.

167. The Commission placed particular emphasis on the need to further strengthen the process of evaluation of the training provided under United Nations auspices and welcomed the Department's efforts to evaluate the United Nations population fellowship programme since its inception. It urged that additional fellowships should be made available at the interregional and regional demographic training centres.

168. The Commission requested that the Department should provide support for training in family planning, including management of family planning programmes and evaluation of the demographic impact of family planning programmes.

169. The Commission expressed its support for the continuation of the Department's publications, summarizing its experience in the various fields under its responsibility, and recommended that they should be given wide distribution.

170. The Commission expressed the opinion that additional resources should be made available to enable the Department to expand its valuable work in the field of technical co-operation in population.

#### I. Consideration of draft proposals

##### 1. Work programme in the field of population

171. At its 400th meeting, on 20 January, the representative of France, on behalf of his delegation, introduced and orally amended a draft resolution entitled "Work programme in the field of population" (E/CN.9/1984/L.3). Oral amendments were proposed by the members of the Commission in informal consultations conducted by a Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Aziz Elbendary (Egypt). The draft resolution as amended, was adopted by the Commission (see chap. I, draft resolution).

##### 2. Proposals submitted by the delegation of Costa Rica

172. At its 400th meeting, on 20 January, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of his delegation, introduced draft proposals (E/CN.9/1984/L.4) dealing with the questions of "aging" and "training". The Commission agreed to insert the proposals in appropriate sections of its report (see paras. 94 and 148).

#### J. Continuity of work

173. The Commission expressed deep concern about the continuity of work in the substantive preparations for the forthcoming International Conference on Population, 1984, and entrusted its Chairman with expressing its concern to the appropriate officials of the Secretariat and to convey to them the Commission's desire that Mr. Tabah should continue until after the Conference both as Director of the Population Division and Deputy Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population, 1984.

174. The Commission was informed by the Chairman that the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, to whom he had conveyed the Commission's concern, had explained that the extension of Mr. Tabah's service had already been proposed but that United Nations personnel regulations required that Mr. Tabah retire in February 1984. The Under-Secretary-General was prepared to appeal to the Secretary-General, who was the only person who could authorize an exception to the regulations. It had been agreed, however, that Mr. Tabah should be consulted and his wishes respected with regard to such action.

VI. DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF  
THE COMMISSION

175. At its 399th meeting, on 20 January 1984, the Commission considered a draft provisional agenda for its twenty-third session (E/CN.9/1984/L.1), submitted by the Secretary-General in compliance with paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII).

176. The Commission adopted a proposal made by several representatives to insert, after item 2 of the draft provisional agenda, a new item entitled "International Conference on Population, 1984: follow-up action to be taken by the United Nations", with two subsections, as follows:

"(a) Consideration of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984;

"(b) Implications of the recommendations on the work programme on population".

As documentation for this item, it was suggested that the Secretary-General should prepare a report on the implications of the recommendations of the Conference on the work programme on population.

177. Item 3 of the draft provisional agenda was amended to read "Action by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1984: monitoring of population trends and policies". As documentation for this item, it was requested that the Secretary-General should prepare an addendum to the concise report on monitoring of population trends and policies, which would be an update of the monitoring report submitted to the Commission at its twenty-second session (E/CN.9/1984/2).

178. With regard to item 4 of the draft provisional agenda, the Commission recommended that a detailed identification of specific projects and their phasing should be included in the documentation on the programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1986-1987, and implementation of the programme budget for 1984-1985.

179. The Commission adopted the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-third session, as amended during the discussion. For the text of the provisional agenda, see chapter I, draft decision I.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

180. The Commission considered its draft report to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.9/1984/L.2 and Add.1-10) at its 400th meeting on 20 January. At the same meeting, it adopted the report, as a whole, as amended.

181. The Commission drew attention to the short time available to it for discussion of the material submitted, and felt that it had not been possible to consider the documentation as fully as it deserved. The Commission had also been hampered by the late date at which documents had been made available and emphasized that for future meetings every effort should be made to circulate documents to the Commission members well in advance of the session.

## VIII. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

### A. Opening and duration of the session

182. The Population Commission held its twenty-second session at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 20 January 1984. The Commission held six plenary meetings (395th-400th meetings).

183. The session was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs.

### B. Attendance

184. All States members of the Commission were represented at the session. Observers for States Members of the United Nations, representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations also attended the session. A complete list is given in annex I to the present report.

### C. Election of officers

185. At its 395th meeting, on 18 January, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dirk J. van de Kaa (Netherlands)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Victor Hugo Morgan (Costa Rica) Aziz Elbendary (Egypt) Noor Laily Dato Abu Bakar (Malaysia)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	András Klinger (Hungary)

### D. Agenda

186. The Commission considered its agenda at its 395th meeting. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.9/1984/1), submitted in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The agenda were adopted without objection.

187. The agenda adopted by the Commission (E/CN.9/1984/1) is reproduced in annex II to the present report.

188. Also at its 395th meeting, the Commission approved the organization of work of its session, contained in document E/CN.9/1984/CRP.4.

### E. Resolutions and recommendations

189. A draft resolution calling for action by the Economic and Social Council is reproduced in chapter I of the present report.

## F. Documentation

190. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex III to the present report.

### G. Tribute to the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

191. Speaking on behalf of the Commission, the Chairman paid tribute to the Director of the Population Division, Mr. Léon Tabah, who was about to retire from the United Nations. He said that Mr. Tabah had served the Commission with complete dedication and, as Director of the Population Division for the past 11 years, had guided the work of the United Nations in population with great skill, technical competence and devotion. The high standard of work of the United Nations in the field of population had been greatly enhanced and strengthened under his directorship, and it had clearly reflected Mr. Tabah's widely recognized scientific expertise. The Chairman wished Mr. Tabah every success in his new endeavours.

192. Before concluding the session, the Commission gave a standing ovation to Mr. Tabah, in tribute to his outstanding contribution to the work of the Organization.

### Notes

1/ Report of the World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

2/ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex.

3/ Two working papers (in English only) containing the findings of the monitoring of population trends and policies (ESA/P/WP.82 and Add.1) and the findings of the fifth population inquiry among Governments (ESA/P/WP.83) were made available to the members of the Commission during the session.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.XIII.4.

6/ Population and Development Modelling (Population Studies No. 73), Proceedings of the United Nations/UNFPA Expert Group Meeting, Geneva, 24-28 September 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.XIII.2).

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XIII.8.

8/ A working paper (in English only) containing a progress report on POPIN (IESA/P/WP.84), was made available to the members of the Commission during the session.

Notes (continued)

9/ The United Nations Population Training Programme: Aspects of Technical Co-operation (ST/ESA/SER.E/28); Demographic Evaluation and Analysis of Population Census Data: Aspects of Technical Co-operation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XIII.3); Population Policy and Development: Aspects of Technical Co-operation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.A.1); Computer Software Programs for Demographic Analysis: Aspects of Technical Co-operation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.A.5).

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.83.XIII.1.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE a/

Members

BOLIVIA	Carlos Caraffa, Mary Carrasco,* Alvaro Calderon*
BULGARIA	Vladimir Kalaidjiev, Kostantin Kolev,* Valko Valkov*
CHINA	Mi Guojun, Wang Xiang-Ying,* Guo Jian-Zhu*
COSTA RICA	Victor Hugo Morgan, Luis Romero Bixby,* Victor Morgan Jeff*
EGYPT	Aziz M. Elbendary, Ismail R. Abdel-Khalek*
FRANCE	Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, Alain Perritaz*
GREECE	Constantin Drakakis
HONDURAS	Edith Glynn
HUNGARY	Barnabás Barta, András Klingner,* Tamás Földeák*
INDIA	R. P. Kapoor, P. M. S. Malik,* R. S. Rathore*
JAPAN	Yoichi Okazaki, Makoto Nagase,* Takanori Kitamura,* Futao Motai*
MALAYSIA	Noor Laily Dato Abu Bakar, Ramli Othman,* Ramli Naam*
MEXICO	Gerónimo Martínez García
NETHERLANDS	Dirk van de Kaa, J. C. van den Brekel,* R. J. Brolsma,* E. J. N. Brouwers*
NIGERIA	A. O. Esan, E. Onobu*
NORWAY	Petter Jakob Bjerve, Synnove Taftø,*
PERU	Carlos Muñoz-Torcello
RWANDA	Silas Niyibizi

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\* Alternate.

SUDAN	Elnaeim S. Abbas, Awad M. Elhassan*
SWEDEN	Per Jödahl, Rolf Andréén,* Bo Stenson,* Anita Melin,* Fredrik Schiller*
THAILAND	Kosit Paniemras, Apiphong Jayanama*
TOGO	Nouridhine Bouraima, Folly-Glidjito Akakpo*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	A. A. Isupov, O. G. Pavlov,* A. Y. Bugrov*
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Jean Thompson, Barbara Kelly,* Sheila M. Macrae,* Pamela Hilton*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Vincent P. Barabba, Richard E. Benedick,* Samuel Baum,* Philander P. Claxton,* Harold S. Fleming,* Carl Hemmer,* Daniel B. Levine*
ZAIRE	
ZAMBIA	J. P. Banda, J. M. S. Lichilana,* E. M. C. Kazembe*

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria	Jamaica
Argentina	Lebanon
Canada	Pakistan
Cuba	Philippines
Dominican Republic	Sierra Leone
Finland	Turkey
Gambia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Ghana	Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by an observer

Holy See  
Republic of Korea

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\* Alternate.

United Nations bodies

Economic Commission for Europe  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
Economic Commission for Latin America  
Economic Commission for Africa  
Economic Commission for Western Asia  
United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Specialized agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
World Health Organization

Intergovernmental agencies

European Economic Community  
League of Arab States

Non-governmental organizations

Category I

International Planned Parenthood Federation

Category II

Bahá'i International Community  
International Statistical Institute  
International Union for the Scientific Study  
of Population  
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Roster

Committee for International Co-operation in  
National Research in Demography  
World Federation of Public Health Associations

Notes

a/ In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2836 (XXVI), para. 3 (f), the full list of names of participants is not given in the present report.

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Action by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1974: monitoring of population trends and policies.
4. Progress of work in the field of population.
5. Programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1984-1985 and medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989.
6. Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-second session.

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.9/1984/1	2	Provisional agenda
E/CN.9/1984/2 and Corr.1	3	Concise report on monitoring of population trends and policies: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/3 and Corr.1 and 2	3	Concise report on the fifth inquiry among Governments: monitoring of government perceptions and policies on demographic trends and levels in relation to development as of 1982: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/4	4	Progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1981-1983 - Progress of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/4/Add.1	4	Progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1981-1983 - Technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/5	4	Recommendations of the Third Expert Group Meeting on Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/6	4	Recommendations of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Experts on Demographic Projections: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/7	4	Recommendations of the Working Group on Data Bases for Measurement of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/8	5	Programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1984-1985 and medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/CRP.1	5	Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs): note by the Secretary-General

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.9/1984/CRP.2	5	Medium-term plan for 1984-1989 - Technical co-operation in population (Department of Technical Co-operation for Development): note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/CRP.3	5	Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 - Technical co-operation in population (Department of Technical Co-operation for Development): note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1984/CRP.4	2	Organization of the work of the session: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.9/1984/L.1	6	Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the Commission
E/CN.9/1984/L.2 and addenda	7	Draft report of the Commission on its twenty-second session
E/CN.9/1984/L.3	4	Draft resolution: Work programme in the field of population
E/CN.9/1984/L.4	4	Proposals submitted by the delegation of Costa Rica: progress of work and programme of work in the field of population

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