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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE

Draft Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Basic Questionnaire

Chairman: J.A. Forsythe (Australia)

1. At its twenty-sixth session the Trusteeship Council decided to appoint the Ad Hoc Committee on the Basic Questionnaire and requested it to re-examine the following sections of the Basic Questionnaire:^{1/} General Terminology, Statistical Terminology and Appendices (Statistical Organization and Statistical Appendices I to XXII) in order to bring them more into line with the latest statistical practices and methods; it also requested the Ad Hoc Committee to prepare its report to the twenty-seventh session of the Council. It also requested the specialized agencies and the Statistical Office of the United Nations to assist the Ad Hoc Committee in the preparation of its work. At its 1112th. meeting, the Trusteeship Council nominated Australia and India to serve on the Ad Hoc Committee.
2. The Ad Hoc Committee met first on 28 June 1960 and elected Mr. J.A. Forsythe (Australia) as Chairman. It requested the specialized agencies and the Statistical Office of the United Nations to submit comments on the General Terminology and Statistical Terminology sections as well as on Appendices of the Basic Questionnaire.^{1/}
3. The Ad Hoc Committee received written comments from the International Labour Organisation,^{2/} Food and Agriculture Organization,^{3/} World Health

^{1/} T/1010.

^{2/} T/AC.47/L.2.

^{3/} T/AC.47/L.4.

Organization,^{1/} United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,^{2/} International Monetary Fund^{3/} as well as from the Statistical Office of the United Nations^{4/} and the Fiscal and Financial Branch, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.^{5/}

4. After these comments were received, the Ad Hoc Committee met on March 1961 and discussed in detail the comments received. It was assisted by the representatives of the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the representative of the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The Ad Hoc Committee adopted a new text for the General Terminology and Statistical Terminology sections as well as for the Appendices of the Basic Questionnaire (T/1010). The conclusions of the Ad Hoc Committee (see Annex I below) are submitted to the Trusteeship Council, as required by its decision taken at the twenty-sixth session.

5. In case the Trusteeship Council should adopt the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Committee, it considers that, in order to facilitate the work of the Administering Authorities concerned, that the Statistical documents mentioned in the footnotes to the Annex should be forwarded to the Administering Authorities concerned, as suggested by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in its comments.^{6/} It further considers that for the reasons mentioned above, it would be advisable either to reprint the whole Basic Questionnaire with the new text adopted or at least, the first two chapters on terminology and the Appendices, as revised.

^{1/} T/AC.47/L.3.

^{2/} T/AC.47/L.6 and Add.1.

^{3/} T/AC.47/L.5/Add.1.

^{4/} T/AC.47/L.5 and Add.1.

^{5/} T/AC.47/L.5/Add.1.

^{6/} T/AC.47/L.5.

ANNEX I

GENERAL TERMINOLOGY

(The definitions given below should be considered as a practical guide only and not as scientific definitions)

A. POLITICAL TERMS

(no change)

B. TERMS DESCRIBING THE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORY

(no change)

C. TERMS RELATING TO SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE^{1/}

- (a) SLAVERY. The status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised; and "slave" means a person in such condition or status.
- (b) SLAVE TRADE. Includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a person acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves by whatever means of conveyance.

D. TERMS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

(i) General hospitals

Institutions equipped to deal with the in-patient and/or out-patient case of general medical and surgical cases.

^{1/} Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery adopted and opened for signature on 4 September 1956. Section IV (E/CONF.24/23 and Yearbook on Human Rights for 1956, Sales No. 58.XIV.2, p. 289 sqq.).

(ii) Health centres

Institutions where both curative and preventive health services are provided on a mainly ambulatory basis.

(iii) Dispensaries

Institutions rendering mainly curative services to ambulatory cases.

(b) MEDICAL STAFF

(i) Physicians, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians and other health workers with university education

Persons with medical degrees or scientists and other professional personnel without medical qualifications, but with university degrees, engaged in health work.

(ii) Medical assistants and health assistants

Persons with secondary school education and medical and public health training below university level.

(iii) Nurses and midwives

Persons who, in addition to secondary school education, have successfully completed the metropolitan or locally approved courses of training in nursing or midwifery.

(iv) Sanitary inspectors

Persons who, in addition to secondary school education, have received a special training course of not less than two years in environmental sanitation.

(v) Laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists and medical social workers

Persons who, in addition to secondary school education have received specialized training below university level in their subject.

(vi) Nursing, midwifery, sanitary and dental auxiliaries

Persons with primary school education who have been given locally approved courses of training to serve as aides within their respective fields.

E. TERMS RELATING TO EDUCATION

I

Education should be classified as far as possible by level as follows:

- (a) EDUCATION PRECEDING THE FIRST LEVEL. Provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g., at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school).
- (b) EDUCATION AT THE FIRST LEVEL. Its main function is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning (e.g. at elementary school, primary school).
- (c) EDUCATION AT THE SECOND LEVEL. Provides general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g., at middle school, secondary school, high school, vocational school, teacher-training school at this level); it should be based upon at least four years previous instruction at the first level.

Where possible, education of the second level should be subdivided by type as follows:

- (i) General education, which does not aim at preparing the pupils directly for a given trade or occupation. Where appropriate, general education should be further subdivided as follows:
 - (1) lower stage, in which general instruction is given, with orientation of pupils according to interests and aptitudes (e.g., at junior middle school, junior secondary school, junior high school), education at this stage may lead to various types of instruction at a higher stage;
 - (2) higher stage, in which some differentiation is provided in the types of instruction according to the interests and aptitudes of the pupils (e.g., at senior middle school, senior secondary school, senior high school).
- (ii) Vocational education, which aims at preparing the pupils directly for a trade or occupation other than teaching. Where appropriate, vocational education should be further subdivided as follows:
 - (1) education which is mainly practical;
 - (2) education which is mainly technical and scientific;
- (iii) Teacher training, which aims at preparing the pupils directly for teaching.

- (d) EDUCATION AT THE THIRD LEVEL. Requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g., at university, teachers college, higher professional school). Education at the third level should, as far as possible, be classified by type as follows:
- (i) education at universities and equivalent institutions leading to an academic degree;
 - (ii) teacher education at non-university institutions;
 - (iii) other education at non-university institutions.

II

Education, which is not usually classified by level, should be placed under one of the following headings:

- (a) SPECIAL EDUCATION. Covers all general or vocational education given to children who are physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, socially maladjusted or are in other special categories.
- (b) OTHER EDUCATION.

STATISTICAL STANDARDS

In the preparation of the statistical appendices, the international standards for the collection and compilation of statistics, approved by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, should be adhered to wherever possible. Principles and recommendations exist in the following fields:^{2/} agricultural, forestry and fisheries statistics, balance-of-payments statistics, cost-of-living statistics and family-living studies, educational statistics, external trade statistics, health statistics, housing statistics, industrial statistics, international migration and travel statistics, labour statistics, mining statistics, national accounts, population statistics, postal statistics, telecommunication statistics, transport statistics, vital statistics.

Standard classification schemes for various subjects have also been established; in addition to those for age, housing units, marital status, period of gestation and so forth, the standard general-purpose schemes for industry, occupation and trade merit special mention. Extracts from these three classifications are given below:

(a) INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (ISIC) ^{3/}

LIST OF DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS

<u>Division</u>	<u>Major Group</u>
0	<u>Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing</u>
01	Agriculture
02	Forestry and logging
03	Hunting, trapping and game propagation
04	Fishing

^{2/} For specific references, see: Statistical Office of the United Nations. Directory of International Standards for Statistics (including a bibliography on methods). Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 22, Rev.1. Sales No. 60.XVII.5, 1960. 39 pp.

^{3/} Statistical Office of the United Nations. International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev.1 Sales No. 58.XVII.7, 1958. 27 pp.

Division Major
 Group

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1 | <u>Mining and Quarrying</u> |
| 11 | Coal mining |
| 12 | Metal mining |
| 13 | Crude petroleum and natural gas |
| 14 | Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits |
| 19 | Other non-metallic mining and quarrying |
| 2-3 | <u>Manufacturing</u> |
| 20 | Food manufacturing industries, except beverage industries |
| 21 | Beverage industries |
| 22 | Tobacco manufactures |
| 23 | Manufacture of textiles |
| 24 | Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods |
| 25 | Manufactures of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture |
| 26 | Manufacture of furniture and fixtures |
| 27 | Manufacture of paper and paper products |
| 28 | Printing, publishing and allied industries |
| 29 | Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel |
| 30 | Manufacture of rubber products |
| 31 | Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products |
| 32 | Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal |
| 33 | Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal |
| 34 | Basic metal industries |
| 35 | Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment |
| 36 | Manufacture of machinery, except electrical machinery |
| 37 | Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies |
| 38 | Manufacture of transport equipment |
| 39 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |

<u>Division</u>	<u>Major Group</u>	
4		<u>Construction</u>
	40	Construction
5		<u>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services</u>
	51	Electricity, gas and steam
	52	Water and sanitary services
6		<u>Commerce</u>
	61	Wholesale and retail trade
	62	Banks and other financial institutions
	63	Insurance
	64	Real Estate
7		<u>Transport, Storage and Communication</u>
	71	Transport
	72	Storage and warehousing
	73	Communication
8		<u>Services</u>
	81	Government services
	82	Community services
	83	Business services
	84	Recreation services
	85	Personal services
9		<u>Activities not adequately described</u>
	90	Activities not adequately described

(b) INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (ISCO)^{4/}

LIST OF MAJOR GROUPS

<u>Major Group</u>	
0	Professional, technical and Related Workers
1	Administrative, executive and Managerial Workers

^{4/} International Labour Office. International Standard Classification of Occupations. Geneva, 1958.

Major
Group

2	Clerical Workers
3	Sales Workers
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers
5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
7/8	Craftsmen, Production-Process Workers and Labourers Not Elsewhere Classified
9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
X	Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation
Armed Forces	Members of the Armed Forces

(c) STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION (SITC), REVISED^{5/}

LIST OF SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Division</u>
0	<u>Food and Live Animals</u>
	00 Live animals
	01 Meat and meat preparations
	02 Dairy products and eggs
	03 Fish and fish preparations
	04 Cereals and cereal preparations
	05 Fruits and vegetables
	06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey
	07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof
	08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)
	09 Miscellaneous food preparations
1	<u>Beverages and Tobacco</u>
	11 Beverages
	12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures

5/ Statistical Office of the United Nations. Standard International Trade Classification, Revised. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10, Rev. (to be issued in 1961).

Section Division

- 2 Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels
- 21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed
- 22 Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels
- 23 Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed
- 24 Wood, lumber and cork
- 25 Pulp and waste paper
- 26 Textile fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste
- 27 Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones
- 28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
- 29 Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.)
- 3 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related Materials
- 32 Coal, coke and briquettes
- 33 Petroleum and petroleum products
- 34 Gas
- 35 Electric energy
- 4 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats
- 41 Animal oils and fats
- 42 Vegetable oils and fats
- 43 Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin
- 5 Chemicals
- 51 Chemical elements and compounds
- 52 Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas
- 53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
- 54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products
- 55 Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations
- 56 Fertilizers, manufactured
- 57 Explosives
- 58 Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins
- 59 Miscellaneous chemical materials and products

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Section Division

- 6 Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material
- 61 Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furs
- 62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.
- 63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)
- 64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof
- 65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products
- 66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
- 67 Iron and steel
- 68 Non-ferrous metals
- 69 Manufactures of metals
- 7 Machinery and Transport Equipment
- 71 Machinery other than electric
- 72 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances
- 73 Transport equipment
- 8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
- 81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings
- 82 Furniture and fixtures
- 83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles
- 84 Clothing
- 85 Footwear
- 86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks
- 89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.
- 9 Commodities and Transactions not Classified According to Kind
- 911 Postal packages not classified according to kind
- 931 Special transactions not classified according to kind
- 941 Animals, n.e.s. (including zoo animals, dogs and cats)
- 951 Firearms of war and ammunition therefor
- 961 Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender

APPENDICES

Introductory Note. It is desirable that in all statistical tables, where appropriate, comparative figures for the year under review and its preceding five years be included and that they be illustrated by appropriate diagrams relating to the various fields of administration and that political, physical, population, soil, agricultural and other maps, as may be available, be included.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

1. Describe the administrative organization of the central and local statistical services responsible for the collection of demographic, economic and social statistics, specifying the types of statistics collected by each.
2. Describe the operations of each service, its resources in terms of staff and equipment.
3. Describe the connexion of territorial statistical services with specialized institutions of the Administering Authority and the degree of supervision or technical assistance they receive.
4. Describe the relations of the territorial statistical services with similar services in neighbouring countries and with international statistical institutes and explain how the various organizations are co-ordinated.
5. State whether measures for revising the statistical organization have been taken or are contemplated.
6. List the publications and documentation in which the statistics are published.
7. Give the dates of all censuses and sample surveys of population, housing, agriculture, industry and commerce which have been taken in the Territory. State what regions and population groups they covered. Give a brief description of the methods used for these censuses and surveys, and indicate the degree of accuracy of the results and the problems involved in improving these statistics.
8. Describe briefly the nature and scope of any annual or more frequent data gathered on employment, production and prices in agriculture and industry (mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and steam producing and distribution), on the capacity and activities of transportation and communication facilities and education and health services, on external trade, on money and

banking and on levels and cost of living of the population. Indicate the character of any national income accounts or figures that may be compiled as well as any related accounts or data on governmental receipts and expenditures.^{1/}

9. Describe the sources of available birth and death statistics. If from civil registers, state whether registration is compulsory for live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces in all parts of the Territory and for all segments of the population. If civil registration does not apply to the Territory as a whole, list the areas covered. If source of birth and death rates is a sample survey, describe the survey, giving size of sample, whether representative, limitations of results and so forth.

10. State whether there is a population register in which changes of residence and civil status are recorded. If so, describe how it operates and the uses made of the register records.

11. State what are the measures for recording immigration, emigration, and internal migration. Evaluate the accuracy of these reports.

I. DEMOGRAPHY

1. Population^{2/}

Tables showing for each major civil division and for each section of the population separately, the following:

A. Enumerated total population by sex according to each census of population or sample survey taken in the Territory. Give also an indication of the quality of the enumeration or survey.

^{1/} For the type of statistics referred to, see: Statistical Office of the United Nations. Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31. Sales No. 59.XVII.10, 1959. 56 pp.

^{2/} For definition of items and suggested tabulations, see: Statistical Office of the United Nations. Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 27, Sales No. 58.XVII.5, 1958. 29 pp.

- B. Annual mid-year estimates of total population for the last five years.
- C. Enumerated population by age and sex, with age classified as follows: Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 10-year age groups to 74, 75 and over, and unknown. If this age classification is not feasible, use a consolidation of these categories.
- D. Enumerated population by literacy, age and sex, with age classified as in C above.
- E. Enumerated population economically active by sex and age, with age classified as in C above.
- F. Enumerated population economically active by occupation, with occupation classified by major groups.^{3/}
- G. Enumerated population by size of household.
- H. Enumerated female population by age and number of children born alive and, separately, by age and number of children living, with age classified as in 2 C below and number of children as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-10, 11 and over, and unknown.
- I. Annual estimate of population by age and sex.

2. Vital statistics^{4/}

Tables showing for the Territory as a whole (if not available, for such sections of the population or major civil divisions as may be available) the following:

- A. Annual and monthly numbers of live births, deaths and infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) by sex.
- B. Annual crude rates of live birth, death and infant mortality. State whether rates are calculated or estimated, and, if the latter, method of estimation.

^{3/} See Statistical Standards (b).

^{4/} For definition of items and suggested tabulations, see: Statistical Office of the United Nations. Principles for a Vital Statistics System. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19. Sales No. 53.XVII.8, August 1953. 28 pp.

C. Annual number of live births by age of mother, with age classified as follows: Under 15 years, 15-19, 5-year age groups to 49, 50 and over, and unknown.

D. Annual number of deaths by sex and age, with age classified as follows: Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14, 15-24, 10-year age groups to 49, 50 and over, and unknown.

E. Annual number of maternal deaths, i.e., deaths from deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbearing and puerperium, cause numbers 640-689 in the 7th Revision of the International Statistical Classification.^{5/}

3. Migration^{6/}

Tables showing:

A. Available statistics of the numbers, nationality and occupation of immigrants, emigrants and internal migrants, classified by places of origin and places of destination, with an indication, where appropriate, whether the immigrants are displaced persons and refugees. If statistics of immigration, emigration and internal migration (including estimates of illegal migration) are lacking or incomplete, give a summary of available information on the volume of immigration, emigration and internal migration.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

(no change - Statistical Appendix II)

III. JUSTICE*

(no change - Statistical Appendix III)

^{5/} World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, Volume I, Geneva, 1957.

^{6/} For definition of items, see: Statistical Office of the United Nations. International Migration Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 20. Sales No. 53.XVII.10, 1953. 25 pp.

* Footnotes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of document T/1010 (p. 28) will remain as footnotes 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

Tables showing:

- A. Statements (showing separately territorial and local finances, including Native Administration) of total expenditure and receipts classified according to economic character and function or purpose, within the Territory for each of the years in the five-year period ending with the year under review and the estimates for the following year.
- B. Internal and external public debt situation over a period of five years including the year under review.^{12/}

V. TAXATION

(no change - Statistical Appendix V)

VI. MONEY AND BANKING

Tables showing:

- A. The money supply at the end of each of the years in the five-year period^{13/} ending with the year under review, divided into:
- (a) The amount of currency in circulation;
 - (b) The aggregate amount of deposit money.
- B. The amount of gold and foreign exchange resources (including marketable securities) held by the Central Bank, Government and other official bodies at the beginning and at the end of the year under review and the appropriate data for the last five years.
- C. Money market rates.

^{12/} Preferably include the balance sheet of the Territory showing on the one hand the total liabilities (listing separately the most important items) and on the other the assets of the Territory divided into main groups.

^{13/} If possible monthly statements for the year under review should be included.

D. Banks according to country of registration showing the aggregate amounts of their:

- (a) Paid-up capital;
- (b) Reserves; and
- (c) Deposits:
 - (i) Current, and
 - (ii) Savings and time deposits;
- (d) Statement of assets and liabilities and classified into:
 - (i) Commercial;
 - (ii) Industrial;
 - (iii) Agricultural;
 - (iv) Co-operative;
 - (v) Other.

E. The amounts of loans outstanding at the beginning and end of the year under review classified according to the business or the borrower (agricultural, industrial, etc.).

VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

(no change - Statistical Appendix VII)

VIII. AGRICULTURE^{14/}

Tables showing:

A. The area, and proportion to the total area of the Territory held by:

- (i) indigenous inhabitants, (ii) immigrant inhabitants, including companies or associations (other than missions) of immigrant inhabitants, by country of origin, (iii) religious missions, (iv) the metropolitan and/or territorial government, (v) nationals of the Administering Authority and (vi) nationals of other countries or territories^{15/} classified by categories:

^{14/} Maps showing the distribution of land, types of soil and areas where principal crops are produced should be included.

^{15/} If possible, state whether the land is held individually or collectively and whether it is freehold or leasehold and also state its proportion to the total acreage. If not all data are available, give data for some districts or of one of the categories requested.

- (a) Arable land including temporary meadows and temporary fallow;^{16/}
 - (b) Land under permanent crops;^{16/}
 - (c) Land under permanent meadows and pastures classified into cultivated and uncultivated;^{16/}
 - (d) Productive but unused land;
 - (e) Wood or forest land;
 - (f) All other land (e.g. deserts, rock, swamps, bushland, built-up land, highways, aerodromes, etc.).
- B. Alienation of land during the year under review, classified according to category^{17/} and its acreage between indigenous inhabitants and:
- (a) Immigrant inhabitants, including companies or associations (other than missions) of immigrant inhabitants, by country of origin;
 - (b) Religious missions;
 - (c) Nationals of the metropolitan country;
 - (d) Nationals of other countries or territories;
 - (e) The Government of the Territory.
- C. Total production of each crop.
- D. Total area and production of each crop, classified according to section of the population of the producers.

IX. LIVESTOCK

(no change - Statistical Appendix IX)

X. FISHERIES

Tables showing:

- A. The quantity and value of the catch of fish, crustaceans and molluscs, broken down by principal species.
- B. The quantity and value of fishery products imported and exported by principal species and products.

^{16/} If possible classify categories (a), (b) and (c) into (i) irrigated and (ii) not irrigated.

^{17/} As classified in A above.

XI. FORESTS

Tables showing:

- A. The area of forests classified into:
 - (a) Accessible forests;
 - (b) Unaccessible forests.
- B. Subdivision of accessible forests:
 - (a) by use:
 - (i) Forests in use;
 - (ii) Unexploited forests.
 - (b) by status:
 - (i) Productive forests;
 - (ii) Unproductive forests.
 - (c) by ownership:
 - (i) State forests;
 - (ii) Other forests.
- C. Average annual removals of wood and timber (last three years) in forests in use subdivided into:
 - (a) Conifers;
 - (b) Non-conifers.
- D. Forest products by categories and value.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

1. Mineral resources under development and prospecting

Tables showing for the year under review:

- A. The area and the proportion to the total area of mineral areas under development held by:^{18/}
 - (a) Indigenous inhabitants;

^{18/} The data on ownership should be supplied, if available.

- (b) Immigrant inhabitants, including companies or associations (other than missions) of immigrant inhabitants, by country of origin;
 - (c) Religious missions;
 - (d) The metropolitan and/or territorial government;
 - (e) Nationals of the Administering Authority;
 - (f) Nationals of other countries or territories.
- B. The quantity of estimated principal mineral reserves of the Territory.
- C. The number and area of exclusive and special exclusive prospective licences, separately for each mineral product.

2. Mineral production

I

Tables showing, for the latest year available, classified according to the major groups for mining of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities:^{19/}

- A. The number of mining establishments classified as to whether the owners are indigenous inhabitants, immigrant inhabitants, nationals of the Administering Authority, or nationals of other countries or territories.
- B. The number of persons engaged as of one period during the year classified into working proprietors, unpaid family workers and employees and the employees classified according to surface and underground workers and section of population. Also, the average number of employees during the year and the total amount of wages and salaries paid to them during the year.
- C. The capacity of installed power equipment as of the end of the year.
- D. Value added and gross value of output during the year under review.

^{19/} The tables should distinguish, if possible, between small (e.g., those with fewer than five persons engaged) and large establishments. For definitions of the items of data requested, see: Statistical Office of the United Nations. International Recommendations in Basic Industrial Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 17, Rev.1. Sales No. 60.XVII.8, 1960. 57 pp. For the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, see Statistical Standards (a).

II

Tables showing for the year under review and the preceding five years:

A. For each of the major groups of mining classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities:

- (a) Value added and gross value of output;
- (b) Index numbers of mining production;
- (c) Index numbers or absolute figures of the average number of employees; also absolute figures of the total wages and salaries paid to these employees;
- (d) The number of fatal and other accidents and the compensation received for partial and/or total disability and death.

B. The quantity and value of each of the principal minerals produced.

XIII. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(except mineral production, included in Statistical Appendix XII)

I

Tables showing for the latest year available, for each division of industrial activity and, if feasible, for major groups of these divisions classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities:^{20/}

- A. The number of establishments classified as to whether the owners are indigenous inhabitants, immigrant inhabitants, nationals of the Administering Authority or nationals of other countries or territories.
- B. The number of persons engaged as of one period during the year classified into working proprietors, unpaid family workers, homeworkers and employees. Also the average number of employees during the year and the total wages and salaries paid to them during the year.
- C. The capacity of installed power equipment as of the end of the year.
- D. Value added and gross value of output during the year.

^{20/} For the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, see Statistical Standards (a).

II

Tables showing for the year under review and the preceding five years:

- A. For each division of industrial activity and, if feasible, for major groups of each of these divisions classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, index numbers of industrial production, indexes or absolute figures of the average number of employees during the year, and absolute figures of total wages and salaries paid to them during the year.
- B. The quantity and value of principal commodities produced during the year.

XIV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS^{21/}

(no change - Statistical Appendix XV)

XV. NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED DATA

For the year under review and the preceding five years, available data on the following accounts:^{22/}

- A. Expenditure on the gross national product.
- B. Industrial origin of the gross domestic product.
- C. Distribution of national income.
- D. The finance of gross domestic capital formation.
- E. Receipts and expenditures of households and private non-profit institutions.
- F. General government revenue and expenditure.
- G. External transactions.

XVI. CO-OPERATIVES

(no change - Statistical Appendix XIV)

XVII. COST OF LIVING*

(no change - Statistical Appendix XVI)

XVIII. LABOUR**

(no change - Statistical Appendix XVII)

^{21/} A sketch map showing major roads, railways, civil airfields, inland waterways, ports, postal, telephone, telegraph, broadcasting and meteorological services should be included.

^{22/} For definitions of the accounts, see: Statistical Office of the United Nations, A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev.1, Sales No. 59.XVII.11, 1960, 45 pp.

* Foot-notes 19 and 20 of document T/1010 (p. 31) will remain as foot-notes 23 and 24.

** Foot-notes 21 to 31 of document T/1010 (pp. 31-32) will remain as foot-notes 25 to 35.

XIX. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Wherever available tables showing:

A. For each type of social security (medical care, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, employment injury benefit, unemployment benefit, old-age benefit, invalidity benefit, survivors' benefit and family benefit):

(a) The number of persons, classified according to section of the population, covered by the schemes in force at the end of the year under review^{36/} among:

- (i) Government employees;
- (ii) Local authorities' employees;
- (iii) Employees of private industrial or commercial establishments;
- (iv) Employees of private agricultural establishments;
- (v) Others, or all categories;^{37/}

(b) The number of actual beneficiaries and the total amount of benefits paid out from such schemes during the year under review.

B. The approximate number of destitute persons supported or aided (in cash or kind) during the year under review, by:

- (a) Government agencies;
- (b) Local government;
- (c) Missions or other private welfare societies, classified, in each of the three cases, according to section of the population and, if practicable, into permanently supported and temporarily assisted.^{38/}

C. The number of homes for aged people.

D. The number of orphanages and children's homes, run by:

- (a) Government agencies;
- (b) Local government;
- (c) Missions or other private welfare societies.

^{36/} Indicate in each case whether schemes are compulsory or voluntary.

^{37/} In cases where the schemes in force are not specially designed for any (or all) of the above categories.

^{38/} If not otherwise assisted, patients of hospitals, dispensaries, leprosaria etc., should not be reported here, nor should inmates of homes for aged people, orphanages and other children's homes.

- E. The number of inmates in homes for aged people, orphanages and children's homes at the end of the year under review, classified according to section of the population.
- F. The number of urban and rural welfare centres, with an indication of type of service rendered and number of persons served.
- G. The number of self-help, mutual aid organizations (excluding such already reported in A above) with an indication of the number of persons participating.
- H. Expenditures incurred during the year under review by the metropolitan and/or territorial government, local government and missions etc. for welfare and charity mentioned under B, C and D.

XX. PUBLIC HEALTH

Tables showing:

- A. The expenditure on health, medical and sanitation services:
- (a) Total expenditure on these services by territorial and local governments, missions, and other voluntary and private agencies;
 - (b) Territorial and local government expenditure on these services in relation to total government expenditure for the Territory;
 - (c) Expenditure on these services by territorial and local governments, missions, and other voluntary and private agencies, itemized thus:
 - (i) Administration of public health department (this does not apply to missions or other voluntary and private agencies);
 - (ii) Construction of hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, etc.;
 - (iii) Equipment of hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, etc.;
 - (iv) Maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, etc.;
 - (v) Medical supplies;
 - (vi) Salaries for medical and health personnel;
 - (vii) Grants;
 - (viii) Other items.

B. Establishments for in-patient care: 39/

Number of establishments, number of beds and total number of admissions (excluding new-born infants) for:

- (a) General hospitals;
- (b) Maternity homes;
- (c) Infectious diseases hospitals;
- (d) Leprosaria;
- (e) Mental hospitals;
- (f) Other establishments for in-patient care showing whether the establishments are under the government health administration or organized under voluntary or private auspices.

C. Service units for out-patient care:

Number of service units and total number of attendances in the year under review at:

- (a) General hospital out-patient units;
- (b) Specialized hospital out-patient units;
- (c) Health centres;
- (d) Mobile health units;
- (e) Other posts, stations, units for out-patient care showing whether the establishments are under the government health administration or organized under voluntary or private auspices.

D. Service units for maternal and child health services;

- (a) The number of maternal and child health centres, showing separately ante-natal, post-natal, infant and child welfare clinics;
- (b) The number of ante-natal cases attended and babies delivered, the total attendances at post-natal, infant and child welfare clinics, the number of health examinations of school children.

39/ A sketch map showing major roads, rivers or other means of transportation and the distribution of medical institutions should be included.

E. The number and type (microbiological, chemical, entomological, etc.) of laboratory service units in:

- (a) Hospitals;
- (b) Health centres;
- (c) Independent public health laboratories or other public health institutions.

F. The total number of persons working in the Territory as:

- (a) Physicians, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians, and other health workers with university education;
- (b) Medical assistants and health assistants;
- (c) Nurses and midwives;
- (d) Sanitary inspectors;
- (e) Laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, and medical social workers;
- (f) Nursing, midwifery, sanitary and dental auxiliaries;
- (g) Other (specify)

showing separately:

- (i) Those engaged in government or private service. Part-time governmental staff should be shown only as government workers, even though also engaged in private practice or in a non-governmental establishment;
- (ii) Indigenous and non-indigenous personnel;
- (iii) The number of years of general education required for admittance to the different technical and professional courses of training;
- (iv) The duration of the different technical and professional courses.

G. The number of cases of diseases treated in each type of hospital, dispensary, health centre, etc. with the number of deaths, classified by sex and age.

H. The number of persons receiving the full course (as approved by the territorial health authority) for immunization against smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, plague, exanthematic typhus, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers (TAB), tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, etc.

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- I. The areas provided by government, missionary and private services with protected water supplies and excreta disposal systems, showing in both cases the population served.
- J. Training facilities for medical, health and sanitation personnel:
- (a) The number of training schools for physicians, nurses, midwives, sanitary inspectors and other health personnel, including auxiliaries;
 - (b) The number of students, classified by sex, enrolled in each discipline in these schools;
 - (c) The number of students, classified by sex, successfully completing the prescribed course in each discipline during the year under review;
 - (d) The number of scholarships or fellowships granted by governments, missions and other private organizations for the study abroad of medical and allied subjects, specifying the subjects and countries of study and the sex of the students holding these awards.

XXI. HOUSING

- Tables showing separately (a) for urban areas, (b) for rural areas, and (c) for areas destined for economic development projects and other areas:^{40/}
- A. Per cent of the population living in dwellings.^{41/}
 - B. Per cent of occupied dwellings with three or more persons per room.
 - C. Per cent of occupied dwellings with piped water inside the dwelling or outside the dwelling but within 100 metres.
 - D. Per cent of occupied dwellings with toilets.
 - E. The number of dwellings commenced and the number completed during the year under review.

^{40/} If statistics are available only for a few towns or areas or for certain sections of the population, give these statistics and indicate their coverage.

^{41/} "Dwellings" refer to conventional (permanent) dwellings as shown in the classification of housing units included in: Statistical Office of the United Nations, General Principles for a Housing Census, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 28, Sales No. 58.XVII.8, 1958, 14 pp.

XXII. PENAL ORGANIZATION

(no change - Statistical Appendix XXI)

XXIII. EDUCATION^{42/}

Tables showing:

- A. The number of schools, classified in the following ways:
- (a) By public and private schools, distinguishing:
 - (i) Public schools:
 - (1) maintained by Government;
 - (2) maintained by other public authorities (e.g., Indigenous Administration);
 - (ii) Private schools, aided by public authorities:
 - (1) mission schools;
 - (2) other religious schools;
 - (3) other private schools;
 - (iii) Private schools, unaided by public authorities:
 - (1) (2) (3)
 - (b) By urban and rural schools;
 - (c) By language of instruction;
 - (d) By level and type:
 - (i) Pre-school;
 - (ii) Primary;
 - (iii) Secondary, showing separate data for:
 - (1) general education (lower and higher stages);
 - (2) vocational education (by broad types);
 - (3) teacher training;
 - (iv) Special education for handicapped children.
- B. The number or estimated number of children of school age, for the school year under review, classified according to:
- (a) Section of the population;
 - (b) Sex;
 - (c) Age (by single years of age, if possible).

^{42/} A sketch map of the Territory showing the distribution of various types of schools in relation to population density and the number of pupils in attendance in each area should be included.

C. The number of children enrolled in school, for the school year under review, classified as in "B" above, and further by grade, standard or form within each type of school as distinguished in "A" (a)-(d) above.

D. The "average daily attendance" (or, if this is not possible, the "attendance rate") of children enrolled in school, in as much detail as possible, according to the classifications in "C" above.

E. The number of children, classified by section of the population, sex and age, who during the school year under review:

- (a) Dropped out from school;
- (b) Attended school only as part-time pupils;
- (c) Repeated the grade, standard or form in which they were enrolled in the previous year;
- (d) Completed the level or type of school as shown under "A" - (d) above.

F. The number of students, classified by section of the population, sex and age, enrolled in institutions of higher education in the Territory, in the neighbouring countries and elsewhere abroad.

G. The number of students enrolled in institutions of higher education, as distinguished under "F" above, classified as follows:

- (a) By year of study, especially distinguishing first-year students;
- (b) By field of study (in broad categories, such as: Humanities, Education, Fine Arts, Law, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Engineering, Medical Science, Agriculture, etc.).

H. The number of students classified by section of the population, sex and age who obtained certificates, diplomas and degrees during the academic year under review, according to type of certificate, diploma or degree, distinguishing between those at the levels of secondary education and of higher education.

I. The number of students, classified by section of the population, sex and age, who received scholarships, during the academic year under review, to attend secondary schools or institutions of higher education in the Territory, in neighbouring countries, and elsewhere abroad, specifying the sources of scholarships and the fields of study for which they were awarded.

J. The number of teachers, classified by section of the population (or by nationality), by sex, by category of qualification, by full-time or part-time teaching, for each category, level and type of school shown under "A" above.

K. The number of institutions or courses for adult education, and students attending such courses, classified by section of the population, sex and age groups, and by type of course attended.

L. The number of positions held in the Department of Education, classified by section of the population, sex and salary scales of the incumbents.

M. Total receipts for education, covering the fiscal year under review, classified by source of receipts (central government, indigenous administration, local authorities, voluntary agencies or missions, other private sources, tuition fees, other receipts from parents, etc.).

N. Total expenditure for education, covering the fiscal year under review, classified by type of expenditure, distinguishing capital expenditure, debt service, and recurring expenditure, the last-named category further distributed by purpose of expenditure as follows:

(a) For administration or general control;

(b) For instruction, subdivided by:

(i) Pre-school education;

(ii) Primary education;

(iii) Secondary education, showing separate data for:

(1) general;

(2) vocational;

(3) teacher training;

(iv) Higher education;

(v) Special education;

(vi) Adult education;

(vii) Other types of education;

(c) Other recurring expenditure, under the following heads:

(i) Cultural activities;

(1) libraries;

(2) museums;

(3) other (to be specified);

(ii) Scholarships and bursaries;

(iii) Maintenance of boarders;

(iv) Other educational expenditure (to be specified).

O. Government educational expenditure per pupil, classified according to section of the population and level or type of education.

P. The number of libraries, classified as follows:

(a) University libraries;

(b) School libraries;

(c) Public libraries;

(d) Travelling libraries;

(e) Special libraries;

(f) Reading rooms.

Q. For each category of libraries:

(a) Number of books in stock;

(b) Number of books circulated;

(c) Number of reading rooms;

(d) Number of registered borrowers;

(e) Amounts of fees received for the lending of books.

R. The number of:

(a) Cinemas, including travelling cinemas;

(b) Theatres;

(c) Newspapers, classified into dailies, non-dailies (indicating the circulation of each);

(d) Radio receivers.

OTHER APPENDIX

XXIV. INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

List of international treaties, conventions and other agreements applying to the Territory, with an indication which of them have been applied during the year under review.

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ANNEX

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights as adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948 (resolution 217 (III)) forms an integral part of the Questionnaire.^{1/}

^{1/} For the text of the Declaration, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions, p. 71. It is also available as a separate publication issue by the United Nations Department of Public Information.