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PROGRESS REPORT ON 1960 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMMES

(Report by the Secretary-General)

1. This document presents a review of activities during 1960 and 1961 in connexion with the 1960 World Population and Housing Census Programmes.
2. During the two years under review, interest in the population census programme has shifted to developments in the field, as national census activities have become intensified. Emphasis has been placed on the provisions of direct aid requested by national Governments and on the assembling of technical information relating to the definitions, procedures and tabulation programmes of the new series of national population censuses taken since the beginning of 1955.
3. In the housing census programme, the assembling of similar material relating to housing censuses taken after 1954 is providing information for a systematic analysis and evaluation regarding the adoption and implementation of the General Principles for a Housing Census (ST/STAT/SER.M/28) and also for the preparation of a Handbook of Housing Census Methods.

I. NATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN 1960 WORLD CENSUS PROGRAMMES

4. The extent of national participation in the population and housing census programmes is shown in annex I, which contains a list of the dates of the national population and housing censuses already taken or planned to be held

during the period 1955-1964.^{1/} The list shows that 195 population censuses (including 21 censuses of the non-indigenous population only, in parts of Africa and Oceania) were held in 161 areas between 1955 and 1961 and that approximately 35 additional censuses are expected to be taken before the end of 1964. Twenty-six of these 35 censuses will be held in areas where no census has been taken since 1955. Housing censuses (including partial inquiries in some cases) were taken in 85 areas during the period 1955-1961 and approximately 10 additional censuses are known to be planned for the period 1962-1964.

II. PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Comparison of international and regional recommendations

5. At its eleventh session, the Commission was presented with a summary comparison of the recommended coverage in respect of each topic included in the lists of basic and additional items in the United Nations General Principles for a Housing Census and the regional recommendations of the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) and the Conference of European Statisticians (E/CN.3/272, paras. 7-14 and summary table 1).

6. In accordance with the request of the Commission at its eleventh session (resolution 14 (XI)), a table comparing internationally and regionally recommended population census tabulations is presented in annex II of the present document. The comparison covers the tabulations recommended by the United Nations in the Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses (ST/STAT/SER.M/27) and the regional recommendations of the Committee on the

^{1/} A series of periodic progress reports which set forth details of population and housing census practices in the countries of the ECAFE region has been issued by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East as: Report on Progress of Plans and Preparation for the 1960 World Programme of Census of Population (Including Housing) in ECAFE Countries. No. 1, October 1959; No. 2, March 1960. Report on Census of Population (Including Housing) in ECAFE Countries under the 1960 World Census Programme. No. 3, January 1961 - No. 5, October 1961.

Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) of the Inter-American Statistical Institute^{2/} and of the Conference of European Statisticians.^{3/}

7. Although the Conference of Asian Statisticians and the Conference of African Statisticians examined and discussed the programme of the United Nations, neither body made sufficiently detailed recommendations to permit the type of comparison presented in the table.

8. As shown in the table, the United Nations recommendations have been quite closely adhered to by the regional bodies, except for occasional details of classification which were altered to fit regional needs. A number of additional tabulations not recommended by the United Nations have been included in one or the other of the regional programmes. These are concerned primarily with household and family information and with information on socio-economic characteristics.

B. Adoption by countries of international and regional recommendations

9. At its eleventh session, the Commission requested the Secretary-General "to examine the extent to which countries and territories have found it practicable to adopt the international or regional recommendations" relating to population censuses (resolution 14 (XI)). Plans have now been made and such an examination will shortly be undertaken. The results of the analysis will be presented to the Commission at its next session.

10. A preliminary analysis of the extent to which the recommendations concerning housing censuses have been adopted by countries in the various regions is presented in annex III of this document. The analysis has been based on the comparatively meagre information now available. A more complete analysis will be presented to the Commission at a future session when further details have become available. It is expected that the later analysis will lead to suggestions for a further revision of the General Principles for a Housing Census, which will also be presented to the Commission at a future session.

2/ IASI, Program of the 1960 Census of America, Report on the VI Session of COINS, Buenos Aires, November 17-28, 1958, Washington, D.C., April 1959.

3/ Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians, Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, European Programme for National Population Censuses, document Conf.Eur.Stats./WG.6/81, 17 April 1959.

III. HANDBOOKS

A. Handbook on Data Processing Methods

11. The Commission was informed, at its eleventh session, that part I of a Handbook on Data Processing Methods had been issued jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (E/CN.3/276, para. 8). Its five chapters deal with: Scope and principal methods of data processing; Planning, organizing and administering data processing services; The elements of planning and operating a punch-card installation; Manual methods and tools for data processing; and Punch-card sorting.

12. The seven chapters which will constitute part II of the Handbook have now been completed and distributed as individual studies dealing with: Questionnaire design (processing aspects); Punch cards - their types and design; Punching cards and ensuring quality of punching; Codes and coding techniques; Auxiliary punch-card machines; Punch-card tabulating machines; and Supervision of a machine department.

B. Handbook of Housing Census Methods

13. At its eleventh session, the Commission, in its discussion of future work in the field of housing censuses, noted "the need to study how frequently housing censuses should be taken both on a complete enumeration and on a sample basis, the feasibility and reliability of the use of self-enumeration, and the methods that might be used in bringing up to date the census data during inter-censal years." (E/3375, para. 115) To provide a guide for countries planning to take a housing census, preparation of a Handbook of Housing Census Methods has begun. A preliminary draft has been prepared, covering the need for and the definition, objectives and essential features of a housing census; periodicity and international simultaneity; the elements of a census plan, the scope of the census and the definition of items that might be included; the relationship between the housing census and the population census; the use of sampling in connexion with housing censuses; housing unit control lists; the substance and preparation of the questionnaire; the census enumeration; the processing of the data; and the publication of the information.

14. The information included in the General Principles for a Housing Census serves as a basis for the handbook and this is being supplemented by data which have been accumulated as a result of regional seminars on census-taking and material concerning the methods employed by countries where housing censuses have been taken. Material has been collected from fifty-two countries concerning censuses taken since 1954.^{4/} Information is being gathered from countries considered to be socially and economically advanced and having a long tradition of census-taking, as well as from countries in the early stages of economic and social development, where housing censuses have been undertaken only recently. It is considered that the census experience of the latter should be particularly useful to other less developed countries since the circumstances surrounding their census operations will frequently be similar. It is expected that material will be received for more countries and in greater detail when the administrative reports for the 1960 and 1961 censuses become available.

15. It is understood that no preconceived solutions can be tailored to fit all the problems that may arise in connexion with the collection of housing information, nor can the experience of one country always be applied to another. It is considered, however, that census experience may furnish a valuable source of information for study and interpretation in terms of national circumstances.

16. It is not proposed to include detailed information concerning those administrative and planning aspects which are common to both population and housing censuses since these have been discussed in detail in the Handbook of Population Census Methods (ST/STAT/SER.F/5/Rev.1). Where it seems necessary, however, some of the information may be repeated and expanded to include additional aspects relating to housing censuses. The recommendations are being formulated bearing in mind that it is the practice in many countries to take population and housing censuses together but it is hoped that the handbook will serve equally well as a guide where a housing census is being taken alone.

C. Handbook of Population Census Methods

17. It is anticipated that as a result of the analysis of national practices in regard to population census methods taken in the decade 1955-1964, mentioned in

^{4/} Including material from partial inquiries.

paras. 2 and 9 of the present document, a revision of the Handbook of Population Census Methods, taking into account current census experience, will be undertaken in the future. The progress reports issued by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, cited in foot-note 1, will be an additional source of information for the revision.

IV. SEMINARS AND TRAINING CENTRES

A. Seminars on the evaluation and utilization of population census data

18. At its eleventh session, the Commission was informed of a Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Latin America, which took place in Santiago, Chile, from 30 November to 18 December 1959 (E/CN.3/276, paras. 17-18). A corresponding seminar for countries of Asia and the Far East took place in Bombay, India, from 20 June to 8 July 1960. It, like the first one, was organized by the Population Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, with the co-operation of the Statistical Office and the Economic Commission for the region. The Government of India undertook joint sponsorship of the seminar, which was conducted by the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay. It was attended by twenty-eight participants from Governments and territories in the area.

19. The programme included discussions of demographic data and studies required as an aid to economic and social planning and policy-making; national programmes of tabulation, evaluation and analysis of population census results; and problems in the planning and execution of such national programmes.

20. A report on the seminar for Latin America has been issued by the United Nations as document ST/TAO/SER.C/46-E/CN.9/Conf.1/1/Rev.1. The report on the seminar for Asia and the Far East has been issued as document ST/TAO/SER.C/47-E/CN.9/Conf.2/1.

B. Study Tour of West African Statisticians on Population Census Techniques^{5/}

21. A Study Tour of West African Statisticians, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa in co-operation with the Government of Ghana, took place in Accra, Ghana, from 3 to 20 June 1960, to observe the methods used in the 1960 population census of Ghana. It was attended by twelve participants from ten countries of West Africa. The programme included group discussions regarding the organizational and planning aspects of the census, visits to the regions to observe training centres and field operations of the post-enumeration survey, and individual discussions at the various sections of the Census Office.

C. West African Training Centre in Population Census Techniques^{5/}

22. A West African Training Centre in Population Census Techniques was held at Accra, Ghana, from 15 March to 14 June 1961. The Centre was sponsored by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Government of Ghana and the participating Governments of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Attending were ten participants from the three latter countries.

23. The programme of the Centre was basically oriented to the executive and operational aspects of census-taking, including the planning and execution of a field enumeration and the processing of the returns. The course of study encompassed 500 hours of training, of which two thirds was devoted to classroom lectures and the remainder to participation in the field exercises.

D. Seminar on population problems in Africa

24. It is planned that a seminar on population problems in Africa will be held in Cairo, UAR, in the last quarter of 1962. It is likely that the scope of the seminar will be similar to, although perhaps somewhat wider than, those of the seminars mentioned in paras. 18-20.

^{5/} A more detailed description of the study tour and the training centre is given in Economic Commission for Africa, Second Conference of African Statisticians, Report of the Study Tour and of the Training Centre on Population Census Techniques, document E/CN.14/Stat/L.14, 20 April 1961.

E. Seminars on housing statistics and programmes

25. A series of seminars on housing statistics and programmes is being organized for the benefit of participants from housing agencies and statistical offices of under-developed countries in the various regions.

26. The first seminar in the series will be organized for Latin America. It will be sponsored and organized by the United Nations in collaboration with the Government of Denmark. The Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Inter American Statistical Institute will sponsor the seminar by making available lecturers and discussion leaders, preparing documents and assisting with the necessary arrangements. There will be thirty participants from Latin American countries, members of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The seminar will take place from 2 to 30 September 1962 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

27. A similar seminar for participants from Asian countries is planned for 1963 and another for participants from African countries for 1964.^{6/}

F. Regional Workshop in Data Processing for Population and Housing Censuses of Latin America

28. The United Nations made available various technical publications and provided funds for three fellowships for participants in a Regional Workshop in Data Processing for Population and Housing Censuses of Latin America, which was held in Puerto Rico from 27 February to 21 April 1961. The Workshop was sponsored by the United States International Cooperation Administration. The Office of Technical Cooperation, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, assumed administrative responsibility, while technical direction, professional staff and documentation were provided by the US Bureau of the Census. The Inter American Statistical Institute provided an instructor as well as technical publications. There were twenty-seven participants from twelve Latin American countries and Puerto Rico.

^{6/} It may be of interest to the Commission that a seminar on problems that arise in the preparation of housing surveys and the drawing up of housing programmes, with special reference to countries in the course of industrialization, was held in Yugoslavia during September 1961. The seminar was organized by the Housing Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe in collaboration with the Government of Yugoslavia.

29. The Workshop was created principally to help the Latin American statistical agencies plan the data processing of their 1960-63 population and housing censuses. A set of procedures and related documents, including a questionnaire and statistical tables, were prepared in the form of a case study illustrating the procedure in producing a desired set of tabulations, on electro-mechanical equipment, from census questionnaires. In addition, the participants intensively studied various kinds of processing equipment and received instruction on the management of equipment and the organization and administration of personnel.

V. AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS RESULTS

30. At its eleventh session, the Commission requested that information on the use of automated data processing of population census returns be assembled, analysed and disseminated (resolution 14 XI)). It is planned that this type of information will appear in the revision of the Handbook of Population Census Methods mentioned in para. 17.

31. Very little information on processing techniques has thus far been received directly from countries. It was not considered opportune to request information during the past two years because many countries are only now processing the major part of their census questionnaires and it may be some time before they are prepared to summarize their experience.

32. Information collected by the United States Bureau of the Census indicates that only 15 countries are already using or planning to use electronic data processing equipment installed in their own territory and 2 countries are planning to use equipment installed in neighbouring countries. Of the total of 17 countries, 1 is in Africa, 3 in Asia, 5 in the Americas and 8 in Europe.

33. A valuable source of information on the processing techniques and problems of countries in the ECAFE region to date is the series of reports on the progress of work on censuses of population and housing issued by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, cited in foot-note 1.

34. It is anticipated that one of the common problems which may be encountered in the use of electronic equipment is the unfamiliarity of the staff of many of the census offices with the potentialities and limitations of the equipment, thus necessitating an intensive training period of staff at all levels before the machines can be used to maximum advantage.

35. One of the efforts made to overcome data processing difficulties in Africa is the recent installation of a punch-card data processing unit at the Economic Commission for Africa, to be used for research and demonstration purposes and also for undertaking special tasks of processing for countries whose own mechanical facilities are limited. The first task, begun in December 1961, is the processing of the data of the Addis Ababa population census.

VI. DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES

36. Direct assistance to countries in connexion with their census activities has been provided in the following ways:

37. During 1960 and 1961, 17 population (including housing) census experts were assigned under the Technical Assistance Programme to advise and assist in planning for and carrying out censuses in Argentina, Cambodia (2 experts), Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq (2 experts), Israel (3 experts), Jordan, Nigeria, Panama, Venezuela (3 experts) and the West Indies.

38. The UN/FAO team of regional census advisers for the countries of Asia and the Far East, which was organized in the closing months of 1958, brought its operations to a conclusion at the end of 1961. During 1960 and 1961, the team was composed of an adviser on population and sampling, and adviser on data processing and an adviser on agriculture. Advice on a recurring basis was offered to almost all of the countries in the region, the experts making a total of approximately 100 visits. In addition, individual members of the team prepared a Handbook on Agricultural Census Techniques in Asian Countries and a Supplement to it, a pamphlet on Agriculture Sample Censuses and Sample Farm Surveys and a pamphlet entitled Population Census Post Enumeration Survey (Some Suggestions). Each of these publications has been distributed to the countries in the region. Reference copies are available at United Nations Headquarters for consultation.

VII. THE USES OF CONTINUOUS POPULATION REGISTERS IN CONNEXION WITH POPULATION CENSUSES

39. An analysis of the interrelationship of continuous population registers and population censuses is presented in document E/CN.3/293 under item 9 of the provisional agenda.

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ANNEX I

1960 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMMES

National Population and Housing Censuses

1955 - 1964

The following list shows the dates of the national population and housing censuses already taken or planned to be held during the period 1955-1964, according to information available to the Statistical Office of the United Nations as of 31 January 1962. Unless otherwise indicated, these are 100 per cent enumerations of the total population of each country or they are housing censuses covering the entire country.

An entry relating to population census dates is shown for each country. Where no date is given, a dash (-) indicates no present plans for a national population census during the period and three dots (...) indicate that no information has been received. Because of the comparatively less frequent occurrence of housing censuses, an entry relating to them is made only when a date can be given or when other facts appear in a foot-note. For both types of censuses, a line under the date indicates that the enumeration is known to have been completed or to be under way at the present time.^{1/}

Demographic sample surveys which might provide data on the total population, or a substantial part of it, for certain countries of Africa and Asia are shown in a supplementary list, along with sample housing surveys. The most recent census figures of the total population of each country can be found in the quarterly Population and Vital Statistics Report (Statistical Papers, Series A). These data, as well as data on the distribution and characteristics of the population, appear also in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook.

^{1/} For countries where both population and housing censuses have been planned for the same date but information that the enumeration has been completed has been received only for the population census, it has been assumed that the housing census has also been taken.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}		<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}
AFRICA					
Algeria	1964	P	Dahomey	XI 1960 ^{1/}	P
Angola	31 XII 1960	P	Ethiopia	... ^{4/}	PH
Basutoland	8 IV 1956	P	French Somiland	1962 ^{1/}	P
Bechuanaland	8 IV 1956	P	Gabon	VII 1960 - I 1961 ^{1/}	P
	1962 or 1963	P	Gambia	1963	P
Cameroun .....	...^{1/}	P	Ghana	20 III 1960	P
Cape Verde Islands	15 XII 1960	P	Guinea	IX 1960 and II-III 1961 ^{5/}	P
Central African Republic	1961 ^{1/}	P	Ifni	31 XII 1960	P
Chad .....	...^{1/}	P	Ivory Coast	... ^{1/} ^{6/}	PH
Comoro Islands ...	VII-IX 1958 ^{1/}	P	Kenya	16 VIII 1962 ^{7/}	P
Congo (Brazzaville)	... ^{1/} ^{2/}	P	Liberia	2 IV 1962 ^{8/}	P
Congo (Leopoldville)	... ^{1/} ^{3/}	PH		... ^{8/}	H
			Libya	1964	P

*/ P = population; H = housing.

- 1/ Censuses of the non-indigenous population were held as follows: Cameroun - 15 I 1957; Central African Republic - 17 XII 1956; Chad - 17 XII 1956; Comoro Islands - 30 XI 1956; Congo (Brazzaville) - 17 XII 1956; Congo (Leopoldville) - 3 I 1955 and 3 I 1958; Dahomey - 12 XII 1956; French Somaliland - 12 XII 1956; Gabon - 17 XII 1956; Ivory Coast - 12 XII 1956; Madagascar - 30 XI 1956; Mali - 12 XII 1956; Mauritania - 12 XII 1956; Niger - 12 XII 1956; Ruanda-Urundi - 3 I 1955 and 3 I 1958; Senegal - 12 XII 1956; Upper Volta - 12 XII 1956.
- 2/ Population census of Brazzaville was planned for October-December 1961.
- 3/ Information concerning the type of housing unit was collected for the non-indigenous population in 1958.
- 4/ Population census of Addis Ababa was held 10 September 1961. Housing information was collected for households.
- 5/ Census of Conakry was held in September 1960 and census of the remainder of the country was planned for February-March 1961.
- 6/ Housing censuses were held in Abidjan in 1955; in Agboville in 1956; in Man, Abengourou and Dimbroko, for persons of African origin in 1956; and in Bouaké for persons of African origin in 1958.
- 7/ Complete census of African and non-African population, to be followed by a 10 per cent sample enumeration of rural African population.
- 8/ Housing census was held in Monrovia in 1956.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}		<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}
AFRICA (cont'd)					
Madagascar .....	...<u>1/ 9/</u>	P	Nyasaland	8 V 1956 ^{11/}	PH
Mali .....	...<u>1/</u>	P		<u>26 IX 1961</u> ^{12/}	P
Mauritania .....	...<u>1/</u>	P		VIII or IX 1962 ^{13/}	P
Mauritius	1962	PH	Southern Rhodesia	8 V 1956 ^{11/}	PH
Morocco	<u>18 VI 1960</u>	PH		<u>26 IX 1961</u> ^{12/}	P
Mozambique	<u>15 IX 1960</u> ^{10/}	P		IV or V 1962 ^{13/}	P
	... <u>1/</u>	H	Ruanda-Urundi ....	...<u>1/14/</u>	PH
Niger .....	...<u>1/</u>	P	St. Helena	<u>21 X 1956</u>	PH
Nigeria	V 1962	P	Sao Tomé and		
Portuguese Guinea	<u>30 XII 1960</u>	P	Principe	<u>15 XII 1960</u>	P
Reunion	<u>9 X 1961</u>	P	Senegal	<u>1/15/</u>	PH
Rhodesia and Nyasa-			Seychelles	<u>4 V 1960</u>	P
land, Federation of:			Sierra Leone	XI 1962	P
Northern Rhodesia	8 V 1956 ^{11/}	PH	Somalia .....	...	P
	<u>26 IX 1961</u> ^{12/}	P	South Africa	<u>6 IX 1960</u> ^{16/}	PH
	VI or VII 1962 ^{13/}	P	South West Africa	<u>6 IX 1960</u>	P

*/ P = population; H = housing.

1/ For note, see Annex I, page 2.

9/ Population censuses of six main urban areas were held in 1959-1960.

10/ Population census of the "civilized" population (population which has fulfilled certain conditions established by law, i.e., achieved a prescribed degree of material and social development as measured by educational level, language and mode of living) was held in 1955. Limited housing information was also collected.

11/ Non-African population and African employees only.

12/ Non-African population and all employees.

13/ Simple census of the total African population.

14/ Information concerning type of dwelling was collected in the 1956 and 1958 censuses of the non-indigenous population.

15/ Housing census was held in Dakar in 1955.

16/ Housing census included housing of white, coloured and Asiatic population.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>Type</u> ^{*/}	<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>Type</u> ^{*/}
	<u>Date</u>				<u>Date</u>	<u>Date</u>	
Spanish Equatorial Region	<u>31 XII 1960</u>		P	Uganda	<u>III-VIII 1959</u> ^{20/}		PH
Spanish North Africa	<u>31 XII 1960</u>		P	United Arab Republic	<u>20 IX 1960</u>		PH
Spanish Sahara ...	<u>31 XII 1960</u>		P	Upper Volta ....	...<u>1/21/</u>		P
Sudan	<u>17 I 1956</u> ^{17/}		P	Zanzibar and Pemba	<u>19 III 1958</u>		PH
	... <u>18/</u>		H				
Swaziland	<u>VII-VIII 1956</u>		P				
Tanganyika	<u>20 II and</u> <u>19 VIII 1957</u>		P				
Togo	<u>XI 1958-XII 1960</u> ^{19/}		P				
	... <u>19/</u>		H				
Tunisia	<u>1 II 1956</u>		PH				

^{*/} P = population; H = housing.

^{1/} For note, see Annex I, page 2.

^{17/} Sample census covering 1,883,380 persons, including 10 per cent of rural and nomadic population and 100 per cent of that of sixty-eight towns.

^{18/} Housing census was held in the Wadi Halfa district in 1960.

^{19/} Housing census of the urban population was held in 1959.

^{20/} Housing information was collected for private non-African households in Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Tororo and Masaka.

^{21/} Population census of town of Ouagadougou was held April-November 1961.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}		<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}
AMERICA, NORTH					
Bahama Islands	1963	P	Honduras	<u>17 IV 1961</u>	PH
Bermuda	<u>23 X 1960</u>	P	Martinique	<u>9 X 1961</u>	P
British Honduras	<u>7 IV 1960</u>	PH	Mexico	<u>8 VI 1960</u>	PH
Canada	<u>1 VI 1956</u> ^{22/}	P	Netherlands		
	<u>1 VI 1961</u> ^{22/}	PH	Antilles. <u>27 VI and 31 XII 1960</u> ^{23/}		P
Canal Zone	<u>1 IV 1960</u>	P	Nicaragua	<u>V 1962</u>	PH
Costa Rica	1963	P	Panama	<u>11 XII 1960</u> ^{24/}	PH
Cuba	1963	P	Puerto Rico	<u>1 IV 1960</u>	PH
Dominican Republic ..	<u>7 VIII 1960</u>	PH	St. Pierre and		
El Salvador	<u>2 V 1961</u>	PH	Miquelon.....	<u>15 X 1957</u>	P
Greenland	<u>31 XII 1955</u>	PH		<u>III or IV 1962</u>	P
	<u>31 XII 1960</u>	P	United States	<u>1 IV 1960</u>	PH
Guadeloupe	<u>9 X 1961</u>	P	Virgin Islands (UK)..	<u>7 IV 1960</u>	PH
Guatemala .....	...	P	Virgin Islands (US)..	<u>1 IV 1960</u>	P
Haiti	VIII 1962	P	West Indies	<u>7 IV 1960</u>	PH
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	<u>30 IX 1960</u>	PH	Falkland Islands	1963	P
Bolivia .....	...	P	French Guiana	<u>9 X 1961</u>	P
Brazil	<u>1 IX 1960</u> ^{24/}	PH	Paraguay	<u>IX 1962</u>	PH
British Guiana	<u>7 IV 1960</u>	PH	Peru	<u>2 VII 1961</u>	PH
Chile	<u>29 XI 1960</u>	PH	Surinam .....	...	P
Colombia	1963	PH	Uruguay	<u>V 1962</u>	P
Ecuador	XI 1962	PH	Venezuela	<u>26 II 1961</u>	PH

^{*/} P = population; H = housing.

^{22/} All housing units were enumerated but detailed information was collected for only a country-wide sample.

^{23/} The census of Aruba was held on 27 June; the census of the other islands was held on 31 December.

^{24/} Housing information was not collected for certain areas with indigenous population.

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}		<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}
ASIA					
Aden:			India	<u>7 III 1961</u> ^{29/}	P
Aden Colony	<u>7 II 1955</u> ^{25/}	PH		<u>1960</u> ^{29/}	H
Aden Protectorate .	...	P	Indonesia	<u>1 X 1961</u> ^{29/}	PH
Afghanistan .....	...	P	Iran	<u>1-15 XI 1956</u> ^{25/}	PH
Bahrain	<u>2 IV 1959</u> ^{26/}	PH		<u>1963</u>	P
Bhutan .....	...	P	Iraq	<u>12 X 1957</u> ^{25/}	PH
Bonin Islands	<u>15 VIII 1956</u>	P	Israel	<u>22 V 1961</u>	PH
	<u>1 VII 1958</u>	P	Japan	<u>1 X 1955</u>	P
	<u>1 VII 1959</u>	P		<u>1 X 1960</u>	PH
	<u>1 VII 1960</u>	P	Jordan	<u>18 XI 1961</u>	PH
Brunei	<u>9 VIII 1960</u> ^{27/}	PH	Korea:		
Burma	III 1963	PH	North Korea .....	...	P
Cambodia	III 1962	PH	Republic of Korea .	<u>1 IX 1955</u>	P
Ceylon	1963	PH		<u>1 XII 1960</u>	PH
China (mainland) ....	...	P	Kuwait	<u>28 II 1957</u>	PH
China (Taiwan)	<u>16 X 1956</u>	P	Laos .....	...	P
Cyprus	<u>X 1956</u> ^{28/}	P	Lebanon	1964	P
	<u>2 XII 1960</u>	P	Macau	<u>15 XII 1960</u>	P
Federation of Malaya	<u>17 VI 1957</u>	P	Maldives Islands	<u>1956</u>	P
Hong Kong	<u>7 III 1961</u>	PH	Mongolia	<u>5 II 1956</u>	P

^{*/} P - population; H - housing.

^{25/} Limited housing information was collected.

^{26/} Information concerning type of housing unit was collected.

^{27/} Housing information was collected in towns only.

^{28/} Population registration, excluding children under 12 years of age, members of the police force and detainees.

^{29/} Limited housing information was collected prior to the census of population.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Type</u> ^{*/}	<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Type</u> ^{*/}
ASIA (continued)					
Muscat and Oman	-	P	Sarawak	<u>14 VI 1960</u> ^{27/}	PH
Nepal	<u>22 VI 1961</u>	PH	Saudi Arabia .....	...^{32/}	P
Netherlands New Guinea ^{30/} .....	...	P	Sikkim	<u>1 III 1961</u>	P
North Borneo	<u>9 VIII 1960</u> ^{27/}	PH	Singapore	<u>17 VI 1957</u> ^{25/} 1963	PH P
Pakistan	<u>1 II 1961</u> ^{31/} <u>1960</u>	P	Syria	<u>20 IX 1960</u>	PH
Palestine .....	...	P	Thailand	<u>25 IV 1960</u>	P
Gaza Strip .....	...	P	Trucial Oman	-	P
Philippines	<u>15 II 1960</u>	PH	Turkey	<u>23 X 1955</u> ^{33/} <u>23 X 1960</u>	PH PH
Portuguese India	<u>15 XII 1960</u>	P	Viet-Nam:		
Portuguese Timor	<u>30 XII 1960</u>	P	North Viet-Nam	<u>1 III 1960</u>	P
Qatar	-	P	Republic of Viet-Nam	...	P
Ryukyu Islands	<u>1 XII 1955</u> ^{25/} <u>1 XII 1960</u>	PH P	Yemen .....	...	P

^{*/} P = population; H = housing.

^{25/} Limited housing information was collected.

^{27/} Housing information was collected in towns only.

^{30/} Western end of island of New Guinea. There is a dispute about the territory, as regards its political status, between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

^{31/} Housing information was collected prior to the census of population.

^{32/} Census work is to begin in 1962-1963.

^{33/} Limited housing information was collected for households.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>			<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}			<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}	
EUROPE							
Albania	<u>2</u>	<u>X 1955</u>	P	Ireland	<u>8</u>	<u>IV 1956</u>	P
	<u>2</u>	<u>X 1960</u>	P		<u>9</u>	<u>IV 1961</u>	PH
Andorra .....	...		P	Isle of Man	<u>23</u>	<u>IV 1961</u>	P
Austria	<u>21</u>	<u>III 1961</u>	PH	Italy	<u>15</u>	<u>X 1961</u>	PH
Belgium	<u>31</u>	<u>XII 1961</u>	PH	Liechtenstein	<u>I</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	P
Bulgaria	<u>1</u>	<u>XII 1956</u>	PH	Luxembourg	<u>31</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	P
Channel Islands	<u>23</u>	<u>IV 1961</u>	P	Malta and Gozo	<u>30</u>	<u>XI 1957</u>	PH
Czechoslovakia	<u>1</u>	<u>III 1961</u>	PH	Monaco	<u>4</u>	<u>I 1956</u>	P
Denmark	<u>I</u>	<u>X 1955</u>	PH		<u>1</u>	<u>II 1961</u>	P
	<u>26</u>	<u>IX 1960</u>	PH	Netherlands	<u>31</u>	<u>V 1960</u>	PH
Faeroe Islands	<u>31</u>	<u>XI 1955</u>	P	Norway	<u>1</u>	<u>XI 1960</u>	PH
	<u>26</u>	<u>IX 1960</u>	P	Poland	<u>6</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	PH
Finland	<u>31</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	PH	Portugal	<u>15</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	PH
France	<u>7</u>	<u>III 1962</u>	PH	Romania	<u>21</u>	<u>II 1956</u>	P
Germany:				San Marino .....	...		P
Eastern Germany ...	...		P	Spain	<u>31</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	PH
Fed. Rep. of Germany	<u>6</u>	<u>VI 1961</u>	PH	Svalbard and Jan			
East Berlin .....	...		P	Mayen Islands	<u>1</u>	<u>XI 1960</u>	P
West Berlin	<u>6</u>	<u>VI 1961</u>	PH	Sweden	<u>1</u>	<u>XI 1960</u>	PH
Gibraltar	1961		P	Switzerland	<u>1</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	PH
Greece	1957		H	United Kingdom:			
	<u>19</u>	<u>III 1961</u>	PH	England and Wales .	<u>23</u>	<u>IV 1961</u>	PH
Holy See .....	...		P	Northern Ireland ..	<u>23</u>	<u>IV 1961</u>	PH
Hungary	<u>1</u>	<u>I 1960</u>	PH	Scotland	<u>23</u>	<u>IV 1961</u>	PH
Iceland	<u>1</u>	<u>XII 1960</u>	PH	Yugoslavia	<u>31</u>	<u>III 1961</u>	PH

* / P = population; H = housing.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Census</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}		<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{*/}
OCEANIA					
American Samoa	<u>25 IX 1956</u>	P	Nauru	<u>30 VI 1961</u> ^{25/}	PH
	<u>1 IV 1960</u>	P	New Caledonia	<u>6 XII 1956</u>	P
Australia	<u>30 VI 1961</u>	P		<u>1962</u>	P
British Solomon Islands	<u>9 XI 1959</u> ^{34/}	P	New Guinea (Aust. Adm.)	<u>30 VI 1961</u>	P
Canton and Enderbury	...	P	New Hebrides .....	...^{35/}	P
Christmas Island (Australia)	<u>17 VI 1957</u>	P	New Zealand	<u>17 IV 1956</u>	PH
	<u>30 VI 1961</u>	P		<u>18 IV 1961</u>	P
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	<u>30 VI 1961</u>	P	Niue	<u>25 IX 1956</u>	P
Cook Islands	<u>25 IX 1956</u>	P		<u>25 IX 1961</u>	P
	<u>25 IX 1961</u>	P	Norfolk Island	<u>30 VI 1961</u>	P
Fiji Islands	<u>27 IX 1956</u>	P	Pacific Islands	<u>30 VI 1958</u>	P
French Polynesia ...	<u>13 XII 1956</u>	P	Papua	<u>30 VI 1961</u>	P
	<u>X 1962</u>	P	Pitcairn .....	...	P
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1962	P	Tokelau Islands	<u>25 IX 1956</u>	P
Guam	<u>1 IV 1960</u>	PH		<u>25 IX 1961</u>	P
Midway Islands .....	...	P	Tonga	<u>26 IX 1956</u>	P
			Wake Island .....	...	P
			Western Samoa	<u>25 IX 1956</u>	P
				<u>25 IX 1961</u>	P

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	<u>15 I 1959</u>	P
	<u>1960</u>	H

^{*/} P = population; H = housing.

^{25/} Limited housing information was collected.

^{34/} Sample population census of Melanesians living outside of Honiara and complete census of Melanesians living in Honiara and of all non-Melanesians.

^{35/} Census of the non-indigenous population only held on 4 VI 1957.

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING SAMPLE SURVEYS IN AFRICA AND ASIA

AFRICA

Cameroun - Demographic sample survey, including population counts, was completed in Northern Cameroun and the departments of Adamaoua and Benoue between April and August 1961 and will be continued in Eastern and Central regions.

Central African Republic - National demographic sample survey, covering 100,000 persons, was held in 1959-1960.

Chad - Population surveys in various areas are envisaged for October 1961 - October 1964.

Congo (Brazzaville) - National demographic sample survey, covering 800,000 persons, was completed in 1961

Dahomey - National demographic sample survey was almost completed as of September 1961.

Ethiopia - National multi-purpose sample survey proposed for 1962-1965, first phase of which is to be a population inquiry.

Guinea - National demographic sample survey, covering 300,000 persons, was held in March 1955.

Ivory Coast - National demographic sample survey was carried out November 1957 - November 1958.

Madagascar - Census of urban communities was planned to begin in May 1961, within the framework of a multi-purpose national sample survey.

Mali - National demographic sample survey, covering approximately 120,000 persons, was taken June 1960 - c. September 1961.

/...

Mauritania - Demographic inquiry in urban areas being conducted 15 August 1961 - March/April 1962.

Niger - Demographic sample survey of the sedentary population of 399 villages was carried out October 1959 - March 1960. Survey of nomads, who comprise about 20 per cent of the population, is planned for 1962.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of - Sample survey of housing was taken in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in 1958. Demographic sample survey of the African population of main urban areas, covering 60,000 persons, was held in 1958-1960.

Senegal - National demographic sample survey was carried out in 1960-1961.

Togo - National demographic sample survey, covering about 120,000 persons, including a 1/5 sample of persons in urban areas and a 1/15 sample in rural areas, was conducted in 1961.

Upper Volta - National demographic sample survey, covering 185,000 persons, was held March-November 1960.

ASIA

Cambodia - National demographic sample surveys, covering 3,450 villages and 345 villages, were carried out in April 1958 and April 1959, respectively.

ANNEX II

1960 WORLD POPULATION CENSUS PROGRAMME

Comparison of United Nations and Regional
Population Census Recommendations

The following table presents a comparison of the population census tabulations recommended by the United Nations and the regional recommendations of the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) of the Inter American Statistical Institute and of the Conference of European Statisticians

The symbol (S) is used where the regional recommendation is exactly the same as the United Nations recommendation. The symbol (s) is used where the regional recommendation differs from the United Nations recommendation (or from that of the other region, in the absence of a United Nations recommendation) either in the details of a classification or by the omission of the classification by age. If a tabulation is not recommended at all, the symbol (-) is used. An asterisk (*) identifies the first-priority tabulations of the United Nations and the Conference of European Statisticians and the minimum-programme tabulations of COINS.

	<u>United Nations</u>	<u>COINS</u>	<u>Conference of European Statisticians</u>
	<u>Geographic location</u>		
1. *Total population and population of each major, intermediate and minor territorial division by sex.		*S	*S
2. *Population of capital and principal localities by sex.		*S	*S
3. *Total urban and rural population by sex and age.		-	S
4. *Total population by size of locality and sex.		*S	S

/....

United Nations

COINS

Conference of European Statisticians

Personal characteristics

5.	*Total population by sex and single years of age.	*S	*S
6.	*Population by marital status, sex and age	*S	*S
7.	Urban and rural population by marital status, sex and age.	-	S
8.	*Total population by place of birth, sex and age.	*S ^{1/}	*S
9.	Foreign-born population by country of birth, sex and age.	S ^{2/}	*S
10.	*Native population by major territorial division of birth and sex.	*S	*S
11.	*Total population by citizenship, sex and age.	*S ^{2/}	*S
12.	Alien population by country of citizenship, sex and age.	S ^{3/}	S

Household and family information

13.	*Total population by class and size of household.	*S	*S plus type (non-family, single family, multi-family) of private households and type and size of institutional households.
14.	Population in private households by structural types and size.	-	-

Household and family information
(continued)

15.	-	-	Main supporters (or heads) of private households by type of household, sex and age.
16.	-	Population of private households according to private family relationship, marital status and sex.	s plus <u>optional</u> relationship to main supporter (or head) of family nucleus.
17.	-	-	*Private households by type and size of household, and by socio-economic category, sex and age of main supporter (or head) of household.
18.	-	-	*Private households by type and size of household, socio-economic category of main supporter (or head) of household and number of dependants.
19.	-	-	Private households by type and size of household, socio-economic category of main supporter (or head) of household and <u>type</u> and number of dependants.
20.	-	-	Private households <u>excluding</u> persons not related to the main supporter (or head) of household by size and number of independent persons.

United Nations

COINS

Conference of European Statisticians

Household and family information
 (continued)

21.	-	Heads of private households according to major occupational groups, by age groups and sex	-
22.	-	Heads of private households according to branch of economic activity (industry) by age groups and sex.	-
23.	-	Families and total number of members by size of family. <u>4/</u>	s <u>plus</u> type of household and type of family nucleus. <u>4/</u>
24.	-	-	*Population in family nuclei by type of family nucleus, and number of children.
25.	-	-	Population in family nuclei by type of family nucleus, sex and age of main supporter (or head) of family nucleus and number of children.

Economic characteristics

26.	*Total population by type of activity, sex and age.	*S	*S <u>plus</u> marital status.
27.	Economically active population by sub-groups (e.g., employed and unemployed), sex and age.	S	S
28.	Population not economically active by sub-groups, sex and age.	S	S

United Nations

COINS

Conference of European Statisticians

Economic characteristics
(continued)

29.	S ^{5/}	Economically active population by marital status according to age groups and sex.	S ^{5/}
30.	*Economically active population by status, industry and sex.	S	*S
31.	*Economically active population by industry, sex and age.	*S	*S
32.	*Economically active population by status, occupation and sex.	S	*S
33.	*Economically active population by occupation, sex and age.	*S	*S
34.	Economically active population by occupation, marital status, sex and age.	S ^{3/}	S
35.	Economically active population by status, sex and age.	*S	S
36.	-	Economically active population 15 years of age and over by branch of economic activity according to major occupational groups and sex.	-

United Nations

COINS

Conference of European Statisticians

Economic characteristics
(continued)

37.	Population dependent upon branches of economic activity (industry) by sex.	-	S
38.	- Population economically dependent on agriculture according to dependency status, age groups and sex.	-	-
39.	- -	-	Total population by socio- economic category, sex and age.
40.	- -	-	Economically active population by occupation, sex, broad age groups and level of education completed.
41.	- -	-	Population above the minimum school-leaving age by socio- economic category, sex, broad age group and level of education completed.

Cultural characteristics

42.	*Population by language [mother tongue, usual language, or designated languages], sex and age.	-	*S
43.	*Ethnic or nationality groups by sex and age.	-	*S

/.../

United Nations

COINS

Conference of European Statisticians

Educational characteristics

44.	*Population by literacy, sex and age.	*S	*S
45.	*Population by level of education completed, sex and age.	*S	*S ^{6/}
46.	Population by school attendance, sex and age.	*S	S
47.	-	-	-
	Population 5 years of age and over attending regular educational institutions according to level of education and sex.		
48.	-	-	-
	Population receiving specialized education, according to level, type of instruction and sex.		

Fertility

49.	*Women by age groups and total number of live-born children.	S	*S <u>or</u> children of the current or most recently dissolved marriage; or of the current marriage if it is also the first marriage.
50.	-	-	Women by number of live-born children (of the current or most recently dissolved marriage; or the current marriage if it is also the first marriage), type of activity (economically active and not active, with sub-division for those in agriculture and others) and number of years they have been married.

Foot-notes to table

- 1/ Age group under 1 year is shown separately by United Nations but not by COINS.
- 2/ COINS recommendation is primarily for 10-year age groups. United Nations recommendation is for 5-year groups.
- 3/ Excluding age.
- 4/ The definition of family is left to each country by COINS.
- 5/ See tabulation No. 34.
- 6/ Only for population above the minimum school-leaving age.

ANNEX III

1960 WORLD HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMME

Adoption by Countries of United Nations and Regional
Recommendations Concerning Housing Censuses

1. As indicated in document E/CN.3/272, which was submitted to the Statistical Commission at its eleventh session, the recommendations included in the General Principles for a Housing Census^{1/} were adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Inter American Statistical Institute for use in the countries of their respective regions. The following paragraphs include a preliminary evaluation, based on information received to date concerning the current series of censuses,^{2/} of the extent to which the Principles have been adopted by countries in the various regions.

A. Europe (Evaluation based on information received by the Economic Commission for Europe from eighteen countries concerning censuses which have been taken or are about to be taken during the period 1960-1962)

2. The European Programme for National Housing Censuses^{3/} includes with minor changes the recommendations included in the General Principles for a Housing Census. The European recommendations, however, go further than the Principles since they include some additional items which it is considered should be collected by European countries and also because they require more detailed information concerning some of the items recommended in the Principles.

3. In connexion with the preparation of a survey of the housing situation in Europe, the Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics of the Economic Commission for Europe circulated an inquiry concerning the information that would become available from the current series of censuses and the extent to which the recommendations included in the European Programme for National Housing Censuses had been or would be implemented in collecting this information.

1/ ST/STAT/SER.M/28.

2/ Including some partial inquiries.

3/ Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.6/82.

4. Replies to this inquiry from eighteen countries are summarized as follows:^{4/}

"(i) The size of the housing stock and its composition ...

"Most countries classify the housing stock and its population into the groups recommended by the Conference of European Statisticians. The groups 'conventional dwellings' and 'collective housing units' are adopted by nearly all countries, both in terms of population and in terms of housing units. Some countries adopt somewhat differently the groups 'rustic and improvised housing units', 'mobile housing units' and 'units not intended for habitation'; in some cases these groups are covered by one single group and in others by two groups.

"(ii) The size of the (conventional) dwelling stock ...

"In all cases the size of the conventional dwelling stock is expressed by the total number of dwellings and by the total number of corresponding rooms. In a few cases, data on the corresponding floor space are also available. Some differences are apparent, but these could in no way affect comparability; while most countries enumerate the total number of conventional dwellings and corresponding rooms, others enumerate only occupied dwellings.

"(iii) Qualitative features of the (conventional) dwelling stock ...

"Classification of the dwelling stock by number of rooms is adopted by all countries: that by floor space will be available for a few countries only. Classification of the dwelling stock by water-supply system, toilet installation and bathing facilities is adopted in all countries, although this information may in a very few cases be obtained from a sample survey or be available for towns only ... In those countries where practically all dwellings have electricity, no enumeration on this item is made. Data on the dwelling stock broken down by year or period of construction is available for almost all countries. On the other hand, the classification by construction materials is only undertaken in a limited number of countries, as is the cross-classification of dwellings by age and building materials.

"(iv) Occupation of the (conventional) dwelling stock ...

"For drawing up a picture of the occupation of dwelling stock nearly all countries collect the following data: total number of dwellings occupied; total number of dwellings vacant; total number of dwellings occupied, by tenure status, and total number of dwellings cross-classified by number of rooms and number of occupants. Most countries adopt non-interrelated definitions for 'conventional dwellings' and 'households' and are in a position to enumerate the total number of dwellings occupied by one private household and the total number of dwellings occupied by two or more private households. Of the few countries which apply interrelated definitions, some will be able to make estimates on the sharing of dwellings, by household."

^{4/} HOU/WP.3/Working Paper No. 35/Add.4.

B. Other regions

5. For the Americas, Asia, Africa and Oceania, the evaluations are preliminary and the comparison of the data collected with the data recommended for collection in the Principles, is made only in relation to the basic items in the Principles. Some mention is made, however, of the number of countries in which items other than the basic items were most frequently collected. The terminology of the Principles is used to describe the concepts employed in the various countries but this does not mean that these terms were necessarily used in taking the census nor that the definitions correspond in all cases to those recommended. They merely indicate that classifications were used which distinguished concepts similar to those defined in the Principles. For example, in Africa, housing units have been distinguished according to "European type house or villa", "African house - solid construction", "African house - other", the latter being described as being built of straw, corrugated iron, etc. For the purpose of this analysis, it is considered that the types described would roughly correspond to "conventional dwellings", "rustic housing units" and "improvised housing units".

(i) The Americas (Evaluation based on information received from twelve countries concerning censuses taken during the period 1960-1961)

6. In three of the twelve countries, information was collected according to a classification of housing units closely approximating that recommended in the Principles. In three countries, conventional dwellings and improvised housing units not intended for habitation were distinguished and in four, private housing units were distinguished from collective and mobile housing units. In the remaining two countries, housing units were not distinguished according to classes.

7. The basic items recommended in the Principles were collected in all the countries, with the exception of occupancy which was collected by only four countries. Of the other items collected, the amount of rent paid was collected most frequently (ten countries) followed by material of construction (eight countries) and year of construction (seven countries). Eight countries collected information concerning either the availability of electricity or the kind of lighting. Rent, material of construction, year of construction and electricity are included in the additional items suggested for collection in the Principles.

/...

8. The housing censuses in all cases were combined with a population census and the demographic and economic information concerning occupants recommended for collection in the Principles was generally available. In six of the twelve countries, a definition of household was used which was independent of the definition of housing unit, i.e., it was possible, according to the definitions employed, for more than one household to occupy a single housing unit.

(ii) Africa (Evaluation based on information received from ten countries concerning censuses taken during the period 1956-1961)

9. In four of the ten countries for which information has been received, housing censuses were taken for the whole country. In the remaining six countries, certain population groups were excluded or the censuses were taken only in certain areas.

10. In five of the countries, conventional dwellings were distinguished from either improvised housing units or housing units not intended for habitation, with one of these countries recording collective housing units. In one country, information was collected for private, improvised and collective housing units. Of the four remaining countries, two collected information for housing units with no sub-groups and the remaining two for households and buildings.

11. In four countries, information was collected concerning water, toilet, the number of rooms and tenure: in two countries, information was collected concerning the number of rooms, toilet and tenure; in two countries, information was collected concerning the number of rooms and water. In the two remaining countries, information was collected on rooms and toilet in one and water and tenure in the other. Apart from the basic items, information on electricity and material of construction was collected in five and four countries respectively. Very few other items were collected.

12. Information was generally available concerning the number of occupants of the housing units but only in two cases were independent concepts used for household and housing unit. Some demographic and economic data concerning the occupants were generally available.

(iii) Asia (Evaluation based on information received from twelve countries concerning censuses taken during the period 1957-1961)

13. In four countries, the housing censuses were taken only in the towns.

14. In seven of the twelve countries for which information has been received, conventional dwellings or private housing units were distinguished from improvised housing units or housing units not intended for habitation, and in six countries, a separate classification was shown for collective housing units. Three of these countries also show a separate classification for mobile units. In two countries, private and collective housing units were distinguished and in one of these countries, mobile housing units were also shown separately. In two countries, information was collected for the total number of housing units without sub-groups and in one country, the information was collected for households.

15. In three of the twelve countries, information was collected on the number of rooms, water, toilet, occupancy and tenure; in one country, information was collected for water, toilet, occupancy and tenure; in four countries, the number of rooms and tenure; in two countries, tenure only; and of the remaining two countries, information concerning rooms was collected in one and information concerning occupancy in the other. Apart from the basic items, the item most frequently included was material of walls (four countries) and electricity (three countries). Very few other topics were included in the censuses.

16. These censuses were combined with censuses of population and the demographic and economic data concerning occupants that had been recommended for collection were generally available. In seven of the countries, independent concepts were used for household and housing unit.

(1v) Oceania

17. Information is available from only one country, for a census taken in 1956. The types of housing units generally correspond to those recommended in the Principles and information was collected for all the basic items recommended as well as for several of the additional items. The housing census was combined with a census of population and demographic and economic data concerning the occupants were therefore available. Related concepts of household and housing unit appear to have been used, i.e., the number of housing units equals the number of households.