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**DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES**

Part Two

TOPICS AND TABULATIONS FOR POPULATION CENSUSES

Report of the Secretary-General

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Note: For technical reasons, these draft principles and recommendations are being issued as four documents. The present document comprises Part Two (Topics and tabulations for population censuses); the introduction will be contained in document E/CN.3/515; and Part One (Operational aspects of population and housing censuses) and Part Three (Topics and tabulations for housing censuses) will appear in documents E/CN.3/515/Add.1 and Add.3 respectively.

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Annexes

- I. TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUSES BUT NOT BY A MAJORITY OF THE REGIONS
- II. TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUSES AND IN THE GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POPULATION CENSUSES

I. TOPICS TO BE INVESTIGATED IN POPULATION CENSUSES

A. Factors determining the selection of topics

1. The topics to be covered on the questionnaire (that is, the subjects regarding which information is to be collected for each individual) should be determined upon balanced consideration of (a) the needs of the country (local as well as national) to be served by the census data; (b) achievement of the maximum degree of international comparability, both within regions and on a world-wide basis; (c) the probable willingness and ability of respondents to give adequate information on the topics; and (d) the total national resources available for the enumeration, processing, tabulation, publication and establishment of a data base, which will determine the over-all feasible scope of the census.

2. In making the selection of topics, due regard should be paid to the usefulness of historical continuity in providing the opportunity for comparison of changes over a period of time. Census takers should, however, avoid collecting information that is no longer required simply because it was traditionally collected in the past. It becomes necessary, therefore, to review periodically the topics traditionally investigated and to re-evaluate the need for the series to which they contribute.

1. Priority of national needs

3. Prime importance should be given to the fact that population censuses should be designed to meet national needs. Should any conflict exist among national needs, regional recommendations and global recommendations, national needs should take precedence, followed by the regional recommendations and finally the global recommendations. The first consideration is that the census should provide information on the topics of greatest value to the country, with questions framed in such a way as to elicit data of maximum use to that country. Experience has shown that national needs will be best served if the census includes topics generally recognized as of basic value and defined in accordance with regional and global standards. Nevertheless, each country's decision should depend upon a balanced appraisal of how urgently the data are needed and whether the information could be obtained equally well or better from other sources. It is also recognized that many countries will find it necessary to include topics of particular national or local interest in addition to the topics included in the regional and global recommendations.

2. Importance of international comparability

4. The desirability of achieving regional and world-wide comparability should be another major consideration in the selection and formulation of topics for the census schedule. National and international objectives are usually compatible, however, since international recommendations, being based on a broad study of country experience and practice, are recommendations of definitions and methods which have successfully met general national needs. Furthermore, the analysis of census data for national purposes will often be facilitated if, by the use of

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international recommendations, it is possible to compare the data with those of other countries on the basis of consistent concepts, definitions and classifications.

5. If the particular circumstances within a country require departures from international standards, every effort should be made to explain these departures in the census publications and to indicate how the national presentation can be adapted to the international standards.

3. Suitability of topics

6. The topics investigated should be such that the respondents will be willing and able to provide adequate information on them. Thus, it may be necessary to avoid topics likely to arouse fear, local prejudice or superstition, and questions too complicated and difficult for the average respondent to answer easily or for the enumerator to deal with. The exact phrasing of each question that is needed in order to obtain the most reliable response will of necessity depend on national circumstances.

4. Resources available

7. The selection of topics should be carefully considered in relation to the total resources available for the census. An accurate and efficient collection of data for a limited number of topics, followed by prompt tabulation and publication, is more useful than the collection of data for an over-ambitious list of topics, which cannot properly be investigated, tabulated or stored in the data base. In balancing the need for data against resources available, the extent to which questions can be pre-coded should be considered. This may be an important factor in determining whether or not it is economically feasible to investigate certain topics in the census.

B. List of topics

8. The population topics listed in paragraphs 15 and 16 below have emerged as a result of meetings convened by the regional commissions and the Inter-American Statistical Institute to revise their respective regional recommendations for population and housing censuses. Based on these meetings, five sets of regional recommendations have been formulated for population and housing censuses. Paragraph 15 contains a list of the population topics that are included as "priority" 1/ topics in the majority of the regional recommendations. Paragraph 16 contains a list of the population topics that, while not falling into the first list, are included by the majority of regions when both "priority" and "other useful" 2/ topics are taken into consideration. A third list, consisting of all population topics not falling into either of the first two lists but mentioned in the recommendations of at least one region, is presented in annex I below.

1/ Priority topics are variously designated in the regional recommendations as "recommended topics", "recommended topics of first priority" or "basic topics".

2/ "Other useful" topics are those included without priority in the various regional recommendations. It is felt that their investigation should generally be considered only after it is determined that information on the priority topics will be made available.

9. Because of the considerable population census experience now available in each of the regions, it is no longer considered necessary to distinguish between "priority" topics and "other useful" topics on a global basis. Rather, it is recommended that each country take into consideration in the first place the topics accorded priority in its region. Only after this should it consider the need and the feasibility of also investigating what are considered to be "other useful" topics in its region and, finally, the remaining topics listed in paragraphs 15 and 16 and in annex I below.

10. To assist countries in using the present document and in determining their own priorities, the lists in paragraphs 15 and 16 are consolidated in paragraph 17, in which topics listed in paragraph 15 are distinguished from those in paragraph 16. Further, a tabular presentation of the "priority" and "other useful" topics in each set of regional recommendations is set forth in annex II below.

11. Although the basis for the selection of topics for the present global programme differs from the basis employed in the global recommendations for the 1970 censuses, it should be noted that the topics currently included differ only slightly from those included in the 1970 recommendations. It may be concluded, therefore, that experience during the 1970 census decade has demonstrated that there is a core of topics on which there is considerable agreement among the regions in regard both to their importance and to the feasibility of collecting the data in a census. Those likely to present difficulties that require time-consuming questioning can probably best be collected for a sample of the population. The exceptions to the consensus occur, at the one extreme, among the countries with the most developed statistical systems, where adequate data on a number of the topics listed are available from non-census sources; at the other extreme are the countries in which data-collection opportunities are limited and it is felt that advantage must be taken of the possibilities offered by the census to investigate topics that might, under better circumstances, be investigated more suitably by other means.

12. The topics in paragraphs 15-17 are grouped under six headings, as required: "Geographical and migration characteristics", "Household characteristics", "Demographic and social characteristics", "Fertility and mortality", "Educational characteristics" and "Economic characteristics". The headings are not entirely mutually exclusive; some of the topics, such as "marital status", could appear under more than one heading. In such cases, the topic appears under the first heading to which it is relevant.

13. Within each heading, a distinction is made between topics that appear on the questionnaire and derived topics. The former are those for which data are collected by a specific question on the questionnaire. Although data for the derived topics also come from information on the questionnaire, they do not necessarily come from replies to a specific question. "Total population", for example, is derived from a count of the persons entered on the questionnaires as

present or resident in each geographical unit. Such derived topics may, perhaps, be more correctly considered as tabulation components, but they are listed as topics in order to emphasize the fact that the questionnaire must in some way yield this information.

14. The paragraph numbers in parentheses after each entry in paragraphs 15-17 refer either to the paragraphs in which the group of topics as a whole is discussed in section C below or to the paragraphs in which the definition and specifications of individual topics are discussed.

15. The topics that appear as "priority" topics in the majority of regional recommendations are:

Topics that appear on
the questionnaire

Derived topics

Geographical and migration characteristics (paras. 19-61)

Place of usual residence (paras. 21-25) and/or	Total population (paras. 44-50)
Place where present at time of census (paras. 26-29)	Locality (paras. 51-53)
Place of birth (paras. 30-36)	Urban and rural (paras. 54-61)
Duration of residence (paras. 37-39)	
Place of previous residence (paras. 40-41)	
Place of residence at a specified date in the past (paras. 42-43)	

Household /or family/ characteristics (paras. 62-85)

Relationship to head or other reference member of household /or family/ 3/ (paras. 65-72)	Household /or family/ composition 3/ (paras. 73-85)
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3/ "Relationship to head or other reference member of family" and "Family composition" are appropriate to censuses in which the family (as defined in paragraph 75) is used as a unit of investigation in place of the household. See paragraphs 62 and 63 for the difference between the concept of household and the concept of family as used in these topics.

Topics that appear on
the questionnaire

Derived topics

Demographic and social characteristics (paras. 86-118)

Sex (para. 87)
Age (paras. 88-96)
Marital status (paras. 97-104)
Citizenship (paras. 105-109)

Fertility and mortality (paras. 119-148)

Children born alive (paras. 124-127)
Children living (paras. 128-130)

Educational characteristics (paras. 149-179)

Educational attainment (paras. 151-163)
Literacy (paras. 164-167)
School attendance (paras. 168-171)

Economic characteristics (paras. 180-219)

Activity status (paras. 188-197)
Occupation (paras. 198-201)
Industry (paras. 202-205)
Status in employment (paras. 206-208)

16. Topics not included in the list in paragraph 15 but included by the majority of regions when both "priority" and "other useful" topics are taken into consideration are: 4/

Demographic and social characteristics (paras. 86-118)

Religion (paras. 110-112)
Language (paras. 113-116)
National and/or ethnic group (paras. 117-118)

4/ No "derived topics" are included in this list, because all the topics appear on the questionnaire.

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Fertility and mortality (paras. 119-148)

Age at marriage (paras. 131-134)

Duration of marriage (paras. 135-138)

Live births within the 12 months preceding the census (paras. 139-143)

Deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census (paras. 144-145)

Maternal orphanhood (paras. 146-148)

Educational characteristics (paras. 149-179)

Educational qualifications (paras. 172-179)

Economic characteristics (paras. 180-219)

Time worked (paras. 209-211)

Income (paras. 212-215)

Sector of employment (paras. 216-219)

17. In the following consolidated list of all the topics shown in paragraphs 15 and 16 above, topics that appear in paragraph 15, i.e. those that are "priority" topics in the majority of regions, are preceded by an asterisk.

Topics that appear on
the questionnaire

Derived topics

1. Geographical and migration characteristics (paras. 19-61)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) *Place of usual residence (paras. 21-25)
and/or | (g) *Total population
(paras. 44-50) |
| (b) *Place where present at time of census
(paras. 26-29) | (h) *Locality (paras. 51-53) |
| (c) *Place of birth (paras. 30-36) | (i) *Urban and rural
(paras. 54-61) |
| (d) *Duration of residence (paras. 37-39) | |
| (e) *Place of previous residence
(paras. 40-41) | |
| (f) *Place of residence at a specified
date in the past (paras. 42-43) | |

Topics that appear on
the questionnaire

Derived topics

2. Household /or family/ characteristics (paras. 62-85)

- (a) *Relationship to head or other reference member of household /or family/ 3/ (paras. 65-72)
- (b) *Household /or family/ composition 3/ (paras. 73-85)

3. Demographic and social characteristics (paras. 86-118)

- (a) *Sex (para. 87)
- (b) *Age (paras. 88-96)
- (c) *Marital status (paras. 97-104)
- (d) *Citizenship (paras. 105-109)
- (e) Religion (paras. 110-112)
- (f) Language (paras. 113-116)
- (g) National and/or ethnic group (paras. 117-118)

4. Fertility and mortality (paras. 119-148)

- (a) *Children born alive (paras. 124-127)
- (b) *Children living (paras. 128-130)
- (c) Age at marriage (paras. 131-134)
- (d) Duration of marriage (paras. 135-138)
- (e) Live births within the 12 months preceding the census (paras. 139-143)
- (f) Deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census (paras. 144-145)
- (g) Maternal orphanhood (paras. 146-148)

5. Educational characteristics (paras. 149-179)

- (a) *Educational attainment (paras. 151-163)
- (b) *Literacy (paras. 164-167)
- (c) *School attendance (paras. 168-171)
- (d) Educational qualifications (paras. 172-179)

Topics that appear on
the questionnaire

Derived topics

6. Economic characteristics (paras. 180-219)

- (a) *Activity status (paras. 188-197)
- (b) *Occupation (paras. 198-201)
- (c) *Industry (paras. 202-205)
- (d) *Status in employment (paras. 206-208)
- (e) Time worked (paras. 209-211)
- (f) Income (paras. 212-215)
- (g) Sector of employment (paras. 216-219)

C. Definitions and specifications of topics

18. This section contains the recommended definitions and specifications of the topics listed in paragraphs 15 and 16 above, presented in the order in which they appear in paragraph 17 above. It is important that census data be accompanied by the definitions used in carrying out the census. It is also important that any changes in definitions that have been made since the previous census be indicated and, if possible, accompanied by estimates of the effect of such changes on the relevant data, in order to ensure that users will not confuse valid changes over a period of time with increases or decreases resulting from changed definitions.

1. Geographical and migration characteristics

19. It should be noted that "place of usual residence" and "place where present at time of census" may be considered as alternative topics when countries have not the resources to investigate both topics for general census purposes. Some countries, however, will want to investigate both topics for general purposes. The relationship between the two topics and their further relationship to the place at which each person is enumerated is set forth in chapter IV of Part One.

20. It is recommended that countries investigating only "place where present at time of census" for general purposes should also obtain information on "place of usual residence" for all persons who do not usually reside at the household where they were enumerated, to be used in connexion with the information on "place of birth", "duration of residence", "place of previous residence" and/or "place of residence at a specified date in the past" in determining internal migration status. If, in the compilation of the population of geographical units, persons are allocated to the place where they were present at the time of the census, information on the four above-mentioned migration characteristics is irrelevant for persons who were only visiting, or transient in, the place at which they were present. Since such persons must, in any case, be identified in the questionnaire as non-residents so that they will not erroneously be classified as recent in-migrants, a question on their place of usual residence can be put easily and will make it possible to include the entire population in the tabulation of internal migration characteristics.

(a) Place of usual residence

21. The place of usual residence is the geographical place where the enumerated person usually resides. This may be the same as, or different from, the place where he or she was present at the time of the census or his or her legal residence.

22. Although most persons will have no difficulty in stating their place of usual residence, some confusion is bound to arise in a number of special cases, where persons may appear to have more than one usual residence. These cases might include persons who maintain two or more residences, students living at a school away from their parental home, members of the armed forces living at a military installation but still maintaining private living quarters away from the installation and persons who sleep away from their homes during the working week but return home for several days at the end of each week. The treatment of all such cases should be clearly set forth in the census instructions.

23. Problems may also arise with persons who have been at the place where they are enumerated for some time but do not consider themselves to be residents of this place because they intend to return to their previous residence at some future time, and also with persons who have left the country temporarily but are expected to return after some time. In such instances, clearly stated time-limits of presence in, or absence from, a particular place must be set, in accordance with the prevailing circumstances in the country, to determine whether or not the person is usually resident there.

24. If each person is to be entered on the questionnaire only at his or her place of usual residence, the topic need not be investigated separately for each person, because the information will be available from the location information entered for the questionnaire as a whole.

25. Information on the place of usual residence should be collected in enough detail to enable tabulations to be made for the smallest geographical subdivisions required by the tabulation plan and to meet the requirements of the data base.

(b) Place where present at time of census

26. The place where present at the time of the census is, in theory, the geographical place at which each person was on the day of the census, whether or not this was his or her place of usual residence. In practice, the concept is generally applied to the place where the person slept on the night preceding the census day, because many persons appearing in the questionnaire are not physically present at the place of enumeration during most of the day.

27. As mentioned in chapter IV of Part One, the concept is sometimes further extended to apply to the night preceding the day of actual enumeration in cases where the enumeration extends over a long period of time and persons are not likely to be able to supply information as of a single moment in the past. Other departures from the definition may be necessary to deal with individual cases, such as persons travelling during the entire night or day of the census and persons who spent the night at work.

28. If each person is to be entered on the questionnaire only at the place where he or she was present at the time of the census, the topic need not be investigated separately for each person, because the information will be available from the location information entered for the questionnaire as a whole.

29. Information on the place where each person was present should be collected in enough detail to enable tabulations to be made for the smallest geographical subdivisions required by the tabulation plan and to meet the requirement of the data base.

(c) Place of birth

30. The place of birth is, in the first instance, the country in which the person was born. It should be noted that the country of birth is not necessarily related to citizenship (see para. 105), which is a separate topic. For persons born in the country where the census is taken (natives), the concept of place of birth also includes the specified type of geographical unit of the country in which the mother of the individual resided at the time of the person's birth. In some countries, however, the place of birth of natives is defined as the geographical unit in which the birth actually took place. Each country should explain which definition it has used in the census.

31. The collection of information distinguishing between persons born in the country where the census is taken (natives) and those born elsewhere (foreign born) is necessary where any inquiry on place of birth is made. Even countries where the proportion of foreign-born population is insignificant, which therefore desire to compile information only on the place of birth of the native population, must first separate the native from the foreign-born population. It is therefore recommended that place of birth be asked of all persons. For respondents who cannot name their country of birth, at least the continent should be ascertained. Although enumeration is somewhat simpler if the question is only in terms of native or foreign birth, collecting information on the country of birth ensures more accurate returns although with some additional processing costs. It also provides information on the origin of the immigrant stock of the country.

32. For purposes of international comparability, as well as for internal use, it is preferable that information on the country of birth be available according to national boundaries existing at the time of the census. To ensure such comparability, however, it may be necessary to obtain information not only on the country of birth but also on the major territorial division or even the specific locality, so that the reported place of birth can be correctly allocated to countries according to present boundaries. The necessity of such detailed reporting should be carefully weighed considering (a) the probable number of foreign-born persons from countries that have lost or gained territory and (b) the cost of coding a large number of specific foreign locations.

33. Information on the place of birth of the native population is usually used primarily for the investigation of internal migration. For those countries that have been recently formed of parts of previously separate entities, however, it may be of use in assessing the relative size of the population segments from each of the previous entities, and their distribution throughout the country.

34. For the latter purpose, it is usually sufficient to collect information only on the major civil division (state, province, department etc.) in which the place of birth is located. If desired, more detailed information on the subdivision or specific locality can be collected and used for accurate coding of the major division or for presenting data for smaller areas.

35. For studies of internal migration, data on the place of birth of the native population, particularly in terms of major civil divisions, are not adequate in themselves. In order to provide at least some measure of net internal migration into large cities by the use of data on place of birth within the country, it would be necessary to collect information for persons resident in each city, distinguishing those who were born in that city, those born elsewhere in the same major civil division and those born in another major civil division. Similar information for persons in each intermediate or minor civil division could be obtained by extending the question on place of birth within the country so that data would be collected on intermediate or minor, as well as major, civil divisions. It should be borne in mind, however, that the people of many developing countries, where internal migration poses many serious problems, may not be able to provide the details that would warrant any attempt to collect this type of information. Even in the statistically advanced countries, confusion is bound to arise from changes in the boundaries of minor civil divisions and from the possible tendency of persons born near a large city to name that city as their birth-place.

36. It is recommended, therefore, that for the study of internal migration the data on place of birth be supplemented by the collection of information on duration of residence and place of previous residence or of information on residence at a specified date in the past.

(d) Duration of residence

37. The duration of residence is the interval of time up to the date of the census, expressed in completed years, during which each person has lived in (a) the locality which is his or her usual residence at the time of the census and (b) the major or smaller civil division in which that locality is situated.

38. Data on the duration of residence have only limited value in themselves because they do not provide information on the place of origin of in-migrants. Therefore, when the topic is investigated, the place of previous residence should also be investigated if at all possible, so that the data can be cross-classified.

39. In collecting information on duration of residence, it should be made clear that the concern is with length of residence in the major or smaller civil division and the locality but not in the particular housing unit.

(e) Place of previous residence

40. The place of previous residence is the major or smaller civil division, or the foreign country, in which the individual resided immediately prior to migrating into his or her present civil division of usual residence.

41. Data on the place of previous residence have only limited value in themselves because they do not provide information on the time of in-migration. Therefore, when the topic is investigated, the duration of residence should also be investigated if at all possible, so that the data can be cross-classified.

(f) Place of residence at a specified date in the past

42. The place of residence at a specified date in the past is the major or smaller civil division, or the foreign country, in which the individual resided at a specified date preceding the census. The reference date chosen should be the one most useful for national purposes. In most cases, this has been deemed to be one or five years preceding the census. The former reference date provides current statistics of migration during a single year; the latter may be more appropriate for collecting data for the analysis of international migration although perhaps less suitable for the analysis of current internal migration. Also to be taken into account in selecting the reference date should be the probable ability of individuals to recall with accuracy their usual residence one or five years earlier than the census date. For countries conducting quinquennial censuses, the five-year date can be readily tied in, for most persons, with the time of the previous census. In other cases, one-year recall may be more likely than five-year recall. Some countries, however, may have to use a different time reference than either one or five years preceding the census because both of these intervals may present recall difficulties. National circumstances may make it necessary for the time reference to be one that can be associated with the occurrence of an important event that most people will remember.

43. No matter what previous date is used, provision must be made for the treatment of infants and young children not yet born at that date. Tabulations of the data should indicate the treatment of this group.

(g) Total population

44. For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all the persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census. The total of all usual residents is generally referred to as the de jure population and the total of all persons present as the de facto population.

45. In practice, however, countries do not usually achieve either type of count, because one or another group of the population is included or excluded, depending on national circumstances, despite the fact that the general term used to describe the total might imply the opposite treatment. It is recommended therefore that each country describe in detail the figure accepted officially as the total, rather than simply to label it as de jure or de facto.

46. The description should clearly show whether each of the groups listed below was or was not counted in the total. If the group was enumerated, its magnitude should be given; if it was not enumerated, an estimate of its size should be given, if possible. If any group is not represented at all in the population,

this fact should be stated and the magnitude of the group should be shown as "zero". This may occur particularly with groups (a), (b), (d) and (n).

47. The groups to be considered are:

- (a) Nomads;
- (b) Persons living in areas to which access is difficult;
- (c) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country;
- (d) Merchant seamen and fishermen resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship);
- (e) Civilian residents temporarily in another country as seasonal workers;
- (f) Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country;
- (g) Civilian residents other than those in groups (c), (e) and (f) who are working in another country;
- (h) Civilian residents other than those in groups (c)-(g) who are temporarily absent from the country;
- (i) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country;
- (j) Civilian aliens temporarily in the country as seasonal workers;
- (k) Civilian aliens who cross a frontier daily to work in the country;
- (l) Civilian aliens other than those in groups (i), (j) and (k) who are working in the country;
- (m) Civilian aliens other than those in groups (i)-(l) who are temporarily in the country;
- (n) Transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census.

48. In the case of groups (h) and (m), it is recommended that an indication be given of the criteria used in determining that presence in, or absence from, the country is temporary.

49. In those countries where the total population figure has been corrected for under-enumeration or over-enumeration, both the enumerated figure and the estimated corrected population figure should be shown and described. The detailed tabulations will of necessity be based only on the actual enumerated population.

50. The population of each geographical unit of the country, like the total population of the country (see para. 44), may comprise either all usual residents of the unit (see para. 21) or all persons present in the unit at the time of the census (see paras. 26 and 27).

(h) Locality

51. For census purposes, a locality should be defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement etc.) in which the inhabitants live in neighbouring living quarters and which has a name or a locally recognized status. It thus includes fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other population clusters which meet the criteria specified above. Any departure from this definition should be explained in the census report as an aid to the interpretation of the data.

52. Localities as defined above should not be confused with the smallest civil divisions of a country. In some cases, the two may coincide. In others, however, even the smallest civil division may contain two or more localities. On the other hand, some large cities or towns may contain two or more civil divisions, which should be considered as segments of a single locality rather than as separate localities.

53. A large locality of a country (i.e. a city or a town) is often part of an urban agglomeration, which comprises the city or town proper and also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside, but adjacent to, its boundaries. The urban agglomeration is, therefore, not identical with the locality but is an additional geographic unit, which may include more than one locality. In some cases, a single large urban agglomeration may comprise several cities or towns and their suburban fringes. The components of such large agglomerations should be specified in the census results.

(i) Urban and rural

54. Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not yet amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries, nor even, for the most part, to the countries within a region. An exception is the regional recommendations for the countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) (see para. 56). Where there are no regional recommendations on the matter, countries must establish their own definitions in accordance with their own needs.

55. The traditional distinction between urban and rural areas within a country has been based on the assumption that urban areas, no matter how they are defined, provide a different way of life and usually a higher level of living than is found in rural areas. In many industrialized countries, this distinction has become blurred and the principal difference in the circumstances of living between urban and rural areas tends to be a matter of the degree of concentration of population. Although the differences between urban and rural ways of life and levels of living remain significant in developing countries, rapid urbanization in these countries has created a great need for information related to different sizes of urban areas.

56. Hence, although the traditional urban-rural dichotomy is still needed, a classification by size of locality can usefully supplement the dichotomy or even replace it where the major concern is with characteristics related only to density along the continuum from the most sparsely settled areas to the most densely built-up localities. A basic classification by five size-categories has been recommended for the ECE countries, 5/

57. Density of settlement may not, however, be a sufficient criterion in many countries, particularly where there are large localities that are still characterized by a truly rural way of life. Such countries will find it necessary to use additional criteria in developing classifications that are more distinctive than a simple urban-rural differentiation. Some of the additional criteria that may be useful are the percentage of the economically active population employed in agriculture, the general availability of electricity and/or piped water in living quarters and the ease of access to medical care, schools and recreation facilities. In some countries, where the facilities noted above are available in some areas that are still rural in that agriculture is the predominant employment, it might be advisable to adopt different criteria in different parts of the country. Care must be taken, however, to ensure that the definition used does not become too complicated for application to the census and comprehension by the users of the census results.

58. Even in the industrialized countries, it may be considered appropriate to distinguish between agricultural localities, market towns, industrial centres, service centres and so forth, within size-categories of localities.

59. Even where size is not used as a criterion, the locality is the most appropriate unit of classification for national purposes as well as for international comparability. If it is not possible to use the locality, the smallest administrative unit of the country should be used.

60. Some of the information required for classification may be provided by the census results themselves, while other information may be obtained from external sources. The use of information provided by the census (as, for example, the size-class of the locality or the percentage of the population employed in agriculture), whether alone or in conjunction with information from other sources, means that the classification will not be available until the relevant census results have been tabulated. If, however, the census plans call for the investigation of a smaller number of topics in rural areas than in urban areas or for a greater use of sampling in rural areas, the classification must be available before the enumeration takes place. In these cases, reliance must be placed on external sources of information, even if only to bring up to date any urban-rural classification that was prepared at an earlier date.

5/ Economic Commission for Europe, Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 31, paras. 33 and 34.

61. The usefulness of housing census data (for example, the availability of electricity and/or piped water) collected simultaneously with, or not too long before, the population census should be kept in mind. Images obtained by remote sensing (see Part One, chap. II) may be of use in the demarcation of boundaries of urban areas when density of habitation is a criterion. For assembling information from more than one source, the importance of a well-developed system of geo-coding (ibid.) should not be overlooked.

2. Household /or family/ characteristics

62. In considering the topics related to household /or family/ characteristics, it is important to be aware of the differences between the concepts of "household", "family" and "census family" as used herein. From the definitions of "household" (see paras. 73 and 74) and of "family" (see para. 75), it is clear that the household and the family are alternative units of enumeration that cannot be used in the same census. Most countries use the household as the general framework within which most individuals are identified but some countries use the family. The "census family" (see para. 76) is relevant only where the household is the unit of enumeration.

63. The differences between the household and the family are that (a) a household may consist of only one person but a family must contain at least two members, (b) the members of a multiperson household need not be related to each other, while the members of a family must be related and (c) the definition of a household requires that its members live together, while the definition of a family carries no such requirement and the members of a family may live at considerable distances from each other.

64. It should be noted, however, that the concept of the family nucleus is appropriate regardless of whether the household or the family is used as the unit of enumeration.

(a) Relationship to head or other reference member of household /or family/

65. In identifying the members of a household (as defined in paras. 73 and 74) or of a family (as defined in para. 75), it is traditional first to identify the household or family head and then the remaining members of the household or family according to their relationship to the head. The head of the household or of the family is defined as that person in the household or the family who is acknowledged as such by the other members. (Although it has been agreed that a more desirable definition for purposes of dependency statistics would be the person who bears the chief responsibility for the economic maintenance of the household or family, it is not recommended that this definition be applied because of the difficulty of collecting information needed to determine economic responsibility.) 6/

6/ In the remaining paragraphs relating to this topic, the word "household" is used to mean "household or family".

66. The procedure set forth in paragraph 65 is based on the fact that most households are family households (i.e., they consist entirely, except possibly for domestic servants, of persons related by blood, marriage or adoption) and the assumption that one person in the household, i.e., the head, has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs and, in the majority of cases, is its chief economic support. In applying the concept of head of the household, however, special rules have always been needed for particular cases where household authority and responsibility have clearly not been vested in one person, such as in a household consisting of siblings without a parent or composed entirely of unrelated persons. In such cases, a head has usually been designated according to predetermined rules.

67. In most countries of the world, this procedure is still appropriate but in countries where spouses are considered equal in household authority and responsibility and may share economic support of the household, the concept of head of household is no longer considered valid even for family households. In order for the relationship among members of the household to be determined, the latter countries may prefer (a) that the members of the household designate one among them as a reference member with no implication of headship or (b) that provision be made for designations of joint headship where desired. These possibilities have been taken into account in the regional census recommendations for the European countries, which should be consulted for further details. 7/

68. Even in the many countries where the concept of head of household is still relevant, it is important to recognize that the procedures followed in applying the concept have distorted the true picture, particularly in regard to female heads of households. The most common assumption that can distort the facts is that no woman can be in fact the head of any household that also contains an adult male. In some cases, instructions to enumerators may explicitly state that a woman can be entered as head only in the absence of any male above a specified age. In other cases, even where there are no such instructions, enumerators and even respondents may simply take some such assumption for granted.

69. This common sex-based stereotype often reflects circumstances that may have been true in the past but are no longer true, as the household and economic roles of women are changing. The extent to which the situation has or has not changed cannot be measured, however, unless the stereotype is avoided to the extent possible by clear instructions to enumerators to ask who is the head of the household and not to make any assumptions of their own. The procedure to follow in identifying a head when the members of the household are unable to do so should be equally clear and unambiguous and should avoid sex-based bias.

70. After identification of the head or other reference member of the household, the remaining members of the household should be distinguished in relation to that person, as appropriate, as: (a) spouse, (b) child, (c) spouse of child, (d) grandchild or great-grandchild, (e) parent (or parent of spouse), (f) other

7/ Economic Commission for Europe, op. cit., para. 99.

relative, (g) domestic employee or (h) other person not related to the head or other reference member. Where this classification is considered too detailed for successful collection of the information, categories (e) and (g) may be eliminated; persons who would fall into either of these categories can then be identified, as appropriate, as "other relative" or "person not related to the head or other reference member".

71. As an aid to the identification of conjugal family nuclei (as defined in para. 80) within the household, it may be helpful if persons appear in the questionnaire to the extent possible in the order of nuclear relationship. Thus, the first person entered after the head or other reference person would be the spouse of that person, followed by unmarried children and then by married children, their spouses and children. For polygamous households, the order of entry could be such that each wife and her unmarried children appear in succession.

72. For estimating fertility by the "own children" method (see para. 123), the natural mother of each child under 15 years of age should be identified if she appears in the same questionnaire as her child. The information is not relevant for stepchildren, adopted children or foster children under permanent or temporary care.

(b) Household /or family/ composition

73. As set forth in Part One, chapter IV, a household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multiperson household or (b) a multiperson household, that is, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

74. Households usually occupy the whole, part of or more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or as administrative personnel in institutions, or they may be homeless.

75. As defined in Part One, chapter IV, the family that is sometimes used as a unit of enumeration in place of the household consists of related persons having a common budget although not necessarily living together. The family members living together can, for example, be supporting, or be supported by, one or more members living elsewhere.

76. Where the household is the unit of enumeration, the concept of the census family within the household, which is different from the family defined in paragraph 75, is also of interest. The census family is defined as those members of the household who are related, to a specified degree, through blood, adoption or marriage. The degree of relationship used in determining the limits of the census family is dependent upon the uses to which the data are to be put and so cannot be established for world-wide use.

77. Although the census family is identified from the answers to the question on relationship to the head or other reference member of the household, household and census family are separate unique entities that are not interchangeable.

78. A census family cannot comprise more than one household; a household can, however, consist of more than one census family, of one or more census families together with one or more non-related persons or entirely of non-related persons. In practice, most households are composed of a single census family consisting of a married couple without children or of one or both parents and their unmarried children. It should not be assumed, however, that this identity exists; census tabulations should, therefore, clearly indicate whether they relate to households or to census families within households.

79. Household, family and census family composition can be examined from different points of view but, for census purposes, it is recommended that the primary aspect that should be considered is the conjugal family nucleus. 8/

80. A family nucleus consists of one of the following types (each of which must consist of persons living in the same household): (a) a married couple without children, (b) a married couple with one or more never-married children, (c) a father with one or more never-married children or (d) a mother with one or more never-married children. Couples living in consensual unions should be regarded as married couples.

81. In accordance with the above definition, a household consisting of a married couple, their two never-married children, one of their children who has been divorced, and a married daughter and her husband would be considered to be composed of two family nuclei, with the divorced child not a member of either.

82. It is obvious that the family nucleus, although it includes the most likely family compositions, does not take account of other relatives who may compose census families of a different structure, such as unmarried brothers or sisters living together without their parents, or an aunt living with an unmarried niece. It also excludes a related person living with a family nucleus as defined above, for example a widowed parent living with her married son and his family. It does not, therefore, provide information on all census families. Countries may, therefore, wish to extend the investigation of families in accordance with their own interests, in addition to their investigation of the family nucleus.

83. The family nucleus is identified from the answers to the question on relationship to the head or other reference member of the household, supplemented where necessary by information on name and marital status. The identification of offspring and their mothers mentioned in paragraph 72 and the order in which persons are entered on the questionnaire (see para. 71) may be of additional assistance in this respect. The identification of family nuclei is likely to be

8/ The term "family nucleus" used in the remainder of the present document is to be taken as referring to the conjugal family nucleus.

more complete in de jure than in de facto enumerations, because the latter do not take account of temporarily absent household members who may constitute part of a nucleus.

84. Households should be classified by type according to the number of family nuclei they contain and the relationship, if any, between the family nuclei and the other members of the household. The relationship should be through blood, adoption or marriage to whatever degree is considered pertinent by the country (see para. 76). The types to be distinguished should be:

- (a) One-person household;
- (b) Nuclear household, defined as a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus;
- (c) Extended household, defined as a household consisting of either:
 - (i) A single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus;
 - (ii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei; or
 - (iii) Two or more persons related to each other but none of whom comprises a family nucleus.
- (d) Composite household, defined as a household consisting of either:
 - (i) A single family nucleus plus other persons, some of whom are related to the nucleus and some of whom are not;
 - (ii) A single family nucleus plus other persons, none of whom is related to the nucleus;
 - (iii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, some of whom are related to at least one of the nuclei and some of whom are not related to any of the nuclei;
 - (iv) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, none of whom is related to any of the nuclei;
 - (v) Two or more family nuclei not related to each other, with or without any other persons;
 - (vi) Two or more persons related to each other but none of whom comprises a nucleus, plus other unrelated persons, or
 - (vii) Non-related persons only.

85. In the census tabulations, all countries should distinguish at least between one-person, nuclear, extended and composite households. Where feasible, the

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subcategories shown in paragraph 84 above should also be distinguished but countries may find it appropriate to modify the classification according to national circumstances. For example, in countries where almost all households contain only one family nucleus at most, the distinction between nuclear, extended and composite households may be applied only to households containing one nucleus or no nucleus; multinuclear households may be shown as an additional category without any further classification by type. In countries where multinuclear households are comparatively common, further breakdowns of extended and composite households, distinguishing those with three, four or more family nuclei, may be helpful.

3. Demographic and social characteristics

86. Of all the topics investigated in population censuses, "sex" and "age" are more frequently cross-classified with other characteristics of the population than are any other topics. Aside from the importance of the sex-age structure of the population in itself, accurate information on the two topics is fundamental to the great majority of the census tabulations. Possible difficulties in securing accurate age data are often not recognized because the topic appears to be a simple one. The difficulties are, therefore, stressed in paragraphs 89-93 below.

(a) Sex

87. The sex (male or female) of every individual should be recorded on the census questionnaire.

(b) Age

88. Age is the interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census, expressed in completed solar years. Every effort should be made to ascertain the precise age of each person, particularly of children under 15 years of age.

89. Information on age may be secured either by obtaining the date (year, month and day) of birth or by asking directly for age at the person's last birthday.

90. The first method yields more precise information and should be used whenever circumstances permit. If the exact day and even month of birth are not known, an indication of the season of the year can be substituted. The question on date of birth is appropriate wherever people know their birth dates, whether in accordance with the solar calendar or a lunar calendar and whether years are numbered or are identified in traditional folk-culture by names in a regular cycle. It is extremely important, however, that there should be a clear understanding between the enumerator and the respondent about which calendar system the date of birth is based on. If there is a possibility that some respondents will reply with reference to a different calendar system than will other respondents, provision must be made to note on the questionnaire the calendar system that has been used. It is not advisable for the enumerator to attempt to convert the date from one system to another. The needed conversion can best be carried out as part of the computer editing work.

91. The direct question on age is likely to yield less accurate responses for a number of reasons. Even if all responses are based on the same method of reckoning age, there is the possibility of misunderstanding on the part of the respondent as to whether the age wanted is that at the last birthday, the next birthday or the nearest birthday. In addition, rounding to the nearest age ending in zero or five, estimates not identified as such and deliberate misstatements can occur with comparative ease. Difficulties may arise in the reporting or in the recording of the information for children under one year of age, which may be given erroneously as "one year of age" rather than "0 years of age". These difficulties may be mitigated by collecting information on the date of birth of all children reported as "one year of age", while only the direct age question is used for the remainder of the population. Another possible approach question is to obtain age in completed months for children under one year. This method, however, can give rise to another type of recording error, that is, the substitution of "years" for "months", so that, for example, a three-month-old child is entered on the questionnaire as being three years of age.

92. An additional complication may occur with the use of the direct question if more than one method of calculating age is in use in the country. In some countries, certain segments of the population may use an old traditional method whereby persons are considered to be one year old at the time of birth and everyone advances one year in age at the same fixed date of each year. Other segments of the population in the same countries may use the Western method, in which a person is not regarded as one year old until 12 months after the date of birth and advances one year in age every succeeding 12 months. If there is a possibility of different methods of age calculation being used by respondents, provision must be made to make certain that the method used in each case is clear in the questionnaire and the conversion is left to the editing stage.

93. In spite of its drawbacks, the direct question on age is the only one to use when people cannot give even a birth year. For persons for whom information on age is not available or appears to be unreliable, an estimated age may have to be entered. This may occur with isolated cases in societies where knowledge of age is widespread or it may occur in general in cultures where there is little awareness of individual age and no interest in it. In the latter circumstances, criteria for making estimates should be provided in the instructions for the enumerators.

94. One of the techniques that has been used as an aid to the enumerators is to provide them with calendars of historical events of national or local significance to be used either in probing questions or to identify the earliest event the respondent recalls. Another technique is to pre-identify locally recognized age cohorts in the population and then to ask about membership in the cohort. Enumerators may also ask if the person in question was born before or after other persons whose ages have been roughly determined. Further, use can be made of age norms for weaning, talking, marriage and so forth. Whatever techniques are used, enumerators should be impressed with the importance of securing age data that are

as accurate as possible within the amount of time that they can devote to the topic. ^{9/}

95. In view of the possible difficulties in the collection of age data, census tests should be used, as appropriate, to determine the difference in results with the use of a question on age as compared with a question on date of birth, what calendar and/or method of age reckoning most people use, and in what parts of the country age will have to be estimated for the majority of the population and what techniques to use as an aid to estimation. Testing of the calendar and/or method of age reckoning that most people use is particularly important where an official change from one to another calendar and/or method of reckoning has taken place recently enough so that it may not yet be in popular use among some or all of the population.

96. Enumerators who are likely to be called upon to estimate age in a substantial number of cases should be given training in the applicable techniques as part of their general training.

(c) Marital status

97. Marital status is the personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. The categories of marital status to be identified are at least: (a) single, i.e. never married, (b) married, (c) widowed and not remarried, (d) divorced and not remarried and (e) married but separated.

98. In some countries, category (b) may require a subcategory of persons who are contractually married but not yet living as man and wife. In all countries, category (e) should comprise both legally and de facto separated, which may be shown as separate subcategories if desired. Regardless of the fact that couples who are separated may still be considered to be married (because they are not free to remarry) neither of the subcategories of (e) should be included in category (b).

99. In some countries it will be necessary to take into account customary unions (which are legal and binding under customary law) and extra-legal unions, the latter often known as de facto (consensual) unions.

100. The treatment of persons whose only or latest marriage has been annulled is dependent upon the relative size of this group in the country. Where the group is substantial in size, it should comprise an additional category: if its size is insignificant, the individuals should be classified according to their marital status before the annulled marriage took place.

101. Some countries have experienced difficulties in distinguishing (a) between formal marriages and de facto unions and (b) between persons legally separated and those legally divorced. If either of these circumstances necessitates a

^{9/} For a more detailed discussion of the investigation of age, see William Seltzer, Demographic Data Collection: A Summary of Experience, (New York, The Population Council, 1973), pp. 8-18.

departure from the recommended classification of marital status, the composition of each category shown in the tabulations should be clearly stated.

102. If it is desired to have complete information on marital status, then this information should be collected and tabulated for persons of all ages, irrespective of the national minimum legal age, or the customary age, for marriage because the population may include persons who have been married in other countries with different minimum marriage ages; in most countries, also, there are likely to be persons who have been permitted to marry below the legal minimum age because of special circumstances. In order to permit international comparisons of data on marital status, however, any tabulations of marital status not cross-classified by detailed age should at least distinguish between persons under 15 years of age and those 15 years of age and over.

103. The collection of additional information related to customs in particular countries (such as concubinage, polygamous or polyandrous marital status, inherited widows etc.) may be useful to meet national needs. For example, some countries may wish to collect data on the number of spouses of each married person. Modifications of the tabulations to take account of such information should be made within the framework of the basic classification in order to maintain international comparability in so far as possible.

104. The marital status categories described above do not provide complete information on the range of de facto unions of varying degrees of stability, which may be common in some countries; nor do they adequately describe the prevalence of formal marriage combined with relatively stable de facto union outside the marriage. Information on these relationships is very useful in studies of fertility but it is not possible to provide an international recommendation on this matter because of the different circumstances prevailing among countries. It is suggested, however, that countries that wish to investigate these relationships should consider the possibility of collecting separate data for each person on formal marital unions, on de facto unions and on the duration of each type of union.

(d) Citizenship

105. Citizenship is the legal nationality of each person. A citizen is a legal national of the country of the census; an alien is a non-national of the country. It should be noted that citizenship is not necessarily related to place of birth (see para. 30), which is a separate topic.

106. Data on citizenship should be collected so as to permit the classification of the population into (a) citizens, including all citizens by birth or naturalization whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means and (b) aliens. Information on the country of citizenship of aliens should be collected if aliens are believed to constitute a significant proportion of the total population.

107. Enumeration and processing instructions should indicate the disposition that should be made of stateless persons, persons with dual nationality, persons in

process of naturalization and any other ambiguous citizenship groups. The treatment of these groups should be described in the census reports.

108. For countries where the population includes a significant proportion of naturalized citizens, additional information distinguishing citizens by birth and citizens by naturalization may be desirable. Additional questions on previous nationality or method of naturalization are useful if very detailed information on this subject is required.

109. The reliability of reported citizenship may be doubtful in the case of persons whose citizenship has recently changed as a result of territorial changes, or among the population of some newly independent countries where the concept of citizenship has only recently become important. As an aid to the analysis of the results, tabulations based on citizenship should be accompanied by notations indicative of the likelihood of these or similar causes of misstatement.

(e) Religion

110. For census purposes, religion may be defined as either (a) religious or spiritual belief or preference, regardless of whether or not this belief is represented by an organized group, or (b) affiliation with an organized group having specific religious or spiritual tenets. Each country that investigates religion in its census should use the definition most appropriate to its needs and should set forth, in the census publication, the definition that has been used.

111. The amount of detail collected on this topic is dependent upon the requirements of the country. It may, for example, be sufficient to inquire only about the religion of each person; on the other hand, respondents may be asked to specify, if relevant, the particular sect to which they adhere within a religion.

112. For the benefit of users of the data who may not be familiar with all of the religions or sects within the country, as well as for purposes of international comparability, the classifications of the data should show each sect as a subcategory of the religion of which it forms a part. A brief statement of the tenets of religions or sects that are not likely to be known beyond the country or region is also helpful.

(f) Language

113. There are three types of language data that can be collected in censuses, namely:

(a) Mother tongue, defined as the language usually spoken in the individual's home in his or her early childhood;

(b) Usual language, defined as the language currently spoken, or most often spoken, by the individual in his or her present home;

(c) Ability to speak one or more designated languages.

114. Each of these types of information serves a very different analytical purpose. Each country should decide which, if any, of these types of information is applicable to its own needs. International comparability of tabulations is not a major factor in determining the form of the data to be collected on this topic.

115. In compiling data on the usual language or on the mother tongue, it is desirable to show each language that is numerically important in the country and not merely the dominant language.

116. Information on language should be collected for all persons. In the tabulated results, the criterion for determining language for children not yet able to speak should be clearly indicated.

(g) National and/or ethnic group

117. The national and/or ethnic groups of the population about which information is needed in different countries are dependent upon national circumstances. Some of the bases on which ethnic groups are identified are: ethnic nationality (i.e., country or area of origin as distinct from citizenship or country of legal nationality), race, colour, language, religion, customs of dress or eating, tribe or various combinations of these characteristics. In addition, some of the terms used, such as "race", "origin" or "tribe", have a number of different connotations. The definitions and criteria applied by each country investigating ethnic characteristics of the population must, therefore, be determined by the groups that it desires to identify. By the nature of the subject, these groups will vary widely from country to country; thus, no internationally relevant criteria can be recommended.

118. Because of the interpretative difficulties that may occur, it is important that, where such an investigation is undertaken, the basic criteria used should be clearly explained in the census report so that the meaning of the classification will be readily apparent.

4. Fertility and mortality

119. The investigation of fertility and mortality in population censuses is particularly important in countries lacking a timely and reliable system of vital statistics because of the opportunity the data provide for estimating vital rates that would not otherwise be available. Some of the topics, however, ("children born alive", "children living" and "age at marriage") are equally appropriate to all countries because they provide data that are not easily available, regardless of the quality of current registration.

120. Except for "maternal orphanhood", the population for which data should be collected for each of the topics included in this section consists of women 15 years of age and over or of particular subcategories of this group of women. In some countries, it may be appropriate to reduce the lower age limit by several years in the investigation of "live births within the 12 months preceding the census" and "deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census" (see para. 142). It is strongly recommended that every effort be made to collect

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all information (with the exception of that on maternal orphanhood) directly from the women concerned because each woman is much more likely to recall the details of her experiences and the mortality of her offspring than is any other member of the household.

121. For the collection of reliable data, some of the topics may require a series of probing questions that are more suitable for use in sample surveys than in censuses because they are time-consuming. The topics are included here, however, because the census may offer the only opportunity to investigate the phenomena or at least to investigate them on a regular basis. If any of the topics require questioning that would unduly extend the time required for enumeration, the data should be collected for only a sample of the women concerned. It is important that the sample be selected in such a way that all the information is collected from the same women or from a subsample of those women so that the data can be cross-classified in tabulations as appropriate and used together for analytical purposes. 10/

122. Tabulations based directly on responses to questions on these topics will often give a misleading picture of fertility and mortality levels and patterns because of the various types of errors to which reporting on the topics is subject. For this reason, it is frequently necessary to use one or more procedures for preparing derived fertility or mortality estimates from the data. The limitations of the data collected and of the estimates based on them should be made clear in the census reports. Because some of the estimation procedures are only suitable for use in certain circumstances and because some of the methodology is still at a developmental stage, it is important that census planners consult sources of detailed information on the methodology of collection and use of the data, including the limitations of the related estimation procedures. Several sources of information relevant to fertility and mortality data in general are cited here. 11/ Some of the same sources and other sources are indicated for individual topics.

123. In addition to the fertility-related topics included below, a further factor, sometimes useful for fertility estimation, that can be obtained in connexion with

10/ See part one, chap. III, for the use of sampling in the enumeration.

11/ Laboratories for Population Statistics, A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analysis in Sample Surveys, Manual 7 (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, The University of North Carolina, 1978); Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual IV, Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2); William Brass, Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, 1975) (with summaries in French and Spanish); and Institut national d'études démographiques and others, Sources et analyse des données démographiques; application à l'Afrique d'expression française et à Madagascar (Part One, Sources des données, Part Two, Ajustement de données imparfaites) (Paris, 1973).

the information on "relationship to head or other reference member of the household" (see para. 72) or on "children living" (see para. 127) is the identification of the natural mother of each child under 15 years of age when the natural mother appears on the same questionnaire as the child. It is used for estimating fertility by the "own children" method. ^{12/} In essence, information on the child's age and the mother's age are used to estimate a series of annual fertility rates for years prior to the census. The reliability of the estimates produced depends, among other things, on the proportion of mothers enumerated on the same questionnaire as their own children, the accuracy of age reporting for both mothers and their children and the accuracy of available estimates of mortality for women and children.

(a) Children born alive ^{13/}

124. Information on number of children born alive (lifetime fertility) should include all children born alive (i.e., excluding foetal deaths) during the lifetime of the woman concerned up to the census date. The number recorded should comprise all live-born children, whether born in or out of marriage, whether born of the present or prior marriages or de facto unions and regardless of whether they are living or dead at the time of the census or where they may be living.

125. Data on the total number of live-born children should preferably be collected for all women 15 years of age and over, regardless of marital status. If it is not feasible to obtain the information for single women, it should be collected at least for all women 15 years of age and over who are or have been married (including consensually married). The group should therefore also include all widowed, divorced and separated women. In either case, the group of women for whom the data have been collected should be clearly described in the census report so as to avoid ambiguity in the analysis of the results.

126. For the most complete reporting, it is sometimes desirable to obtain the data in connexion with the collection of information on "children living" (see para. 128) and to derive the information on both topics by asking separately for (a) children born alive and living in the household, (b) children born alive and living elsewhere and (c) children born alive but now dead. If resources permit, the three questions are sometimes asked separately for children of each sex in order to improve the reliability of the data reported and their suitability for subsequent analysis. However, there is some variation among countries in the gains in quality achieved in such detailed investigation. In deciding on the degree of detail to be recorded, therefore, countries should be guided by their own prior census or survey experience, their current data priorities and the resources available for the census.

^{12/} For methodological details, see Lee-Jay Cho, "The own-children approach to fertility estimation: an elaboration", International Population Conference, (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liège, 1973), vol. II, pp. 263-279 (with a summary in French).

^{13/} For methodological details on the uses of the data, see Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual IV, ...

127. The identification of the natural mother of each child under 15 years of age in the same household, to be used in the "own-children" method of estimating fertility (see para. 123) may be assisted by asking each woman who reports one or more of her children as being born alive and living in the household to identify these children in the questionnaire.

(b) Children living ^{14/}

128. Information on number of children living should include all the children born to the woman concerned (whether they were born in or out of marriage or de facto unions or whether born of the present or prior marriages), who are still living at the census date, regardless of their age. The number recorded should comprise those children living with her and those living elsewhere, no matter where the latter may reside.

129. Data on the total number of living children should be collected for the same group of women for whom data on total number of live-born children are secured. Preferably, therefore, the group should consist of all women 15 years of age and over, regardless of marital status. If it is not feasible to obtain the information for single women, it should be collected at least for all women 15 years of age and over who are or have ever been married (including consensually married). The group should therefore also include all widowed, divorced and separated women.

130. If the information on live-born children is collected for only a sample of women, the data on children living should be obtained for the same sample. Possible methods for assuring the most complete reporting of the data are described in paragraph 126.

(c) Age at marriage

131. Age at marriage is the age of the woman, in completed years, at the time when

^{14/} For methodological details on the uses of the data together with data on live-born children, see William Brass, op. cit.; Griffith Feeney, "Estimating infant mortality rates from child survivorship data by age of mother", Asian and Pacific Census Newsletter, vol. 3, No. 2 (November 1976), pp. 12-16; Jeremiah M. Sullivan, "Models for the estimation of the probability of dying between birth and exact ages of early childhood", Population Studies, vol. XXVI, No. 1 (March 1972), pp. 79-97; and T. James Trussell, "A re-estimation of the multiplying factors for the Brass technique for determining childhood survivorship rates", Population Studies, vol. XXIX, No. 1 (March 1975), pp. 97-108.

the marriage took place. Where it is considered appropriate, de facto unions should be included among marriages.

132. In some countries, age at marriage per se is not always of interest in connexion with the study of fertility. For example, where contractual marriages take place at an early age, information on the age of the woman when the spouses actually began to live together is of more significance than age at marriage and should be substituted for the latter. Also, countries in which fertility is investigated in relation to union status ^{15/} rather than marital status should obtain the information in relation to union status rather than marital status.

133. Information on age at marriage can be secured either by asking directly for the age or by obtaining the date of marriage and calculating age at the processing stage. If "duration of marriage" (see para. 135) is also investigated, the direct question on age may be combined with a direct question on the duration of the marriage or on the age at marriage, and the duration of the marriage may be derived from a question on date of marriage combined with a question (if relevant) on date of the dissolution of the marriage.

134. For census purposes, the inquiry into age at marriage should relate only to women in their first marriage and to widowed, divorced and separated women who have had only one marriage. This is because the data are used for tabulations of women by age at marriage and/or duration of marriage cross-classified by the number of children born alive. Such tabulations for women who have had more than one marriage are impracticable in a census because of the number of additional questions that would have to be asked to determine the exact age at each marriage, the exact duration of each marriage and the number of children born alive in each marriage. It should be noted, however, that restriction of the investigation to women who have had only one marriage necessitates an additional question to be asked of all ever-married women, i.e. whether they have been married more than once. If information on children born alive is collected for only a sample of women, data on age at marriage should be obtained for the women within that sample who have had only one marriage.

(d) Duration of marriage

135. Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date of either the census or the dissolution of marriage prior to the census, expressed in completed years. Where it is considered appropriate, de facto unions should be included among marriages.

136. The circumstances related to contractual marriage and union status described in paragraph 132 should also be taken into account in the investigation of duration of marriage.

^{15/} "Union status", as investigated in the countries of the Caribbean Commonwealth, is a topic distinct from "marital status". It refers to the situation of women in respect of the man with whom they are or were living or having a relationship on a visiting basis. "Union status", therefore, is not the equivalent of de facto union although de facto unions are taken into account in the classification of women by union status.

137. Information on duration of marriage can be secured either by asking directly for the number of years of married life or by obtaining the date of marriage and (if relevant) of the dissolution of marriage and calculating duration at the processing stage. If "age at marriage" is also investigated, the direct question on the duration of marriage may be combined with a direct question on age at marriage, or the age at marriage and the duration of marriage may be derived from a question on date of marriage combined with the question (if relevant) of the date of dissolution of the marriage.

138. For census purposes, the inquiry into duration of marriage should relate only to women in their first marriage and to widowed, divorced and separated women who have had only one marriage (see para. 134). If the inquiry into age at marriage is made for only a sample of women, the inquiry into duration of marriage should be addressed to the same sample.

(e) Live births within the 12 months preceding the census

139. "Live births within the 12 months preceding the census" (current fertility) refers to the total number of children born alive to the woman concerned during the 12 months immediately preceding the census.

140. Because of errors and omissions commonly encountered in the reporting of live births within a 12-month retrospective period, this topic by itself cannot generally be relied on to generate accurate estimates of current fertility. Improved estimates can, under certain circumstances, be made by using the topic in conjunction with one or more other topics. ^{16/} The topic, therefore, is more suitable for investigation in a sample survey than in a census but it may have to be introduced into the census if there are no opportunities for collection in a separate survey.

141. The information should be collected for all the marital-status categories of women for whom data on children born alive (see para. 125) are collected. If the data on total fertility are secured for only a sample of women, the information on current fertility should be collected for the same sample, with the exception of women above the reproductive ages. Even if total fertility is investigated for all women in the relevant marital-status categories, serious consideration should be given to restricting the investigation of current fertility to a sample of those women only.

142. In countries in which current births to mothers at ages below 15 years are statistically significant, the age limit for the investigation of current fertility may be lowered to include mothers at appropriate younger ages. If this procedure is

^{16/} For a discussion of some of the problems of using the topic by itself to measure current fertility, see William Seltzer, op. cit., pp. 19-29. For methodological details on the uses of the data together with data on "children born alive", see Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual IV ... and William Brass, op. cit.

followed, any subsequent analysis that uses both current and lifetime-fertility data must take account of the fact that the data on current fertility include a number of mothers and births not included in the lifetime-fertility data.

143. The information on births during the 12-month period may be collected either by asking directly for the total number of live births during the period or by asking for the month and year of birth of the last child born to the woman. There is some feeling that omissions of births reported are reduced by asking the date of birth of the last child born alive, because an answer must be given for every woman reported as having at least one live birth during her lifetime. It should be noted, however, that information on the date of birth of the last child born alive does not yield data on the total number of children born alive during the 12-month period; it shows only the number of women who had at least one live-born child during the period.

(f) Deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census

144. "Deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census" refers to the number of deaths that occurred among the live births within the 12 months preceding the census (see para. 139) reported for the woman concerned. Hence, the topic should be investigated only if live births within the period are also investigated.

145. The information needs to be collected only for women for whom at least one live birth during the reference period was reported.

(g) Maternal orphanhood 17/

146. Maternal orphanhood is the determination of the survival at the time of the census of the natural mother of the person enumerated, regardless of whether or not the mother is enumerated in the same household. It therefore requires a direct question on whether or not the natural mother is living, to be put to all persons for whom neither the information on relationship to the head or other reference member of the household (see para. 72) nor the identification of the natural mother living in the same household (see para. 127) has demonstrated that the natural mother is still alive.

147. The estimation of adult female mortality based on the proportion of persons, by age, whose mothers are dead is still undergoing refinement to improve the reliability of the estimates. As pointed out by the Economic Commission for Africa, there are a number of difficulties to be overcome. In some cases, a person may not know who his or her natural mother is or was. If there is more than

17/ For methodological details on the uses of the data, see J. G. C. Blacker, "The estimates of adult mortality in Africa from data on orphanhood", Population Studies, vol. XXXI, No. 1 (March 1977), pp. 107-128; and Kenneth H. Hill and T. James Trussell, "Further developments in indirect mortality estimation", Population Studies, vol. XXXI, No. 2 (July 1977), pp. 313-334.

one surviving child, the answer given may overrepresent one mother unless the effort is made to determine, and secure information from, the oldest surviving child only. 18/

148. Some disagreement still exists in regard to the age-group of the population for which the topic should be investigated. At this time, therefore, each country should decide for itself whether the data should be collected for all persons up to at least 44 years of age, only for persons aged 15-44 years or only for children under 15 years of age.

5. Educational characteristics

149. The recommendations on "educational attainment" (see para. 151) and "educational qualifications" (see para. 172) make use of categories of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 19/

150. As explained by UNESCO, it is not expected "that those countries now using a comprehensive national classification of education will replace it with ISCED for national compilations. On the contrary, the special requirements of countries for nationally based classifications are understood and the value of national classifications will be enhanced when, being designed to achieve comparability with ISCED, they can be used to provide internationally comparable data in addition to statistics reflecting particular national patterns of education. Many countries, however, have not yet developed comprehensive national classifications of education and they may choose to adopt ISCED as it stands or modified to suit national conditions." 20/

(a) Educational attainment

151. Educational attainment refers primarily to the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received but it should also take into account any adult education measurable in levels and grades, or their equivalent, even if it was provided outside of the regular school and university system. For international purposes, a "grade" is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year.

152. Information on educational attainment should preferably be collected for all persons at or beyond the usual age for entrance into the regular school system

18/ "Study on methods and problems of the 1970 round of censuses" (E/CN.14/CAS.10/15), para. 207.

19/ UNESCO document COM/ST/ISCED (March 1976). (An abridged edition, with the same title, has been issued as UNESCO document ED/BIE/CONFINTED.35/REF.8, (July 1975).)

20/ Ibid., para. 1.

but some countries may find it advisable to restrict the investigation to persons 15 years of age and over because they do not consider the educational attainment of younger persons in their populations to be meaningful.

153. The information should allow the following levels of education to be identified, in accordance with ISCED:

- (i) Education at the first level (ISCED category 1), which usually begins between ages 5 and 7 and lasts for about 5 years;
- (ii) Education at the second level, first stage (ISCED category 2), which begins at about age 10-12 and lasts for about 3 years;
- (iii) Education at the second level, second stage (ISCED category 3), which begins at about age 13-15 and lasts for about 4 years;
- (iv) Education at the third level (ISCED categories 5, 6 and 7), which begins at about age 17-19 and lasts for at least 3 or 4 years or longer, depending upon the stage (see para. 159).

Persons with no schooling should also be identified.

154. ISCED is essentially a dictionary of educational programmes. Each programme has a code number, a short title and a definition. Definitions are provided to assist users of the ISCED system in interpreting the titles, which are inevitably somewhat cryptic. The code number for each programme of study consists of five digits. The first digit indicates the level of the programme, the second and third digits indicate the field of study and the fourth and fifth digits distinguish specific programmes within each field.

155. Because ISCED embraces education both within and outside the regular school and university system, its descriptions of education at each level cannot be summarized easily. The UNESCO publication (see para. 149), should therefore be consulted, particularly in regard to adult education at the first level and at the first stage of the second level.

156. In addition to the levels listed in paragraph 153, ISCED provides for broad separate indications and subdivisions within levels. The collection of the relevant additional information in a census may be unfeasible in many countries at this time. The categories are presented here for the assistance of countries that may be able to use them and as a guide to other countries in examining the possibilities of adjusting their national classification systems to provide compatibility with ISCED.

157. Within the first and second levels (ISCED categories 1-3), a separate indication is called for of special education for the blind, the deaf, the physically handicapped, the mentally handicapped, the socially maladjusted, those with reading/writing disabilities or those with speech difficulties.

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158. The subdivisions of education at the second level (ISCED categories 2 and 3) are:

- (i) General education, which stresses the theoretical, philosophic, scientific or mathematical aspects of the subjects covered, with little emphasis on technical subjects dealing with practical skills (ISCED codes 201 and 301);
- (ii) Teacher training (ISCED codes 214 and 314);
- (iii) Other education at the second level (ISCED codes 224, 234, 250, 252, 262, 266, 270, 278, 289, 318, 326, 334, 350, 352, 354, 362, 366, 370, 378 and 389).

159. The subdivisions of education at the third level (ISCED categories 5, 6 and 7) are:

- (i) Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to an award not equivalent to a first university degree (ISCED category 5);
- (ii) Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent (ISCED category 6);
- (iii) Education at the third level, second stage, of the type that leads to a postgraduate university degree or equivalent (ISCED category 7).

160. Because enumerators and respondents may have difficulty in grasping some of the ISCED terminology, census questions on educational attainment should, whenever possible, be put in such a way as to permit pre-coded responses.

161. Necessary deviations from the international definitions and classifications that result from particular characteristics of the national educational system should be explained in connexion with the tabulations. If, for national purposes, it is necessary to publish the results entirely in terms of the designations used for the schools within a country, it is recommended that, in order to facilitate international comparison, the published data be accompanied by a general description of the educational system of the country.

162. Countries in which the educational system is undergoing important structural changes at the time of the census or has recently been changed may find it more suitable to collect information on the number of years of schooling completed, rather than on the level and grade of school completed, because the former information provides more comparable data for the entire population.

163. Some countries may prefer to inquire about grades attended rather than those completed for persons attending school at the time of the census. Conversion to completed grades should then be made at the processing stage.

(b) Literacy

164. Literacy is the ability both to read and to write. Data on literacy should be collected so as to distinguish between persons who are literate and those who are illiterate. A person is literate who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. A person is illiterate who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. ^{21/} Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write and one who can read and write only a ritual phrase which has been memorized.

165. The language or languages in which a person can read and write is not a factor in determining literacy and need not ordinarily be considered in the questionnaire. In multilingual countries, however, this information may be essential for the determination of educational policy and would, therefore, be a useful additional subject of inquiry.

166. It is preferable that data on literacy be collected for all persons 10 years of age and over. ^{22/} In many developing countries, however, persons between 10 and 14 years of age may be about to become literate through regular schooling; the literacy rate for this age group may be misleading in an international comparison of total literacy. At the very least, therefore, data on literacy should be collected for all persons 15 years of age and over. Where countries collect the data for younger persons, the tabulations on literacy should at least distinguish between persons under 15 years of age and those 15 years of age and over in order to permit international comparison of the data.

167. Because of the possible reluctance of some illiterate persons to admit to their illiteracy and the difficulties of applying a test of literacy during a census investigation, the data collected may not be highly accurate. If it is considered likely that this deficiency is significant, the possibility should be stated in the census publications. A more specific indication of the reliability of the census results on literacy can be obtained by the use of a literacy test as part of a post-enumeration evaluation survey.

(c) School attendance

168. School attendance is defined as attendance at any regular accredited educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education at the time of the census or, if the census is taken during the school vacation period at the end of the year, during the last school year.

^{21/} United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Recommendations concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session, Paris, 3 December 1958", p. 4.

^{22/} Ibid.

Instruction in particular skills, which is not part of the recognized educational structure of the country (e.g. in-service training courses in factories), is not considered "school attendance" for census purposes.

169. For cross-classification of data on school attendance with data on educational attainment (or on level and grade currently attended), the educational levels set forth in paragraph 153 can be supplemented by ISCED category 0, "education preceding the first level".

170. Information on school attendance should be collected for all persons between the usual age for entrance into the first level of school and 24 years of age inclusive. If it is considered likely that a significant number of older persons are attending school, the information may also be collected for persons over 24 years of age.

171. Some countries may also wish to investigate attendance at facilities providing adult education measurable in levels and grades but outside of the regular school and university system.

(d) Educational qualifications

172. Educational qualifications are the qualifications (i.e. degrees, diplomas, certificates etc.) that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study or private study; whether conferred in the home country or abroad; and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study.

173. Information on qualifications received should be collected primarily for persons having completed a course of study at the third level of education (ISCED levels 5, 6 or 7 (see para. 153)) regardless of the age of the person. Such information should include the title of the highest degree, diploma or certificate received, with an indication of the field of study if the title does not make this clear.

174. Because of the diversity in degrees and the like among different countries, it has so far not been possible to recommend a single classification of qualifications for world-wide use. If, however, an international classification is adopted by UNESCO, it should be used by each country investigating the topic.

175. In order to facilitate international comparison of the data, the national classification of fields of study should accord with the classification of broad subject fields at each stage of the third level of education (3-digit code) in ISCED. Use of the 3-digit ISCED code will provide not only the information on the field of study but also on the stage of the third level of education at the completion of which the degree, diploma or certificate was awarded. The broad subject fields and their ISCED codes are:

General (601)

Teacher training (514)

Education science and teacher training (614, 714)
Fine and applied arts (518, 618, 718)
Humanities (522, 622, 722)
Religion and theology (526, 626, 726)
Social and behavioural sciences (530, 630, 730)
Commercial and business administration (534)
Business administration and related programmes (634, 734)
Law and jurisprudence (538, 638, 738)
Natural science (542, 642, 742)
Mathematical and computer science (546, 646, 746)
Medical diagnostic and treatment (550, 650)
Medical science (750)
Trade, craft and industrial (552)
Engineering (654, 754)
Architecture and town planning (558, 658, 758)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (562, 662, 762)
Home economics (domestic science) (566, 666, 766)
Transport and communications (570)
Service trades (578)
Mass communication and documentation (584, 684, 784)
Other fields (589, 689, 789)

176. The programmes constituting each of the levels listed in paragraph 175 can be found in the classification of "levels, fields and programmes" in ISCED.

177. In connexion with the tabulation of the data, each country should explain the significance of qualifications which might not be readily apparent to the users of the data and should also explain the treatment of persons qualified at the same rank in more than one field.

178. Some countries may wish, in addition, to investigate qualifications of persons having completed the second stage of the second level of education (ISCED level 3). The broad subject fields and their ISCED codes are:

- General (301)
- Teacher training (314)
- Fine and applied arts (318)
- Religion and theology (326)
- Commercial and business (334)
- Health-related auxiliary (350)
- Trade, craft and industrial (352)
- Engineering (354)
- Agricultural, forestry and fishing (362)
- Home economics (domestic science) (366)
- Transport and communications (370)
- Service trades (378)
- Other fields (389)

179. It should be noted, however, that the results of the investigation of qualifications at the completion of the second level may be difficult to interpret because they will include data for a certain proportion of younger persons who have not completed their formal education. The results would, therefore, have to be analysed in conjunction with whatever national figures are available on the proportion of graduates of the second level likely to go on to the third level.

6. Economic characteristics

180. For the most part, the topics relating to economic characteristics of the population referred to below concentrate on the economically active population, as defined in paragraph 191, but they also include some information on persons who are not economically active and on the total income of households.

181. With the exception of data on income and a few other exceptions that are pointed out in the discussion of the individual topics, the time-reference period for census data on economic characteristics should be the same for all of the topics. The adoption of a specific time reference for census data on economic characteristics is fundamental to the concept of the economically active

population. There is, however, no consensus on whether the time-reference period should be a brief one (not longer than one week immediately preceding the census) or longer (ranging from the month immediately preceding the census to as much as the 12-month period immediately preceding the census, or the calendar year preceding the census). The use of both a brief and a longer period, for different purposes, is also a possibility.

182. The period of not more than one week yields precise information on current activity that is particularly useful as an input to a system of integrated data on employment, unemployment and other labour-force connected information obtained on a current basis apart from the census. Current economic characteristics are also simpler to investigate than "usual" characteristics because the brief time-reference period avoids many of the complications that can occur when the long period is used.

183. The brief period may not, however, be appropriate for situations where the predominant employment is of a seasonal nature and persons are likely to engage in more than one occupation during the course of a year or to be unemployed at particular times of the year. This situation may occur in predominantly agricultural economies but may also be found in industrial economies.

184. The particular advantage of a longer reference period is that it can provide information on the economic activity of most consequence to each individual over the longer period and also the opportunity of collecting information not relevant to a brief time-reference period, for example on an occupation that is followed at a different time of year from the occupation reported for the one-week period. The longer reference period is needed, for instance, when asking if persons reporting a non-agricultural activity during the shorter period did some work in connexion with agriculture during the longer period (see Part One, chap. I). It is also useful in determining the intensity of activity over a longer period (see para. 211) and in the investigation of household income (see para. 212).

185. One of the greatest drawbacks of the "usual" activity approach is the difficulty of determining activity status, occupation and industry over a period of as long as an entire year. Since economic activity always takes precedence over non-economic activity (see para. 195), problems arise with the classification of the activity status of persons who are economically active for only part of the year, particularly if it is for a brief part of the year, with consequent difficulties in determining the size of the labour force over the entire time-reference period. A similar situation arises in determining the number of unemployed persons over the entire time-reference period and the principal "usual" occupation and/or industry of persons who engage in more than one occupation or work in different industries during the reference period. Although all of these problems also arise in connexion with the brief time-reference period, the proportion of persons involved and the possible complications are likely to be much greater with the use of the longer reference period; hence it is also more difficult to set precise criteria for enumerators to follow.

186. In view of the advantages and disadvantages of both the "current" and the "usual" activity approach, countries will have to decide for themselves which

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approach is more appropriate to their needs or whether both concepts should be used if feasible. In arriving at a decision, each country should take into account the relevant regional recommendations. Regardless of which approach is used, a specific time-reference period (either one week or longer, as appropriate) should be established and clearly stated in the instructions and in connexion with the relevant tabulations.

187. The minimum age-limit adopted for the census questions on economic activity should be set in accordance with the conditions in each country, but never higher than 15 years. Countries that have a large proportion of their labour force engaged in agriculture, a type of activity in which, normally, many children participate, will need to select a lower minimum age than will highly industrialized countries, where employment of young children is rare. In order to permit international comparisons of data on the economically active population, however, any tabulations of economic characteristics not cross-classified by detailed age should at least distinguish between persons under 15 years of age and those 15 years of age and over.

(a) Activity status

188. Activity status is the relationship of each person to economic activity during a specified period of time. Information should be collected for each person at or above the minimum age for which economic characteristics are to be tabulated on whether or not the person is economically active.

189. Particular attention should be given to groups that may be especially difficult to classify. Among these are persons seeking work for the first time and persons receiving pensions consequent upon retirement from one job who are, at the same time, working at another job. The first group should be separately identified in the relevant tabulations. The second group should be classified as economically active in accordance with the principle that participation in an economic activity takes precedence over any non-economic activity (see para. 195).

190. Even more serious than these problems is the difficulty often faced in identifying economically active women. The stereotype that women are usually confined to home-making duties can result in a serious loss of data on women's economic activity in many countries where such activity is becoming increasingly significant. Unless enumerators are explicitly instructed to ask about the possible economic activity of the women in the household exactly as they do for men, they may tend automatically to enter women as home-makers, particularly if the women are married, without asking whether they participate in any other activity. This tendency seems to be most pronounced in rural areas where most men are engaged in agriculture and the contribution of their wives and daughters as unpaid family workers in agriculture is easily overlooked, but it can also occur in urban areas where modern labour-force conditions are changing the traditional economic role of women. Great care should be taken, therefore, to impress upon enumerators the importance of investigating the economic activity of women.

(i) Economically active population

191. The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time-reference period chosen for the investigation. It includes both persons in the civilian labour force and those serving in the armed forces. In compilations of the data, a separate category of "members of the armed forces" may be maintained so that the category can be deducted from the total labour force whenever desirable. The civilian labour force comprises both persons employed and those unemployed during the time-reference period. These two groups should be distinguished in accordance with the following criteria:

a. Employed

192. The employed comprise all persons, including unpaid family workers, who worked during the time-reference period established for data on economic characteristics or who had a job in which they had already worked but from which they were temporarily absent because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave or disorganization of work for reasons such as bad weather or mechanical breakdown. 23/

b. Unemployed

193. The unemployed consist of all persons who, during the reference period, were not working but who were seeking work for pay or profit, including those who never worked before. Also included are persons who, during the reference period, were not seeking work because of temporary illness, because they had made arrangements to start a new job subsequent to the reference period or because they were on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay. 24/ Where employment opportunities are very limited, the unemployed should also include persons who were not working and were available for work, but were not actively seeking it because they believed that no jobs were open. The recorded data on the unemployed should distinguish persons who had never worked before, i.e. those seeking work for the first time. Particular care should be taken not to overlook women seeking work for the first time.

194. Each country should make its own determination of the minimum requirement for the amount of time worked during the reference period to determine whether persons (except unpaid family workers, for which see para. 206) are to be classified as employed or as unemployed.

195. In classifying the population by activity status, participation in an economic activity should always take precedence over participation in a non-economic

23/ See The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1959), pp. 44-45.

24/ Ibid.

activity; hence employed and unemployed persons should be excluded from the not economically active population, even though they may also be, for example, students or home-makers.

(ii) Not economically active population

196. The not economically active population comprises the following functional categories:

Home-makers: persons of either sex, not economically active, who are engaged in household duties in their own home; for example, housewives and other relatives responsible for the care of the home and children. (Domestic employees working for pay, however, are classified as economically active.);

Students: persons of either sex, not economically active, who attend any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education;

Income recipients: persons of either sex, not economically active, who receive income from property or other investment, royalties or pensions from former activities;

Others: persons of either sex, not economically active, who are receiving public aid or private support, and all other persons not falling into any of the above categories, such as children not attending school.

197. Since some individuals may be classifiable in more than one category of the not economically active population (e.g. a person may be a student and a home-maker at the same time), the enumeration instructions should indicate the order of preference for recording persons in one or another of the categories. Consideration might also be given to presenting the categories on the census questionnaire in the preferred order because persons tend to answer with the first category that applies to them.

(b) Occupation

198. Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the time-reference period established for data on economic characteristics by the person employed (or the kind of work done previously, if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment in which the person should be classified.

199. For purposes of international comparisons, it is recommended that countries compile their data in accordance with the latest revision available at the time of the census the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) issued by the International Labour Office. At the time the present recommendations were prepared, the latest revision of ISCO was in 1968. ^{25/} If it is not possible to

^{25/} International Labour Office, International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition 1968 (Geneva, 1969).

compile the data exactly in accordance with ISCO, provision should be made for the categories of the classification employed to be convertible to ISCO, or at least to its minor (two-digit) groups. If the national data are not classified in accordance with ISCO, an explanation of the differences should be given in the census publications.

200. For persons reporting more than one occupation during the time-reference period, criteria will have to be established for determining which is the main occupation. The decision can, for example, be based on the occupation on which most time was spent during the period or it can be based on the most remunerative occupation during the period. In some cases, however, respondents may insist on one of their occupations being considered as the main one on the basis of their own subjective criteria. To avoid this possibility, it may be advisable not to ask directly for the main occupation but to inquire instead about the amount of time spent on each occupation or which one was most remunerative.

201. If it is thought that many persons in a country have more than one occupation during the time-reference period, information on the secondary occupation may also be collected.

(c) Industry

202. Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which an economically active person worked during the time-reference period established for data on economic characteristics or last worked, if unemployed.

203. For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile their data in accordance with the most recent revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) available at the time of the census. At the time the present recommendations were prepared, the latest revision of ISIC was in 1968. ^{26/} If it is not possible to compile the data exactly in accordance with ISIC, provision should be made for the categories of the classification employed to be convertible to ISIC or at least to its major (three-digit) groups. If the national data are not classified in accordance with ISIC, an explanation of the differences should be given in the census publications.

204. For persons reporting more than one industry during the time-reference period, the industry in which the person's main occupation was performed should be considered to be the main industry. If, however, the main occupation was performed in more than one industry, criteria for determining which is the main industry will have to be established in the same way as for determining the main occupation (see para. 200).

^{26/} International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4/Rev.2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.8) and Indexes to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4/Rev.2/Add.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XVII.8).

205. If data on secondary occupation are collected (see para. 201), information on industry in regard to the secondary occupation may also be collected.

(d) Status in employment

206. Status in employment refers to the status of an economically active individual (see para. 191) with respect to his or her employment, that is, whether he or she is (or was, if unemployed) an employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker or a member of a producers' co-operative, as defined below.

(a) Employer: a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees. Some countries may wish to distinguish among employers according to the number of persons they employ.

(b) Own-account worker: a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

(c) Employee: a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

(d) Unpaid family worker: usually a person who works a specified minimum amount of time (at least one third of the normal working hours), without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. Where it is customary for young persons, in particular, to work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person who does not live in the same household, the requirement of "living in the same household" may be eliminated. If there are a significant number of unpaid family workers in enterprises of which the operators are members of a producers' co-operative who are classified in category (e), these unpaid family workers should be classified in a separate subgroup.

(e) Member of producers' co-operative: a person who is an active member of a producers' co-operative, regardless of the industry in which it is established. Where this group is not numerically important, it may be excluded from the classification and members of producers' co-operatives should be classified under other headings, as appropriate.

(f) Persons not classifiable by status: experienced workers whose status is unknown or inadequately described and unemployed persons not previously employed.

207. A category of "unpaid apprentices" may be needed in some countries. This category should not, however, include apprentices who receive pay in kind, or meals and sleeping quarters, who should be classified as "employees".

208. If data on secondary occupation are collected (see para. 201), information on status in employment in regard to the secondary occupation may also be collected.

(e) Time worked

209. Time worked is the total time worked by persons reported as employed during the time-reference period used in the investigation of economic characteristics. If the reference period is the week preceding the census, time worked should be reported in hours. If the reference period is up to the 12 months preceding the census, time worked should be reported in days or months, as appropriate. Even where a one-week reference period is used in the investigation of economic characteristics, a supplementary question on time worked during the longer period can be useful.

210. If the reference period is one week, the amount of time worked should be related to each occupation reported for the person concerned. If, therefore, secondary occupation is investigated, time worked at the principal occupation and time worked at a secondary occupation should be indicated separately.

211. If a longer reference period is used, it may not be possible to relate time worked to a particular occupation for persons who have had several occupations over the period. The longer period is useful, however, for determining intensity of activity in general.

(f) Income

212. For census purposes, income should be defined as (a) monthly income in cash from the occupation of economically active persons and (b) the total annual cash income of households regardless of source.

213. As thus defined, the information collected can provide an input into statistics on the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation of households 27/ in addition to the immediate census purposes it serves.

214. The occupational income of employed persons should include wages and salaries of employees, income of members from producers' co-operatives, and entrepreneurial income of employers and own-account workers operating unincorporated enterprises.

215. In addition to the occupational income of its economically active members, the total cash income of the household should include, for example, interest, dividends, rent, social security benefits, pensions and life insurance annuity benefits of all its members. The concepts involved in determining cash income are not simple to grasp and respondents may be unable or unwilling to provide exact information. For example, occupational income should include social security, pension fund contributions and direct taxes withheld from employees' salaries but some persons will undoubtedly not include these amounts in reporting their salaries. Significant items of total household income may also be excluded or misstated. Despite any instructions given to enumerators, therefore, the data collected can be expected to

27/ See Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of the Distribution of Income Consumption and Accumulation of Households (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XVII.11).

be approximate at best. As an aid to the interpretation of the results, tabulations of the data should be accompanied by a description of the items of income assumed to be included and, if possible, an estimate of the accuracy of the figures.

(g) Sector of employment

216. Sector of employment refers to the sector of the economy in which an economically active person works. For census purposes, the basic distinction to be made should be between the public sector and the private sector. Because there is not yet any interregional consensus on the subcategories of sectors to be identified, countries should consult the appropriate regional recommendations for further guidance.

217. In the absence of regional standards on the topic, countries may wish to take account of some of the sectors and subsectors defined in table 5.1 of A System of National Accounts.^{28/} Depending upon the structure of the national economy, some countries may wish to subdivide the public sector into, for example, (a) general government and (b) publically owned and controlled enterprises. The private sector may, for example, be subdivided into (a) privately owned and/or controlled enterprises and (b) household and unincorporated enterprises. Co-operative enterprises may be separately identified.

218. If the distinction to be made is simply between employment in the public sector and employment in the private sector, the information need be collected only for persons classified as "employees" in the classification by "status in employment" (see para. 206), because the sector of employment for persons in any of the other status categories must of necessity be the private one. For the investigation of employment in the subcategories given as examples in paragraph 217, or for particular categories recommended by any region, it may be necessary to obtain the information for persons classified in one or more of the other categories of "status in employment".

219. The extent to which most persons in a country are likely to be able to supply accurate information, particularly when detailed subsectors are involved, should be taken into account in planning any investigation of the topic in the census. Suitable testing prior to the census would be appropriate to determine whether or not the topic should be investigated. If the topic is included in the census, further investigation in a post-enumeration evaluation study would be helpful in determining the reliability of the results.

^{28/} United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3.

II. TABULATIONS TO BE PREPARED IN POPULATION CENSUSES

A. Scope and objective of tabulations

220. The census tabulations set forth in the present chapter are intended to provide, in published form, the most important census information needed as a basis for programmes of economic and social development and to be used for research purposes. They do not in any way represent all of the tabulations that any given country may publish and certainly not all of the tabulations that may eventually be prepared for special purposes. The tabulations do not take into account the form in which information may be entered into a data base, which may be more detailed than that required for the census tabulations.

221. It is anticipated that most countries will publish more tabulations than are included here. With the almost universal use of modern computer equipment for the processing of census data, the time required for processing has been greatly reduced in comparison with older forms of processing and the processing cost of each tabulation and the relative cost of processing additional tabulations represent a much smaller fraction of the total census cost than in the past. As a result, collection restrictions, in terms of cost and of accuracy of the data that can be collected, and publication time and costs have a greater relative weight in determining the number and complexity of the tabulations that can be produced and published.

222. The census tabulations outlined in this section employ the topics set forth in paragraph 17, that is, the topics included in the majority of regional recommendations as either "priority" or "other useful" (see paras. 15 and 16). They also reflect, as far as possible, the relevant tabulations included in the various regional recommendations. As would be expected, however, there is less consensus among the regions on tabulations than on topics. Hence, the tabulations in the present chapter are basic tabulations intended to offer guidance to countries in preparing their own tabulation programmes. To this end, each country should take into account not only the appropriate regional recommendations and its national needs but also the possibility of collecting reliable data on the topics involved.

223. Countries' needs and resources will also affect the degree of detail that they will wish to show in the classifications used in their tabulations. Alternative classifications of differing degrees of detail have therefore been indicated for some of the tabulations. The less detailed classification is identified as "basic" and the more detailed as "optional". In all of the tabulations, subtotals have been indicated wherever possible. The subtotals can also be used as minimum categories.

224. When sampling has been used in the census, attribute and geographical classifications used in the tabulations must be particularly carefully considered because detailed cross-classifications for small geographical areas may not always be significant and can, in fact, be misleading.

225. Of the 56 tabulations included, 17 are identified "for early release". These are the tabulations for which the need is usually most urgent. It should be noted, however, that the sequence in which the tabulations are produced depends also on the over-all system of data processing that is employed and the way in which each tabulation fits into the system. It may not be economical under all circumstances to produce some of the tabulations marked "for early release" before others not so indicated. These considerations will require co-ordination with systems analysts responsible for planning the production of the tabulations.

226. Accompanying each tabulation is a statement of the principal uses of the data supplied by it and an illustrative sketch outline of the tabulation, showing one way of providing for the required attribute classifications. Where alternative classifications have been indicated for any topic included in the tabulation, the basic classification (see para. 223) has been shown in the sketch. The sketches are illustrations only; they are not intended as models of completed tables. The purpose here is to present a view of the subject matter elements desired as end-products. In the national presentation of results, various elements may be combined as parts of a single table, according to the needs of each country, so long as the indicated categories and cross-classifications are made available.

227. The specifications for each tabulation include, inter alia, a geographical classification. This is intended to be a guide to the types of civil division of each country for which the information provided by the tabulation is generally needed. The full classification is (a) total country, (b) each major civil division, (c) each minor civil division, (d) each principal locality. An appropriate urban and rural distinction for (a), (b) and (c) is also indicated.

228. Countries will undoubtedly wish to prepare at least some of the tabulations for additional areas, such as smaller civil divisions than are indicated, or other areas of economic or social significance. Another type of area for which tabulation is useful is the small subdivisions of principal localities known as "census tracts" (in English), which some countries have delineated for purposes of analysis of the census results. Data for very small areas, such as blocks, or even block faces, may be stored in the data base although not published in the regular census volumes. The areas for which it is feasible to show information will be affected by whether sampling was used either in the collection of the information or in the tabulation stage.

229. Tabulations for the subnational areas specified may be prepared on the basis of the resident population of each area or on the basis of the population present in each area at the time of the census. Tabulations relating to the resident population are generally more useful, since they are appropriate to the apportionment of representation in legislative bodies, the measurement of internal migration, the computation of measures of fertility and mortality by place of residence and the planning and administration of such services as schools and housing, which have relevance only to the resident population. Tabulations on the basis of the population present in the area at the time of the census are useful where this population is considerably larger than the resident population, thus raising the demand for products and services above the level that would be required by the resident population alone.

B. List of tabulations

230. In the following list of tabulations by title and in the detailed specifications and the illustrations presented in section C below, the tabulations are grouped under six headings analogous to those used in the presentation of topics in chapter I. The groupings are not mutually exclusive, because each tabulation contains one or more cross-classifications. In all cases, the grouping has been done on the basis of what is considered to be the "principal" topic included in the tabulation. Closely related tabulations appearing under other headings are indicated in the short text introducing each group in section C.

<u>Tabulation</u> <u>number</u>	<u>Title</u>
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(An asterisk preceding the number of the tabulation indicates that it is a tabulation for early release, as explained in paragraph 225.)

Group I. Tabulations dealing with geographical and migration characteristics

- *1. Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by urban/rural distribution and sex
- *2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex
- *3. Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomerations, by sex
- 4. Native and foreign-born population by age and sex
- 5. Native population by major civil division of birth, age and sex
- 6. Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex
- 7. Population by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex
- *8. Population ... years of age and over by place of usual residence, place of residence at a specified date in the past, age and sex
- 9. Population by place of usual residence, duration of residence, place of previous residence and sex

Group II. Tabulations dealing with household characteristics

- *10. Population in households by relationship to head or other reference member of household, marital status and sex, and number of institutional population

11. Heads or other reference members of households by age and sex, and other household members by age and relationship to head or other reference member
12. Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over by activity status, status in employment and sex, and other household members ... years of age and over by relationship to head or other reference member and activity status
- *13. Households, population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household
- *14. Households and population in households by size and type of household
15. Multiperson households and population in such households, by type and size of household
16. Multiperson households with one or more family nuclei and population in such households, by type of household and family nucleus and by size of household
17. Households and population in households by size of household and number of economically active members
18. Households and population in households by size of household and number of members under ... years of age

Group III. Tabulations dealing with demographic
and social characteristics

- *19. Population by single years of age and sex
- *20. Population by marital status, age and sex
21. Population by country of citizenship, age and sex
22. Population by religion, age and sex
23. Population by language (mother tongue, usual language or ability to speak one or more languages), age and sex
24. Population by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex

Group IV. Tabulations dealing with fertility and mortality

- *25. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive.
- *26. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children living

27. Mothers 15 years of age and over with at least one child under 15 years of age living in the same household, by age of mother and by age of children
28. Female population 15 years of age and over by age, number of children born alive and educational attainment
29. Female population 15 years of age and over, in their first marriage or married only once, by age at marriage, duration of marriage and number of children born alive
30. Female population ... to 49 years of age by age, number of live births within the 12 months preceding the census, and deaths among these live births
31. Population by maternal orphanhood and age

Group V. Tabulations dealing with educational characteristics

- *32. Population ... years of age and over not attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex
33. Population ... to 24 years of age attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex
34. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex
- *35. Population ... to 24 years of age by school attendance, single years of age and sex
36. Population that has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications, age and sex

Group VI. Tabulations dealing with economic characteristics

- *37. Population ... years of age and over by activity status, marital status, age and sex
- *38. Economically active population by occupation, age and sex
- *39. Economically active population by industry, age and sex
- *40. Economically active population by status in employment, age and sex
41. Economically active population by status in employment, industry and sex
42. Economically active population by status in employment, occupation and sex
43. Economically active population by industry, occupation and sex

/...

44. Economically active population by occupation, educational attainment, age and sex
45. Economically active population by industry, educational attainment, age and sex
46. Economically active population by occupation, place of usual residence, duration of residence, age and sex
47. Economically active population by educational attainment, place of usual residence, duration of residence, age and sex
48. Economically active female population by occupation, marital status and age
49. Economically active female population by status in employment, marital status and age
50. Population not economically active by functional categories, age and sex
51. Economically active employed population by hours worked during the week, age and sex
52. Economically active employed population by months worked during the year, age and sex
53. Economically active employed population by time worked, occupation and sex
54. Economically active employed population by time worked, industry and sex
55. Economically active employed population by monthly income, occupation and sex
56. Households and population in households by annual income and size of household

C. Specifications for each tabulation

231. Each of the tabulations listed above is described in this section. The population to be included, the geographical classification and the attribute classifications are specified in each case. The paragraph reference numbers following each attribute classification correspond to the paragraphs in chapter I, where the respective topics are discussed. Under "Use of the tabulation", the principal uses of the data supplied by the tabulation are set forth. This is followed by an illustrative sketch outline of the tabulation.

Group I. Tabulations dealing with geographical
and migration characteristics

232. The tabulations in this group deal with the nine geographical and migration topics: "total population", "locality", "urban and rural", "place of usual residence", "place where present at time of census", "place of birth", "duration of residence", "place of previous residence" and "place of residence at a specified date in the past". The group contains nine tabulations (1-9), of which four are for early release. It should be noted, however, that tabulation 9, although not included among the four, is for alternative early release in the event that tabulation 8 is not prepared.

233. Tabulations 1-3 present the fundamental geographical distributions of the population. In tabulations 4-9, dealing with migration characteristics, the geographical factor is essential for measuring the phenomenon.

234. A geographical classification is also included in all of the tabulations in groups II-IV (see para. 227). "Place of usual residence" and "duration of residence" appear also in tabulations 46 and 47 (group VI), where they are cross-classified by the occupation and the educational attainment, respectively, of the economically active population.

235. For more detailed descriptions of the uses of the data in the tabulations dealing with geographic and migration characteristics than those given in connexion with each tabulation, see the following publications: General Principles for National Programmes of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning; 29/ Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual I, Methods of Estimating Total Population for Current Dates, 30/ and Manual VI, Methods of Measuring Internal Migration; 31/ and National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making. 32/

29/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIII.2.

30/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 1952.XIII.5.

31/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70/XIII.3.

32/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.4.

1. Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by urban/rural distribution and sex (for early release)

Population included: total population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The determination, by means of the census, of the total population and its distribution among major and minor territorial divisions is frequently a legal requirement, because the results are used to determine the apportionment of representation in legislative bodies and for many administrative purposes.

The data are also needed for studies of the internal distribution of population in relation to economic and social facilities and to studies of internal migration and other factors affecting the trends of population distribution. The results of such studies are relevant to policy with regard to the location of economic development projects and to the balance of economic and social development among different parts of the country. They also provide the base data for projections of the future regional and urban/rural distribution of the population, which may indicate the need for policy measures relevant to population redistribution.

In addition, the information is required for the computation of vital statistics rates on the subnational level and the study of urban/rural differentials in such rates. The results of such studies, together with studies of morbidity, are useful for implementing policy regarding the location of health facilities. The vital statistics rates are also used in projections of the future population of civil divisions.

Illustration 1. Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by urban/rural distribution and sex (for early release)

Geographical division and urban/rural distribution	Both sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
TOTAL			
Urban			
Rural			
Major civil division A <u>a/</u> . . .			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division a ₁ <u>a/</u> . .			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division a ₂ <u>a/</u> . .			
Urban			
Rural			
(etc.)			
Major civil division B <u>a/</u> . . .			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division b ₁ <u>a/</u> . .			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division b ₂ <u>a/</u> . .			
Urban			
Rural			
(etc.)			
.			
.			
.			

Illustration 1 (continued)

Geographical division and urban/rural distribution	Both sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
Major civil division Z <u>a/</u> . .			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division z ₁ <u>a/</u> .			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division z ₂ <u>a/</u> .			
Urban			
Rural			
(etc.)			

a/ Name of major or minor division.

2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex (for early release)

Population included: total population

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division
- (b) Size-class of locality (paras. 51-53): 500,000 or more inhabitants; 100,000-499,999 inhabitants; 50,000-99,999 inhabitants; 20,000-49,999 inhabitants; 10,000-19,999 inhabitants; 5,000-9,999 inhabitants; 2,000-4,999 inhabitants; 1,000-1,999 inhabitants; 500-999 inhabitants; 200-499 inhabitants; less than 200 inhabitants; and, separately, the number of localities of each size-class
- (c) Population not in localities (paras. 51-53): total number
- (d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides information on national patterns of concentration or dispersion of population, which will afford a reasonable degree of

international comparability, provided that the unit of classification is the locality as defined in paragraph 51. Using data from successive censuses, it is possible to assess the rate of change, over given periods, in the numbers of localities in each size-class and the proportion of the population in each size-class of locality. Projections of future patterns of population concentration, on the basis of past trends, are needed for determining policy in regard to the distribution of population.

In those countries where the distinction between urban and rural population can be based on size of locality these data provide the basis for the urban/rural classification and also for the calculation of rates of urbanization.

The recommended classification of localities by size-class provides breaks in the size-class categories at 2,000, 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, which are used by some countries in distinguishing between urban and rural localities.

Illustration 2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex
(for early release)

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and size-class of locality	Number of localities	Both sexes	Sex	
			Male	Female
TOTAL				
All-localities				
500,000 or more inhabitants .				
100,000-499,999 inhabitants .				
50,000-99,999 inhabitants . .				
20,000-49,999 inhabitants . .				
10,000-19,999 inhabitants . .				
5,000-9,999 inhabitants . . .				
2,000-4,999 inhabitants . . .				
1,000-1,999 inhabitants . . .				
500-999 inhabitants				
200-499 inhabitants				
Less than 200 inhabitants . .				
Population not in localities .				

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country;
(ii) each major civil division.

3. Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomerations, by sex (for early release)

Population included: population of localities above a specified size and of the urban agglomeration of each such locality

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: total country

(b) Principal localities and their urban agglomerations (paras. 51-53): each specified city or town, the urban agglomeration of each specified city or town (when an urban agglomeration comprises more than one specified city or town, each specified city or town should be clearly distinguished)

(c) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Information on the population size of the principal cities or towns and of the urban agglomerations of which these cities or towns are a part is needed for the study of the growth of the largest clusters of population within a country. The results of such study are useful in planning the local services (such as utilities, roads, schools, hospitals, etc.) that are required in proportion to population size.

The use of figures for urban agglomerations, in addition to those for the city proper, gives a more adequate indication of the size of the concentration of population, which often extends beyond the legal borders of the city. These figures may, in fact, reveal the need to redraw the city boundaries.

For the most effective use of the data, however, figures are needed both for the city proper and for the urban agglomeration, because cities usually have some form of local government that does not extend over the surrounding densely settled fringe. Responsibility for the determination of policy and subsequent action may, therefore, have to be shared by several minor administrative divisions, each of which requires information on the population within its own borders.

Illustration 3. Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomerations, by sex (for early release)

Locality	Both sexes		Sex			
	City proper	Urban agglomeration	Male		Female	
			City proper	Urban agglomeration	City proper	Urban agglomeration
City or town A <u>a/</u> . .						
City or town B <u>a/</u> . .						
City or town C <u>a/</u> . .						
City or town D <u>a/</u> . .						
.						
.						
.						
City or town Z <u>a/</u> . .						

a/ Name of city or town.

4. Native and foreign-born population by age and sex

Population included: total population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Place of birth (paras. 30-36): native; foreign-born

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 1 year; 1-4; 5-9; 10-14; 15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59; 60-64; 65-69; 70-74; 75 and over; not stated

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

These data are the basis for assessing the net contribution of immigration to the age and sex structure of the population. In countries where immigration has occurred on a large scale, it is very useful to tabulate the data on sex-age structure separately for the native and the foreign-born population. Thus the effects of immigration on the growth and structure of the population can be examined and estimates of future mortality and fertility can be improved by taking into account the nativity differentials. The provision of the category of infants under one year of age is useful for studying relative under-enumeration of foreign-born and native infants.

Illustration 4. Native and foreign-born population by age and sex

Geographical division, a/ sex and age (in years)	Total	Native	Foreign- born	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
ALL AGES				
Under 1				
1-4				
5-9				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65-69				
70-74				
75 and over				
Not stated				

Illustration 4 (continued)

Geographical division, a/ sex and age (in years)	Total	Native	Foreign- born	Not stated
<u>Male</u> (as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")				
<u>Female</u> (as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")				

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

5. Native population by major civil division of birth, age and sex

Population included: all persons born in the country

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Major civil division of birth (paras. 30-36): each major civil division of the country; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under one year; 1-4; 5-9; 10-14; 15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59; 60-64; 65-69; 70-74; 75 and over; not stated

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation is useful for internal migration studies because it provides indications of the magnitude of migration into, and out of, each major part of the country as well as of the ultimate origins of the migrants. Because, however, it identifies only major territorial divisions and does not show either duration of residence or prior place of residence, it fails to provide much of the detailed information on internal migration which countries need. Likewise, it does not supply information on migration to large cities, which is the most important kind of internal migration in many countries. Finally, it overlooks the fact that many foreign-born persons become internal migrants after their initial residence in the country. In spite of these important drawbacks, however, the data serve a useful purpose in countries where no other information on internal migration is available and their compilation is, accordingly, recommended for such countries.

Illustration 5. Native population by major civil division of birth, age and sex

Geographical division a/ sex and major civil division of birth	Age (in years)							75 and over	Not stated
	All ages	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	70-74		
<u>Both sexes</u>									
TOTAL									
Major civil division A b/ .									
Major civil division B b/ .									
Major civil division C b/ .									
.									
.									
.									
Major civil division Z b/ .									
Not stated									
<u>Male</u>									
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")									
<u>Female</u>									
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")									

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

b/ Name of major civil division.

6. Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex

Population included: foreign-born population

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division
- (b) Country of birth (paras. 30-36): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania), each country within the continent that is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated
- (c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 5 years; 5-14; 15-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65-74; 75 and over; not stated
- (d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Data on country of birth are useful in the identification of ethnic groups among immigrants although they do not in themselves give any indication of the degree of assimilation which may have taken place among these groups. They also provide the bases for estimating the volume of net migration from specified countries. The data also throw light on likely problems of cultural assimilation, which are related to the age, sex and country of birth of the immigrants.

Illustration 6. Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex

Geographical division, a/ continent and country of birth, and sex	Age (in years)									
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>										
TOTAL										
Africa										
Country A b/.										
Country B b/.										
.										
.										
Country Z b/.										
All other countries .										
Country not stated .										
America, North										
(as above)										
America, South										
(as above)										
Asia										
(as above)										
Europe										
(as above)										
Oceania										
(as above)										
Continent not stated .										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")										

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division.
 b/ Name of country.

/...

7. Population by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex

Population included: total population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Duration of residence in locality (paras. 37-39): since birth; not since birth - resident for: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 or more years, number of years not stated; not stated whether resident in locality since birth (for additional categories needed if the tabulation is prepared on the basis of the population present in each area at the time of the census, see the illustration)

(c) Duration of residence in major civil division (paras. 37-39): as for (b)

(d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 1 year; 1-4; 5-9; 10-14; 15-19; 20-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and over; not stated

(e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides information on net migration levels. It also shows the direction of in-migration in terms of major civil divisions of the country and the most important localities. Such data are useful for preparing estimates of the future population of specific areas of the country. These estimates are needed both for planning in areas of anticipated growth and for the determination of policy on internal migration and possible measures that can be employed to affect its trend.

Illustration 7. Population by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex

Geographical division, a/ sex and duration of residence	All ages	Age (in years)									
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	20-24	25-34	55-64	65 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>											
TOTAL											
Resident b/											
Resident in major civil division since birth											
Resident in locality since birth											
Not resident in locality since birth											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality 5-9 years											
Resident in locality 10 or more years											
Duration of residence in locality not stated											
Not stated whether resident in locality since birth . . .											
Not resident in major civil division since birth											
Resident in major civil division less than 1 year											
Resident in major civil division 1-4 years											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Duration of residence in locality not stated											
Resident in major civil division 5-9 years											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality 5-9 years											
Duration of residence in locality not stated											

Illustration 7 (continued)

Geographical division, a/ sex and duration of residence	All ages	Age (in years)									
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	20-24	25-34	55-64	65 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>											
TOTAL (continued)											
Resident (continued)											
Resident in major civil division 10 or more years .											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality 5-9 years											
Resident in locality 10 or more years											
Duration of residence in locality not stated . . .											
Duration of residence in major civil division not stated											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality 5-9 years											
Duration of residence in locality not stated . . .											
Not stated whether resident in major civil division since birth											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality 5-9 years											
Resident in locality 10 or more years											
Duration of residence in locality not stated . . .											
Transient or visitor b/											
Not stated whether resident, transient or visitor b/ . . .											
<u>Male</u>											
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")											
<u>Female</u>											
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")											

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

b/ This category is needed only if the tabulation is prepared on the basis of the population present in each area at the time of the census; it is not required if the tabulation is based on the resident population of each area (see para. 20).

8. Population ... years of age and over by place of usual residence, place of residence at a specified date in the past, age and sex (for early release)

Population included: population ... years of age and over

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: total country
- (b) Place of usual residence (paras. 21-25): each major or other civil division of the country
- (c) Place of residence at a specified date in the past (paras. 42-43): each major or other civil division of the country; foreign country; not stated (for persons who have always resided in the same civil division, the place of previous residence will be the same as the place of usual residence)
- (d) Age (paras. 88-96): 1-4 years; 5-9; 10-14; 15-19; 20-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and over; not stated
- (e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides information on the sources and direction of migration between civil divisions during a specified period and on the age composition of the migrants. Data from a series of censuses make it possible to assess changes in the phenomena measured for comparable lengths of time. It is therefore useful for preparing estimates of the future population of civil divisions, which are needed for the purposes stated in the use of tabulation 7.

Illustration 8. Population ... a/ years of age and over by place of usual residence, place of residence at a specified date in the past, age and sex
 (for early release)

Geographical division, b/ place of usual residence, age (in years) and sex	Population ... a/ years of age and over	Place of residence at a specified date in the past				
		Major or other civil division A c/	Major or other civil division B c/	Major or other civil division Z c/ -	Foreign country
<u>Both sexes</u>						
TOTAL						
Major or other civil division A c/						
<u>Ages</u>						
1-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-34						
35-44						
45-54						
55-64						
65 and over						
Not stated						
Major or other civil division B c/ (as for "Major or other civil division A")						
.						
.						
.						
Major or other civil division Z c/ (as for "Major or other civil division A")						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")						

a/ The lower age limit depends on the specified date in the past adopted by the country. The age classification in this illustration is appropriate when the specified date in the past is one year prior to the enumeration.

b/ Total country.

c/ Name of major or other civil division.

9. Population by place of usual residence, duration of residence, place of previous residence and sex a/

Population included: total population

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: total country
- (b) Place of usual residence (paras. 21-25): each major or other civil division of the country
- (c) Duration of residence in the major or other civil division (paras. 37-39): since birth; not since birth - resident for: less than 1 year; 1-4 years; 5-9 years; 10 or more years; number of years not stated; not stated whether resident in major or other civil division since birth (for additional categories needed if the tabulation is prepared on the basis of the population present in each area at the time of the census, see illustration 7 above)
- (d) Place of previous residence (paras. 40-41): each major or other civil division of the country; foreign country; not stated
- (e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides information on the sources and direction of migration between civil divisions. It is, therefore, useful for preparing estimates of the future population of civil divisions, which are needed for the purposes stated in the use of tabulation 7.

Illustration 9. Population by place of usual residence, duration of residence, place of previous residence and sex a/

Geographical division, b/ place of usual residence, duration of residence and sex	Total population	Place of previous residence					
		Major or other civil division A c/	Major or other civil division B c/	...	Major or other civil division Z c/	Foreign country	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
TOTAL							
Major or other civil division A c/							
Resident since birth							
Not resident since birth . .							
Resident less than 1 year .							
Resident 1-4 years							
Resident 5-9 years							
Resident 10 or more years .							
Duration of residence not stated							
Whether resident since birth not stated							
Major or other civil division B c/ (as for "Major or other civil division A") .							
.							
.							
.							
Major or other civil division Z c/ (as for "Major or other civil division A") .							
<u>Male</u> (as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")							
<u>Female</u> (as for " <u>Both sexes</u> ")							

a/ This is a tabulation "for early release" when information on "place of residence at a specified date in the past" is not collected and tabulation 8 is therefore not available.

b/ Total country.

c/ Name of major or other civil division.

Group II. Tabulations dealing with household characteristics

236. The tabulations in this group deal primarily with the two household topics: "relationship to head or other reference member of the household /or family/" and "household /or family/ composition". The group contains nine tabulations (10-18), of which three are for early release.

237. The tabulations take into account the characteristics of the head or other reference member of the household, characteristics of the remaining household members and the interrelationships among all members of the household. Tabulations 10-12 are concerned with the individual characteristics of members of the household and their relationship to the head; tabulations 13-18 are concerned with the interrelationship among all members of the household.

238. In addition to the household topics, "marital status" of household members is included in tabulation 10. "Activity status" and "status in employment" are included in tabulation 12, the former in relation to each member of the household and the latter in relation to heads or other reference members. In tabulation 17, the number of economically active members of the household is cross-classified with size of household.

239. The household is also an important component of tabulation 56 (group VI), in which size of household is cross-classified by annual household income.

240. For more detailed descriptions of the uses of the data in the tabulations dealing with household characteristics than those given in connexion with each individual tabulation, see the following publications: General Principles for National Programmes of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning; 33/ Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VII, Methods of Projecting Households and Families; 34/ and National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making. 35/

10. Population in households, by relationship to head or other reference member of household, marital status and sex, and number of institutional population (for early release)

Population included: total population

33/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIII.2.

34/ United Nations publication, sales No. E.73.XIII.2.

35/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.4.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Relationship to head or other reference member of household (paras. 65-72): head or other reference member; spouse; child; spouse of child; grandchild or great-grandchild; parent or parent of spouse; other relative; domestic employee; other person not related to the head or other reference member; not stated

(c) Institutional population (see Part One, paras. 231-232): total number

(d) Marital status (paras. 97-104): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated

(e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The household is a basic socio-economic unit in all countries and is often central to the study of social and economic development. This tabulation provides material for the study of the distribution of individuals within households, which can serve to indicate the most typical relationships among members of households and also the proportion of persons living in households with an atypical relationship among their members. Comparison of these data with similar data from an earlier census can provide information on changing patterns of household composition and of some of the characteristics of members of the household, which is useful in the preparation of projections of the number of households.

Illustration 10. Population in households, by relationship to head or other reference member of household, marital status and sex, and number of institutional population
 (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> relationship to head or other reference member of household and sex	Total	Marital status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
TOTAL POPULATION							
Male							
Female							
All households							
Male							
Female							
Head or other reference member <u>b/</u>							
Male							
Female							
Spouse							
Male							
Female							
Child							
Male							
Female							
Spouse of child							
Male							
Female							
Grandchild or great-grandchild							
Male							
Female							
Parent or parent of spouse							
Male							
Female							
Other relative							
Male							
Female							
Domestic employee							
Male							
Female							
Other person not related to the head or other reference member							
Male							
Female							
Not stated							
Male							
Female							
Institutional population							
Male							
Female							
Not stated whether or not living in a household							
Male							
Female							

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

b/ Including persons living alone (one-person households).

11. Heads or other reference members of households by age and sex, and other household members by age and relationship to head or other reference member

Population included: all members of households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Relationship to head or other reference member of household (paras 65-72): head or other reference member; spouse; child; spouse of child; grandchild or great-grandchild; parent or parent of spouse; other relative; person not related to head or other reference member; not stated

(c) Age of head or other reference member of household (paras. 88-96): under 25 years; 25-44; 45-64; 65 and over; not stated

(d) Age of other household members (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65 and over; not stated

(e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Data on the age of the head or other reference member of the household and of other household members, classified by their relationship to the head or other reference member, provides additional information for the purposes stated in the use of tabulation 10 and for the study of the prevalence of multigeneration households.

Illustration 11. Heads or other reference members of households a/ by age and sex, and other household members by age and relationship to head or other reference member

Geographical division, b/ age and sex of head or other reference member and age of other household members	Head or other reference member	Relationship of other household members to head or other reference member								
		Total	Spouse	Child	Spouse of child	Grandchild or great-grandchild	Parent or parent of spouse	Other relative	Person not related	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>										
ALL AGES										
Under 25 years										
Age of other household members										
Under 15										
15-24										
25-44										
45-64										
65 and over										
Not stated										
25-44 years										
Age of other household members (as for "Under 25 years")										
45-64 years										
Age of other household members (as for "Under 25 years")										
65 years and over										
Age of other household members (as for "Under 25 years")										
Age not stated										
Age of other household members (as for "Under 25 years")										
Male (as for "Both sexes")										
Female (as for "Both sexes")										

a/ Including persons living alone (one-person households).
 b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

12. Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over by activity status, status in employment and sex, and other household members ... years of age and over, by relationship to head or other reference member and activity status

Population included: all members of households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Activity status of head or other reference member of the household (paras. 188-197): economically active; (i) employed; (ii) unemployed, differentiating persons seeking work for the first time; not economically active, distinguishing between homemaker, student, income recipient, other; not stated

(c) Status in employment of head or other reference member of the household (paras. 206-208): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; not classifiable by status

(d) Relationship to head or other reference member of the household (paras. 65-72): head or other reference member; spouse; child; spouse of child; other relative (including grandchild or great-grandchild and parent or parent of spouse); other person not related to head or other reference member; not stated

(e) Activity status of members of the household other than the head or other reference member of household (paras. 188-197): (1) Basic classification: economically active, not economically active, not stated (2) Optional classification: economically active, of which (i) employed, (ii) unemployed, differentiating persons seeking work for the first time; not economically active; not stated

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides information on the economic structure within households. From the data on the activity status of members of the household, it is possible to derive the proportion of economically active members compared with all members who are old enough to be economically active. The information on the activity status and status in employment of household heads or other reference members is of use not only in itself, particularly in the many cases where the head or other reference member provides the chief economic support for the household, but also in examination of the possible correlation between either or both of these characteristics and the activity status of other household members. The cross-classification by relationship to the head or other reference member permits identification of the possible correlation between activity status and relationship to the head or other reference member.

Illustration 12. Heads or other reference members of households a/ ... b/ years of age and over, by activity status, status in employment and sex, and other household members ... b/ years of age and over, by relationship to head or other reference member and activity status

Geographical division, c/ activity status, status in employment, and sex of head or other reference member of the household ... b/ years of age and over	Head or other refer- ence member	Other members of the household ... years of age and over by relationship to head or other reference member												Other persons not related		
		Total all other members		Spouse		Child		Spouse of child		Other relative d/		Other persons not related				
		Econom- ically active	Not stated	Econom- ically active	Not stated	Econom- ically active	Not stated	Econom- ically active	Not stated	Econom- ically active	Not stated	Econom- ically active	Not stated	Econom- ically active	Not stated	
TOTAL																
Both sexes																
Economically active																
Employer																
Employment																
Own-account worker																
Employee																
Unpaid family worker																
Member of producers' co-operative																
Not classifiable by status																
Unemployed																
Seeking work for the first time																
Not economically active																
Homemaker																
Student																
Income recipient																
Other																
Not stated																
Male (as for "both sexes")																
Female (as for "both sexes")																

a/ Including persons living alone (one-person households).

b/ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

c/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

d/ Including grandchild or great-grandchild and parent or parent of spouse.

13. Households, population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household (for early release)

Population included: all members of households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Size of household (paras. 73-75): 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household

(c) Number of family nuclei (paras. 79-83): none; one; two; three; four or more; not stated; and, separately, the aggregate number of family nuclei

Use of the tabulation

Information on the number and size of households and changes in the rate of household formation is needed by the planners for, and suppliers of, many goods and services, for which the demand is related to households rather than to individuals. Agencies dealing with housing problems are in need of these data for the determination of current and projected rates of household formation, on the basis of which the number and size of new housing units required can be estimated.

The household is the basic unit in many sample surveys, for which this tabulation can provide the sampling frame and comparative data for estimating the accuracy of some of the survey results.

Information on household structure in terms of number of family nuclei in the household is needed for studies of households formation, projections of numbers of households and estimates of potential housing needs.

Information from a series of censuses is very useful for the study of the disintegration of the joint-family household in countries where this pattern of living is changing.

Illustration 13. Households, population in households and number of family nuclei by size of household
 (for early release)

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and size of household	Total		Households with indicated number of family nuclei						Number of family nuclei
	House- holds	Popu- lation	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Not stated	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS									
Households consisting of:									
1 person									
2 persons									
3 persons									
4 persons									
5 persons									
6 persons									
7 persons									
8 persons									
9 persons									
10 persons or more . .									
Not stated									

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

14. Households and population in households by size and type of household (for early release)

Population included: all members of households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Size of household (paras. 73-75): 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household

(c) Type of household (paras. 84-85): one-person household; nuclear household; extended household; composite household; unknown; and, separately, the number of households of each type and the aggregate population by type of household

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 14 and 15 provide details on household composition, taking into account not only the number of family nuclei, but also household members who are not part of a family nucleus. Further, they set forth the relationship, if any, between the family nuclei in multinuclear households and between any nuclei and other members of the household. They give a more complete indication of household structure than does tabulation 13, which focuses primarily on the number of nuclei. Hence, they are useful for in-depth examination of the demographic and social structure of households, which is essential for the formulation of measures designed to improve family living conditions as well as for the uses mentioned in connexion with tabulation 13.

Illustration 14. Households and population in households by size and type of household
(for early release)

Geographical division ^{a/} and size of household	Type of household										
	Total			Nuclear		Extended		Composite		Unknown	
	House- holds	Popula- tion	One- person house- holds	House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion
ALL HOUSEHOLDS											
Households consist- ing of:											
1 person											
2 persons											
3 persons											
4 persons											
5 persons											
6 persons											
7 persons											
8 persons											
9 persons											
10 persons or more											
Not stated											

^{a/} This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

15. Multiperson households and population in such households, by type and size of household

Population included: all members of multiperson households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Type of household (paras. 84-85): nuclear household; extended household consisting of (i) one family nucleus and related persons, (ii) two or more related family nuclei and related persons, (iii) related persons without any family nucleus; composite household consisting of (i) one family nucleus, related and not related persons, (ii) one family nucleus and non-related persons, (iii) two or more related family nuclei, related and non-related persons, (iv) two or more family nuclei and non-related persons, (v) two or more non-related family nuclei with or without any other persons, (vi) related persons without any nuclei and non-related persons, (vii) non-related persons; unknown

(c) Size of household (paras. 73-75): 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 14.

Illustration 15. Multiperson households and population in such households, by type and size of household

Geographical division ^{a/} and type of household	Households and population in households consisting of:									
	Total		2 persons		3 persons		10 persons or more		Not stated	
	Multi-person households	Population in multi-person households	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
TOTAL										
Nuclear household										
Extended household										
One family nucleus and related persons										
Two or more related family nuclei and related persons										
Related persons without any family nuclei										
Composite household										
One family nucleus, related and non-related persons										
One family nucleus and non-related persons										
Two or more related family nuclei, related and non-related persons										
Two or more related family nuclei and non-related persons										
Two or more non-related family nuclei, with or without any other persons										
Related persons without any nuclei and non-related persons										
Non-related persons										
Unknown										

^{a/} This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

16. Multiperson households with one or more family nuclei and population in such households, by type of household and family nucleus and by size of household

Population included: all members of multiperson households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Type of household and of family nucleus (paras. 79-85): nuclear household consisting of (i) married couple without children, with 1 child, 2 children, 3 children, 4 children, 5 children, 6 or more children, (ii) father with 1 child, 2 children, 3 children, 4 children, 5 children, 6 or more children, (iii) mother with 1 child, 2 children, 3 children, 4 children, 5 children, 6 or more children; extended household with only one family nucleus, distinguishing between types (i), (ii) and (iii) as for nuclear household; extended household with two or more family nuclei distinguishing between types (i), (ii) and (iii) as for nuclear household; composite household with only one family nucleus distinguishing between types (i), (ii) and (iii) as for nuclear household; composite household with two or more family nuclei distinguishing between types (i), (ii) and (iii) as for nuclear household; unknown

(c) Size of household (paras. 73-75): 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household. Also indicated separately are the number of family nuclei and the number of members of family nuclei of each type

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation extends the information on family nuclei made available in tabulations 14 and 15 by presenting data on the structure of the nuclei themselves according to the type and size of the household. The distinction between nuclei consisting of couples without children, couples with children and only one parent with children is useful for determining the economic and social provisions that may be needed for families with only one parent in the household and for couples living without children. The extent to which nuclei of each type and size live in households of different types yields indications of prevailing arrangements for the provision of living quarters for each type of family nucleus and the need for measures to alleviate these arrangements.

Illustration 16. Multiperson households with one or more family nuclei and population in such households, by type of household and family nucleus and by size of household

Geographical division, a/ type of household and type of family nucleus	Total		Households and population in households consisting of:						Number of members of family nuclei	
	Multi- person house- holds	Popula- tion in multi- person house- holds	2 persons		3 persons		10 persons or more			Number of family nuclei
			House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion		
TOTAL										
Nuclear household										
Married couple										
with:										
No children										
1 child (up to 6 or more children)										
Total										
Father with child/ children:										
1 child (up to 6 or more children)										
Total										
Mother with child/ children:										
(as for "Father with child/ children")										
Extended household with only one family nucleus (as for "Nuclear household")										
Extended household with two or more family nuclei (as for "Nuclear household")										

Illustration 16 (continued)

Geographical division, a/ type of household and type of family nucleus	Households and population in households consisting of:								Number of members of family nuclei					
	Total		2 persons		3 persons		10 persons or more			Not stated				
	Multi- person house- holds	Popula- tion in multi- person house- holds	House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion		House- holds	Popula- tion			
TOTAL (continued)														
Composite household with only one family nucleus (as for "Nuclear household")														
Composite household with two or more family nuclei (as for "Nuclear household")														
Unknown														

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

17. Households and population in households by size of household and number of economically active members

Population included: all members of households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Size of household (paras. 73-75): 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household

(c) Number of economically active members (paras. 191-195): none, 1 member; 2 members; 3 members; 4 members; 5 or more members; not stated

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation supplements the information on the economically active members of households presented in tabulation 12 by providing the data for determining the ratio between economically active and not economically active members according to household size. The usefulness of the data can be increased if they are combined with the data on household income in tabulation 56 to derive information on the relationship between household income and the proportion of household members who are economically active.

Illustration 17. Households and population in households by size of household and number of economically active members

Geographical division a/ and size of household	Households with indicated number of economically active members															
	Total		0		1		2		3		4		5 or more		Not stated	
	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
ALL HOUSEHOLDS																
Households consisting of:																
1 person																
2 persons																
3 persons																
4 persons																
5 persons																
6 persons																
7 persons																
8 persons																
9 persons																
10 persons or more																
Not stated																

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

18. Households and population in households by size of household and number of members under ... years of age

Population included: all members of households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61).

(b) Size of household (paras. 73-75): 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household

(c) Number of members under ... years of age (the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population) (para. 187): none; 1 member; 2 members; 3 members; 4 members; 5 or more members; not stated

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation supplements tabulation 17 by showing the number of household members below the age at which economic activity usually begins. With this information, the ratio of active household members to non-active members in the working ages and the ratio of active members to those below working age can be separately computed according to household size. Data on the number of children below working age, by size of household, are also useful in planning for meeting household needs and for household welfare measures.

Illustration 18. Households and population in households by size of household and number of members under ... a/ years of age

Geographical division b/ and size of household	Households and population in households with indicated number of members under ... a/ years of age															
	Total		0		1		2		3		4		5 or more		Not stated	
	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
ALL HOUSEHOLDS																
Households consisting of:																
1 person																
2 persons																
3 persons																
4 persons																
5 persons																
6 persons																
7 persons																
8 persons																
9 persons																
10 persons or more																
Not stated																

a/ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

Group III. Tabulations dealing with demographic and social characteristics

241. The tabulations in this group deal with the seven demographic and social topics: "sex", "age", "marital status", "citizenship", "religion", "language" and "national and/or ethnic group". The group contains six tabulations (19-24), of which two are for early release.

242. "Sex" and "age" are cross-classified by each other and each of the other topics covered in the group. The five other topics appear in only a single tabulation each within the group.

243. Because they are fundamental to the great majority of census tabulations, "sex" and "age" are also cross-classified by almost all topics in the tabulations in groups I, II and IV-VI. "Marital status" is included in tabulation 10 (group II), in which it is cross-classified by relationship to the head or other reference member of the household, and in tabulations 37, 48 and 49 (group VI). In the latter group, it is cross-classified by activity status for each sex and with occupation and status in employment for economically active females. Although "national and/or ethnic group" appears in only one tabulation in the present recommendations, it should be noted that some countries have expressed an interest in cross-classifying the topic by a wide range of other population and household characteristics.

244. For more detailed descriptions of the uses of the data in the tabulations dealing with demographic and social characteristics than those given in connexion with each individual tabulation, see the following publications: General Principles for National Programmes of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning; 36/ Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual II, Methods of Appraisal of Quality of Basic Data for Population Estimates 37/ and Manual III, Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age, 38/ and National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making. 39/

36/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIII.2.

37/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.XIII.2.

38/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.XIII.3.

39/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.4.

19. Population by single years of age and sex (for early release)

Population included: total population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61) (If it is considered inadvisable to present the single-year classification for any particular geographic division, at least the age categories "under 1", "1-4" and the five-year age groups should be shown for that division.)

(b) Age (paras. 88-96): under 1 year; 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; ... single years to 99; 100 years and over; not stated (distinguish between subtotals: 1-4 years, five-year age groups 5-9, 10-14, ... 80-84, and 85 and over)

(c) Sex (para. 87); male; female

Use of the tabulation

Information on the detailed age and sex structure of the population is needed for actuarial analysis of the probability of survival and of related life-table functions. It is also essential for the evaluation of the accuracy of census age data for the population. From this tabulation, it is possible to reconstitute any selected age grouping (e.g., the school-age population and the population of voting age or groups used in the calculation of food requirements) without interpolating from five-year age groups.

The five-year age groups are essential for many purposes, including the analysis of the factors of population change, the preparation of current population estimates and of projections, the calculation of age-specific vital rates, analysis of the factors of labour supply and the study of problems of dependency. The grouped age classification is recommended because it is appropriate to cross-classification by other variables. The tabulation provides a convenient summary of the total, urban and rural population by the various geographic areas according to the age groups used in most of the other recommended tabulations. The tabulation should present "raw" rather than graduated age data.

Illustration 19. Population by single years of age and sex
 (for early release)

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and age (in years)	Both sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
ALL AGES			
Under 1			
1			
2			
3			
4			
1-4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
5-9			
.			
.			
.			
99			
100 and over			
Not stated			

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

20. Population by marital status, age and sex (for early release)

Population included: total population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Marital status (paras. 97-104): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated (Persons whose only, or latest marriage has been annulled may be classified in a separate category or classified according to their marital status before the annulled marriage took place.)

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15 years; 16 years; ... single years up to 29; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation supplies material for the study of age at marriage, in the absence of marriage statistics, and frequency of celibacy, widowhood and divorce and of the effect of these factors on population growth through their influence on fertility. A simple measure of this influence is the comparison of the ratio of children in the population to all women of child-bearing age and the ratio of children to those women who have ever been married. For this type of analysis, information on de facto, rather than legal, marital status is most useful.

Information on the legal marital status of the population as a whole and by sex and age groups is the basis for the computation of a number of crude and age-sex-specific vital statistics rates, including legitimate and illegitimate birth-rates, marriage rates specific for previous marital status, divorce rates based on the married population and mortality rates specific for marital status. The data are also required for the preparation of nuptiality tables.

A refinement of this tabulation, showing heads or other reference members of households by marital status, age and sex, can be used together with the present tabulation to obtain age-sex marital status-specific rates for the head or other reference member. Application of these rates to the projected population by age, sex and marital status provides projected numbers of households.

Illustration 20. Population by marital status, age and sex
 (for early release)

Geographical division, a/ sex and marital status	All ages	Age (in years)						75 and over	70-74	Not stated
		Under 15	15	16	...	29	30-34			
<u>Both sexes</u>										
TOTAL										
Single										
Married										
Widowed										
Divorced										
Separated										
Not stated										
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")										
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")										

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

21. Population by country of citizenship, age and sex

Population included: total population

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division
- (b) Citizenship (paras. 105-109): citizen; alien; not stated
- (c) Country of citizenship of aliens (paras. 105-109): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania); each country (within continent) which is the country of citizenship of a significant number of aliens; all other countries combined in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated
- (d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The age group which includes the age limit for voting may usefully be subdivided to show persons who have attained voting age.)
- (e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The most important use of these data is in connexion with the study of problems relating to the legal status and civil rights of immigrants and other non-citizen groups. In countries, where all native persons are citizens by birth and naturalization is not unduly difficult, the data can be of use in the study of the rate of assimilation of the foreign-born population.

The tabulation also provides information on the national allegiance of population groups within countries and for the world and its regions. Although the data are less efficacious than information on birthplace and language as possible indicators of ethnic composition, they may provide some indications for particular population groups.

In conjunction with the country-of-birth statistics, they can be used to determine comparative rates of naturalization among foreign-born persons.

Illustration 21. Population by country of citizenship, age and sex

Geographical division, a/ continent and country of citizenship and sex	All ages	Age (in years) b/					65 and over	Not stated
		Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
TOTAL								
Citizens								
Aliens								
Of which:								
Africa								
Country A c/.								
Country B c/.								
.								
.								
Country Z c/.								
All other countries								
Country not stated								
America, North								
(as above)								
America, South								
(as above)								
Asia								
(as above)								
Europe								
(as above)								
Oceania								
(as above)								
Continent not stated								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								

(Foot-notes on following page)

/...

(Foot-notes to illustration 21)

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division.

b/ The age group which includes the age limit for voting may usefully be subdivided to show persons who have attained voting age.

c/ Name of country.

22. Population by religion, age and sex

Population included: total population

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division
- (b) Religion (paras. 110-112): each religion (and sect, if desired) of significance in the country; all others; no religion; not stated
- (c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 5 years; 5-14 years; 15-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated
- (d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides the basic information for a quantitative assessment of the relative size and age-sex distribution of the different religious groups in the country. For countries where there are significant differences in economic and social characteristics among persons of different religions, the data are useful for further investigation of the interrelationship between these characteristics and religious belief or affiliation.

Illustration 22. Population by religion, age and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and religion	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
TOTAL								
<u>Each religion</u> (and sect, if desired) of significance in the country/								
All others								
No religion								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")								

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division.

23. Population by language (mother tongue, usual language or ability to speak one or more languages), age and sex

Population included: total population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality

(b) Language (paras. 113-116): each language or combination of languages for which separate information is required; all others; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 5 years; 5-14 years; 15-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Data on mother tongue are useful as an index to national and/or ethnic groups, which are often reflected in the mother tongue of individuals long after those persons have assimilated other customs of the majority of the country's population.

Data on usual language provide a measure of the linguistic homogeneity or differences in the population. When combined with data on place of birth, they are particularly useful in the study of rates of assimilation of the foreign-born population, which can indicate the possible need for measures to encourage such assimilation.

Information on ability to speak one or more designated languages is needed in connexion with problems of communicating with and educating linguistic minorities. Such data are especially important in countries where more than one official language is recognized and decisions must be taken about the language to be used in schools, in official communications etc.

Tabulation of persons unable to speak the official language of the country, according to their usual language, is particularly useful in connexion with planning for teaching the official language of the country to linguistic minorities.

Illustration 23. Population by language (mother tongue, usual language or ability to speak one or more languages), age and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and language	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
TOTAL								
<u>Each language or combination of languages for which separate information is required</u>								
All others								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")								

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.

24. Population by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex

Population included: total population

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division
- (b) National and/or ethnic group (paras. 117-118): each group for which separate information is required, all others, not stated
- (c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 5 years; 5-14 years; 15-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated
- (d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

For countries that are not ethnically homogeneous, this tabulation provides the basic information for a quantitative assessment of the relative size and age-sex distribution of the different national and/or ethnic groups. These data are the base for further investigation of other characteristics of each group, which is needed in order to determine the variables connected with ethnic affiliation and to formulate policies designed to alleviate the social and economic handicaps affecting some of the groups.

Illustration 24. Population by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex

Geographical division, a/ sex and ethnic group	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
TOTAL								
<u>/</u> Each national and/or ethnic group for which separate information is required/								
All others								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division.

Group IV. Tabulations dealing with fertility and mortality

245. The tabulations in this group deal primarily with the seven fertility and mortality topics: "children born alive", "children living", "age at marriage", "duration of marriage", "live births within the 12 months preceding the census", "deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census" and "maternal orphanhood". The group contains seven tabulations (25-31), of which two are for early release.

246. Tabulations 25-29 refer to the female population 15 years of age and over, tabulation 30 refers to a more limited age group of the female population and tabulation 31 refers to the total population. The topic "educational attainment" is included in tabulation 28, where it is cross-classified by age of women and number of children born alive.

247. For more detailed descriptions of the uses of the data in the tabulations dealing with fertility and mortality than those given in connexion with each individual tabulation, see the citations in foot-notes 11-14 and 16-18.

25. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive (for early release)

Population included: female population 15 years of age and over. (If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.)

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)
- (b) Age (paras. 88-96): 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated
- (c) Number of children born alive (paras. 124-126): none; 1 child; 2 children; 3 children; 4 children; 5 children; 6 children; 7 children; 8 children; 9 children; 10 or more children; and, separately, the aggregate number of children born alive to women in each age category

Use of the tabulation

Although census data on fertility cannot serve as a substitute for reliable birth-registration statistics, they are particularly valuable for countries where birth-registration statistics are lacking or deficient, because they can be used to estimate current age-specific fertility rates and the crude incidence of births in the total population. In addition, they are useful as a supplement to satisfactory registration data, because they provide a summary of the fertility experience of the female population.

The principal measures of fertility that can be derived from this tabulation are (a) the gross fertility ratio (average number of children born alive to women of child-bearing age and over), (b) the average number of children born alive to women who have reached the end of the child-bearing period (i.e., 50 years and over), (c) the proportion of women who have had no children by the end of their reproductive life, (d) the average number of children born per woman who has already borne at least one child and (e) cumulative average gross fertility ratios by age groups.

The data also provide the base for the computation of birth-rates specific for parity. The use of information from a series of censuses makes it possible to identify cohorts of women and to study their reproductive patterns as they advance from one age group to another.

Illustration 25. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive a/
 (for early release)

Geographical division <u>b/</u> and age (in years)	Total females	Female population with indicated number of children born alive						Number of children born alive
		0	1	2	10 or more	Not stated	
TOTAL 15 AND OVER . . .								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65-69								
70-74								
75 and over								
Not stated								

a/ If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

26. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children living (for early release)

Population included: female population 15 years of age and over. (If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Age (paras. 88-96): 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated

(c) Number of children living (paras. 128-130): none; 1 child; 2 children; 3 children; 4 children; 5 children; 6 children; 7 children; 8 children; 9 children; 10 or more children; not stated; and separately, the aggregate number of children living of women in each age category.

Use of the tabulation

The data from this tabulation are most useful for countries where death-registration statistics are lacking or deficient, because they take account of the mortality of live-born children during the lifetime of their mother.

Two measures of fertility can be derived from the tabulations. These are (a) the net fertility ratio (average number of children surviving to women of child-bearing age and over) and (b) cumulative average net fertility ratios by age groups.

Some measure of mortality in the generation can be obtained by comparison of the net fertility ratio derived from this tabulation with the gross fertility ratio, which can be derived from tabulation 25. This measure is particularly valuable where death-rates estimated from fully adequate vital registration statistics are not available.

In addition to the above-mentioned measures of fertility and mortality, the tabulation also provides information for the analysis of family composition by number of living offspring. These data cannot be obtained from birth-registration statistics; neither can they be obtained from the census information on relationship to head of household because census families comprise only those persons who live and are enumerated within the same household; thus they do not necessarily include all the living children of the woman enumerated. A tabulation of families by number of living issue can therefore be useful to all countries.

Illustration 26. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children living a/
 (for early release)

Geographical division <u>b/</u> and age (in years)	Total females	Female population with indicated number of children living						Number of children living
		0	1	2	10 or more	Not stated	
TOTAL 15 AND OVER . . .								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65-69								
70-74								
75 and over								
Not stated								

a/ If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

27. Mothers 15 years of age and over with at least one child under 15 years of age living in the same household, by age of mother and by age of children

Population included: mothers 15 years of age and over with at least one child under 15 years of age living in the same household. (If the mothers included are restricted to "ever-married" mothers, this fact should be clearly stated.)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Age of mothers (paras. 88-96): 15 years; 16 years; 17 years; ... single years to 29 (with subtotals for 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years); 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50 years and over; not stated

(c) Age of children living with their own mother (paras. 88-96): under 1 year; 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; 8 years; 9 years; 10 years; 11 years; 12 years; 13 years; 14 years

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides data that serve for estimating fertility by the "own-children" method, as explained in paragraph 123

Illustration 27. Mothers 15 years of age and over with at least one child under 15 years of age living in the same household, by age of mother and by age of children a/

Geographical division <u>b/</u> and age of mother (in years)	Total number of mothers	Children by age (in years)					
		Total under 15	Under 1	1	13	14
TOTAL 15 AND OVER . . .							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
15-19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
20-24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50 and over							
Not stated							

a/ If the mothers included are restricted to "ever-married" mothers, this fact should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

/...

28. Female population 15 years of age and over, by age,
number of children born alive and educational attainment

Population included: female population 15 years of age and over. (If the population included is restricted to "ever-married" females, this fact should be clearly stated.)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Age (paras. 88-96): 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated

(c) Number of children born alive (paras. 124-126): none; 1 child; 2 children; 3 children; 4 children; 5 children; 6 children; 7 children; 8 children; 9 children; 10 or more children; not stated; and, separately, the aggregate number of children born alive to women in each age category

(d) Educational attainment (paras. 149-163): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed (regardless of any education at the third level); level not stated (the subcategory "special education" should be included in each level if feasible)

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides all the measures of fertility that can be derived from tabulation 25 and likewise provides the base for the computation of birth-rates specific for parity. In addition, it makes available information on educational attainment, which is considered to be closely related to fertility differentials and is likely to become increasingly important with educational advances among women.

Illustration 28. Female population 15 years of age and over, by age, number of children born alive and educational attainment a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> educational attainment and age (in years)	Total females	Female population with indicated number of children born alive						Number of children born alive
		0	1	2	10 and over	Not stated	
<u>All levels of education</u>								
TOTAL 15 AND OVER								
15-19								
20-24								
.								
.								
70-74								
75 and over								
Not stated								
No schooling (as for "All levels of education")								
First level of education: <u>c/</u> Started but not completed (as for "All levels of education")								
Completed (as for "All levels of education")								
Second level of education: <u>c/</u> Started but not completed (as for "All levels of education")								
Completed <u>d/</u> (as for "All levels of education")								
Level not stated (as for "All levels of education")								

a/ If the population is restricted to "ever-married" females, this fact should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

c/ Including the subcategory "special education" if feasible.

d/ Regardless of any education at the third level.

/...

29. Female population 15 years of age and over, in their first marriage or married only once, by age at marriage, duration of marriage and number of children born alive

Population included: female population 15 years of age and over, in their first marriage or married only once

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Age at marriage (paras. 131-134): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35 years and over; not stated

(c) Duration of marriage (paras. 135-138): less than 1 year; 1 year; 2 years; ... single years to 14; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30 or more years; not stated

(d) Number of children born alive (paras. 124-126): none; 1 child; 2 children; 3 children; 4 children; 5 children; 6 children; 7 children; 8 children; 9 children; 10 or more children; not stated; and, separately, the aggregate number of children born alive to women in each category of age at marriage cross-classified with each category of duration of marriage

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides, for women in their first marriage, and for widowed, divorced and separated women who have had only one marriage, the data needed for computing all the measures of fertility described in connexion with the use of tabulation 25. The addition of data on age at marriage and on duration of marriage makes it possible to analyse the relationship between these two variables and the fertility patterns of women in their first marriage.

In countries where most births are legitimate, the tabulation is particularly useful for studies of trends in legitimate births, in association with information derived from current civil registration of births, because of the information it provides on years of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

Illustration 29. Female population 15 years of age and over, in their first marriage or married only once, by age at marriage, duration of marriage and number of children born alive

Geographical division, a/ age at marriage (in years) and duration of marriage (in years)	Total females 15 years of age and over in first marriage or married only once	Females in their first marriage or married only once, with indicated number of children born alive						Number of children born alive
		0	1	2	10 or more	Not stated	
<u>All ages at marriage</u>								
ALL DURATIONS								
Less than 1 year . .								
1								
2								
.								
.								
14.								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30 and over								
Not stated								
Under 15 years at marriage (as for "All ages at marriage")								
15-19 at marriage (as for "All ages at marriage")								
20-24 at marriage (as for "All ages at marriage")								
25-29 at marriage (as for "All ages at marriage")								
30-34 at marriage (as for "All ages at marriage")								
35 and over at marriage (as for "All ages at marriage")								
Age at marriage not stated (as for "All ages at marriage")								

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

30. Female population ... to 49 years of age by age, number of live births within the 12 months preceding the census, and deaths among these live births

Population included: female population between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for collecting information on current fertility and 49 years of age

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Live births within the 12 months preceding the census (paras. 139-143): total number

(c) Deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census (paras. 144-145): total number

(d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; not stated

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides data that serve for estimating current fertility rates and current infant mortality rates, particularly as a supplement to vital rates or as a substitute for these rates where birth and death registration is defective or inadequate.

Illustration 30. Female population ... a/ to 49 years of age by age, number of live births within the 12 months preceding the census, and deaths among these live births b/

Geographical division, c/ and age (in years)	Total females ... a/ to 49 years of age	Live births	
		Total	Number of which have died
TOTAL			
Under 15 d/			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
Not stated			

a/ The minimum age adopted by the country for census questions on current fertility.

b/ If the population included is restricted to "ever-married" females, this should be clearly stated.

c/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

d/ All ages between the minimum age adopted by the country for census questions on current fertility and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years. /...

31. Population by maternal orphanhood and age

Population included: total population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Maternal orphanhood (paras. 146-148): natural mother living; natural mother dead; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): five-year age groups within the age limits adopted by the country for the investigation of maternal orphanhood

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides data that serve for estimating the levels and patterns of adult female mortality, particularly as a substitute for vital rates where death registration is defective or non-existent.

Illustration 31. Population by maternal orphanhood and age

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> and age (in years)	Total population	Natural mother		
		Living	Dead	Not stated
<u>/</u> Five-year age groups within the age limits adopted by the country for the investigation of maternal orphanhood <u>/</u>				

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

Group V. Tabulations dealing with educational characteristics

248. The tabulations in this group deal with the four educational topics: "educational attainment", "literacy", "school attendance" and "educational qualifications". The group contains five tabulations (32-36), of which two are for early release.

249. There are a number of differences in the population coverage of the tabulations, in respect of age and other attributes, which are made evident by their titles. It should also be noted that tabulations 32 and 33 contain both a basic and an optional classification of educational attainment. Both classifications employ categories of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) (see paras. 149-150) but the basic classification uses only the levels of ISCED listed in paragraph 153, while the optional classification uses, in addition, the separate indications and the subdivisions set forth in paragraphs 157-159.

250. "Educational attainment" appears also in tabulation 28 (group IV) cross-classified by age of women and number of children born alive, and in three tabulations of group VI, in which it is cross-classified by "occupation" (tabulation 44), "industry" (tabulation 45) and "place of usual residence" and "duration of residence" (tabulation 47) of the economically active population.

251. For more detailed descriptions of the uses of the data in the tabulations dealing with educational characteristics than those given in connexion with each individual tabulation, see the following publications: General Principles for National Programmes of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning 40/ and National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making. 41/

40/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIII.2.

41/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.4.

32. Population ... years of age and over not attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex (for early release)

Population included: all persons at or above the usual age for entrance into school who are not attending school

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Educational attainment (paras. 149-163):

(1) Basic classification: no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed, distinguishing between (i) first stage started but not completed, (ii) first stage completed, (iii) second stage started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) started but not completed; third level: first stage completed regardless of any education at the third level: second stage (ISCED category 7); level not stated (The subcategory "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level if feasible.)

(2) Optional classification: no schooling, distinguishing between illiterate and literate; first level of education, by single grades, grade not stated, special education; second level: first stage, according to type (general education, teacher training, other education) by single grades, grade not stated, special education; second level: second stage (as for second level: first stage); third level: first stage (ISCED category 5) according to type (university or equivalent institution, non-university teacher education, other non-university), by single grades, grade not stated; third level: first stage (ISCED category 6) (as for third level: first stage (ISCED category 5)); third level: second stage (ISCED category 7) according to type (as for third level: first stage); level not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): ... -14 years; 15-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (but over ... years)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides an important indication of the capacity of the nation for economic and social development. It furnishes material for the comparison of the present educational equipment of the adult population with the present and anticipated requirements of educated manpower for various types of economic activities. Such a comparison may serve as a guide both to national policy for the development of the educational system and to the planning of economic development programmes that it would be feasible to carry out in view of manpower requirements. The tabulation also makes it possible to compute the "index of educational attainment", i.e. the median number of years of formal schooling completed by the population five years of age and over, which is a valuable supplementary indicator of national levels of living.

It should be noted that some countries may find it advisable to restrict the investigation to persons 15 years of age and over (see para. 152), and this should be taken into consideration when computing the above-mentioned "index of educational attainment".

Illustration 32. Population ... a/ years of age and over not attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex

(for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and educational attainment	Total popula- tion ... <u>a/</u> years and over	Age (in years)					65 and over	Not stated
		... <u>a/</u> 14	15-24	25-34			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
TOTAL								
No schooling								
First level of education: <u>c/</u>								
Started but not completed								
Completed								
Second level of education <u>c/</u> not completed:								
First stage started but not completed								
First stage completed								
Second stage started but not completed								
Second level of education <u>c/</u> completed								
Third level: first stage of education (ISCED categories 5 and 6):								
Not completed								
Completed <u>d/</u>								
Level not stated								
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")								

a/ The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

c/ Including a subcategory "special education" if feasible.

d/ Regardless of any education at the third level: second stage (ISCED category 7).

33. Population ... to 24 years of age attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex

Population included: all persons between the usual age for entrance into school and 24 years of age

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Educational attainment (paras. 149-163):

(1) Basic classification: education preceding the first level and less than one completed grade at the first level; first level by single grades, grade not stated; second level: first stage by single grades, grade not stated; second level: second stage by single grades, grade not stated; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) by single grades, grade not stated; third level: second stage (ISCED category 7); special education (not classified by level); level not stated

(2) Optional classification: education preceding the first level and less than one completed grade at the first level; first level, by single grades, grade not stated, special education; second level: first stage according to type (general education, teacher training, other education) by single grades, grade not stated, special education; second level: second stage (as for second level: first stage; third level: first stage (ISCED category 5) by single grades, grade not stated; third level: first stage (ISCED category 6) by single grades, grade not stated; third level: second stage (ISCED category 7); level not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): ... -9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; not stated (but under 25 years) (The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into the first level of school. If it is desired to include older persons attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age of classification.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Data on the educational attainment of the school-age population provide information on net attendance in schools at each level. This makes possible the approximate computation of several indicators of levels of living, including (a) total school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in all schools below the third level as a percentage ratio to the population

aged approximately 5-19 inclusive, (b) first-level school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in schools at the first level as a percentage ratio to the population aged approximately 5-12 years inclusive, (c) second-level school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in schools at the second level as a percentage ratio to the population aged approximately 12-19 years inclusive, and (d) third (higher) education enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in schools at the third level per 100,000 population.

The usefulness of the data can be increased if ages are tabulated in single years. Because, however, the single-year categories will produce an extremely large tabulation and because a separate tabulation of school attendance by single years of age is also recommended (tabulation 35), classification by five-year age groups is considered satisfactory for the present tabulation.

Illustration 33. Population ... a/ to 24 b/ years of age attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex

Geographical division, <u>c/</u> school attendance and educational attainment	Sex and age (in years)							
	Both sexes						Male	Female
	Total ... <u>a/</u> to 24 <u>b/</u>	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Not stated	(as for "Both sexes")	(as for "Both sexes")
TOTAL								
Less than one completed grade at first level . . .								
First level:								
Grade 1								
.								
.								
Grade not stated								
Second level:								
First stage								
(as for "First level")								
Second stage								
(as for "First level")								
Third level:								
First stage (ISCED category 5)								
(as for "First level")								
First stage (ISCED category 6)								
(as for "First level")								
Second stage (ISCED category 7)								
Special education (not classified by level) . . .								
Level not stated								

a/ The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

b/ If it is desired to include older persons attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.

c/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

34. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex

Population included: all persons 10 years of age and over

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Literacy (paras. 164-167): literate; illiterate; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (but over 9 years)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides one of the indicators of national levels of living and a measure of one of the factors in the national capacity for technological and cultural development; it is needed for tracing the progress in educational development of past generations and projecting future trends.

In countries where the adult population is largely illiterate, the tabulation is of immediate use in planning for adult literacy, particularly if the data are tabulated for local areas.

In addition, these data serve as the denominator in the computation of vital rates differentiated by literacy used as a socio-economic variable, such as birth rates by literacy of mother and marriage and divorce rates by literacy of husband and wife.

Illustration 34. Population 10 years of age a/ and over by literacy, age and sex

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and age (in years)	Total	Literacy		
		Literate	Illiterate	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
TOTAL 10 <u>a/</u> AND OVER				
10-14 <u>a/</u>				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-44				
45-54				
55-64				
65 and over				
Not stated				
<u>Male</u>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<u>Female</u>				
(as for "Both sexes")				

a/ Where it is felt that the literacy rate for the age-group 10-14 years may be misleading in international comparison, the lower age-limit for the tabulation may be 15 years.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

35. Population ... to 24 years of age by school attendance, single years of age and sex (for early release)

Population included: all persons between the usual age for entering the first level of school and 24 years of age

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) School attendance (paras. 168-171): attending school; not attending school; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; 8 years; 9 years; 10 years; 11 years; 12 years; 13 years; 14 years; 15 years; 16 years; 17 years; 18 years; 19 years; 20 years; 21 years; 22 years; 23 years; 24 years; not stated (but under 25) (The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into the first level of school. If it is desired to include older persons attending school, the upper age should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The classification of young persons attending and not attending school, by single years of age and sex, is essential for studies of the numerical relationship between the population of school age and the population actually in school. The proportion of the school-age population that is able to take advantage of the educational system is one of the first types of information required for the assessment of the adequacy of the educational system of a country.

School enrolment statistics derived from institutional records are not adequate, in many countries, to provide an exact measure of total attendance or data on important characteristics of the school-going population, particularly on age. Even countries with comprehensive, detailed statistics compiled from records of educational institutions can benefit from a periodic assessment of the accuracy of these statistics by comparison with this census information on net school attendance.

Illustration 35. Population ... a/ to 24 b/ years of age by school attendance, single years of age and sex

(for early release)

Geographical division, c/ sex and age (in years)	Total	School attendance		
		Attending school	Not attending school	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
TOTAL				
5 a/				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
.				
.				
.				
24 b/				
Not stated (but under 25) b/				
<u>Male</u>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<u>Female</u>				
(as for "Both sexes")				

a/ The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

b/ If it is desired to include older persons attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.

c/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

/...

36. Population that has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications, age and sex

Population included: all persons who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality

(b) Educational qualifications (paras. 172-179): highest degree, diploma, certificate etc. acquired and field of study

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 20 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation supplements tabulation 32 by providing an important indicator of the nature of the skilled manpower available in the country. It allows estimates to be made of the stock and expected inflow of skilled manpower in different fields, for comparison with the skilled manpower needs of various sectors of the economy.

The addition to the tabulation of a classification by occupation and by industry would furnish a useful supplement to tabulations 44 and 45 by making available information on the extent to which specific skills are being used in the economic structure.

Illustration 36. Population that has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications, age and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and educational qualifications	Total population that has suc- cessfully com- pleted a course of study at the third level of education	Age (in years)							
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>									
ALL FIELDS OF STUDY (Classification of degrees, diplomas, certificates etc. adopted by the country)									
General (as for "All fields of study")									
Teacher training (as for "All fields of study")									
Education science and teacher training (as for "All fields of study")									
Fine and applied arts (as for "All fields of study")									
Humanities (as for "All fields of study")									
Religion and theology (as for "All fields of study")									
Social and behavioural sciences (as for "All fields of study")									
Commercial and business administration (as for "All fields of study")									
Business administration and related programmes (as for "All fields of study")									
Law and jurisprudence (as for "All fields of study")									
Natural science (as for "All fields of study")									
Mathematical and computer science (as for "All fields of study")									
Medical diagnostic and treatment (as for "All fields of study")									

/...

Illustration 36 (continued)

Geographical division, ^{a/} sex and educational qualifications	Total population that has suc- cessfully com- pleted a course of study at the third level of education	Age (in years)							Not stated
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Medical science (as for "All fields of study")									
Trade, craft and industrial . (as for "All fields of study")									
Engineering (as for "All fields of study")									
Architectural and town planning (as for "All fields of study")									
Agricultural, forestry and fishing (as for "All fields of study")									
Home economics (domestic science) (as for "All fields of study")									
Transport and communications (as for "All fields of study")									
Service trades (as for "All fields of study")									
Mass communication and documentation (as for "All fields of study")									
Other fields (as for "All fields of study")									
Not stated (as for "All fields of study")									
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")									
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")									

^{a/} This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.

Group VI. Tabulations dealing with economic characteristics

252. The tabulations in this group deal primarily with the six economic topics: "activity status", "occupation", "industry", "status in employment", "time worked" and "income". "Sector of employment" is not dealt with because there is as yet no common basic approach to the topic among the regions. The group contains 20 tabulations (37-56), of which four are for early release.

253. The majority of the tabulations (38-49 and 51-55) refer to the total economically active population or a segment of it. Within the majority, tabulations 48 and 49 refer to only the economically active female population and tabulations 51-55 refer to only the economically active employed population. Tabulation 37 covers the total population above the minimum age-limit set for the investigation of economic characteristics (see para. 187), tabulation 50 covers the population that is not economically active and tabulation 56 refers to households and the population within them. Tabulation 37 is the only tabulation that specifically identifies the unemployed and, among them, persons seeking work for the first time, but it should be noted that the illustrations for tabulations 38-49 call for a clear statement of the treatment of unemployed persons, i.e. whether or not they have been included in the tabulation and, if included, how their occupation, industry and status in employment were determined. Countries may also wish to present tabulations 38-49 separately for the employed population only.

254. Several topics related to characteristics other than economic ones are included in some of the tabulations: "marital status" in tabulations 37, 48 and 49, "educational attainment" in tabulations 44, 45 and 47 and "place of usual residence" and "duration of residence" in tabulations 46 and 47. Households by size are an important component of tabulation 56.

255. Economic characteristics also appear in tabulations 12 and 17 (group II). In tabulation 12, "activity status" and "status in employment" of the heads or other reference members of households is cross-classified by, inter alia, "activity status" of other household members. In tabulation 17, the number of economically active members of households is cross-classified by size of households.

256. For more detailed descriptions of the uses of the data in the tabulations dealing with economic characteristics than those given in connexion with each individual tabulation, see the following publications: Methods of Analysing Census Data on Economic Activities of the Population 42/ and Sex and Age Patterns of Participation in Economic Activity. 43/

42/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XIII.2.

43/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.XIII.4.

37. Population ... years of age and over by activity status, marital status, age and sex (for early release)

Population included: population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Activity status (paras. 188-197): economically active: (i) employed, (ii) unemployed (distinguishing persons seeking work for the first time); not economically active; not stated

(c) Marital status (paras. 97-104): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated

(d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Studies of the growth, composition and distribution of manpower are of fundamental importance for the determination of policies and planning of programmes aimed at full and effective utilization of a nation's human resources. This tabulation provides the data needed for computing crude and age-specific participation rates, that is, the percentages of economically active persons among males and females of each age group, which are fundamental for studies of factors determining the size and composition of a nation's manpower and its relation to the size and structure of the population, and for making manpower projections.

Economic activity rates can also be used in conjunction with life-table functions to calculate the working life of males and females and rates of accession to, and retirement from, economic activity.

Information on the employed and the unemployed furnishes part of the data needed for the appraisal of manpower utilization, which can serve as a guide for short-term and long-term policy planning. It can provide some of the bench-mark data needed for more intensive and current studies of unemployment and underemployment which can be effectuated through labour force sample surveys.

/...

These data also provide material for the analysis of the relation of marital status to economic activity, which is particularly important in analysing the economic activity of women and the probable effect thereon of any anticipated changes in the distribution of the female population by marital status. If the results are tabulated separately for urban and rural areas, as recommended, they will provide useful approximations of the marital status of women engaged in agriculture and in non-agricultural work. At the same time, the data show the marital status groups in which untapped sources of female labour supply can be found.

The data on marital status for the male population may give an approximate indication of the number of workers who are responsible for the support of dependants, since most married men who are economically active may be presumed to have dependants, while most economically active single persons are probably without dependants.

Illustration 37. Population ... a/ years of age and over by activity status, marital status, age and sex
 (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> marital status, sex and age (in years)	Total ... <u>a/</u> years of age and over	Activity status				
		Employed	Economically active		Not economic-ally active	Not stated
			Unemployed			
			Total	Seeking work for the first time		
<u>Both sexes</u>						
ALL AGES						
Under 15 <u>c/</u>						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
Not stated						
Single						
(as for "All ages")						
Married						
(as for "All ages")						
Widowed						
(as for "All ages")						
Divorced						
(as for "All ages")						
Separated						
(as for "All ages")						
Not stated						
(as for "All ages")						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						

a/ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

38. Economically active population, by occupation, age and sex
(for early release)

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups. (The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.)

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

In addition to the picture they present of the age-sex distribution of the population in particular occupations and industries, tabulations 38 and 39 furnish material for analyses of rates of accession to, and withdrawal from, particular types of economic activities. These data make it possible to carry out co-ordinated studies of prospective trends in the number of workers attached to various occupations and industries, within the framework of projections of the total economically active population. The tabulations also provide the denominators for differential analysis of fertility and mortality according to occupation and industry.

Illustration 38. Economically active population by occupation,
 age and sex a/
 (for early release)

Geographical division <u>b/</u> sex and occupation	All ages	Age (in years)							
		Under 15 <u>c/</u>	15-19	20-24	25-29	70-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>									
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE									
Major group 0/1									
Minor group 0-1									
Minor group 0-2/0-3									
(etc.)									
Major group 2									
Minor group 2-0									
Minor group 2-1									
.									
.									
Major group X									
Minor group X-1									
Minor group X-2									
Minor group X-3									
Armed forces									
<u>Male</u>									
(as for "Both sexes")									
<u>Female</u>									
(as for "Both sexes")									

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

39. Economically active population by industry, age and sex
(for early release)

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Industry (paras. 202-205): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), at least to the major (three-digit) groups (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 38.

Illustration 39. Economically active population by industry, age and sex a/
 (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and industry	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 15 <u>c/</u>	15-19	20-24	25-29	70-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE								
Major division 1								
Major group 111								
Major group 112 (etc.)								
Major division 2								
Major group 210								
Major group 220 (etc.)								
.								
.								
.								
Major division 0								
Major group 000								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

40. Economically active population by status in employment,
age and sex (for early release)

Population included: economically active population

Classification:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Status in employment (paras. 206-208): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; not classifiable by status

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides the data that serve as a first indicator of socio-economic status. It also makes available useful data for the planning of social welfare schemes, health insurance programmes etc., which frequently pertain only to the employee group.

A classification of unpaid family workers by sex and age is needed for international analysis of activity rates for females, in view of the different practices followed in defining and enumerating this group of workers in different countries.

Illustration 40. Economically active population by status in employment, age and sex a/
 (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and age (in years)	Total economically active	Status in employment					Not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
ALL AGES							
Under 15 <u>c/</u>							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65-69							
70-74							
75 and over							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

41. Economically active population by status in employment, industry and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Status in employment (paras. 206-208): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; not classifiable by status

(c) Industry (paras. 202-205): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), at least to the major (three-digit) groups. (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 41, 42 and 43 furnish a statistical inventory of a nation's manpower and its utilization that is of inestimable value as an aid in formulating economic policy and planning developmental programmes. Such data play an essential part in analyses of national product and national income. Studies of the proportion of the economically active population in each industrial sector of the economy and of the shifts from one sector to another give information on the level and trend of industrialization and on important aspects of the country's potential for economic development. Studies of migration from rural areas to cities require analysis of the occupational and industrial structure of manpower in the cities and often of the major areas of out-migration, as an aid to assessment of economic aspects of internal migration. Studies of these types are also relevant to programmes of resettlement and to the formulation of policy with respect to internal migration. Also, decisions as to possible sites for industrial establishments require information on the occupational and industrial structure of the labour force in various localities and regions of the country.

In planning for the development and expansion of an educational system and efficient utilization of manpower resources, studies are needed that assess requirements of labour in different industries and occupations.

The cross-classifications of occupation and of industry by status in employment give indications of the occupations and industries in which particular status groups, such as own-account workers and unpaid family workers, are employed, therefore making it possible, for example, to analyse the effect of the inclusion of unpaid family workers on the industrial

distribution of the labour force. This is especially important because of the likelihood of significant variations in the definitions of unpaid family workers and in the interpretation of these definitions by enumerators or respondents. In addition, information on the distribution by status of the labour force in a particular industry is a useful indication of the degree of development of that sector, i.e. the extent to which it employs wage and salary workers as contrasted with the unpaid family workers who are typical of cottage-type industry.

Data on the number of wage and salary workers in different industries are often needed as bench-mark data for current statistics obtained from establishment reports.

Illustration 41. Economically active population by status in employment, industry and sex a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and industry	Total economically active	Status in employment					Not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE							
Major division 1 . . .							
Major group 111 . .							
Major group 112 . .							
(etc.)							
Major division 2 . . .							
Major group 210 . .							
Major group 220 . .							
(etc.)							
.							
.							
Major division 0 . . .							
Major group 000 . .							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

42. Economically active population by status in employment, occupation and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Status in employment (paras. 206-208): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; not classifiable by status

(c) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups (The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 41.

Illustration 42. Economically active population by status in employment, occupation and sex a/

Geographical division, b/ sex and occupation	Total economically active	Status in employment					Not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE							
Major group 0/1							
Minor group 0-1 . . .							
Minor group 0-2/0-3 .							
(etc.)							
Major group 2							
Minor group 2-0 . . .							
Minor group 2-1 . . .							
.							
.							
Major group X							
Minor group X-1 . . .							
Minor group X-2 . . .							
Minor group X-3 . . .							
Armed forces							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

43. Economically active population by industry, occupation and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Industry (paras. 202-205): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), at least to the major (three-digit) groups. (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(c) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups (The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.)

If the detailed cross-classification according to the major groups of ISIC and the minor groups of ISCO is not feasible, the major divisions (one-digit) of ISIC or, preferably, the divisions (two-digit) of ISIC may be substituted for the major groups of ISIC, but the minor groups of ISCO should be retained because the detailed occupation data are of greater use than the detailed industry data.

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 41.

Illustration 43. Economically active population by industry, occupation and sex a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and occupation	Total economically active	Industry <u>c/</u>						
		Major division 1			Major division 2			Major division 0
		Major group			Major group			Major group
		111	112	(etc.)	210	220	(etc.)	000
<u>Both sexes</u>								
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE								
Major group 0/1								
Minor group 0-1								
Minor group 0-2/0-3								
(etc.)								
Major group 2								
Minor group 2-0								
Minor group 2-1								
.								
.								
Major group X								
Minor group X-1								
Minor group X-2								
Minor group X-3								
Armed forces								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

c/ If the classification by major groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities is not feasible, the total for each major division or, preferably, for each division may be shown instead.

44. Economically active population, by occupation, educational attainment, age and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups (The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.)

(c) Educational attainment (paras. 149-163): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage), level not stated (The subcategory "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level if feasible.)

(d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 44 and 45 provide data needed for the analysis of present requirements for educated manpower and the degree to which they are satisfied by the present manpower resources. They also furnish information on the extent to which education is being used in the economic structure.

Illustration 44. Economically active population by occupation, educational attainment, age and sex a/

Geographical division, b/ sex, educational attainment and age (in years)	Total economically active	Occupation					
		Major group 0/1		Major group 2		Major group X	
		Minor group		Minor group		Minor group	
		0-1	0-2/ 0-3 (etc.)	2/0	2-1	X-1	X-2 X-3
Both sexes							
All levels of education							
ALL AGES							
Under 15 years c/							
15-19							
20-24							
25-44							
45-64							
65 and over							
Not stated							
No schooling							
(as for "All levels of education")							
First level of education: d/							
Not completed							
(as for "All levels of education")							
Completed							
(as for "All levels of education")							
Second level of education: d/							
Not completed							
(as for "All levels of education")							
Completed							
(as for "All levels of education")							
Third level of education:							
First stage not completed							
(as for "All levels of education")							
First stage completed e/							
(as for "All levels of education")							
Level not stated							
(as for "All levels of education")							
Male							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Female							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
 b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).
 c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.
 d/ Including a subcategory "special education" if feasible.
 e/ Regardless of any education at the third level: second stage.

45. Economically active population, by industry, educational attainment, age and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Industry (paras. 202-205): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), at least to the major (three-digit) groups (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(c) Educational attainment (paras. 149-163): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level-second stage); level not stated (The subcategory "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level if feasible.)

(d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(e) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 44.

Illustration 45. Economically active population by industry, educational attainment, age and sex a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex, educational attainment and age (in years)	Total economically active	Industry						Major division 0
		Major division 1			Major division 2			
		Major group			Major group			
		111	112	etc.	210	220	etc.	
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All levels of education								
ALL AGES								
Under 15 years <u>c/</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-44								
45-64								
65 and over								
Not stated								
No schooling (as for "All levels")								
First level of education: <u>d/</u>								
Not completed (as for "All levels")								
Completed (as for "All levels")								
Second level of education: <u>d/</u>								
Not completed (as for "All levels")								
Completed (as for "All levels")								
Third level of education:								
First stage not completed (as for "All levels")								
First stage completed <u>e/</u> (as for "All levels")								
Level not stated (as for "All levels")								
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")								

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

d/ Including a subcategory "special education" if feasible.

e/ Regardless of any education at the third level: second stage.

46. Economically active population by occupation, place of usual residence, duration of residence, age and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: total country (distinguish between urban and rural (paras. 54-61))

(b) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the major (one-digit) groups (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(c) Place of usual residence (paras. 21-25): each major or other civil division of the country

(d) Duration of residence in the major or other civil division (paras. 37-39): since birth; not since birth - resident for: less than one year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 or more years, number of years not stated; whether resident in major or other civil division since birth not stated

(e) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years, 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(f) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 46 and 47 supplement tabulation 7 by providing information correlating internal migration characteristics with the occupation and with the educational attainment of the population. Data on the occupations and educational levels of the groups that have demonstrated relatively more or less mobility in the past are useful in estimating future in-migration. When used together with information on differential economic development, in particular civil divisions of the country, the data are pertinent to formulation of economic policy.

Illustration 46. Economically active population by occupation, place of usual residence, duration of residence, age and sex ^{a/}

Geographical division, ^{b/} sex, place of usual residence and duration of residence	Total economically active	Occupation and age (in years)							Major group X (as for "Major group 0/1")	Armed forces (as for "Major group 0/1")
		Major group 0/1								
		All ages	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated		
<u>Both sexes</u>										
TOTAL										
Major or other civil division A ^{c/}										
Resident since birth										
Not resident since birth:										
Resident less than 1 year . .										
Resident 1-4 years										
Resident 5-9 years										
Resident 10 or more years . .										
Duration of residence not stated										
Not stated whether resident since birth										
Major or other civil division B ^{c/}										
(as for "Major or other civil division A")										
.										
.										
Major or other civil division Z ^{c/}										
(as for "Major or other civil division A")										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										

^{a/} The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
^{b/} Total country (distinguish between urban and rural).
^{c/} Name of major or other civil division.

47. Economically active population by educational attainment, place of usual residence, duration of residence, age and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: total country (distinguish between urban and rural) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Educational attainment (paras. 149-163):

(1) Basic classification: no schooling; first level not completed; first level completed; second level not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) not completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated (The subcategory "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level if feasible.)

(2) Optional classification: no schooling; first level not completed; first level completed; second level: first stage not completed; second level: first stage completed; second level: second stage not completed; second level: second stage completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) not completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) completed; third level: second stage (ISCED category 7) not completed; third level: second stage (ISCED category 7) completed; level not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(c) Place of usual residence (paras. 21-25): each major or other civil division of the country

(d) Duration of residence in the major or other civil division (paras. 37-39): since birth; not since birth - resident for: less than one year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 or more years, number of years not stated; whether resident in major or other civil division since birth not stated

(e) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(f) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 46.

Illustration 47. Economically active population by educational attainment, place of usual residence, duration of residence, age and sex a/

Geographical division, b/ place of usual residence, duration of residence and sex	Total economically active	Educational attainment										Level of education not stated	
		No schooling					First level of education c/		Second level of education d/		Third level: first stage of education		
		All ages	Under 15 years e/	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Age not stated	Not completed (as for "No schooling")	Completed (as for "No schooling")	Not completed (as for "No schooling")		Completed e/ (as for "No schooling")
Both sexes													
TOTAL													
Major or other civil division A f/													
Resident since birth													
Not resident since birth:													
Resident less than 1 year													
Resident 1-4 years													
Resident 5-9 years													
Resident 10 or more years													
Duration of residence not stated													
Not stated whether resident since birth													
Major or other civil division B f/ (as for "Major or other civil division A")													
Major or other civil division Z f/ (as for "Major or other civil division A")													
Male (as for "Both sexes")													
Female (as for "Both sexes")													

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ Total country (distinguish between urban and rural).

c/ Including a subcategory "special education" if feasible.

d/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

e/ Regardless of any education at the third level: second stage.

f/ Name of major or other civil division.

48. Economically active female population by occupation,
marital status and age

Population included: economically active female population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the major (one-digit) groups (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(c) Marital status (paras. 97-104): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated

(d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-25 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

Use of the tabulation

The data for the female population in this tabulation, together with those from the tabulation of the population by activity status, marital status, age and sex (tabulation 37), provide material for the analysis of the relation of marital status to the broad occupation of economically active women and of the probable effect thereon of any anticipated changes in the distribution of the female population by marital status.

It should be noted that the present tabulation calls for occupation categories according to, or convertible to, only the major groups of ISCO. Although data according to the more detailed minor groups would be interesting and useful, because it would give a more precise picture of occupations that attract (or are available to) women in specific age-marital-status categories, it would necessitate an unduly expanded tabulation.

Illustration 48. Economically active female population by occupation, marital status and age a/

Geographical division <u>b/</u> marital status and age (in years)	Total economically active female population	Occupation				
		Major group 0/1	Major group 2	Major group X	Armed forces
<u>Total</u>						
ALL AGES						
Under 15 years <u>c/</u>						
15-24						
25-44						
45-64						
65 and over						
Not stated						
Single (as for "Total")						
Married (as for "Total")						
Widowed (as for "Total")						
Divorced (as for "Total")						
Separated (as for "Total")						
Not stated (as for "Total")						

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

49. Economically active female population by status in employment, marital status and age

Population included: economically active female population

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)
- (b) Status in employment (paras. 206-208): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; not classifiable by status
- (c) Marital status (paras. 97-104): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated
- (d) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.)

Use of the tabulation

The data for the female population in this tabulation, together with those from the tabulation of the population by activity status, marital status, age and sex (tabulation 37), provide material for the analysis of the relation of marital status to the status in employment of economically active women and of the probable effect thereon of any anticipated changes in the distribution of the female population by marital status.

Illustration 49. Economically active female population by status in employment, marital status and age ^{a/}

Geographical division ^{b/} marital status and age (in years)	Total economically active female population	Status in employment					Not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
Total							
ALL AGES							
Under 15 years ^{c/} . .							
15-24							
25-44							
45-64							
65 and over							
Not stated							
Single (as for "Total")							
Married (as for "Total")							
Widowed (as for "Total")							
Divorced (as for "Total")							
Separated (as for "Total")							
Not stated (as for "Total")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

50. Population not economically active by functional categories, age and sex

Population included: population not economically active

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division;

(b) Functional categories (paras. 196-197): homemaker; student; income-recipient; other; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male, female

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation is of use in providing information for the analysis of potential sources of manpower that are not at present readily available but that may become so under different circumstances.

Illustration 50. Population not economically active, by functional categories, age and sex

Geographical division a/ sex and age (in years)	Total not economically active	Functional categories				
		Home-maker	Student	Income- recipient	Other	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>						
ALL AGES						
Under 15 b/						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
Not stated						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division.

b/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

51. Economically active employed population by hours worked during the week, age and sex

Population included: economically active employed population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Hours worked (paras. 209-211): number of hours worked during the week preceding the census: less than 8 hours; 9-16 hours; 17-24 hours; 25-32 hours; 33-40 hours; 41-48 hours; 49-56 hours; 57 hours and over; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 51, 52, 53 and 54 provide information for the analysis of underemployment by age, by occupation and by industry. In tabulation 51, time worked is set forth in hours worked during the week preceding the census; in tabulation 52, time worked is set forth in months worked during the 12 months preceding the census. Either tabulation, or both, can be used in accordance with the information desired. In tabulations 53 and 54, a choice of time classification is indicated.

Illustration 51. Economically active employed population by hours worked during the week, age and sex

Geographical division, a/ age and sex	Total economically active employed	Less than 5	Hours worked during the week preceding the census					Not stated
			9-16	17-24	25-32	33-40	41-48	
<u>Both sexes</u>								
ALL AGES								
Under 15 years b/								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-44								
45-54								
55-64								
65 and over								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for "Both sexes")								

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

b/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

52. Economically active employed population by months worked during the year, age and sex

Population included: economically active employed population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Months worked (paras. 209-211): number of months worked during the 12 months preceding the census: less than one month; one month to less than three months; three months to less than six months; six months to less than nine months; nine months to 12 months; not stated.

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65 and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 51.

Illustration 52. Economically active employed population, by months worked during the year, age and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> age and sex	Total econom- ically active employed	Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census					
		Less than one month	One month to less than three months	Three months to less than six months	Six months to less than nine months	Nine months to less than twelve months	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
ALL AGES							
Under 15 years <u>b/</u> . .							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-44							
45-54							
55-64							
65 and over							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

b/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

53. Economically active employed population by time worked,
occupation and sex

Population included: economically active employed population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Time worked (paras. 209-211):

(1) Hours worked during the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51) and/or

(2) Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)

(c) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the major (one-digit) group (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 51.

Illustration 53. Economically active employed population by time worked, occupation and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> time worked and sex	Total econom- ically active employed	Occupation				
		Major group 0/1	Major group 2	Major group X	Armed forces
<u>Both sexes</u>						
(1) Hours worked during the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51)						
and/or						
(2) Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

54. Economically active employed population, by time worked, industry and sex

Population included: economically active employed population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Time worked (paras. 209-211):

(1) Hours worked the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51) and/or

(2) Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)

(c) Industry (paras. 202-205): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), at least to the major (one-digit) divisions (The illustration uses the major divisions of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 51.

Illustration 54. Economically active employed population, by time worked, industry and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> time worked and sex	Total economically active employed	Industry			
		Major division 1	Major division 2	Major division 0
<u>Both sexes</u>					
(1) Hours worked during the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51)					
and/or					
(2) Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)					
<u>Male</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					
<u>Female</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

55. Economically active employed population by monthly income, occupation and sex

Population included: economically active employed population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Income (paras. 212-215): income classification adopted by the country, preferably distinguishing approximately each 5 percentile or 10 percentile group

(c) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups (The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 55 and 56 furnish basic information on income and occupation, useful as indicators of socio-economic status.

The present tabulation is also needed for appraising variations in the income level of persons both within and among groups of occupations. The tabulation can usefully be expanded to include a cross-classification by broad age groups (e.g., under 15 years, 15-64 years, 65 years and over).

Tabulation 56 is particularly needed for the planning of welfare schemes relevant to households. It can usefully be expanded to include a cross-classification by number of economically active members in the household.

Illustration 55. Economically active employed population by monthly income, occupation and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and occupation	Total econo- mically active employed	Monthly income
		<u>/Income classification adopted by the country/</u>
<u>Both sexes</u>		
Total economically active		
Major group 0/1		
Minor group 0-1		
Minor group 0-2/0-3		
(etc.)		
Major group 2		
Minor group 2-0		
Minor group 2-1		
.		
.		
.		
Major group X		
Minor group X-1		
Minor group X-2		
Minor group X-3		
Armed forces		
<u>Male</u>		
(as for "Both sexes")		
<u>Female</u>		
(as for "Both sexes")		

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

56. Households and population in households by annual income and size of household

Population included: all members of households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Size of household (paras. 73-74): 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 or more persons; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household

(c) Income (paras. 212-215): income classification adopted by the country, preferably distinguishing approximately each 5-percentile or 10-percentile group

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 55.

Illustration 56. Households and population in households by annual income and size of household

Geographical division, ^{a/} and size of households	Total		Annual income						
			Less than - and over		Not stated
			Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS									
Households consisting of:									
1 person									
2 persons									
3 persons									
4 persons									
5 persons									
6 persons									
7 persons									
8 persons									
9 persons									
10 persons or more									
Not stated									

^{a/} This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

Annex I

TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1980
POPULATION CENSUSES BUT NOT BY A MAJORITY OF THE REGIONS

Paragraph 15 of the present document lists topics included as "priority" in the majority of the regional recommendations for the 1980 population censuses. Paragraph 16 lists topics that, while not comprised in paragraph 15, are included by the majority of regions when both "priority" and "other useful" topics are taken into consideration. The list below comprises topics that are not included in either paragraph 15 or 16 but are mentioned in the recommendations of at least one region. Together, the three lists include all of the topics that appear in the regional recommendations for the 1980 population censuses.

Topics

Geographical and migration characteristics

Location of place of work
Location of school, university etc.
Journey to work
Place of civil registration
Year or period of arrival in country to take up residence
Reason for migration
Metropolitan and similar areas

Household /or family/ characteristics a/

Type of institutional household or other communal establishment in which a person lives
Whether or not living as an inmate of an institutional household or other communal establishment

Demographic and social characteristics

Form of marriage
Number of spouses
Physical disabilities

a/ See foot-note o/ in annex II.

Fertility and mortality

All deaths in household within the 12 months preceding the census

Paternal orphanhood

Survival of first husband

Economic characteristics

Socio-economic group

Dependency

Duration of unemployment

Main source of livelihood

Type of establishment

Number of persons employed by employer

Farm or non-farm residence

Annex II

TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUSES
AND IN THE GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POPULATION CENSUSES

The following table shows, in the first column, the population topics included in the global recommendations for population and housing censuses and, in the succeeding columns, the topics included in each of the regional recommendations for the 1980 censuses.

Topic	Global recommendations a/	Regional recommendations										Total number of regions	
		"Priority" topics					"Other useful" topics						
		ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	regions	ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	regions
Place where present at time of census	X		X	X g/	X	X	4	X					5
Place of usual residence	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Place of birth	X	X h/	X	X	X	X	5	X h/					5
Duration of residence	X		X	X	X	X	4	X					5
Place of previous residence	X		X i/	X j/		X	3	X					4
Place of residence at a specified date in the past	X		X i/	X j/		X	4						4
Total population	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Locality	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Urban and rural	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Location of place of work	X				X		2						2
Location of school, university etc.								X					1
Journey to work								X					1
Place of civil registration					X		1						1
Year or period of arrival in country to take up residence			X				1	X					2

Topic	Regional recommendations										Total Number of number of regions f/ regions		
	"Priority" topics					"Other useful" topics							
	Global recommen- dations a/	ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	Number of regions f/	ECE b/ (r/)	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	Number of number of regions f/ regions
<u>Demographic and social characteristics (continued)</u>													
Form of marriage											X		1
Number of spouses											X		2
Physical disabilities								X					1
<u>Fertility and mortality</u>													
Children born alive	X		X	X	X	X	4	X					1
Children living	X		X	X	X	X	3		X				4
Age at marriage	X							X s/			X		3
Duration of marriage	X							X			X		3
Live births within the 12 months preceding the census	X			X	X		2		X t/			X	4
Deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census	X			X	X		1		X			X	3
Maternal orphanhood	X			X	X		1			X		X	3
All deaths in household within the 12 months preceding the census													
Paternal orphanhood				X	X		1				X		2
Survival of first husband											X		2
<u>Educational characteristics</u>													
Educational attainment	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Literacy	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	X					5
School attendance	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	X					5
Educational qualifications	X							X	X	X		X	4
<u>Economic characteristics</u>													
Activity status	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Occupation	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Status in employment	X	X	X	X	X	X	5						5
Time worked	X							X	X	X		X	4

...

Topic	Regional recommendations											Total number of regions	
	"Priority" topics					"Other useful" topics					Number of regions		
	ECE a/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/			
Global recommendations													
Income	X					X	X	X					3
Sector of employment	X			X		X	X	X					4
Socio-economic group		X											1
Dependency						X	X						2
Duration of unemployment						X				X			2
Main source of livelihood						X							1
Type of establishment										X			1
Number of persons employed by employer													1
Farm or non-farm residence						X				X			1

Economic characteristics
 (continued)

(Foot-notes to table)

- a/ Topics included in paragraphs 15-17 of the present document.
- b/ ECE, Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 31.
- c/ ESCAP, Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses (Bangkok, 1977).
- d/ Inter-American Statistical Institute, "Standards for the population and housing censuses of the Program of the 1980 Census of America (COTA 1980)", to be issued as part of the report of the XIII session of the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS).
- e/ ECA, "Study on methods and problems of the 1970 round of African population and housing censuses" (E/CN.14/CAS.10/15), paras. 222-224; and "Draft report of the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians, Addis Ababa, 17-22 October 1977", para. 136. Paragraph 222 of document E/CN.14/CAS.10/15 contains a list of "priority" and "other useful" topics for the 1980 African population censuses, which were endorsed in principle by the Conference of African Statisticians.
- f/ ECWA, "Final report of the Expert Group Meeting on Census Techniques" (E/ECWA/POP/WG.9/2).
- g/ It is recommended that countries using the concept of "place where found at time of census" should also collect information on "place of usual residence" for use in obtaining statistics on migration.
- h/ The "priority" topic is "country of birth and/or citizenship". The "other useful" topic is "place of birth of the native population".
- i/ No preference is indicated for either the investigation of "place of previous residence" or "place of residence at a specified date in the past". It is recommended, however, that countries not investigating the latter topic should tabulate the data on "place of previous residence" in combination with the data on "duration of residence".
- j/ Preference is given to the investigation of "place of residence at a specified date in the past".
- k/ See paragraph 75 of the present document for the sense in which "family" is used in the topic in the global recommendations.
- l/ The topic is "relationship to reference member of private household".
- m/ The topic is "relationship to head of household and/or relationship to head of family". "Family" is used in the sense of "census family" as defined in paragraph 76 of the present document.
- n/ The topic is "relationship to head of household".
- o/ Under the general headings of "household and family characteristics of persons", "characteristics of family nuclei" and "characteristics of private households", a considerable number of derived topics, both "priority" and "other

/...

useful" are included. Many of the topics are included, with some variations, as tabulation components in the global recommendations and/or in one or more of the regional recommendations. The extensive explanations that would be required to make clear the relationship between these ECE topics and the tabulations included in the global and/or other regional recommendations are not possible in a tabular presentation. The topics are, therefore, not shown on the present table. They can be found in the source cited in foot-note b/ above.

p/ The topic is "household and/or family composition". "Family" is used in the sense of "census family" as defined in paragraph 76 of the present document.

q/ The topic is "household composition".

r/ Not included as a topic; it was noted, however, that valuable information on mental and physical disabilities could be obtained if the question applied to restrictions faced by respondents in performing their "functions", rather than to specified ailments. In particular, the information would be useful in identifying groups for which further studies would have to be carried out.

s/ The topic is "date of marriage" and refers to (i) first marriage and (ii) current marriage.

t/ Including information on whether or not births were registered.

u/ Not included as a separate topic but in the classification of "status in employment", the category "employee" is subdivided by sector of employment.

84. Households should be classified by type according to the number of family nuclei they contain and the relationship, if any, between the family nuclei and the other members of the household. The relationship should be through blood, adoption or marriage to whatever degree is considered pertinent by the country (see para. 76). The types to be distinguished should be:

- (a) One-person household;
- (b) Nuclear household, defined as a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus;
- (c) Extended household, defined as a household consisting of either:
 - (i) A single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus;
 - (ii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other, without any other persons;
 - (iii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei; or
 - (iv) Two or more persons related to each other but none of whom comprises a family nucleus;
- (d) Composite household, defined as a household consisting of either:
 - (i) A single family nucleus plus other persons, some of whom are related to the nucleus and some of whom are not;
 - (ii) A single family nucleus plus other persons, none of whom is related to the nucleus;
 - (iii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, some of whom are related to at least one of the nuclei and some of whom are not related to any of the nuclei;
 - (iv) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, none of whom is related to any of the nuclei;
 - (v) Two or more family nuclei not related to each other, with or without any other persons;
 - (vi) Two or more persons related to each other but none of whom comprises a family nucleus, plus other unrelated persons; or
 - (vii) Non-related persons only.

B. List of tabulations

(No change in tabulations 1-50)

<u>Tabulation number</u>	<u>Title</u>
51.	Employed population by hours worked during the week, age and sex.
52.	Economically active population by months worked during the year, age and sex.
53.	Employed population or total economically active population by time worked, occupation and sex.
54.	Employed population or total economically active population by time worked, industry and sex.
55.	Economically active population by monthly income, occupation and sex.
56.	Households and population in households by annual income and size of household.

Illustration 12. Heads or other reference members of households a/ ... b/ years of age and over, by activity status, status in employment and sex, and other household members ... b/ years of age and over, by relationship to head or other reference member and activity status

Geographical division, c/ activity status, status in employment, and sex of head or other reference member of the household ... b/ years of age and over	Other members of the household ... b/ years of age and over by relationship to head or other reference member													
	Head or other reference member of household	Total all other members		Spouse		Child		Spouse of child		Other relative d/		Other person not related		Not stated
		Econom- ically active	Not econom- ically active	Econom- ically active	Not econom- ically active	Econom- ically active	Not econom- ically active	Econom- ically active	Not econom- ically active	Econom- ically active	Not econom- ically active	Econom- ically active	Not econom- ically active	
TOTAL														
Both sexes														
Economically active														
Employed														
Employer														
Own-account worker														
Employee														
Unpaid family worker														
Member of producers' co-operative														
Not classifiable by status														
Unemployed e/														
Seeking work for the first time														
Not economically active														
Homemaker														
Student														
Income recipient														
Other														
NOT STATED														
Not stated														
Male (as for "Both sexes")														
Female (as for "Both sexes")														

a/ Including persons living alone (one-person households).
 b/ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.
 c/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).
 d/ Including grandchild or great-grandchild and parent or parent of spouse.
 e/ Experienced unemployed persons may be subdivided by their status in their last employment.

15. Multiperson households and population in such households, by type and size of household

Population included: all members of multiperson households

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Type of household (paras. 84-85): nuclear household; extended household consisting of (i) one family nucleus and related persons, (ii) two or more related family nuclei without any other persons, (iii) two or more related family nuclei and related persons, (iv) related persons without any family nucleus; composite household consisting of (i) one family nucleus, related and non-related persons, (ii) one family nucleus and non-related persons, (iii) two or more related family nuclei, related and non-related persons, (iv) two or more related family nuclei and non-related persons, (v) two or more non-related family nuclei with or without any other persons, (vi) related persons without any nuclei and non-related persons, (vii) non-related persons; unknown

(c) Size of household (paras. 73-75): 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 14.

Illustration 15. Multiperson households and population in such households, by type and size of household

Geographical division ^{a/} and type of household	Households and population in households consisting of:								
	Total		2 persons		3 persons		10 persons or more		Not stated
	Multi-person households	Population in multi-person households	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	
TOTAL									
Nuclear household									
Extended household									
One family nucleus and related persons									
Two or more related family nuclei with but any other persons									
Two or more related family nuclei and related persons without any family nuclei									
Composite household									
One family nucleus, related and non-related persons									
One family nucleus, and non-related persons									
Two or more related family nuclei, related and non-related persons									
Two or more related family nuclei and non-related persons									
Two or more non-related family nuclei, with or without any other persons									
Related persons without any nuclei and non-related persons									
Non-related persons									
Unknown									

^{a/} This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

Illustration 16. Multiperson households with one or more family nuclei and population in such households, by type of household and family nucleus and by size of household

Geographical division, a/ type of household and type of family nucleus	Households and population in households consisting of:						Number of members of family nuclei			
	Total		2 persons		3 persons			10 persons or more		Number of family nuclei
	Multi- person house- holds	Popula- tion in multi- person house- holds	House- holds	Popula- tion	House- holds	Popula- tion		House- holds	Popula- tion	
Nuclear household . . . Married couple with: No children 1 child (up to 6 or more children) Total										
Father with child/ children: 1 child (up to 6 or more children) Total										
Mother with child/ children: (as for "Father with child/ children") Total										
Extended household with only one family nucleus (as for "Nuclear household")										
Extended household with two or more family nuclei (as for "Nuclear household")										

Illustration 16 (continued)

	Households and population in households consisting of:						Number of members of family nuclei
	Total		10 persons or more		Not stated		
	Multi-person households	Population in multi-person households	Households	Population	Households	Population	
Geographical division, ^{a/} type of household and type of family nucleus			2 persons	3 persons	10 persons or more	Not stated	
			Households	Households	Households	Households	
			Population	Population	Population	Population	
Composite household with only one family nucleus (as for "Nuclear household")							
Composite household with two or more family nuclei (as for "Nuclear household")							
Unknown							

^{a/} This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

47. Economically active population by educational attainment, place of usual residence, duration of residence, age and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: total country (distinguish between urban and rural) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Educational attainment (paras. 149-163):

(1) Basic classification: no schooling; first level not completed; first level completed; second level not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) not completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated (The subcategory "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level if feasible.)

(2) Optional classification: no schooling; first level not completed; first level completed; second level: first stage not completed; second level: first stage completed; second level: second stage not completed; second level: second stage completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) not completed; third level: first stage (ISCED categories 5 and 6) completed; third level: second stage (ISCED category 7) not completed; third level: second stage (ISCED category 7) completed; level not stated (The subcategory "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level if feasible.)

(c) Place of usual residence (paras. 21-25): each major or other civil division of the country

(d) Duration of residence in the major or other civil division (paras. 37-39): since birth; not since birth - resident for: less than one year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 or more years, number of years not stated; whether resident in major or other civil division since birth not stated

(e) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(f) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 46.

51. Employed population by hours worked during
the week, age and sex

Population included: employed population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Hours worked (paras. 209-211): number of hours worked during the week preceding the census: less than 8 hours; 9-16 hours; 17-24 hours; 25-32 hours; 33-40 hours; 41-48 hours; 49-56 hours; 57 hours and over; not stated

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 51, 52, 53 and 54 provide information for the analysis of underemployment by age, by occupation and by industry. In tabulation 51, time worked is set forth in hours worked during the week preceding the census; in tabulation 52, time worked is set forth in months worked during the 12 months preceding the census. Either tabulation, or both, can be used in accordance with the information desired. In tabulations 53 and 54, a choice of time classification is indicated.

Illustration 51. Employed population by hours worked during the week, age and sex

Geographical division, a/ age and sex	Total employed	Hours worked during the week preceding the census						Not stated	
		Less than 5	9-16	17-24	25-32	33-40	41-48		49-56
<u>Both sexes</u>									
ALL AGES									
Under 15 years <u>b/</u>									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34									
35-44									
45-54									
55-64									
65 and over									
Not stated									
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")									
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")									

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

b/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

52. Economically active population by months worked during the year, age and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Months worked (paras. 209-211): number of months worked during the 12 months preceding the census: less than one month; one month to less than three months; three months to less than six months; six months to less than nine months; nine months to 12 months; not stated.

(c) Age (paras. 88-96): under 15 years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65 and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 51.

Illustration 52. Economically active population, by months worked during the year, age and sex

Geographical division, ^{a/} age and sex	Total economically active	Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census					
		Less than one month	One month to less than three months	Three months to less than six months	Six months to less than nine months	Nine months to twelve months	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
ALL AGES							
Under 15 years ^{b/} . .							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-44							
45-54							
55-64							
65 and over							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

^{a/} This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

^{b/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

53. Employed population or total economically active population by time worked, occupation and sex

Population included: employed population or total economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)). (paras. 54-61)

(b) Time worked (paras. 209-211):

(1) Hours worked by employed population during the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51)

or

(2) Months worked by total economically active population during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)

(c) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the major (one-digit) group (The illustration uses the major groups of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 51.

Illustration 53. Employed population or total economically active population by time worked, occupation and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> time worked and sex	Total employed or total econom- ically active	Occupation				
		Major group 0/1	Major group 2	Major group X	Armed forces
<u>Both sexes</u>						
(1) Hours worked during the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51)						
or						
(2) Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

54. Employed population or total economically active population, by time worked, industry and sex

Population included: employed population or total economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Time worked (paras. 209-211):

(1) Hours worked by employed population during the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51)

or

(2) Months worked by total economically active population during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)

(c) Industry (paras. 202-205): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), at least to the major (one-digit) divisions (The illustration uses the major divisions of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation 51.

Illustration 54. Employed population or total economically active population, by time worked, industry and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> time worked and sex	Total employed or total eco- nomically active	Industry			
		Major division 1	Major division 2	Major division 0
<u>Both sexes</u>					
(1) Hours worked during the week preceding the census (see tabulation 51)					
or					
(2) Months worked during the 12 months preceding the census (see tabulation 52)					
<u>Male</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					
<u>Female</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).

55. Economically active population by monthly income,
occupation and sex

Population included: economically active population

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)) (paras. 54-61)

(b) Income (paras. 212-215): income classification adopted by the country, preferably distinguishing approximately each 5 percentile or 10 percentile group

(c) Occupation (paras. 198-201): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups (The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.)

(d) Sex (para. 87): male; female

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations 55 and 56 furnish basic information on income and occupation, useful as indicators of socio-economic status.

The present tabulation is also needed for appraising variations in the income level of persons both within and among groups of occupations. The tabulation can usefully be expanded to include a cross-classification by broad age groups (e.g., under 15 years, 15-64 years, 65 years and over).

Tabulation 56 is particularly needed for the planning of welfare schemes relevant to households. It can usefully be expanded to include a cross-classification by number of economically active members in the household.

Illustration 55. Economically active population by
 monthly income, occupation and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and occupation	Total econo- mically active	Monthly income
		<u>Income classification adopted by the country/</u>
<u>Both sexes</u>		
Total economically active		
Major group 0/1		
Minor group 0-1		
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)		
Major group 2		
Minor group 2-0		
Minor group 2-1		
.		
.		
Major group X		
Minor group X-1		
Minor group X-2		
Minor group X-3		
Armed forces		
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes")		
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes")		

a/ This tabulation should be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)).