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SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS: CLASSIFICATION OF AGE

Draft guide-lines on age-group classifications

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

At its nineteenth session, the Statistical Commission unanimously endorsed the priority to be given to "continuing work on the harmonization of concepts, classifications and definitions in the various fields of social, demographic and related economic statistics, with particular emphasis on those with implications for data collection and analysis in two or more fields ..."

Age is among the most frequently collected and reported characteristics of persons in a wide variety of social, demographic and related economic statistics, and it is almost universally used as a classification variable. The present report contains a discussion of current national practices concerning age classifications in 12 subject areas, presents international guide-lines on age classifications (chap. I and annex I) and develops a set of standardized and harmonized age classifications (chap. II). Recognizing the varying needs and capabilities of countries for data collection, storage, analysis, utilization and presentation, the Secretariat has developed age classifications in 12 subject areas at three levels of detail. Together they form a pyramid providing descending degree of detail and requiring decreasing levels of over-all statistical capacility. Points for discussion by the Commission are included (para. 81).

* E/CN.3/535.

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INTRODUCTION

1.   At its nineteenth session, the Statistical Commission unanimously endorsed the priority to be given to "continuing work on the harmonization of concepts, classifications and definitions in the various fields of social, demographic and related economic statistics, with particular emphasis on those with implications for data collection and analysis in two or more fields ...". 1/

2.   Age is among the most frequently collected and reported characteristics of persons in a wide variety of social, demographic and related economic statistics, and it is almost universally used as a classification variable. Despite its near universality as a classification variable and its cardinality, age poses a number of problems of classification. The major problems relate to the varying need for detail at different stages of the life cycle and among the different subject areas. As a result, data linkage and comparison within and among fields of social concern are extremely difficult at both the national and international level.

3.   The difficulties involved were impressively documented, for example, by the Public Health Service of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which identified 183 different age groupings or classifications in use in the United States of America in the area of health alone. 2/   The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recently produced an overview of the great variety of age groups used to classify data on educational attainment and literacy throughout the world; 3/ see annex II to the present document.

4.   The recommendations made in the present report are geared to the simplification and harmonization of the age classifications used in the presentation of age-related data from many different subject areas. They seek a reasonable middle ground between the presentation of data by single years, which presents problems of manageability and meaningful analysis and also maintains the unmitigated impact of age-heaping and digit preference, and the utilization of endless varieties of age classifications for different purposes. It is intended that the age classifications recommended be used to modify or complement existing national age classifications used for the presentation of summarized data in an effort to improve data comparability at the international level. Beyond that, the recommendations might stimulate the development of national standard age classifications where none exists.

     1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 78.

     2/ According to personal communications with the Public Health Service and a photostatic copy of a listing of the 183 age categories identified in a study of health data systems within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

     3/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Statistics of educational attainment and illiteracy - 1945-1974", Statistical Reports and Studies, No. 22, 1977.

5.   The present report focuses on the presentation of data by age groups and deals with methodological questions concerning the collection, storage and analysis of age data only inasmuch as those questions have an impact on the presentation of data by age groups. Thus, the report does not provide a detailed discussion of the relative merits of determining age by date of birth or age at last birthday, of misreporting age, age-heaping and digit-preference, or of the problems of age determination in countries whose populations generally do not know their precise ages, use age concepts which are difficult to quantify or do not use the date of birth as a reference point. For a discussion of those issues, see Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. 4/

I. CURRENT NATIONAL PRACTICES RELATING TO AGE CLASSIFICATIONS

6.   The age classifications proposed in Chapter II below are based on information about current national practices relating to age classifications discussed in the present chapter and on relevant international recommendations shown in annex I to the present report. The data on current national practices were obtained from national publications, supplemented by inquiries to national statistical offices.

7.   The national publications reviewed were those which present data from censuses, administrative records and national sample surveys in different subject areas for the most detailed age classifications used in cross-tabulations within 12 subject areas. The subject areas and the detailed topics selected from them are based on the work completed to data concerning social indicators and the improvement of social statistics in developing countries. 5/ The 12 subject areas are:

   (a) Population;

   (b) Family formation, families and households;

   (c) Learning and educational services;

   (d) Earning activities and the inactive;

   (e) Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation;

   (f) Social security and welfare services;

   (g) Health, health services and nutrition;

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   4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.

   5/ Studies in the Integration of Social Statistics: Technical Report (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.4); Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.8) and Improving Social Statistics in Developing Countries: Conceptual Framework and Methods (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.12).

    (h) Housing and its environment;

    (i) Public order and safety;

    (j) Time use;

    (k) Leisure and culture;

    (l) Social stratification and mobility.

8.   These subject areas do not necessarily have the same priority in developed and developing countries. For instance, in the latter second priority is given to subject areas such as time use and leisure and culture. It should be noted that the lists of specific topics selected for each subject area are by no means exhaustive but are merely examples of topics typically treated under those subject areas.

9.   The study of national practices concentrated on the following 20 countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela. The countries were selected with a view towards representation of different regions and different levels of sophistication in data collection, storage and presentation. However, information on practices in other countries was used on a selective basis.

10.   A questionnaire was designed to complement the findings from published sources concerning the presentation of data classified by age and to inquire about national practices in the collection and storage of data classified by age. A draft of the questionnaire was submitted for review and comment to the five regional commissions as well as to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, UNESCO and the World Health Organization (WHO). Comments were received from four of the regional commissions and three of the specialized agencies. The questionnaire was mailed to the 20 countries mentioned above. Responses were received from 15 countries - namely Afghanistan, Australia, Botswana, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela.

11.   The number and the diversity of respondents provide a good basis for a qualitative analysis of current national practices relating to age classifications. Furthermore, partial information on age classifications used for data presentation in the 12 subject areas is available for all 20 countries from national publications.

12.   National practices relating to age classifications in the 12 subject areas cited above and for selected topics in those subject areas are examined from several perspectives, namely:

    (a) Collection of age information under different data collection programmes. The focus is on the concepts and methods used for determining age and on the

coverage in terms of both age range and age group. Age range refers to the lowest and highest ages for which data are presented, whereas age group refers to the manner in which data have been grouped within the age ranges. Collection programmes studied are population and housing censuses, multisubject surveys, other major surveys and administrative records.

(b) Storage of age information under different collection programmes. This inquiry serves to establish whether data are stored at the same level of detail as they are collected and whether stored data are routinely available for further tabulation.

(c) Presentation of age information. This aspect deals with the most detailed age classifications used in the presentation of social and demographic data, cross-tabulated by age and with the existence of national standard age classifications for such purposes.

(d) Factors determining age groups and age ranges. This inquiry provides insights into the underlying rationale for the age groups and age ranges reflected in the currently used national age classifications.

The discussion below summarizes the findings from the countries surveyed for each subject area.

A. Population

13. For this subject area, information regarding size and geographical distribution, births by age of mother, deaths, internal and international migration and institutional population was collected.

14. In collecting age information, the determination of age appears to be based on the date of birth as often as on age at last birthday. In some instances both are used. Among the respondents, only Hungary stated another method of determining age, namely, according to the declared year of birth. For census purposes age is frequently defined as the interval between the date of birth and the date of the census.

15. While age ranges vary within and among topics for the different countries, there appears to be considerable consistency within countries in terms of the age ranges used for different population topics and collection programmes. For instance, for size and geographical distribution of population, the topic for which data were available and reported most consistently, the age range generally starts at age zero or one but may extend to anywhere from 50 to 105+ with a definite mode at age 100 (+). It is interesting to note that not all countries collect this information from age zero or one on. The United Republic of Cameroon, for example, begins its collection of age information in connexion with size and geographical distribution of population at age four.

16. For births by age of mother, age is collected for a core group of roughly 15-44-year-old women, but reported ranges span ages 10-59. Few countries report the

specific age range for infant deaths but, from the information provided concerning presentation of data, it can be deduced that the ranges used are generally compatible with WHO recommendations (see annex I).

17. Where reported, age ranges for data on internal migration, international migration and institutional population largely agree with those reported for data on size and geographical distribution of population.

18. Overwhelmingly, age data for population topics are collected in single years. Infant deaths generally represent an exception to this rule, since data for this topic are collected in much finer detail. Collection programmes other than the population and housing censuses sometimes collect data by age group rather than by single year. In these cases five-year age groups seem to dominate.

19. Countries which responded to the questionnaire reported without exception that age data relating to population topics were stored at the same level of detail as they were collected. In a few cases, however, respondents indicated that stored data are not routinely available for further tabulation. The cases cited concern size and geographical distribution of population and institutional population.

20. The information gathered on the presentation of age information specifically relating to population topics reveals considerably more complexity and variety than that on the collection and storage of those data. Age data concerning size and geographical distribution of population at the most detailed level are overwhelmingly presented by single year, with age ranges generally conforming to those discussed in connexion with data collection. Births by age of mother appear to be typically presented in five-year groups with slightly varying ranges, as mentioned above. However, presentation in single years is also not uncommon. Infant deaths are generally presented in great detail by day, week and month, largely following WHO guidelines. Data on internal and international migration appear to be generally available by five-year age groups ending on four and nine. Age ranges vary somewhat; not all groupings start with age zero, and the oldest group varies along the lines of the age ranges established for purposes of data collection and storage. Data on institutional population do not appear to be presented by age, if at all.

21. National standard age classifications for population topics appear to exist primarily in the areas of size and geographical distribution of population, birth by age of mother and internal migration. Existing national standard age classifications tend to be based on varying combinations of single years and 5- and 10-year groups. However, there also appear to be numerous instances of national standard age groups spanning more than single-, 5- or 10-year periods. There are no apparent patterns. In most instances national standard age classifications used for data presentation or analysis across subject areas appear to be identical to those used within subject areas. Where they differ, those used across subject areas tend to be less detailed than those used within subject areas.

22. The factors determining currently used national age groups and age ranges in most instances are identical for data collection, storage and presentation. In most cases more than one factor was taken into consideration - most frequently

international recommendations, biological and data user considerations. National laws/policies and administrative requirements and decisions made by those collecting, storing or otherwise working with the data appear to play a lesser role. As might be expected, decisions concerning age groups and ranges for data on births and deaths are largely based on biological considerations. International recommendations too appear to receive careful consideration in those areas as well as in others.

B. Family formation, families and households

23. For this subject area, information regarding marriage and divorce and family and household composition was collected.

24. As with population data, the collection of age information in this subject area appears to be based with equal frequency on date of birth and age at last birthday, regardless of the data collection programme.

25. Age ranges used for these topics appear to be a mixture of those covering all ages and those of which at least the lower boundary is determined by the minimum legal age for marriage. Again, the United Republic of Cameroon is an exception, with a range of 4-100 for marriage and divorce. However, the lower limit reflects a methodological idiosyncracy rather than actual events and should not be treated as a significant factor.

26. With few exceptions, respondents state that age data connected with this subject area are collected in single years. Hungary and Norway for their administrative records collect data on family and household composition by specific 5-year age groups rather than single years.

27. Storage of this type of age-related data appears to occur uniformly without loss of detail. Stored data seem to be readily available for further tabulation.

28. Data on marriage and divorce appear to be presented in considerable detail - with about equal frequency in single years, five-year groups (ending on four and nine) or combinations thereof. Where combinations are used, single-year data appear to be presented for the youngest age groups. Age ranges vary according to minimum legal age for marriage and the choices made concerning the need for detail at the upper end of the scale, where cut-offs occur anywhere from 65+ to 105+ years. These observations also apply to data on family and household composition. Some countries use different lower and upper cut-offs for marriage and divorce data.

29. In the relatively few countries which appear to have national standard age classifications for presentation of data on family formation, families and households, they are either identical to or at least compatible with the most detailed age classifications used. Where the most detailed and the standard age classifications are not identical, the latter tend to be somewhat less detailed than the former.

30. National laws/policies and administrative requirements - more than any other factor - appear to determine the currently used national age groups and ranges for this subject area. International recommendations, data-user considerations and decisions by those working with the data also have some impact. This is true for data collection as well as storage and presentation.

C. Learning and educational services

31. Under this category, information concerning age-classified data on school enrolment, educational attainment and illiteracy was collected. Questions concerning illiteracy were only answered by the less developed countries.

32. The collection of age information in this area, as in the areas of population and family formation, appears to be based with roughly equal frequency on date of birth and age at last birthday in all data collection programmes except administrative records, where date of birth appears to be used more frequently.

33. Age ranges generally deal with all ages, starting with the minimum age for compulsory education, which varies among countries. Age ranges for educational attainment and literacy data sometimes start at slightly higher ages than those for enrolment. For administrative records, age ranges appear to be limited to those typically associated with formal education, i.e., from the minimum age for compulsory education to the mid twenties.

34. Data covering this topic are chiefly collected in single years. An exception is Hungary, which uses five-year age groups for its population and housing census.

35. The storage of educational data appears to be managed without loss of detail. However, in some instances original data are not routinely available for further tabulation.

36. In presenting age-related data on educational enrolment and attainment, many countries seem to use single years at the most detailed level, from the minimum age for compulsory education to roughly the mid twenties. Beyond that, either no detail is provided or data are presented in five-year groups ending on four and nine and occasionally in 10-year groups ending on nine, with open-ended groups starting anywhere from 45+ to 95+. Where applicable, data on literacy are generally presented in five-year groups ending on four and nine or in combinations of five- and 10-year groups, with open-ended groups starting anywhere from 60+ to 70+ in the countries responding to the questionnaire.

37. National standard age classifications in the areas of enrolment and attainment tend to be less detailed than the age groupings used at the most detailed level of data presentation. However, from the scanty survey responses it appears that data are classified by single year through the ages typical for completion of secondary education in some instances, while most other data are aggregated in five-year age groups ending on four and nine. The youngest age group is defined variously, starting with the varying minimum legal age for compulsory education

and usually ending on nine; in the case of the United Republic of Cameroon it ends on five, thus creating two idiosyncratic age groups. The cumulative group at the lower end of the age range appears to contain data for those under and up to mimimum legal age. Standard age classifications for literacy data appear to utilize five-year groups and combinations of five- and 10-year groups ending on four or nine. The United Republic of Cameroon cited two standard classifications - one conforming to the type described above and the other including two idiosyncratic age groups, with one ending on five and the other starting on six and ending on nine.

38. As might be expected, national laws/policies and administrative requirements are the primary factors determining age groups and age ranges currently used. To a lesser extent international recommendations, data-user needs and decisions by those working with the data are also taken into consideration.

D. Earning activities and the inactive

39. Under this category, age-related data on labour force participation, employment/underemployment/unemployment, employment compensation and the inactive population were collected. Since responses to questions concerning employment compensation were extremely scanty, the discussion below is limited to the other topics, except where specifically stated. Furthermore, one of the respondents - Kenya - reported that data on earning activities and the inactive were not currently collected by age.

40. The collection of age information for purposes of cross-tabulation with data under this topic appears to be based with about equal frequency on statements of date of birth and age at last birthday. This is true regardless of the major data collection programme concerned, although it should be pointed out that hardly any responses concerning administrative records were obtained. It is also interesting to note that in a major survey Australia collected data on employment compensation simply for those under and those over 21 years of age.

41. Age ranges tend to cover all ages, starting with the minimum legal age for employment, which among the countries surveyed ranged from 10 to 16 years. The United Republic of Cameroon reported an age range of 4-100, the lower limit of which probably represents neither the minimum legal age of employment nor actual employment patterns. Some countries have established an upper age limit, e.g., 99 or 100 years; in a major survey, Norway had a limit as low as 74 years. While data appear to be generally collected in single years, there are some exceptions. For instance, in a multisubject survey Trinidad and Tobago collected data on labour force participation and employment compensation in five-year groups; the Australian example was mentioned above; and Norway keeps its administrative records for these data in age groups of varying intervals - cumulative, two, five and 10 years, and open-ended.

42. For the most part, data in this subject area seem to be stored without loss of detail. However, Australia indicated that the data collected in single years

are stored in a combination of single years and five- and 10-year age groups. In a number of cases data are also not routinely available for further tabulation. Australia specifically cited data in single years for those aged 25 years and over.

43. At the most detailed level, age data concerning earning activities and the inactive seem to be presented in single years, five-year age groups or combinations of single years and five- and 10-year groups. At the lower end of the age range, age groups of less than five years and not ending on four or nine are used occasionally as, for example, in the German Democratic Republic, Jordan, Thailand and Norway. In Norway such idiosyncratic age groups are also used to permit identification of those above and below retirement age. Some countries do not present these data with any great degree of detail. Botswana, for instance, uses only three age groups, of which one is open-ended.

44. Basically, national standard age classifications do not deviate from the most detailed age groupings except that they include less information by single years and make more frequent use of 10-year age groups.

45. The factors countries cited, as determining the age groups and age ranges currently used, include international recommendations, national laws/policies and administrative requirements, data-user considerations and decisions by those working with the data. Countries bring to bear different factors, but over-all the factors appear to have about equal weight. Norway and Australia cited additional factors: for data related to employment compensation, collective wage agreements are taken into consideration in Norway, and co-ordination with demographic bench-marks is taken into account in Australia; for the other topics covered under this subject area, Norway specifically mentioned the school system and practical considerations, whereas Australia states that group homogeneity is a determining factor.

E. Other subject areas

46. In addition to the four subject areas discussed above, data on national practices relating to age classifications were sought in eight other subject areas. However, with the exception of three items - total household income; household consumption expenditure; and morbidity and handicaps - the information obtained through both published sources and the questionnaire is too scanty for even a cursory analysis of national practices.

47. The eight subject areas are listed below:

(a) Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

(i) Total household income

(ii) Current transfers and social benefits

(iii) Household consumption expenditure

(b) Social security and welfare services

(i) Coverage by social security and similar schemes

(ii) Recipients of social security, social assistance and similar benefits

(c) Health, health services and nutrition

(i) Morbidity and handicaps

(ii) Usage of health services

(iii) Food consumption

(iv) Malnutrition

(d) Housing and its environment

(i) Characteristics of occupied living quarters

(ii) Time use for travel

(e) Public order and safety

(i) Characteristics of offenders and dispositions

(ii) Characteristics of victims

(iii) Persons in correctional institutions

(f) Time use

(i) Time budgets

(g) Leisure and culture

(i) Participants in leisure and cultural activities and users of leisure and cultural facilities

(ii) Consumption expenditure on leisure and cultural activities

(h) Social stratification and mobility

(i) Socio-economic groups

(ii) Intra-generational mobility

II. RECOMMENDED AGE CLASSIFICATIONS

48. In Chapter I above, it was seen that many different age classifications are in use, and that they vary in group size, boundaries and range. However, in many respects, the heterogeneous nature of those classifications is more apparent than real. Study shows that there are several important common elements which can be the building blocks of a standard set of age classifications such that comparable data would be obtainable both within and among the different subject areas. These features include the common use of five- and 10-year groups as opposed to three- eight- or 12-year groups, for instance. There also appears to be widespread agreement on defining age groups in such a way that they begin on multiples of five and 10 and end on four and nine, respectively. Such commonalities assist in achieving the objectives of a standardized and harmonized set of age classifications - namely, the promotion of comparability and integration of data within and among subject areas for purposes of data presentation at a point in time and over time at both the national and international level. Beyond these commonalities there are and will remain, however, inherent differences which stem from varying national legislative, administrative and policy needs and practices.

49. In developing the age classifications presented below, the following objectives were taken into consideration:

(a) To minimize the impact of errors in age reporting;

(b) To provide and preserve as much as possible of the originally collected information in the presentation of data;

(c) To permit maximum integration and comparability of data between and among different subject areas;

(d) To follow as closely as possible international recommendations (see annex I) and current national practices concerning age classifications;

(e) To permit the identification of client groups, i.e., subgroups of the population which are of policy interest.

The development of the recommended age classifications was further guided by the recognition that countries have varying needs and capabilities for data collection, storage, analysis, utilization and presentation. They therefore may want to use or may be able to provide data classified by age at varying levels of detail, depending on the subject area, the purpose and the level of present or future over-all statistical capability/sophistication. Thus, the recommended age classifications deal separately with the different subject areas at three levels of detail.

50. The first and perhaps ideal set of age classifications provides the highest level of detail but, at the same time, requires the highest level of statistical capability. It utilizes combinations of single years and five-year age groups ending on four and nine. It permits maximum flexibility for further aggregation as well as easy identification of crucial client groups, regardless of their varying national age criteria. Potential client groups are, for example, the

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elderly, the unemployed, the disabled, the school population, the institutional population. At this level of detail the integration or comparison of data from different subject areas is also the least problematic. Classifications in the different subject areas consist of between 18 and 54 age groups counting single years as separate age groups and excluding the classification of population by size and geographical distribution, which consists of 100 single-year categories and an open-ended group.

51. The second set of age classifications is a scaled-down version of the first. With some exceptions it replaces single years with five-year groups and five-year with 10-year groups. It is compatible with the first set in that data from the first set can be aggregated to the second level of detail without requiring splits of age groups in the first set and it also still permits fairly accurate identification of major client groups. In this respect the most significant difference between the first and second set is that the second, in some instances, may camouflage the precise division between two distinct subgroups of a population. For instance, if the normal retirement age is 66 years, the identification of persons working one, two or three years beyond the normal retirement age would be difficult. Except for the population base, classifications at this level of detail consist of between eight and 14 age groups.

52. The third set of classifications deals essentially with six broad population groups - infancy, youth, young adulthood, middle adulthood and older adulthood to roughly average retirement age, retirement (under 1, 1-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years). These age groups allow aggregation from the two previous sets of classifications without the necessity to split age groups. In spite of the limited number of age groups, some client groups can still be identified at least in broad terms. With the exception of some variation in the lower age limit, the classifications at this level are identical for all subject areas.

53. Viewed together the three classification sets form a pyramid providing descending degree of detail and requiring decreasing levels of over-all statistical capability. From another perspective the pyramid represents increasing reduction of the impact of age heaping and digit preference with decreasing level of detail. In addition to presenting all data by single years at one extreme, it is entirely possible to add another level to this pyramid consisting of groups defined verbally rather than numerically, such as the primary school population, the labour force, the elderly. Such a classification may be desirable and effective for certain national purposes if the terms of reference are commonly understood and accepted. The disadvantages of this type of classification lie in the inability to relate specific client or population groups to the general population base as well as cross-tabulating and comparing data from different subject areas at both the national and international level.

54. The three classification sets are discussed below in terms of each of the 12 subject areas. The discussion provides the rationale for the proposed standards, but it also points out instances where the recommended age classifications differ from existing international guidelines. The three sets of classifications are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Recommended age classifications (in years, unless otherwise noted)

s.y. = single years
y.gr.= year groups
d = day(s)
m = month(s)
u = under

Subject area	Level of detail		
	1-Highest	2-Medium	3-Lowest
I. Population			
1. Size and geographical distribution	s.y. 0-99; 100+	u 1; 1-4; 5 y.gr. 5-99; 100+	u 1; 1-4; 5 y.gr. 5-14; 15-24; 20 y.gr. 25-64; 65+
2. Births by age of mother	u.10; s.y. 10-49; 50+	u.10; 5 y.gr. 10-49; 50+	u 10; 10-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45+
3.a. Deaths other than infant	s.y. 0-89; 90+	u 1; 1-4; 10 y.gr. 5-74; 75+	u 1; 1-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
b. Deaths - infant	u 1d; s.d. 1-6; 7-13 d; 14-20 d; 21-27 d; 28 d - u 2 m; s.m. 2-12 (but under 1 y)	u 1d; 1-6 d; 7-27 d; 28 d- u 3 m; 3-5 m; 6 m - u 1 y	u 7 d; 7-27 d; 28 d - u 1 y
4. Internal migration	s.y. 0-24; 5 y.gr. 25-84; 85+	5 y.gr. 0-24; 10 y.gr. 25-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
5. International migration	s.y. 0-24; 5 y.gr. 25-84; 85+	5 y.gr. 0-24; 10 y.gr. 25-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
6. Institutional population	s.y. 0-24; 5 y.gr. 25-84; 85+	5 y.gr. 0-24; 10 y.gr. 25-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
II. Family formation, families and households			
1. Marriage and divorce	u 15; s.y. 15-29; 5 y.gr. 30-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y. gr. 25-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Family and household composition	u 15; s.y. 15-29; 5 y.gr. 30-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y. gr. 25-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
III. Learning and educational services			
1. Enrolment in regular and adult education	s.y. 2-24; 5 y.gr. 25-74; 75+	2-4; 5 y.gr. 5-24; 10 y.gr. 25-64; 65+	2-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Educational attainment	s.y. 15-24; 5 y.gr. 25-74; 75+	5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-64; 65+	15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
3. Illiteracy	s.y. 10-24; 5 y.gr. 25-74; 75+	5 y.gr. 10-24; 10 y.gr. 25-64; 65+	10-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+

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Subject Area	Level of Detail		
	1-Highest	2-Medium	3-Lowest
IV. Earning activities and the inactive			
1. Labour force participation	u 10; s.y. 10-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Employment/unemployment/under- employment	u 10; s.y. 10-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
3. Employment compensation	u 10; s.y. 10-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
4. Inactive population	u 10; s.y. 10-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
V. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation			
1. Total household income	u 15; s.y. 15-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Current transfers and social benefits	u 15; s.y. 15-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
3. Household consumption expenditure	u 15; s.y. 15-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
VI. Social security and welfare services			
1. Coverage by social security and similar schemes	u 1; s.y. 1-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	5 y.gr. 0-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Recipients of social security, social assistance and similar benefits	u 1; s.y. 1-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	5 y.gr. 0-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+

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Subject Area	Level of Detail		
	1-Highest	2-Medium	3-Lowest
VII. Health, health services and nutrition			
1. Morbidity and handicaps (for mortality see I)	u 1; s.y. 1-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 1; 1-4; 10 y.gr. 5-74; 75+	u 1; 1-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Usage of health services	u 1; s.y. 1-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 1; 1-4; 10 y.gr. 5-74; 75+	u 1; 1-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
3. Food consumption	u 1; s.y. 1-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 1; 1-4; 10 y.gr. 5-74; 75+	u 1; 1-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
4. Malnutrition	u 1; s.y. 1-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 1; 1-4; 10 y.gr. 5-74; 75+	u 1; 1-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
VIII. Housing and its environment			
1. Characteristics of occupied living quarters	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Time use for travel	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
IX. Public order and safety			
1. Characteristics of offenders and dispositions	u 10; s.y. 10-24; 5 y.gr. 25-64; 65+	u 10; 5 y.gr. 10-24; 10 y.gr. 25-64; 65+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Characteristics of victims	5 y.gr. 0-84; 85+	0-14; 10 y.gr. 15-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
3. Persons in correctional institutions	u 10; s.y. 10-24; 5 y.gr. 25-64; 65+	u 10; 5 y.gr. 10-24; 10 y.gr. 25-64; 65+	u 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+

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Subject Area	Level of Detail		
	1-Highest	2-Medium	3-Lowest
X. Time use			
1. Time budgets	5 y.gr. 0-84; 85+	5 y.gr. 0-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
XI. Leisure and culture			
1. Participants in leisure and cultural activities and users of leisure and cultural activities	5 y.gr. 0-84; 85+	5 y.gr. 0-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Consumption expenditure on leisure and cultural activities	u 15; s.y. 15-24; 5 y.gr. 25-54; s.y. 55-74; 5 y.gr. 75-84; 85+	u 15; 5 y.gr. 15-24; 10 y.gr. 25-54; 5 y.gr. 55-74; 75-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
XII. Social stratification and mobility			
1. Socio-economic groups	5 y.gr. 0-84; 85+	0-14; 10 y.gr. 15-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+
2. Intra-generational mobility	5 y.gr. 0-84; 85+	0-14; 10 y.gr. 15-84; 85+	0-14; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+

A. Population

1. Size and geographical distribution

55. This item constitutes the base from which all other data stem and to which they are related and compared. It is therefore recommended that data concerning the size of the population be presented by single years for the first level of detail, in five-year groups for the second and in eight age groups for the third. Even at the third level, the first five-year group should be subdivided into the population under one year and from one to four years old to permit analysis of infant morbidity and mortality. The age range for this item is 0 to 99, 100+.

2. Births by age of mother

56. For the highest level of detail it is recommended that data be presented in single years from ages 10 to 49. The single-year data are considered important for fertility analyses and for detailed cross-tabulations with education, employment, morbidity/mortality and social security/welfare services data. At the second level of detail, single years are replaced by five-year groups. While less detailed, this classification still permits policy-oriented analyses, such as the relationship between childbearing and educational attainment, participation in the labour force among young mothers or mortality and morbidity among women from the oldest five-year groups.

57. Even at the lowest level of detail, child-bearing females can still be identified in groups of potentially greatest policy interest, e.g., very young mothers and women of ages during which the majority of first births occur. In addition to 10-14- and 15-24-year olds, women aged 25-44 are identifiable. The complete age range covers ages under 10 years to 45+ years.

3. Infant deaths and other deaths

58. While age classifications for mortality data have been developed by WHO and appear to be widely used by national statistical offices, the most detailed set of age classifications recommended here for other than infant deaths is more detailed than that of WHO in that it extends single years to age 89. This was done to meet the needs of demographers for the construction of life tables in order to permit accuracy checks of age information with regard to age-heaping as well as to match the level of detail provided for in a number of other subject areas whose data are frequently cross-tabulated with mortality data. Age classifications shown here for infant deaths on all levels and, on the second level of detail, those for deaths other than infants' are identical to those recommended by WHO. At the third level of detail, the age classification for deaths other than infants' deviates from the lowest level of detail recommended by WHO in that it separately identifies the 15-24-year olds in addition to the age groups under 1, 1-14, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+. This was considered desirable because many characteristics of 15-24-year olds differ sufficiently from those of the 25-44-year old population to cause considerable loss of information in cross-tabulations of mortality data with data from other subject areas. The age range is 0-89, 90+ at the first level; under 1, 1-74, 75+ at the second level; and under 1, 1-64, 65+ at the third level of detail.

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4.   Internal/international migration and institutional population

59.   Identical age classifications are recommended for the remaining three topics in the subject area of population. The first set of classifications provides for single-year data for the population under 25 and five-year groups thereafter; in the second set five-year groups replace single years and 10-year groups replace five-year groups; and the third identifies five separate groups, namely those 0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+ years old. The detail for the under 25-year olds permits, inter alia, the analysis of the relationship between migration and entry into the labour force or the assessment of the impact of migration on school enrolment projections. The age ranges are 0-84, 85+ for the first and second, and 0-64, 65+ for the third set. While not specifically covered under this subject area, characteristics such as origin, ethnicity, language and religion might also lend themselves to classification by age according to the groupings recommended for migration and institutional population.

B.   Family formation, families and households

60.   Identical age classifications are recommended for marriage and divorce and family and household statistics. At the highest level of detail the recommendation is to present data in single years from ages 15 to 29 and in five-year groups for ages 29 to 84. As indicated for other items, this set of classifications permits detailed cross-tabulations with data from many other subject areas. Providing single-year data for ages 15 to 29 should be sufficient to accommodate the nationally varying legal age for marriage and its impact on fertility patterns.

61.   At the second level of detail, single-year data have been replaced with five-year age groups, and five-year groups have been replaced with 10-year groups (with the exception of the 25-29-year olds) to permit comparison and cross-tabulation of data from other relevant subject areas for corresponding ages and age groups. Likewise, the age groups recommended for the third level of detail are compatible with those for other subject areas by distinguishing among those under 15, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+ years old. The age range for this subject area is under 15 to 85+ years for the first and second set of classifications, and under 15 to 65+ for the third.

C.   Learning and educational services

1.   Enrolment in regular and adult education

62.   Age groupings in this area require maximum flexibility because of the varying minimum ages for both compulsory and pre-school education. The UNESCO recommends the tabulation of population data from age two onward for use in relation to enrolment in regular education, and this recommendation is reflected in the present document. Thus, at the first level of detail, presentation of data by single years is recommended for ages 2 to 24, followed by five-year groups from age 25 to 74 and 75+ (for use in relation to adult education as well). While this set of classifications does not correspond exactly to the level of detail in the UNESCO

recommendation, 6/ the second level of detail with a three-year group for the two-
to four-year olds, five-year groups for the 5- to 24-year olds and 10-year groups
for the 25- to 64-year olds and 65+ is in accordance with the classification
recommended by UNESCO. The third level of detail contains five age groups
identifying the population aged 2-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+.

2. Educational attainment

63. At the first and third levels of detail, the age classifications for data on
educational attainment follow the same patterns as those for enrolment, except that
the population aged 15 to 75+ rather than 2 to 75+ is classified. At the second
level of detail, the UNESCO recommendation is followed - namely, 15-19, 20-24,
10-year groups for the 25- to 64-year olds and 65+. The third level of detail
contains four age groups identifying the population 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+.

3. Illiteracy

64. For illiteracy data, the classifications follow the patterns for educational
attainment; however, the population aged 10 to 75+ - rather than that 15 to 75+ -
is covered. The age ranges for this subject area vary by topic. For enrolment
they are 2-75+ years for the first, and 2-65+ years for the second and third level
of detail. For attainment they are 15-75+ years for the first and 15-65+ years for
the second and third level of detail. For illiteracy they are 10-75+ years for the
first and 10-65+ years for the second and third level of detail.

D. Earning activities and the inactive

65. Identical age classifications are recommended for the topics under this subject
area - labour force participation, employment/unemployment/underemployment,
employment compensation and inactive population. Age groupings for this subject
area take account of varying minimum legal or lowest actual ages for entry into
the labour force and of changing retirement ages in both developing and developed
countries. As a result the age classification at the highest level of detail calls
for more single-year categories than any of the previous subject areas. Thus, at
the highest level of detail, data presentation by single years is recommended for
ages 10-24 and 55-74 with five-year groups for ages 25-54 and 75-84.

66. At the lower end of the spectrum, single-year data are recommended for ages
10-24 to permit detailed analyses concerning child labour and the population
entering the labour force after completion of tertiary education. With regard to
countries where the population has low average life expectancy, one might want to
argue about the relevance of a 20-year span starting at age 55 for final departure
from the labour force.

6/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Revised
Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational
Statistics", Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session, vol. I, annex I,
p. 18.

67. At the second level of detail, single years have been replaced by five-year groups and five-year groups by 10-year groups. The third level identifies five groups - those under 15, and those 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years old in accordance with the other subject areas. The age range for this subject area is under 10 to 85+ years for the first, under 15 to 85+ years for the second and under 15 to 65+ years for the third level of detail.

E. Distribution of income, consumption and accumulation

68. Because of the close relationship between this subject area and the preceding one, age classifications identical to those discussed in paragraphs 65-67 above are recommended with the exception of using the 15-85+ age range for all three levels of detail.

F. Social security and welfare services

69. Eligibility for social security and welfare services in many instances appears to be tied to age and/or employment status, as is the case, for instance, with programmes for children, unemployed or retired workers. Age criteria connected with childhood and employment status vary from country to country, and it appears that significant amounts of single-year data are required to permit detailed and accurate analysis of coverage by and receipt of social security and similar benefits and the relationship between these and other personal characteristics.

70. Thus, the age classifications, which are identical for both topics covered under this subject area, at the first level of detail call for single-year data for ages under one to 24 and 55-74. Five-year groups are recommended for ages 25-54 and 75-84. At the second level of detail, single-year data have been replaced with five-year groups and five-year data with 10-year groups. At the lowest level of detail five groups are identifiable - those 0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years old. The age range for this subject area is 0-85+ for the first and second levels of detail and 0-65+ for the third.

G. Health, health services and nutrition

71. Identical age classifications are recommended for the topics covered under this subject area - morbidity and handicaps, usage of health services, food consumption, malnutrition. Data collected under this subject area are potentially closely connected with data from most of the previous subject areas. The age classifications recommended here should, therefore, permit ready cross-tabulation and comparison with data from other subject areas. To achieve this objective, the set of classifications with the highest level of detail requires an extensive number of single-year categories. Thus, single years are recommended at this level for ages 0-24 and 55-74 with five-year groups for ages 25-54 and 75-84. At the second level of detail, the recommended age classification is identical to that recommended by WHO - under one, 1-4, 10-year groups for ages 5-74. The third level identifies the population aged under one, 1-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ to achieve

compatibility with the age classifications for deaths other than infants'. This is
a somewhat higher degree of detail than has been recommended for most of the other
subject areas. The age range for this subject area is under one to 85+ years for
the first, under one to 75+ years for the second and under one to 65+ for the third
level of detail.

H.   Housing and its environment

72.   Identical age classifications are recommended for the two topics covered under
this subject area - characteristics of occupied living quarters and time-use for
travel. It is recommended here that, at the highest level of detail, data be
presented by uniform five-year groups for ages 15-84. This should be sufficient for
detailed comparison with data from other subject areas.

73.   At the second level of detail, five-year groups have been maintained for ages
15-24 and 55-74 in order to permit fairly detailed analyses of relationships between
data from these topics and characteristics such as employment status or income. For
ages 25-54 and 75-84, five-year groups have been replaced by 10-year groups at this
level. At the third level of detail, five groups can be identified - those under
15, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years old. The age range for this subject area is
under 15 to 85+ years for the first and second levels and under 15 to 65+ years
for the third level of detail.

I.   Public order and safety

1.   Characteristics of offenders and dispositions

74.   Since the minimum age of legal responsibility varies from country to country,
age classifications for this topic should provide for utmost flexibility among the
younger population. Because legal responsibility for persons under the age of
10 years is rare and possibly non-existent, it is recommended that, at the highest
level of detail, data be presented by single years from age 10-24 and by five-year
groups for those aged 25-64. Single-year data are extended to age 24 because it
appears that most crimes are committed by the population aged 15-24, so that any
detailed analysis would particularly focus on this cohort. Likewise the incidence
of crimes committed after age 64 is negligible. At the second level, single years
have been replaced by five-year groups and five-year groups by 10-year groups. The
third level of detail identifies five age groups - those under 15, 15-24, 25-44,
45-64, 65+ years of age. The age range for this topic is under 10 to 65+ years
for the first and second levels and under 15 to 65+ years for the third level of
detail.

2.   Characteristics of victims

75.   The first level of detail provides for five-year groups for ages 0-84; the
second level aggregates the population 0-14 with uniform 10-year groups for those
aged 15-84; the third level identifies five groups - those 0-14, 15-24, 25-44,
45-64, 65+ years old. The age range for this topic is 0-85+ years for the first and
second levels and 0-65+ years for the third level of detail.

3. Persons in correctional institutions

76. Age classifications recommended for this topic are identical to those described in paragraph 74 above.

J. Time use

77. For this subject area the use of five-year groups for ages 0-84 is recommended at the highest level of detail. At the second level of detail, five-year groups should be maintained for the 0-24-year olds and 55-74-year olds with 10-year groups for ages 25-54 and 75-84. Thus, changes in time budgets remain separately identifiable in considerable detail for the periods which broadly mark school and labour force entry and exit, involving significant changes in time use for large proportions of the population. The 10-year periods, on the other hand, are considered fairly stable with regard to time use. At the lowest level of detail, five groups are identifiable - those 0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years old. The age range for this subject area is 0-85+ years for the first and second levels and 0-65+ years for the third level of detail.

K. Leisure and culture

1. Participants in and users of leisure and cultural activities

78. The age classifications recommended for this topic are identical to those for time use, discussed in paragraph 77 above, at all three levels of detail.

2. Consumption expenditure on leisure and cultural activities

79. The age classifications recommended for this topic at all three levels of detail are identical to those for distribution of income, consumption and accumulation discussed in paragraph 68 above.

L. Social stratification and mobility

80. Identical classifications are recommended for both of the topics covered under this subject area - socio-economic groups and intra-generational mobility. For the first level of detail, uniform use of five-year groups for ages 0-84 is recommended. At the second level of detail, the five-year groups have been replaced by 10-year groups, except for a 15-year group for the 0-14-year olds. The lowest level of detail, as usual, identifies five groups - those 0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years old. The age range for this subject area is 0-85+ years for the first and second levels and 0-65+ years for the third level of detail.

III. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

81. The Commission may wish to recommend publication of the age classifications proposed above in chapter II (paras. 50-80). It may also wish to recommend the adoption of the age classifications by countries for the purposes indicated (para. 4).

Annex I

INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGE CLASSIFICATIONS

1.   The Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions and several specialized agencies have all developed specific recommendations concerning age classifications for a number of different purposes (see below).

2.   Contributions to the standardization of age classifications in the area of data presentation have also come from publications of international statistics, as shown below (para. 7) for Demographic Yearbook, 1977.

A.   Statistical Office

1.   Vital statistics

3.   Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System a/ contains general definitions of age classifications as well as a list of recommended tabulations utilizing them. The following classifications are recommended:

   (a) Infant age at death into 22 age groups - under 24 hours; single days to six; 7-13, 14-20, 21-27 days, 28 days to under two months, single months to 11 months inclusive;

   (b) Age at death for persons other than infants into at least 23 age groups - under one year, single years to four, five-year groups 5-84, 85+ years;

   (c) Age of partners at marriage and age of divorcees into at least 15 age groups - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years;

   (d) Age distribution of the population in single years and in five-year groups.

2.   International tourism

4.   Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism b/ includes the following age classification in the illustrative classifications for use in developing statistics of international tourism: under 15; 15-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65+ years of age. For additional detail, the use of five-year age groups is suggested.

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   a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XVII.9.

   b/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6.

3. Population and housing censuses

5. The recommendations concerning age classifications contained in the illustrative tables of Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses c/ show a clear trend towards utilization of five- and 10-year groups ending on four and nine, respectively. It appears that classifications contain fewer classes as the specificity of the tabulations increases. Where necessary, lower age limits are defined flexibly in recognition of national differences. This is, however, not true for upper age limits - e.g., as they relate to retirement. The recommendations are broadly compatible with those of the specialized agencies but tend to be somewhat less detailed. They contain the following age classifications at various levels of detail. (Only the main substantive variables cross-classified by age are cited.)

(a) Tabulations dealing with geographical and migration characteristics

(i) Native and foreign-born population - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-74, 75+ years

(ii) Population by duration of residence - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(b) Tabulations dealing with household characteristics

(i) Age of head of household or other reference member - under 25; 20-year groups 25-64; 65+ years; other household members - under 15; 15-24; 20-year groups 25-64; 65+ years

(c) Tabulations dealing with demographic and social characteristics

(i) Population - under one, single years 1-99, 100+ years; subtotals in five-year groups 1-84, 85+ years

(ii) Population by marital status - under 15, single years 15-29, five-year groups 30-74, 75+ years

(iii) Population by country of citizenship - under 15, 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64; 65+ years

(iv) Population by religion, language, national and/or ethnic group - under five, 10-year groups 5-74; 75+ years

(d) Tabulations dealing with fertility and mortality

(i) Female population 15 years of age and over by number of children born alive/number of children living/educational attainment - five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

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c/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.

(ii) Female population 15 years and over in their first marriage or married only once, by age at marriage and number of children born alive - under 15, five-year groups 15-34, 35+ years

(iii) Female population to 49 years of age by live births within the 12 months preceding the census and deaths among those live births - under 15, five-year groups 15-49 years

(iv) Population by maternal orphanhood - five-year groups within the age limits adopted by the country for the investigation of maternal orphanhood

(e) Tabulations dealing with education characteristics

(i) Population not attending school, by educational attainment - ... (usual age for entrance into school) to 14, 10-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(ii) Population ... to 24 years of age attending school, by educational attainment - ... (usual age for entrance into the first level of school) to 9; five-year groups 10-24

(iii) Population 10 years of age and over, by literacy - five-year groups 10-34, 10-year groups 35-64, 65+ years

(iv) Population ... (usual age for entrance into the first level of school) to 24 years of age, by school attendance - single years to 24 years of age

(v) Population that has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education - under 20, 20-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(f) Tabulations dealing with economic characteristics

(i) Population by activity status - under 15, d/ five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(ii) Economically active population, by occupation (same for industry and status in employment) - under 15, d/ five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(iii) Economically active population, by occupation (same for industry) and educational attainment - under 15, d/ 15-19, 20-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(iv) Economically active population, by occupation (same for educational attainment) and place of usual residence (same for duration of residence) - under 15, d/ 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

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d/ 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.

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(v) Economically active female population, by occupation (same for status in employment) and marital status - under 15, d/ 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(vi) Population not economically active, by functional categories - under 15, d/ five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(vii) Economically active population, by hours worked during the weeks or months worked during the year, d/ five-year groups 15-34, 10-year groups 35-64, 65+ years

(g) Tabulations dealing with housing characteristics

(i) Households, by type of living quarters and age of head of household - under 15, 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(ii) Homeless households, by age of head of household - under 15, 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

4. Migration

6. The recommended tabulations of migrant flow and the immigrant stock contained in Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration e/ show the following age classifications (only the main substantive variables cross-classified by age are cited):

(a) Tabulations dealing with arriving migrants

(i) Arriving migrants, by category - under five, five-year groups 5-64, 65+ years

(ii) Long-term immigrants, by marital status (same for country of last stay of more than one year) - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(iii) Long-term immigrants at or above the usual age for entrance into school, by educational attainment - ... to nine, five-year groups 10-24, 10-year groups 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(iv) Long-term immigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications (same for country in which education at the third level was received) - under 20, 20-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(v) Long-term immigrants at or above the minimum age adopted for investigating the economically active population - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(vi) Short-term immigrants, by marital status and category - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

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e/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18.

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(vii) Short-term immigrants, by country of last stay of more than one year and category - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(viii) Short-term emigrants returning after working abroad, by country in which last worked - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(ix) Nomads entering, by duration of absence and intended duration of stay - under 15, 15-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(b) Tabulations dealing with departing migrants

(i) Departing migrants, by category - under five, five-year groups 5-64, 65+ years

(ii) Long-term emigrants, by marital status - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(iii) Long-term emigrants, by country of intended stay - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(iv) Long-term emigrants at or above the usual age for entrance into school, by educational attainment - ... to nine, five-year groups 10-24, 10-year groups 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(v) Long-term emigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications (same for country in which education at the third level was received) - under 20, 20-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(vi) Long-term emigrants at or above the minimum age adopted for investigating the economically active population, by economic activity status in country of emigration - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(vii) Short-term emigrants, by marital status and category - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(viii) Short-term emigrants, by country of intended stay and category - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(ix) Short-term immigrants departing, by marital status and category - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(x) Nomads departing, by duration of stay and intended duration of absence - under 15, 15-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(c)   Tabulations dealing with immigrant stock

(i)   Immigrant stock, by period of arrival and country of birth - one to four, five-year groups 5-64, 65+ years

(ii)   Immigrant stock, by marital status - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(iii)   Immigrant stock at or above the usual age of entrance into school, by educational attainment - ... to nine, five-year groups 10-24, 10-year groups 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years

(iv)   Immigrant stock who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications (same for country in which education at the third level was received) - under 20, 20-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(v)   Immigrant stock at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, by economic activity status - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(vi)   Female immigrant stock 15 years of age and over, by country of birth and number of children born alive (same for number of children living) - five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

There are no international guide-lines on age classifications for statistics of internal migration.

5.   Demographic Yearbook, 1977

7.   Demographic Yearbook uses a number of different types of classifications. However, all classifications, except those for infant deaths and native and foreign-born population, are based on five-year groups ending on four and nine or permitting aggregation to that effect. The age classification for infant deaths conforms with WHO recommendations at the lowest level of detail. With the obvious exception of data related to infant deaths, all data are classified or classifiable by five-year groups up to age 24. The following age classifications are used:

(a)   Population, deaths and death rates - under one, five-year groups 1-84, 85+ years;

(b)   Live births and legally induced abortions, by age of mother - under 15, five-year groups 15-49, 50+ years;

(c)   Live birth rates specific for age of mother - under 20, five-year groups 20-44, 45+ years;

(d)   Infant deaths and infant mortality rates - under one, 1-6, 7-27, 28-364, under 365 days;

(e) Marriages, by age of groom and age of bride - under 15, five-year groups 15-59, 60+ years;

(f) Long-term emigrants and immigrants - under five, five-year groups 5-54, 55+ years;

(g) Native and foreign-born population - under one, five-year groups 1-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years.

B. Regional commissions

1. Economic Commission for Europe

8. The Working Party on a System of Social and Demographic Statistics which the Conference of European Statisticians convened in 1975 "agreed that a minimum classification common to all subsystems should comprise the following broad groups defined in terms of age at the end of the year: 0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65 and over.

9. "Attention was also drawn to the need for a summary classification distinguishing persons below the minimum employment age, those of working age and those above the normal retirement age. Since the minimum employment age and the normal retirement age vary among countries, the Working Party agreed that countries which wish to use such a classification should determine the dividing lines between the categories, in accordance with national circumstances." f/

10. In Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, g/ the Conference of European Statisticians set out detailed specifications for all recommended tabulations. On the whole, the recommendations are compatible with the global census recommendations. c/ They include the age classifications shown below. (Only the main substantive variables cross-classified by age are cited.)

(a) Population - under one, single years 1-99, 100+ years

(b) Population, by migration status and area or major division of usual residence - five-year groups 0-84, 85+ years

(c) Population aged 15 and over, by marital status - single years 15-29, five-year groups 30-84, 85+ years

(d) Population, by country of birth (same for citizenship) - five-year groups 0-84, 85+ years

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f/ Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians, Working Party on a System of Social and Demographic Statistics, "Report of the fifth session, held at Geneva, 28 April-2 May 1975" (CES/WP.34/18).

g/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.E.6.

(e) Population, by type of activity - male, under working age: single years 15-24, five-year groups 25-54, single years 55-74, 75+ years; female, under working age: single years 15-24, five-year groups 25-39, single years 40-74, 75+ years

(f) Female population, by marital status and type of activity - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(g) Not economically active population, by type of activity - five-year groups 0-74, 75+ years

(h) Economically active population, by occupation - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(i) Persons in employment by industry (same for status) - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(j) Population, by socio-economic group - five-year groups 0-74, 75+ years

(k) Population over the minimum school-leaving age, by educational attainment - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(l) Population over the minimum school-leaving age, by socio-economic group (same for occupation and industry) and educational attainment - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(m) Population in private households (same for institutional households and other communal establishments), by position in household/marital status - five-year groups 0-84, 85+ years

(n) Wives and lone mothers in family nuclei, by type of activity, number of children in family nucleus and age of youngest child - under 20, five-year groups 20-64, 65+ years

(o) Husband/wife family nuclei in private households, by number of children under a specified age - under 20, five-year groups 20-64, 65+ years

(p) Private household reference members - under 20, five-year groups 20-84, 85+ years

2.   <u>Economic Commission for Latin America</u>

11. For users of the data bank containing the census data of the member countries of the Commission, the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE) has prepared a series of age classifications. For the 1970 censuses seven different classifications were prepared h/ for cross-classification with other variables,

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     h/ Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, <u>Boletín del Banco de Datos</u> (Santiago, 1974).

as shown below. (Only the main substantive variables cross-classified by age are cited.) The basic features of these classifications are highly compatible with the global census recommendations. c/

(a) Population - single years 0-98, 99+ years; five-year groups 0-94, 95-98, 99+ years

(b) Population aged 10 years and over, by type of activity - five-year groups 10-84, 85+ years

(c) Economically active population aged 10 years and over, by occupation, (same for industry and residence, migration and educational attainment) - 10-year groups 10-49, 50+ years

(d) Population aged 10 years and over, by literacy - single years and five-year groups 10-24, five-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(e) Population aged 5-24 years, by educational enrolment - single years and five-year groups

(f) Population aged 15 and over, by educational attainment - 15-19; 10-year groups 20-59, 60+ years

(g) Population by residence - five-year groups 0-84, 85+ years

(h) Population aged 10 years and over, by type of activity and educational attainment (same for residence) - 10-year groups 10-49, 50+ years

(i) Household members, by relationship to the head of household and marital status - five-year groups 15-49, 50+ years

(j) Population, by orphanhood of mother and educational attainment - 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 10-year groups 20-59, 60+ years

(k) Female population aged 15 years and over, by marital status (same for educational attainment and type of activity) and number of live-born children - five-year groups 15-49, 50+ years

12. Additional recommendations for Latin America were developed by the Inter-American Statistical Institute, through its Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), which adopted standards for the 1980 Census of America (COTA-1980) as part of the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB). i/ The recommended tabulations which involve age classifications are shown below. (Only the main substantive variables cross-classified with age are cited.)

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i/ Inter-American Statistical Institute, "Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics" (7398a), sects. I.A and II.A.

(a) Population - single years 0-100; under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-84, 85+ years

(b) Population, by marital status - under 15, five-year groups 15-84, 85+ years

(c) Heads of household and other household members, by relationship to the head of the household - head of household: under 29, 30-44, 45-59, 60+ years; other members of the household: 0-14, 15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60+ years

(d) Population, by place of birth - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-84, 85+ years

(e) Foreign-born population, by country of birth - under 5, 10-year groups 5-64, 65+ years

(f) Foreign-born population, by year of arrival in the country - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(g) Native-born population, by place of birth - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-84, 85+ years

(h) Population, by country of citizenship - 0-14, 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years (It is recommended that the age group which includes the minimum voting age be subdivided to show persons who have attained voting age.)

(i) Population, by place of usual residence and duration of residence - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(j) Population whose usual residence in the major civil division is less than five years, by marital status (same for type of activity) - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(k) Economically active population whose residence in the major civil division is less than five years, by branch of economic activity (same for occupational status) - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(l) Population whose usual residence in the major civil division is less than five years, by level of education - five-year groups 5-29, 30-39, 40+ years

(m) Population, by type of activity - under 15 (All ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for the census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years. When the minimum age limit adopted is below 15 years, it is suggested that it be presented year by year.), single years 15-19, five-year groups 20-84, 85+ years

/...

(n)   Female population, by type of activity and marital status - under 15, j/ five-year groups 15-84, 85+ years

(o)   Not economically active population, by component groups - under 15, j/ five-year groups 15-84, 85+ years

(p)   Economically active (same for employed population), by branch of economic activity (same for occupation and occupational status) - under 15, j/ five-year groups 15-84, 85+ years

(q)   Economically active (same for employed population), by occupation and marital status - under 15, j/ 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(r)   Economically active population, by occupation, place of usual residence and duration of residence - under 25, k/ 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(s)   Economically active female population, by occupational status and marital status - under 15, five-year groups 15-64, 65+ years

(t)   Population 10 years of age and over, by literacy - five-year groups 10-84, 85+ years

(u)   Population five years of age and over, by level of education - single years 5-19, five-year groups 20-34, 10-year groups 35-64, 65+ years

(v)   Population five years of age and over attending accredited educational institutions, by level of education attained - single years 5-19, five-year groups 20-29, 30-39, 40+ years

(w)   Economically active population, by occupation (same for branch of economic activity) and level of education - under 15, j/ five-year groups 15-34, 10-year groups 35-64, 65+ years

(x)   Economically active population, by level of education, place of usual residence and duration of residence - under 25, k/ 10-year groups 25-44, 45+ years

(y)   Population 15 years of age and over, by academic degrees - under 20, 20-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(z)   Female population, by number of children born alive (same for number of children alive) and education - under 15, five-year groups 15-84, 85+ years

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

k/ All ages starting with the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity.

/...

(aa) Children born alive during the year prior to the census date, by mother's age group and marital status - under 15, five-year groups 15-49, 50+ years

(bb) Population by maternal orphanage - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-59, 60+ years

3. <u>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</u>

13. In <u>Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses</u> (ST/ESCAP/52), the Commission lists the tabulations to be prepared and cites the age classifications to be used in the tabulations. The age classifications shown below are compatible with the global census recommendations. c/ (Only the main substantive variables cross-classified by age are cited.)

(a) Population, by geographical distribution - single years 0-99, 100+ years; under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-84, 85+ years

(b) Population, by marital status - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(c) Native and foreign-born population - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-74, 75+ years

(d) Foreign-born population, by country of birth - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-74, 75+ years

(e) Native population, by major civil division of birth - five-year groups 0-74, 75+ years

(f) Population, 1/ by type of activity - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(g) Population not economically active, 1/ by functional categories - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(h) Economically active population, 1/ by industry (same for occupation and status) - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(i) Ecomomically active population, 1/ by occupation and marital status - under 15, 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(j) Female population, 1/ by type of activity and marital status - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

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1/ At or above minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity.

(k)   Population 10 years of age and over, by literacy - five-year groups
      10-34, 10-year groups 35-64, 65+ years

(l)   Population 15 years of age and over, by educational attainment - five-
      year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

(m)   Population 1-29 years of age, m/ by school attendance and educational
      attainment (same for ethnic or national groups) - ... to nine, five-year
      groups 10-29

(n)   Population ... - 29 years of age, m/ by school attendance - single years

(o)   Economically active population, 1/ by occupation and educational
      attainment - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 20-year groups 25-64,
      65+ years

(p)   Female population 15 years of age and over, by number of children born
      alive (same for educational attainment and number of children living) -
      five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

(q)   Population, by religion (same for language) - under five, 10-year groups
      5-74, 75+ years

(r)   Population by duration of residence in locality and major civil
      division - under one, one to four, five-year groups 5-24, 10-year groups
      25-64, 65+ years

(s)   Population, by country of citizenship - under 15, 15-24, 20-year groups
      25-64, 65+ years   (It is suggested that the age group which includes the
      minimum voting age be subdivided.)

(t)   Female population 15 years of age and over, by number of own children
      living with them for children of ages under 10 - five-year groups 15-44,
      45+ years

(u)   Female population 15 years of age and over, by age at first marriage,
      duration of marriage and number of children born alive - under 15,
      five-year groups 15-34, 35+ years

(v)   Ever-married population 15 years of age and over, by present age - under
      15, five-year groups 15-54, 55+ years; by age at marriage - single years
      15-29, 30+ years

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m/ The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school and
the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate.

    (w)   Live births during past 12 months for women, by age, whether birth registered and number of children still living - under 15, five-year groups 15-44, 45+ years

    (x)   Economically active population, by primary and secondary occupation - under 15, five-year groups 15-24, 10-year groups 25-64, 65+ years

    (y)   Population 10 years of age and over of ethnic or nationality groups, by literacy - five-year groups 10-34, 10-year groups 35-64, 65+ years

    (z)   Disabled population, by type of disability - five-year groups 0-24, 10-year groups 25-44, 45-49, 50-59, 60+ years

    (aa)   Population 15 years of age and over, by professional or vocational education - under 20, five-year groups 20-49, 50+ years

    (bb)   Population by main source of livelihood - under 15, five-year groups 15-74, 75+ years

    (cc)   Economically active population, by the time worked - under 15, five-year groups 15-29, 10-year groups 30-59, five-year groups 60-69, 70+ years

    (dd)   Population, by income - under 15, five-year groups 15-29, 10-year groups 30-59, five-year groups 60-69, 70+ years

    (ee)   Households and persons in households, by type of living quarters and age of head of household - under 15, 15-29, 30-44, 45-64, 65+ years

4. Economic Commission for Africa

14. The Working Group on Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses in Africa discussed the global census recommendations c/ and in its report (E/CN.14/CPH/47) prepared a list of recommended minimum tabulations. The list includes four tabulations for which an age classification is provided, namely:

    (a)   Population, by single years of age and sex;

    (b)   Population, by five-year age groups and sex;

    (c)   Population 6-24 years of age, by school attendance, single years of age and sex;

    (d)   Population, by five-year age groups, survivorship of parents and sex.

The recommendations are compatible with the global census recommendations. c/

5.   Economic Commission for Western Asia

15.   The Commission's recommendations are contained in the report of its expert group on census techniques. n/   The Commission urges the countries of the region to follow as much as possible international definitions and concepts in order to permit regional and international comparisons.

C.   United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization

16.   The General Conference held in November 1978 adopted a revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics. o/   The revision includes recommended age classifications for statistics concerning illiteracy, educational attainment and population in relation to enrolment.

17.   According to the Recommendation, data on illiteracy are to be classified by age in the following groups: 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 years and over.   With the exclusion of the age group 10-14, the same age groups are recommended for data on educational attainment.   For data related to enrolment, the population 2-24 years of age should be tabulated by single years of age according to the latest census and current estimates.   If this is not possible, census data and current estimates should be reported at least for the age groups two to four, five to nine, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years, and separately for the compulsory school-age population.   No specific recommendations were made for ages above 24 years.   Clearly these age groupings are intended for tabulations relating to enrolment in regular education, and not adult education.

18.   The 1978 General Conference also adopted a Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology. p/   The Recommendation includes an age classification for scientists and engineers and for technicians employed in institutions dealing with scientific and technological activities.   The recommended age groups are as follows: less than 29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 and over.

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n/ Economic Commission for Western Asia, "Final report of the Expert Group Meeting on Census Techniques, held at Beirut, 12-16 December 1977", Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 15 (December 1978).

o/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics", Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session, vol. I, annex I, p. 18.

p/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology", Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session, vol. I, annex I, p. 23.

D. World Health Organization

19. The International Classification of Diseases q/ includes separate age classifications for general purposes and for special statistics of infant mortality. Both sets of classifications provide for different levels of detail, as follows:

(a) Age classification for general purposes

(i) Under one year, single years to four years, five-year groups from 5 to 84 years, 85 years and over

(ii) Under one year, one to four 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

(iii) Under one year, 1-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and over

(b) Age classification for special statistics of infant mortality

(i) By single days for the first week of life (under 24 hours, one, two, three, four, five, six days, 7-13 days, 14-20 days, 21-27 days, 28 days up to, but not including, two months, by single months of life from two months to one year (two, three, four ... 11 months)

(ii) Under 24 hours, one to six days, 7-27 days, 28 days up to, but not including, three months, three to five months, six months but under one year

(iii) Under seven days, 7-27 days, 28 days but under one year.

20. For lay reporting of morbidity and mortality data, WHO r/ recently recommended an age classification which combines elements from the classifications cited above. It recommends the following age groups: under seven days, 7-27 days, 28 days to under one year, one to four years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and over.

E. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

21. For the World Censuses of Agriculture, s/ age classifications were recommended for holders and members of their households as follows: under 10 years, 10-14, 10-year groups 15-64, 65 years and over.

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q/ World Health Organization, International Classification of Diseases: 1975 Revision (Geneva, 1977), vol. I.

r/ World Health Organization, Lay Reporting of Health Information (Geneva, 1978).

s/ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Programme for the 1980 World Census of Agriculture (Rome, 1976).

F. International Labour Organisation

22. In <u>International Recommendations on Labour Statistics</u>, <u>t</u>/ reference is made
to the definitions adopted by the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session,
in October 1966, concerning the economically active population and type of
activity. The definitions were adopted as part of "Principles and recommendations
for a population census" and "Principles and recommendations for a housing
census". <u>u</u>/ According to those definitions, the minimum age limit adopted for
census questions on economic activity should be set in accordance with the
conditions in each country but should never be above 15 years. 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. Beyond that, the ILO recommendations merely identify variables to be cross-
tabulated by age or age group, without defining specific age classifications.

<u>t</u>/ International Labour Organisation, International Recommendations on Labour
Statistics (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1976), chap. 2.C.

<u>u</u>/ <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session,
Supplement No. 3</u> (E/4283), para. 85.

Annex II

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION: TABLE ON AGE CLASSIFICATIONS

1.   As part of a study examining statistics on educational attainment and
literacy, a/ UNESCO compiled an overview of the great variety of age groups used
for classification of census and survey data on those subjects in different
countries. The overview illustrates the difficulties involved in comparing data
from and within different countries. For the purposes of the study, each age
classification identified was assigned a code number, as shown in the table below.
The frequencies with which the different age classifications were used in the two
areas of inquiry are indicated to the left of the code number.

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    a/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
Statistics of Educational Attainment and Illiteracy - 1945-1974, Statistical Reports
and Studies, No. 22 (Paris, 1977).

Table — Age-groups by which data on educational attainment and illiteracy are classified
Tableau — Groupes d'âge suivant lesquels sont classées les données sur le niveau d'instruction et l'analphabétisme
Cuadro — Grupos de edad según los cuales los datos relativos al nivel de instrucción y al analfabetísmo han sido clasificados

Frequency Ed. Att. / Niv. Inst.	Illit. / Anal.	Code No. / Código N°	Age-groups
1		1	single years and totals; 6-12, 13-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80+
1		2	0-4, 5-9, 10-15, 16-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-75, 76+
3	1	4	15-20
3		5	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+
	1	6	14-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71+
1		7	single years, 7-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70+
3		8	14-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69
1		9	13-14, 15-19
2		10	25-34, 35-44, 45-59, 60-69
5	1	12	10-14, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59
	1	14	20-29
	1	16	10-19
	1	18	10-14, 15-18, 19-21, 22-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, 66+
27		20	0-4, 5-9, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+
2		22	0-6, 7-9
1		24	0-9
2		26	0-14
1		28	5-11, 12-14
6		30	6-9, 10-14
1		32	6-11, 12-14
7		34	7-9, 10-14
4	· 1	36	7-14
5		38	8-9, 10-14
14	246	40	12-14
1	4	42	25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64
2	3	44	25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64
59	20	46	
2	3	50	10-14, 15-24
	1	52	13-14
4	3	54	
1		56	5-12, 13-19, 20-24
	1	60	
4	1	62	14-19
3		64	25-29, 30-34
1		66	6-7, 8-9, 10-13, 14-17, 18-20, 21-24, 25-34
1		68	6-13, 14-20
4	3	70	14-24
5		72	
2		73	16-19, 20-24, 25-44
1	4	74	10-14, 15-19, 25-29, 30-44, 45-64
	1	76	14-19
	1	78	25-44
	1	80	14-15, 16-24
1		82	14-24
1		84	8-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49, 50-64
1		86	0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-64
3		88	
	1	90	10-14, 15-19, 20-34, 35-49, 50-64
	1	92	15-34, 35-64
	3	94	10-14, 15-19, 20-29, 30-64
1	1	96	20-64

/...

E/CN.3/550
English
Annex II
Page 3

Table /Tableau /Cuadro (continued/suite/continuación)

Scale: 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

Ed. Att. Niv. Inst.	Illit. Anal.	Code No. Código N°	Age ranges (left to right)
	1	102	10-15, 16-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61 +
	1	104	15-20
	2	108	10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59
2		110	
	10	112	10-14, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54
1	4	114	
1		116	15-18, 19-24
1		118	16-19, 20-24
3	1	120	14-17, 18-24
3		122	0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 45-59
	3	124	25-34
	1	126	14, 45-49, 50-59
1		128	
	3	130	45-49
5		132	5-9, 10-14, 35-39, 40-49, 50-59
	4	136	10-14, 15-19, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 +
4	1	138	
	1	140	7-12, 13-19
3	2	144	15-19, 20-29
3		146	10-15, 16-19, 50-54, 55-59
	1	148	10-19, 50-59
1	1	150	16-19
4		152	15-19, 20-59
	1	156	15-29, 30-44, 45-59
	1	158	5-14, 15-59
	2	160	
	1	162	10-13, 14-59
	1	164	11-15, 16-20, 21-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56 +
3		166	0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55 +
1		168	6-9
1	6	170	
4	5	172	
3		174	14-17, 18-19, 25-29, 30-34
	3	178	9-50
	12	180	9-49
	1	182	10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-49, 50 +
	1	184	10-13, 14-17, 18-24, 35-49
1		186	6-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49
2	1	190	
	1	192	12-14, 20-29
	1	194	
1		196	
	1	198	14-29, 30-49

/...

Table /Tableau /Cuadro   (continued/suite/continuación)

Frequency / Fréquence / Frecuencia			
Ed. Att. Niv. Inst.	Illit. Anal.	Code No. Código N°	Age groups
1		202	6-15 / 16-45 / 46 +
	1	204	
2		206	6-9 / 10-14 / 15-19 / 20-24 / 25-34 / 35-44 / 45 +
1		208	6-14
1	4	210	10-14
1		212	15-24
	1	214	10-14 / 25-44
1	1	218	10-14 / 15-19 / 20-24 / 25-29 / 30-34 / 35-39 / 40 +
1	3	220	20-29 / 30-39
		222	12-14
3	3	224	10-14 / 20-24 / 25-34 / 35 +
2		232	15-29 / 30 +
1		234	0-4 / 5-9 / 10-14 / 15-19 / 20-24 / 25 +
3		236	
1		238	6-9
	7	240	
	1	242	7-14
1		244	
	1	246	10-14 / 15-24
2	7	248	
9		250	25 +
1		256	0-18 / 19 +
	1	258	18 +
2	2	260	16 +
1		262	0-5 / 6-14 / 15 +
9		266	5-14
	3	268	6-14
6	47	270	
	11	272	14 +
2	1	274	12 +
2		276	11 +
1		278	0-9 / 10 +
9	31	280	
	3	282	9 +
	2	283	8 +
	10	284	7 +
	8	286	6 +
5	3	288	5 +
26	21	290	ALL AGES
329	551	TOTAL	

(Horizontal axis scale: 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45)