

Entrée C1 le:

04 -06- 1998

Eurostat

Working Papers

Population and social conditions 3/1999/E/n°10

**Guidelines and Table programme
for the Community Programme of
Population and Housing Censuses in 2001**

Volume II : Table Programme



eurostat



Population and social conditions 3/1999/E/n°10

**Guidelines and Table programme
for the Community Programme of
Population and Housing Censuses in 2001**

Volume II : Table Programme

**The views expressed in this document are the author's and do not necessarily reflect the opinion
of the European Commission**

Copyright: European Commission 1999

**Guidelines and Table Programme for the Community
Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001
Volume II: Table Programme**

May 1999

**GUIDELINES AND TABLE PROGRAMME FOR THE COMMUNITY
PROGRAMME OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES IN 2001**

TABLE PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

At its meeting in Helsinki on 28 May 1997, the Statistical Programme Committee approved the drawing-up of guidelines for coordinating, harmonising and synchronising the next wave of population and housing censuses.

It agreed on the main elements of the text put before it for this purpose and instructed a task force to supplement the text, in particular as regards the list and the definition of the variables, the Community programme of tables and the use by Eurostat of the data stored in the Member States.

The task force met in Luxembourg from 30 June to 3 July 1997. It was composed of representatives of Austria, Finland, Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Norway and was chaired by Eurostat.

On the basis of the guidelines provided by the SPC (maximum account should be taken of the UNECE/Eurostat Recommendations; as complete a programme as possible of Community tables should be devised), the discussions at the January meeting of the Working Party on Censuses, and proposals by Eurostat, it drew up:

- an Annex 1 to these guidelines expanding and clarifying, where necessary, the UNECE/Eurostat Recommendations;
- an Annex 2, comprising a Community programme of priority tables.

These documents were examined and approved by the Working Party on Censuses meeting held in Luxembourg on 15-16th October, 1997 and submitted to approval by the Statistical Programme Committee at its 27th meeting in Luxembourg, 26 and 27 November 1997.

A majority of the SPC agreed in principle the guidelines presented for the coordination, harmonisation and synchronisation of the next wave of Community population and housing censuses.

It should be stressed that the formal status of the document is a gentleman's agreement, which as such is not legally binding on the Member States. It is a strong recommendation from the SPC, which Member States are expected to follow as far as possible and reasonable taking into account the individual national circumstances.

Even if the accompanying Community programme of priority tables is exhaustive, it reflects, however, the central national and international, as well as Community needs of population and housing census data.

- a revised version of the "Guidelines for the Community programme of population and housing censuses in 2001";

This comes from the fact that the table programme is almost entirely based on cross tabulations of so called core variables of the ECE/Eurostat Census Recommendations. These core variables have been identified as necessary and essential through years of serious work and user consultations by a great number of national and international experts participating in the preparatory work of the Recommendations. Because the variables are core variables, they are, and should be, included into the national census programmes within the ECE region. That is why the realisation of the table programme should not be too heavy a task to the Member States, provided that its contents will be duly taken into account while planning the national tabulation programmes

Guidelines and tabulation programme, which Eurostat has provided with extensive explanatory notes for each table, as requested, are now published and disseminated in two volumes. Volume I includes the "gentlemen's agreement" and some conceptual clarifications to ECE/Eurostat Census Recommendations (annex 1). Volume II covers the table programme with explanatory notes. Volume I has a wider distribution and it is used as information material on the 2001 Community Census Programme. Volume II is a working tool for the census staff of the National Statistical Institutes while planning and carrying out their national tabulation programmes.

BACKGROUND

The Community programme of priority statistical tables to be derived from the 2001 wave of censuses, put forward by the Task Force of 30 June to 3 July 1997 for discussion by the Eurostat Working Party, is considerably more comprehensive than the previous programme requested by Eurostat for the 1990/91 series.

This development is due primarily to "institutional" decisions:

- the last ECE/Eurostat meeting on the population and housing censuses (Geneva, 3-6 March 1997) asked the Eurostat Working Party in its conclusions (adopted by the 11-13 June Conference of European Statisticians) to design its programme of tables as a "programme illustrating the core tabulation programme" already examined by the participants. The ECE's "illustrative" programme was usually a considerably more detailed version of the "core" programme, incorporating, for example, additional cross-referencing of variables and more detailed classifications;
- the Statistical Programme Committee of 28 May 1997 (Helsinki) had explicitly asked the Task Force to "make every effort to ensure that the priority programme of tables was as comprehensive as possible". This instruction echoed the concern of several national institutes to avoid drawing up an additional programme of tables in response to the priority programme.

The limits of the exercise have, however, been clearly set by the text of the "guidelines" submitted to the

Statistical Programme Committee: to avoid placing too heavy a burden on the national statistical institutes, the programme of tables would be restricted to essential or "core topic" variables and to fundamental (non-optional) classifications in the joint ECE/Eurostat recommendations.

However, the new programme is also the result of the shared conviction of the Working Party that it meets the need for comparative analysis of the population and housing statistics of the decade to come. The field covered by the censuses has changed a great deal in terms of both supply and demand:

- on the supply side, the Labour Force Survey is now providing comparable annual statistics on a "hard core" of the active population and employment. Eurostat is tending to use it more and more often outside its traditional domain, at least for framing purposes. Its restricted field means, however, that peripheral populations (non-private households, older people etc.) are excluded; moreover, the description of the composition of households and family relationships is still too subsidiary an objective to provide detailed statistics on families, above all on complex households with several family nuclei;
- on the demand side, the emphasis formerly placed on the description of the labour force no longer fits the extended scope of Community social policy, which is now no longer aimed solely at workers, but at all residents of the Community. Furthermore, questions which are becoming increasingly important for the

future (new relationships between the sexes, the status of the various generations, ageing of the population, prolonged adolescence, integration of immigrants, expanding poverty, social exclusion, enlargement of citizenship etc.) concern groups which are often peripheral to the active population.

Most tables derived from the old programme still feature fields of interest characteristic of the 1960s and 1970s and were clearly designed with the aim of filling basic database cells rather than permitting comparative analysis. Most can, in fact, now be obtained each year from the Labour Force Survey. They fail to do justice to the wealth of information in censuses or to the unique opportunity they have to paint a comprehensive picture of the societies of the European Union.

The remit of the new priority tables project is therefore to make the best possible use of the specific advantages of censuses as:

- elementary sources of information for data requested at a classification level (e.g. 3-digit ISCO-COM or NACE, detailed citizenship, etc.) or at a geographical level (e.g. NUTS 5) which are too detailed to be reliable in sample surveys;
- sources of checks for framing data in household surveys (such as the distribution of private households by size, the number of families and the type of family nucleus) or regional data (such as the basic elements needed for projections of population or households at NUTS 3 level);
- unique sources of information for data on specific populations poorly represented in household surveys (e.g. the proportion and distribution of persons living in institutional households, or the lifestyles of children or older people);
- sources of comparative analysis of similar individuals living in different national contexts, thanks to the cross-referencing of most social or environmental variables with sex and age, and, often, as an indicator of citizenship (with the distinction between non-nationals who are citizens of the Community or otherwise). Such studies will enable the relative representation of various categories (women, young people, non-nationals, immigrants etc.) in the various European societies to be measured;
- sources of comparative analysis of the structures of the various sub-populations (resident population, active population in employment, family nuclei, private households, housing etc.) at national but also at regional level (NUTS 3), enabling typologies of the European area to be compiled and Community policy to be better targeted.

The national tables cross-reference at least two criteria (core topic variables or combinations), but often three and sometimes four, in this case in the form of summary indicators. Each of the core topic variables has been used at least once in these national tables.

The regional tables put forward at NUTS 3 level are simplified versions of the national tables, cross-referencing a smaller number of variables or using more aggregated classifications. They are roughly of the level of detail of the

ECE/Eurostat “core programme” for Europe. The local tables proposed at NUTS 5 level are at most two-dimensional (distribution by sex and another criterion) and are intended solely as basic building blocks for geographical aggregates of zones “of variable geometry”.

If a national statistical institute is unable for once to provide detailed

data for a table (variable not collected or collected under a different classification or derived from a sample survey which is too imprecise), it should attempt to complete the maximum number of fields in the table, perhaps grouping certain items or even leaving some rows or columns completely empty.

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, age, type of household and household status

TABLE 2 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, age, marital and cohabitational status and selected social indicators

TABLE 3 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, country of citizenship and age group

TABLE 4 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, country of birth and age group

TABLE 5 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, place of residence one year prior to the census, indicator of citizenship and age group

TABLE 6 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, age, and economic activity (current activity and employment status)

TABLE 7 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, of citizenship and economical activity

TABLE 8 (National level) Usual resident population aged 15 and over (living in private households) by sex, age group, family and non-family status, and indicator of current activity

TABLE 9 (National level) Female resident population aged 15 and over by age group, family situation, and current activity status

TABLE 10 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, indicator of citizenship, age and highest level of educational attainment

TABLE 11 (National level) Resident population aged 15-74 by sex, age group, highest level of educational attainment, current economic activity and occupation

TABLE 12 (National level) Population in private households by sex, age group, indicator of citizenship and household size

TABLE 13 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, age group, and family situation

TABLE 14 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, indicator of citizenship, family status and housing situation

TABLE 15 (National level) Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, indicator of citizenship and occupation

TABLE 16 (National level) Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, and detailed occupation

TABLE 17 (National level) Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, indicator of citizenship and industry (branch of economic activity)

TABLE 18 (National level) Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, and detailed industry (branch of economic activity)

TABLE 19 (National level) Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, industry (branch of economic activity), status of employment and time usually worked indicator

TABLE 20 (National level) Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group and place of work

TABLE 21 (National level) Family nuclei by type, number of resident children in the family, current economic activity of parents, and presence of other persons in the household

TABLE 22 (National level) Private households by type and size, number of economically active members and number of aged members

TABLE 23 (National level) Private households by type and citizenship composition

TABLE 24 (National level) Private households by type of household, tenure status, and type of living quarters

TABLE 25 (National level) Number of living quarters, dwellings, private households and occupants by type of living quarters

TABLE 26 (National level) Occupied* conventional dwellings by number of rooms and occupants and type of ownership

TABLE 27 (National level) Occupied* conventional dwellings by presence of comfort characteristics

TABLE 28 (National level) Dwellings by type of ownership, type of building and period of construction of the building

TABLE 29 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population and economically active population by sex, age and indicator of internal or international migration

TABLE 30 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, group of age, type of household and household status

TABLE 31 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, group of age and economical status (current activity and status of employment)

TABLE 32 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, age group, marital and cohabitational status, size of household and selected social indicators

TABLE 33 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, country of citizenship and indicator of birth

TABLE 34 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current activity and occupation

TABLE 35 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, major branch of economic activity, indicator of citizenship and status of employment

TABLE 36 (Regional level NUTS 3) Private households by type and number of members and population by age group and economic activity

TABLE 37 (Regional level NUTS 3) Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status, type of ownership and type of building

TABLE 38 (Local level NUTS 5) Main population characteristics

TABLE 39 (Local level NUTS 5) Main characteristics of private households and dwellings

TABLE 40 (Local level NUTS 5) Employed persons with residence in the area by place of work at a local level (NUTS 5) and sex

Table 1 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Usual resident population by sex, age, type of household and household status

Type of household and household status Sex	Total	Living in private households							Living in institutional households						
		Total	Child	Spouse	Cohabitant	Lone parent	Living alone	Other	Total	Educational institutions	Health care institutions	Institutions for retired or elderly persons	Military institutions	Religious institutions	Other institutions
Both sexes															
Total															
Age and age group															
0															
1															
2															
3															
4															
0-4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
5-9															
.															
.															
.															
90-94															
95															
96															
97															
98															
99															
95-99															
100+															
Males															
(as for 'Both sexes')															
Females															
(as for 'Both sexes')															

TABLE 1 (National level) Usual resident population by sex, age, type of household and household status

Population base - Usual residents

These are:

- (a) persons usually resident and present at the time of the Census, and
- (b) persons usually resident but temporarily absent at the time of the Census
- but not,
- (c) persons temporarily present at the time of the Census who are usually resident elsewhere

Place of usual residence is the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides. It may also be his/her legal residence. This may be either the same as, or different from, the place where he/she actually is at the time of the Census. A person's usual residence should be that where they normally sleep.

There may be difficulties in deciding usual residence for special cases. Students, migrants, those who have more than one place where they sleep, and those who spend time in institutions should be treated as usually resident at the address where they spend the majority of their night-rests. Nomads, homeless people, and those with no concept of usual address should be treated as usually resident at the place where they are enumerated.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in single years

Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Type of household

This has two possible outcomes:

- 1. Living in private household

- 2. Living in institutional households

Household status

There are 6 outcomes for status of individuals living in private households, and a different 6 outcomes for those living in institutional households.

In private households, single person households are classified as 'Living alone'. 'Others' includes households of two or more persons not belonging to a family nucleus.

Institutional households are classified according to their principal purpose or target group

Educational institutions: dormitories of educational institutions including religious schools, orphanages etc.

Health care institutions: convalescence establishments, establishments for disabled, psychiatric institutions, nursing homes, specialised welfare institutions or service homes (with meal provided)

Institutions for retired or elderly persons: old people's homes, service homes (with meal provided), specialised shelter houses (with meal provided), specialised welfare institutions etc.

Military institutions: military institutions or bases etc.

Religious institutions: convents, monasteries etc.

Other institutions: non-specialised welfare institutions, hotels, motels, tourist homes, correctional and penal institutions, boarding houses, shelters for homeless, refugee camps and hostels etc.

Table 2 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Usual resident population by sex, age, marital and cohabitational status and selected social indicators

Age and age group	Total	0 year old	1 year old	2 years old	3 years old	4 years old	0-4 years old	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	90-94 years old	95 years old	96 years old	97 years old	98 years old	99 years old	95-99 years old	100+ years old
Sex																				
Both sexes																				
Marital status (all persons)																				
Total																				
single																				
married																				
divorced																				
widowed																				
not stated																				
Persons living in consensual union, of which																				
Total																				
single																				
married																				
divorced																				
widowed																				
not stated																				
Others, of which																				
Total																				
single																				
married																				
divorced																				
widowed																				
not stated																				
Selected social indicators																				
living in multi-family private households																				
living in a private household of 5 or more members																				
child																				
lone parent																				
non national																				
born outside the parent country																				
living outside the parent country at previous year																				
primary level of education attainment A77or less																				
tertiary level of education attainment																				
economically inactive																				
attendant at educational institutions																				
unemployed																				
employer																				
working at part time																				
occupation ISCO1 (managers...)																				
occupation ISCO2 (professionals...)																				
Males																				
(as for 'Both sexes')																				
Females																				
(as for 'Both sexes')																				

**TABLE 2 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex,
age, marital and cohabitational
status and selected social indicators**

This table should not be seen as one whole table appropriate for publication. It is, in fact, two tables, both of which are defined in terms of age (by individual years) and sex. Its purpose is to show all the information which should be produced in terms of individual age-years.

The first section shows the population by age, sex, marital status, and cohabitational status. Cohabital status has two possible outcomes: a) persons in consensual union, and b) others (married, living alone etc.). The sum of these equals the whole population.

The second section breaks the population down by age, sex and selected social indicators.

Population base and definitions – as in Table 1

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in single years

Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Marital and cohabitational status

The cohabitational status is the de facto family status of the person, i.e. how they actually live and behave. Marital status is the de jure, or legal, status of the person.

Table 3 (NATIONAL LEVEL) Usual resident population by sex, country of citizenship and age group

Age group	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Sex/citizenship										
Both sexes*all										
Total										
Country of citizenship										
1 EUROPE										
11 parent country										
12 other EU										
121 country A										
122 country B										
13 EFTA										
131 country A										
14 European New Independent States										
141 country A										
15 Central Europe										
151 country A										
16 Remainder of Europe										
161 country A										
2 ASIA										
21 Remainder of New Independent States										
211 country A										
22 Middle East										
221 country A										
23 Remainder of Asia										
231 country A										
3 AMERICA										
31 North America										
311 country A										
32 Remainder of America										
321 country A										
4 AFRICA										
41 North Africa										
411 country A										
42 Remainder of Africa										
421 country A										
5 OCEANIA										
51 country A										
6 OTHER (including not stated)										
Males*all (as for 'Both sexes')										
Females*all (as for 'Both sexes')										

**TABLE 3 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex,
country of citizenship and age
group.**

The main part of the table comprises data arranged to show the population by age, sex, and country of citizenship. Country is displayed hierarchically, with 'continents' as the broadest category, down to individual country level. The whole population of usual residents is covered, for both sexes together, and males and females separately.

Country classification

All countries of citizenship should be listed. Only one country of citizenship should be used for each person. In case of double citizenship, priority should be given to the parent country citizenship.

European New Independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Central Europe: Albania, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Remainder of Europe: Andorra, Cyprus, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, Holy See (Vatican City State), Turkey

Remainder of New Independent States: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Middle East: Bahrein, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

North America: Bermuda, Canada, United States

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups.

Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 4 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Usual resident population by sex, country of birth and age group

Age group	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Sex*country of birth																			
Both sexes*all																			
Total																			
Country of birth																			
1 EUROPE																			
11 parent country																			
12 other EU																			
121 country A																			
122 country B																			
13 EFTA																			
131 country A																			
14 European New Independent States																			
141 country A																			
15 Central Europe																			
151 country A																			
16 Remainder of Europe																			
161 country A																			
2 ASIA																			
21 Remainder of New Independent States																			
211 country A																			
22 Middle East																			
221 country A																			
23 Remainder of Asia																			
231 country A																			
3 AMERICA																			
31 North America																			
311 country A																			
32 Remainder of America																			
321 country A																			
4 AFRICA																			
41 North Africa																			
411 country A																			
42 Remainder of Africa																			
421 country A																			
5 OCEANIA																			
51 country A																			
6 OTHER (including not stated)																			
Males*all (as for 'Both sexes')																			
Females*all (as for 'Both sexes')																			

TABLE 4 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex,
country of birth and age group

The main part of the table comprises data arranged to show the population by age, sex, and country of birth. Country is displayed hierarchically, with 'continents' as the broadest category, down to individual country level. The whole population of usual residents is covered, for both sexes together, and for males and females separately.

Country classification

All countries of citizenship should be listed. Only one country of citizenship should be used for each person. In case of double citizenship, priority should be given to the parent country citizenship.

European New Independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Central Europe: Albania, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Remainder of Europe: Andorra, Cyprus, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, Holy See (Vatican City State), Turkey

Remainder of New Independent States: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Middle East: Bahrein, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

North America: Bermuda, Canada, United States

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups.

Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 5 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Usual resident population by sex, place of residence one year prior to the census and age group

Age group	Total	1-4	5-9	10-14	...	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Sex*place of residence									
Both sexes*all									
Total									
Place of residence one year prior to the census									
1 EUROPE									
11 in the parent country									
111 in the same address									
112 in the same NUTS 5 level place of residence									
113 elsewhere in the same NUTS 4 level									
114 elsewhere in the same NUTS 3 level									
115 elsewhere in the same NUTS 2 level									
116 elsewhere in the same NUTS 1 level									
117 elsewhere in the country									
12 other EU									
121 country A									
122 country B									
13 EFTA									
131 country A									
14 European New Independent States									
141 country A									
15 Central Europe									
151 country A									
16 Remainder of Europe									
161 country A									
2 ASIA									
21 Remainder of New Independent States									
211 country A									
22 Middle East									
221 country A									
23 Remainder of Asia									
231 country A									
3 AMERICA									
31 North America									
311 country A									
32 Remainder of America									
321 country A									
4 AFRICA									
41 North Africa									
411 country A									
42 Remainder of Africa									
421 country A									
5 OCEANIA									
51 country A									
6 OTHER (including not stated)									
Males*all									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Females*all									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Both sexes* non nationals									
(as for 'Both sexes')									

**TABLE 5 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex,
place of residence one year prior to
the census, indicator of citizenship
and age group**

The main part of the table comprises data arranged to show the population by age, sex, and place (country) of residence one year prior to the census. Country is displayed hierarchically, with 'continents' as the broadest category, down to individual country level. The whole population of usual residents is covered, for both sexes together, and for males and females separately.

The fourth section of the table is a subset of the main part of the table, and shows the place of residence one year ago by age for non-nationals of the country conducting the census.

Country classification

All countries of citizenship should be listed. Only one country of citizenship should be used for each person. In case of double citizenship, priority should be given to the parent country citizenship.

European New Independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Central Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Remainder of Europe: Andorra, Cyprus, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, Holy See (Vatican City State), Turkey

Remainder of New Independent States: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Middle East: Bahrein, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

North America: Bermuda, Canada, United States

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Current activity and employment status	Total resident population	Economically active					Unemployed	Economically inactive of which+171					person not classifiable by status
		Total economically active	Employed			Total economically inactive		attendant at educational institutions	retired	engaged in family duties	other economically inactive		
			total employed	employee	employer							other employed	
Sex													
Both sexes													
Total													
Age and age group													
0-14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
15-19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													
20-24													
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
25-29													
30-34													
35-39													
40-44													
45-49													
50-54													
55													
56													
57													
58													
59													
55-59													
60													
61													
62													
63													
64													
60-64													
65													
66													
67													
68													
69													
65-69													
70													
71													
72													
73													
74													
70-74													
75+													
Males (as for 'Both sexes')													
Females (as for 'Both sexes')													

**TABLE 6 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex,
age, and economic activity (current
activity and employment status)**

This table shows the economic activity of the population broken down by age and sex. Economic activity is split into two groups: economically active, and economically inactive. A third group includes those persons not classifiable by status.

The *economically active* population is then split into those who are *employed*, and those who are *unemployed*. *Employed* people are broken down further into three groups of **employment status**:

Employee:

Those who should be counted as employees comprise all persons aged 15 and over who during the short reference period of preferably one week performed some work for pay, in cash or in kind, or were temporarily absent from the workplace where they had already worked and to which they had a formal attachment. This group excludes those who are self-employed.

Employer:

Those who are self-employed or who own enterprises which exist with or without their physical presence and who, in this capacity, have engaged one or more persons, on a continuous basis, to work for him/her as 'employees'.

Other employed:

Own account workers, those producing goods or services for their own consumption, contributing family workers, members of producers' cooperatives. It also includes those who hold a 'self-employment job' but

have not employed anyone on a continuous basis.

The economically inactive population comprises all persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the short reference period used to measure "current activity". This population is split into four groups.

Attendant at educational institutions:

Students who receive systematic instruction at any level of education, and attend full-time any regular educational institution.

Retired:

Those who receive income from property or investments, interests, rents, royalties, or pensions from former activities.

Engaged in family duties:

This includes 'homemakers' engaged in unpaid household duties in their own home, or caring for relatives or children.

Other economically inactive:

Those not falling into any of the above categories, who might be receiving public aid or private support, and, for example, children not attending school.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in individual years and 5 year groups. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 7 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Usual resident population by sex, group of citizenship and economic activity (current activity and employment status)

Current activity and employment status Sex*citizenship indicator	Total resident population	Economically active					Unemployed	Economically inactive of which				person not classifiable by status
		Total economically active	Employed			Total economically inactive		attendant at educational institutions	retired	engaged in family duties	other economically inactive	
			total employed	employee	employer							
Both sexes*all												
Total												
Country of citizenship												
1 EUROPE												
11 parent country												
12 other EU												
13 EFTA												
14 European New Independent States												
15 Central Europe												
16 Remainder of Europe												
2 ASIA												
21 Remainder of New Independent States												
22 Middle East												
23 Remainder of Asia												
3 AMERICA												
31 North America												
32 Remainder of America												
4 AFRICA												
41 North Africa												
42 Remainder of Africa												
5 OCEANIA												
6 OTHER (including not stated)												
Males*all (as for 'Both sexes')												
Females*all (as for 'Both sexes')												

TABLE 7 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex, group of citizenship, and economical activity (current activity and employment status)

This table covers the whole population and shows the economic activity of the population broken down by sex and group of citizenship.

Economic activity is split into two groups: economically active, and economically inactive. a third group includes those persons not classifiable by status.

The *economically active* population is then split into those who are *employed*, and those who are *unemployed*. *Employed* people are broken down further into three groups:

Employee:

Those who should be counted as employees comprise all persons aged 15 and over who during the short reference period of preferably one week performed some work for pay, in cash or in kind, or were temporarily absent from the workplace where they had already worked and to which they had a formal attachment. This group excludes those who are self-employed.

Employer:

Those who are self-employed or who own enterprises which exist with or without their physical presence and who, in this capacity, have engaged one or more persons, on a continuous basis, to work for him/her as 'employees'.

Other employed:

Own account workers (those producing goods or services for their own consumption), contributing family

workers, members of producers' cooperatives. It also includes those

who hold a 'self-employment job' but have not employed anyone on a continuous basis.

The economically inactive population comprises all persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the short reference period used to measure "current activity". This population is split into four groups.

Attendant at educational institutions:

Students who receive systematic instruction at any level of education, and attend full-time any regular educational institution.

Retired:

Those who receive income from property or investments, interests, rents, royalties, or pensions from former activities.

Engaged in family duties:

This includes 'homemakers' engaged in unpaid household duties in their own home, or caring for relatives or children.

Other economically inactive:

Those not falling into any of the above categories, who might be receiving public aid or private support, and, for example, children not attending school.

Country classification

Only one country of citizenship should be used for each person. In case of double citizenship, priority should be given to the parent country citizenship.

European New Independent States:
 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus,

Georgia, Republic of Moldova,
Russian Federation, Ukraine

Central Europe: Albania, Bosnia and
Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech
Republic, Estonia, The Former
Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,
Slovakia, Slovenia, Federal Republic
of Yugoslavia.

Remainder of Europe: Andorra,
Cyprus, Malta, Monaco, San Marino,
Holy See (Vatican City State), Turkey

Remainder of New Independent States:
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan,
Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Middle East: Bahrein, Iraq, Israel,
Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman,
Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian
Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates,
Yemen

North America: Bermuda, Canada,
United States

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan
Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia,
Western Sahara

Table 8 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Usual resident population aged 15 and over, living in private households, by sex, age group, family and non-family status, and indicator of current activity

family and non-family status Sex*current activity indicator	Living in a family					Not living in a family	
	Total	child	spouse	cohabitant	lone parent	living alone	other
Both sexes*all							
Total							
Age group							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
...							
...							
60-64							
65-69							
70-74							
75+							
Males*all (as for 'Both sexes')							
Females*all (as for 'Both sexes')							
Both sexes*economically active (as for 'Both sexes')							
Both sexes*economically inactive (as for 'Both sexes')							
Females*economically active (as for 'Both sexes')							
Females*economically inactive (as for 'Both sexes')							

TABLE 8 (National level)
Usual resident population aged 15 and over, living in private households, by sex, age group, family and non-family status, and indicator of current activity

This table should be considered in two separate parts. The first part shows the population aged 15 and over by sex, age group, whether living in family, and position in family. Persons living in a family are classified as either *child, spouse, cohabitant, or lone parent*. Those who are not living in a family are classified as either *living*

alone or other. Other includes two or more persons not belonging to a family nucleus.

The second part of the table is similar to the first, but in addition to subdividing the population by age, it is broken down by economic activity (with two outcomes - *active and inactive*).

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups. Only those aged 15 years and over are included.

**TABLE 9 (National level)
Female resident population aged 15
and over by age group, family
situation, and current activity status**

This table considers a population base of all females aged 15 years or over living in private households.

The table shown is a concatenation of two separate tables. The first shows the population base by age group, and family situation. *Age* is grouped in 5 year age groups. Family situation is classified at two levels. The highest dimension shows whether a person is *with* partner or spouse, or *without* partner or spouse. A second dimension shows the age of a person's youngest child, or indicates that they are *without child*.

The second part of the table shows the same information for family situation, but breaks the population by economic activity status in addition to age group. The highest dimension of economic activity is bivariate - *active* or *inactive*. The economically active part of the population is split into those *employed* and those *unemployed*.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups. Only those aged 15 years and over are included.

Age of youngest child

Age of child at last birthday. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 10 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Usual resident population by sex, indicator of citizenship, age and highest level of educational attainment

Highest level of educational attainment Sex*citizenship indicator	Total	No education at all	Pre primary (ISCED 0)	Primary (ISCED 1)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary			Post secondary ISCED 4	Tertiary			Unknown	
						Total	ISCED 3c	ISCED 3b		ISCED 3a	Total	ISCED 5b		ISCED 5a
Both sexes*all														
Total														
Age														
0-14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
15-19														
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
20-24														
25														
26														
27														
28														
29														
25-29														
30-34														
35-39														
85-90														
90-94														
95+														
Males*all (as for 'Both sexes')														
Females*all (as for 'Both sexes')														
Both sexes* non-nationals other EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')														
Both sexes* non-nationals non EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')														
Males* non-nationals other EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')														
Males* non-nationals non EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')														
Females* non-nationals other EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')														
Females* non-nationals non EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')														

**TABLE 10 (National level)
Usual Resident population by sex,
indicator of citizenship, age and
highest level of educational
attainment**

This table is divided into two separate parts. The first part shows the population by age, sex, and highest level of educational attainment.

The second section of the table is a subset of the main part of the table, and shows the educational attainment (by sex and age) for non-nationals of the country conducting the census. This is broken down to show separate figures for EU citizens and non-EU citizens.

Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers essentially to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received. If relevant, "educational attainment" should take into account all deliberate, systematic and organised communication designed to bring about learning, even if these were provided outside schools and universities.

Information on educational attainment should be collected for all persons above the maximum age for starting compulsory schooling

Countries should compile their data in accordance with the latest available revision of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This is as follows:

- * No education at all
- 0 Pre-primary education
- 1 Primary education
- 2 Lower secondary education

- 3 Upper secondary education
 - 3c
 - 3b
 - 3a
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 5 First stage of tertiary education
 - 5b
 - 5a
- 6 Second stage of tertiary education

No official denomination is used for 3c, 3b, 3a, 5b and 5a level, as each country defines in agreement with UNESCO what are its particular educational programmes corresponding to each level.

Special attention needs to be paid to establishing the appropriate level/grade equivalence for persons who received their education under a different or foreign system and to situations where the educational system may have changed more than once.

Necessary deviations from the recommended definitions and classifications that result from particular characteristics of the national educational system should be explained in census publications.

As a general commentary it can be said that:

- level 5 typically corresponds to tertiary programmes which do not lead directly to an advanced research qualification (level 6 includes doctorates only), of which level 5a includes mostly usual university degrees, and level 5b mostly vocational programmes.
- level 3 typically corresponds to the second stage of secondary

education, of which level 3a are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5a, level 3b are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5b, and level 3c are programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5 programmes.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in whole numbers up to 30 years old, and in 5 year groups thereafter.

Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Highest level of educational attainment Sex*age group	Total	No education at all	Pre primary (ISCED 0)	Primary (ISCED 1)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary			Post secondary ISCED 4	Tertiary			Unknown	
						Total	ISCED 3c	ISCED 3b		ISCED 3a	Total	ISCED 5b		ISCED 5a
Both sexes*all														
Total														
Current economic activity and occupation (ISCO-COM 1 digit)														
Employed of which:														
Legislators, senior officials and managers (ISCO-COM 1)														
Professionals (ISCO-COM 2)														
Technicians and associate professionals (ISCO-COM 3)														
Clerks (ISCO-COM 4)														
Service workers and shop and market sales workers (ISCO-COM 5)														
Skill agricultural and fishery workers (ISCO-COM 6)														
Craft and relative workers (ISCO-COM 7)														
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO-COM 8)														
Elementary occupations (ISCO-COM 9)														
Armed forces (ISCO-COM 0)														
Unemployed														
Economically inactive														
Persons not classified by status														
Males*all														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
Females*all														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
Both sexes*aged 15-24														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
Both sexes*aged 25-34														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
Both sexes*aged 35-54														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
Both sexes*aged 55-74														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
males*aged 15-24														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
males*aged 25-34														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
males*aged 35-54														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
males*aged 55-74														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
females*aged 15-24														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
females*aged 25-34														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
females*aged 35-54														
(as for 'Both sexes')														
females*aged 55-74														
(as for 'Both sexes')														

**TABLE 11 (National level)
Resident population aged 15-74 by
sex, age group, highest level of
educational attainment, current
activity and occupation**

Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers essentially to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received. If relevant, "educational attainment" should take into account all deliberate, systematic and organised communication designed to bring about learning, even if these were provided outside schools and universities.

Information on educational attainment should be collected for all persons above the maximum age for starting compulsory schooling

Countries should compile their data in accordance with the latest available revision of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This is as follows:

- * No education at all
- 0 Pre-primary education
- 1 Primary education
- 2 Lower secondary education
- 3 Upper secondary education
 - 3c
 - 3b
 - 3a
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 5 First stage of tertiary education
 - 5b
 - 5a
- 6 Second stage of tertiary education

No official denomination is used for 3c, 3b, 3a, 5b and 5a level, as each country defines in agreement with UNESCO what are its particular educational programmes corresponding to each level.

Special attention needs to be paid to establishing the appropriate level/grade equivalence for persons who received their education under a different or foreign system and to situations where the educational system may have changed more than once.

Necessary deviations from the recommended definitions and classifications that result from particular characteristics of the national educational system should be explained in census publications.

As a general commentary it can be said that:

- level 5 typically corresponds to tertiary programmes which do not lead directly to an advanced research qualification (level 6 includes doctorates only), of which level 5a includes mostly usual university degrees, and level 5b mostly vocational programmes.
- level 3 typically corresponds to the second stage of secondary education, of which level 3a are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5a, level 3b are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5b, and level 3c are programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5 programmes.

Current economic activity

Current economic activity status is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a brief reference period such as one week or one day. The use of the "current activity" is considered most appropriate for countries where the economic activity of people is not influenced much by seasonal or other factors causing variations over the year, and it is recommended that countries in the ECE region collect information in the census on activity status based on this concept (i.e. the "labour force" concept). A time-reference period of one week should preferably be used, which may be either a specified recent fixed calendar week or the last seven days prior to enumeration.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work done in a job. For purposes of international comparisons, it is recommended that countries make it possible to prepare tabulations in accordance with the latest revision available of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*.

At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the latest revision available was the one that was developed by the Fourteenth *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)* in 1987 and adopted by the Governing Body of the *International Labour Organisation (ILO)* in 1988. Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to ISCO-88 (COM).

Countries should code the collected occupational data at the lowest possible level supported by the responses. Some countries find it useful to ask for both the occupational title and a brief description of tasks and duties performed on the job by each active person.

Countries coding "occupation" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISCO either through double coding or through "mapping" from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISCO.

Age

Age of person at last birthday grouped from 15 to 74 in major age groups.

Table 12 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Population in private households by sex, age group, indicator of citizenship and household size

Age group	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
Sex*citizenship indicator											
Both sexes*all											
Total											
household size (number of members)											
1 person											
2 persons											
3 persons											
4 persons											
5 persons											
6 persons											
7 persons or more											
Males*all											
(as for 'Both sexes')											
Females*all											
(as for 'Both sexes')											
Both sexes* non nationals other EU citizens											
(as for 'Both sexes')											
Both sexes*non nationals non EU citizens											
(as for 'Both sexes')											

**TABLE 12 (National level)
Population in private households by
sex, age group, indicator of
citizenship and household size**

This table is divided into two separate parts. The first part shows the population in private households by age, sex, and household size.

The second section of the table is a subset of the main part of the table, and shows the household size (by age and sex) for non-nationals of the country conducting the census. This is broken down to show separate figures for EU citizens and non-EU citizens.

Private households

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the

other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

Household size (number of members)

Private households should be classified by size according to the total number of resident members in the household.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups, last group being 100 and over.

Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 13 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Usual resident population by sex, age group, and family situation

Age group	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
Sex											
Both sexes*all											
Total											
family situation											
1 CHILD											
11 living with both parents married											
110 with no other child											
111 with only one other child											
112 with two or more other children											
12 living with both parents cohabiting											
120 with no other child											
121 with only one other child											
122 with two or more other children											
13 living with a lone parent											
130 with no other child											
131 with only one other child											
132 with two or more other children											
2 SPOUSE											
21 living with no child											
22 living with only one child											
23 living with two children											
24 living with three children or more											
3 COHABITANT											
31 living with no child											
32 living with only one child											
33 living with two children											
34 living with three children or more											
4 LONE PARENT											
41 living with only one child											
42 living with two children											
43 living with three children or more											
5 PERSON LIVING ALONE											
6 OTHER											
61 living in private households with members of a family nucleus											
62 living in private households with others no members of a family nucleus											
63 living in institutional households											
64 living in other households											
Males*all											
(as for 'Both sexes')											
Females*all											
(as for 'Both sexes')											

**TABLE 13 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex,
age group, and family situation**

Family situation

Information should be derived for all persons on their family status. The classification used in the table is hierarchical, with 3 levels. At the highest level, individuals should be marked as *child, spouse, cohabitant, lone parent, person living alone, or other*. Classes 1 – 5 and 61, 62 refer to

the population living in private households and class 63 to the population living in institutional households (including Homeless). Levels 2 and 3 identify whether individuals are living with other adults and children.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups, last group being 100 and over. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 14 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Usual resident population by sex, indicator of citizenship, family status and housing situation (type of living quarters and tenure status)

type of living quarter and tenure status sex*indicator of citizenship	total	living in households in conventional dwellings			living in households in non conventional dwellings	living in households in collective living quarters
		total	owner occupied	tenants		
Both sexes*all						
Total						
family status						
1 CHILD						
11 living with both parents						
12 living with a lone parent						
2 SPOUSE						
21 living with no child						
22 living with at least one child						
3 COHABITANT						
31 living with no child						
32 living with at least one child						
4 LONE PARENT						
5 PERSON LIVING ALONE						
6 OTHER						
Males*all						
(as for 'Both sexes')						
Females*all						
(as for 'Both sexes')						
Both sexes*non nationals other EU citizens						
(as for 'Both sexes')						
Both sexes*non nationals non EU citizens						
(as for 'Both sexes')						

**TABLE 14 (National level)
Usual resident population by sex,
indicator of citizenship, family status
and housing situation**

This table is divided into two separate parts. The first part shows the statistics for the whole population

The second section of the table is a subset of the main part of the table, and shows the same information for non-nationals of the country conducting the census only. This is broken down to show separate figures for EU citizens and non-EU citizens.

Family status

Family status is less detailed than family situation, and gives information on the people sharing a dwelling, but not, for example, the number of children in the dwelling. Information on Family Status should be collected for all persons.

Housing situation

At the highest level, people are divided into three categories: conventional dwellings, non-conventional dwellings, and those living in households in collective living quarters.

Conventional dwellings

These are generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which has been designed for habitation by one private household all the year round and is not at the time of the census used wholly for non-residential purposes. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it

need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. A 'permanent building' is one which was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years, but some countries may wish to define permanence instead in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building material used in the country. Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly designed to be part of the dwelling should be included, e.g. a room or rooms above a detached garage. A conventional dwelling is counted for census purposes whether or not it is occupied, although some topics and consequently some parts of the tabulation programme apply only to occupied conventional dwellings.

Individuals in conventional dwellings are broken down further to describe their tenancy situation. There are three alternatives:

- a) Owner-occupied: Households of which a member is the owner of the housing unit. Households which are in the process of paying off a mortgage in the housing unit in which they live or in purchasing their housing unit over time under other financial arrangements should be classed as owner-occupied.
- b) Tenants: Households of which a member is a main-tenant of all or part of the housing unit, or a sub-tenant of an owner-occupier or main tenant
- c) Other forms of tenure: Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure.

Non-conventional dwellings

Some housing units do not come fully within the definition of a conventional dwelling because they are mobile or semi-permanent or improvised or are not actually designed for human habitation, but which are used at the

time of the census as the principal usual residence of one or more persons who are members of one or more private households. All of these are grouped under the term 'non-conventional' dwellings, the main distinction between their treatment for census purposes and the treatment of conventional dwellings being, first, that they are counted only if they are occupied in the sense defined above, and, second, that certain census topics do not apply to them (they are accordingly excluded from parts of the table programme). Non-conventional dwellings may include the following:

mobile housing units, semi-permanent housing units and other housing units designed (or not designed) for habitation.

Collective living quarters

This category comprises separate and independent sets of premises which are designed for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and which are used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census. This heading covers hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

Table 15 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, indicator of citizenship and occupation

Age group	Total	15-19	20-24	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
Sex*citizenship indicator									
Both sexes*all									
Total									
Occupation (ISCO-COM 1 digit level)									
Legislators, seniors officials and managers (ISCO-COM 1)									
Professionals (ISCO-COM 2)									
Technicians and associate professionals (ISCO-COM 3)									
Clerks (ISCO-COM 4)									
Service workers and shop and market sales workers (ISCO-COM 5)									
Skill agricultural and fishery workers (ISCO-COM 6)									
Craft and relative workers (ISCO-COM 7)									
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO-COM 8)									
Elementary occupations (ISCO-COM 9)									
Armed forces (ISCO-COM 0)									
Males*all									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Females*all									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Both sexes*non nationals other EU citizens									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Both sexes*non nationals non EU citizens									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Males*non nationals other EU citizens									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Males*non nationals non EU citizens									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Females*non nationals other EU citizens									
(as for 'Both sexes')									
Females*non nationals non EU citizens									
(as for 'Both sexes')									

**TABLE 15 (National level)
Employed persons aged 15 and over
by sex, age group, indicator of
citizenship and occupation**

This table is divided into two separate parts. The first part shows all employed persons aged 15 and over by age, sex, and occupation.

The second section of the table is a subset of the main part of the table, and shows employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, and occupation for non-nationals of the country conducting the census. This is broken down to show separate figures for other EU citizens and non-EU citizens.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work done in a job. For purposes of international comparisons, it is recommended that countries make it possible to prepare tabulations in accordance with the latest revision available of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the latest revision available was the one that was developed by the Fourteenth *International Conference of Labour*

Statisticians (ICLS) in 1987 and adopted by the Governing Body of the *International Labour Organisation (ILO)* in 1988. Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to ISCO-88 (COM).

Countries should code the collected occupational data at the lowest possible level supported by the responses. Some countries find it useful to ask for both the occupational title and a brief description of tasks and duties performed on the job by each active person.

Countries coding "occupation" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISCO either through double coding or through "mapping" from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISCO.

This table should be constructed using occupation classification at the ISCO-COM 1 digit level.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups.

Table 16 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group and detailed occupation

Major age group	Total	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-74	75+
Sex						
Both sexes*all						
Total						
Detailed occupation (ISCO-COM 3 digit level)						
Legislators, senior officials and managers (ISCO-COM 1)						
ISCO-COM 11						
ISCO-COM 111						
...						
Professionals (ISCO-COM 2)						
ISCO-COM 21						
ISCO-COM 211						
...						
Technicians and associate professionals (ISCO-COM 3)						
ISCO-COM 31						
ISCO-COM 311						
...						
Clerks (ISCO-COM 4)						
ISCO-COM 41						
ISCO-COM 411						
...						
Service workers and shop and market sales workers (ISCO-COM 5)						
ISCO-COM 51						
ISCO-COM 511						
...						
Skill agricultural and fishery workers (ISCO-COM 6)						
ISCO-COM 61						
ISCO-COM 611						
...						
Craft and relative workers (ISCO-COM 7)						
ISCO-COM 71						
ISCO-COM 711						
...						
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO-COM 8)						
ISCO-COM 81						
ISCO-COM 811						
...						
Elementary occupations (ISCO-COM 9)						
ISCO-COM 91						
ISCO-COM 911						
...						
Armed forces (ISCO-COM 0)						
Males*all						
(as for 'Both sexes')						
Females*all						
(as for 'Both sexes')						

**TABLE 16 (National level)
Employed persons aged 15 and over
by sex, age group, and detailed
occupation**

This table considers only the employed population aged 15 years and over, breaking it down by age, sex, and detailed occupation, at the ISCO-COM 3 digit level.

Detailed occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work done in a job. For purposes of international comparisons, it is recommended that countries make it possible to prepare tabulations in accordance with the latest revision available of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the latest revision available was the one that was developed by the Fourteenth *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)* in 1987 and adopted by the Governing Body of the *International Labour Organisation*

(*ILO*) in 1988. Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to ISCO-88 (COM).

Countries should code the collected occupational data at the lowest possible level supported by the responses. Some countries find it useful to ask for both the occupational title and a brief description of tasks and duties and duties performed on the job by each active person.

Countries coding "occupation" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISCO either through double coding or through "mapping" from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISCO.

This table should be constructed using occupation classification at the ISCO-COM 3 digit level.

Age

Age of person at last birthday grouped in major age groups.

Age group	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	65-69	70-74	75+
Sex*citizenship indicator										
Both sexes*all										
Total										
Industry (NACE major groups)										
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry (NACE 01-02)										
B Fishing (NACE 05)										
C Mining and quarrying (NACE 10-14)										
D Manufacturing (NACE 15-37)										
E Electricity, gas and water supply (NACE 40-41)										
F Construction (NACE 45)										
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of ...vehicles...goods (NACE 50-52)										
H Hotels and restaurants (NACE 55)										
I Transport, storage and communication (NACE 60-64)										
J Financial intermediation (NACE 65-67)										
K Real estate, renting and business activities (NACE 70-74)										
L Public administration and defence... (NACE 75)										
M Education (NACE 80)										
N Health and social work (NACE 85)										
O Other community, social and personal service activities (NACE 90-93)										
P Private households with employed persons (NACE 95)										
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies (NACE 99)										
Males*all										
(as for 'Both sexes')										
Females*all										
(as for 'Both sexes')										
Both sexes*non nationals other EU citizens										
(as for 'Both sexes')										
Both sexes*non nationals non EU citizens										
(as for 'Both sexes')										
Males*non nationals other EU citizens										
(as for 'Both sexes')										
Males*non nationals non EU citizens										
(as for 'Both sexes')										
Females*non nationals other EU citizens										
(as for 'Both sexes')										
Females*non nationals non EU citizens										
(as for 'Both sexes')										

**TABLE 17 (National level)
Employed persons aged 15 and over
by sex, age group, indicator of
citizenship and industry (branch of
economic activity)**

This table is divided into two separate parts. The first part shows all employed persons aged 15 and over by age, sex, and industry.

The second section of the table is a subset of the main part of the table, and shows employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, and industry for non-nationals of the country conducting the census. This is broken down to show separate figures for other EU citizens and non-EU citizens.

Industry (branch of economic activity)

This refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of the economically active person (whether employed or unemployed) was located.

For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the industrial characteristics of active persons according to the latest revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* available at the time of the census. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.¹ Countries

¹ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990.

belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.²

Countries should code the collected industry information at the lowest possible level supported by the responses.

Countries coding "industry" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISIC either through double coding or through 'mapping' from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISIC.

This table should be constructed using industry classification at the NACE major groups (2 digit) level.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5 year groups.

² NACE Rev. 1, *Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community*, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 1996.

Table 18 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group, and detailed industry (branch of economic activity)

Major age group	Total	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-74	75+
Sex						
Both sexes*all						
Total						
Industry (NACE 3 digit level)						
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry (NACE 01-02)						
NACE 01						
NACE 011						
...						
B Fishing (NACE 05)						
NACE 05						
NACE 050						
...						
C Mining and quarrying (NACE 10-14)						
NACE 10						
NACE 101						
...						
D Manufacturing (NACE 15-37)						
NACE 15						
NACE 151						
...						
E Electricity, gas and water supply (NACE 40-41)						
NACE 40						
NACE 401						
...						
F Construction (NACE 45)						
NACE 45						
NACE 451						
...						
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of ...vehicles...goods (NACE 50-52)						
NACE 50						
NACE 501						
...						
H Hotels and restaurants (NACE 55)						
NACE 55						
NACE 551						
...						
I Transport, storage and communication (NACE 60-64)						
NACE 60						
NACE 601						
...						
J Financial intermediation (NACE 65-67)						
NACE 65						
NACE 651						
...						
K Real estate, renting and business activities (NACE 70-74)						
NACE 70						
NACE 701						
...						
L Public administration and defence... (NACE 75)						
NACE 75						
NACE 751						
...						
M Education (NACE 80)						
NACE 80						
NACE 801						
...						
N Health and social work (NACE 85)						
NACE 85						
NACE 851						
...						
O Other community, social and personal service activities (NACE 90-93)						
NACE 90						
NACE 900						
...						
P Private households with employed persons (NACE 95)						
NACE 95						
NACE 950						
...						
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies (NACE 99)						
NACE 99						
NACE 990						
...						
Males*all						
(as for 'Both sexes')						
Females*all						
(as for 'Both sexes')						

**TABLE 18 (National level)
Employed persons aged 15 and over
by sex, age group, and detailed
industry (branch of economic
activity)**

This table considers only the employed population aged 15 years and over, breaking it down by age, sex, and detailed occupation, at the NACE 3 digit level.

Detailed industry (branch of economic activity)

This refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of the economically active person (whether employed or unemployed) was located.

For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the industrial characteristics of active persons according to the latest revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* available at the time of the census. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.³ Countries

belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.⁴

Countries should code the collected industry information at the lowest

possible level supported by the responses.

Countries coding "industry" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISIC either through double coding or through 'mapping' from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISIC.

This table should be constructed using industry classification at the NACE 3 digit level.

Age

Age of person at last birthday grouped in major age groups.

³ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990.

⁴ NACE Rev. 1, Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 1996.

Table 19 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, industry (branch of economic activity), status of employment and time usually worked indicator

Status of employment and time usually worked indicator Sex	total employed	employee				employer	other employed
		time usually worked					
		full time	long part time	short part time	Part time total		
Both sexes*all							
Total							
Industry (NACE major groups)							
A Agriculture, hunting, and forestry (NACE 01-02)							
B Fishing (NACE 05)							
C Mining and quarrying (NACE 10-14)							
D Manufacturing (NACE 15-37)							
E Electricity, gas and water supply (NACE 40-41)							
F Construction (NACE 45)							
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of ...vehicles...goods (NACE 50-52)							
H Hotels and restaurants (NACE 55)							
I Transport, storage and communication (NACE 60-64)							
J Financial intermediation (NACE 65-67)							
K Real estate, renting and business activities (NACE 70-74)							
L Public administration and defence... (NACE 75)							
M Education (NACE 80)							
N Health and social work (NACE 85)							
O Other community, social and personal services activities (NACE 90-93)							
P Private households with employed persons (NACE 95)							
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies (NACE 99)							
Males*all							
(as for 'Both sexes')							
Females*all							
(as for 'Both sexes')							

**TABLE 19 (National level)
Employed persons aged 15 and over
by sex, industry (branch of economic
activity), status of employment and
time usually worked indicator**

**Industry (branch of economic
activity)**

This refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of the economically active person (whether employed or unemployed) was located.

For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the industrial characteristics of active persons according to the latest revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* available at the time of the census. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.⁵ Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.⁶

Countries should code the collected industry information at the lowest possible level supported by the responses.

Countries coding "industry" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISIC either through double coding or

through 'mapping' from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISIC.

This table should be constructed using industry classification at the NACE major groups (2 digit) level.

Status of employment

In this table, status of employment is divided into three categories.

Employee:

Those who should be counted as employees comprise all persons aged 15 and over who during the short reference period of preferably one week performed some work for pay, in cash or in kind, or were temporarily absent from the workplace where they had already worked and to which they had a formal attachment. This group excludes those who are self-employed.

Employer:

Those who are self-employed or who own enterprises which exist with or without their physical presence and who, in this capacity, have engaged one or more persons, on a continuous basis, to work for him/her as 'employees'.

Other employed:

⁵ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990.

⁶ NACE Rev.1, Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 1996.

Own account workers, those producing goods or services for their own consumption, contributing family workers, members of producers' cooperatives. It also includes those who hold a 'self-employment job' but have not employed anyone on a continuous basis.

Time usually worked

This should be measured for employees and reflect the time worked during a typical week or day.

Employees can then be classified into three groups by hours worked, or by comparison with the hours normally worked by people in that occupation

Classification	By hours worked per week	By comparison with normal time worked by others in same occupation
Full time	More than or equal to 35	At least 90%
Long part-time	More than or equal to 15, but less than 35	At least 50% but less than 90%
Short part-time	Less than 15	Less than 50%

The distinction between long and short part-time is optional.

Table 20 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, age group and place of work

age group	Total	15-34	35+
Sex			
Both sexes*all			
Total			
Place of work			
1 With a fixed place of work within the parent country			
111 in the same NUTS 5 level as place of residence			
112 elsewhere in the same NUTS 4 level			
113 elsewhere in the same NUTS 3 level			
114 elsewhere in the same NUTS2 level			
115 elsewhere in the same NUTS 1 level			
116 elsewhere in the country			
2 With a fixed place of work outside the parent country in:			
21 an EU country			
211 Belgium			
212 Denmark			
...			
22 an EFTA country			
221 Iceland			
222 Liechtenstein			
223 Norway			
224 Switzerland			
23 Remainder of Europe			
24 Out of Europe			
3 With no fixed place of work			
4 Place of work unknown			
Males*all			
(as for 'Both sexes')			
Females*all			
(as for 'Both sexes')			

**TABLE 20 (National level)
Employed persons aged 15 and over
by sex, age group and place of work**

Place of work

Place of work is the location in which a “currently employed” person performs his or her job, and where a “usually employed” person currently performs or last performed the job. While the information on place of work can be used to develop area profiles in terms of the employed labour force (as opposed to demographic profiles by place of residence), the primary objective is to link the place of work information to the place of residence. Therefore, the place of work should relate to the smallest civil division in which the economic activity is performed in order to establish commuter flows from the place of usual residence to the place of work.

At the highest level, the employed population is broken down into groups of those:

- a) who work in the parent country
- b) who work outside the parent country
- c) who have no fixed place of work
- d) whose place of work is unknown

Categories a) and b) are then broken down further by geography.

Country classification

All countries of citizenship should be listed. Only one country of citizenship

should be used for each person. In case of double citizenship, priority

should be given to the parent country citizenship.

European New Independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Central Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Remainder of Europe: Andorra, Cyprus, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, Holy See (Vatican City State)

Remainder of New Independent States: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Middle East: Bahrein, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

North America: Bermuda, Canada, United States

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara

Age group

Age of person at last birthday, in 2 groups, those aged 15-34, and those aged 35 and higher.

Table 21 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Family nuclei by type, number of resident children in the family, current economic activity of parents and presence of other persons in the household

number of resident children in the family Presence of other persons in the household	Total family nuclei	of which with number of resident children in the family							of which with number of resident children aged under 25							of which with number of resident children aged under 18							of which with number of resident children aged under 6							Total number of persons in family nuclei
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
all types of households																														
Total																														
type of family nucleus*current economic activity of parents																														
1 HUSBAND AND WIFE FAMILY																														
11 husband and wife economically active																														
12 husband active and wife economically inactive																														
13 husband not active and wife economically active																														
14 husband and wife economically inactive																														
2 COHABITING COUPLE																														
21 both partners economically active																														
22 male active and female economically inactive																														
23 male not active and female economically active																														
24 both partners economically inactive																														
3 LONE MOTHER																														
31 lone mother economically active																														
32 lone mother economically inactive																														
4 LONE FATHER																														
41 lone father economically active																														
42 lone father economically inactive																														
no other person (out of the family nucleus) in the household (as for 'all types of households')																														
at least one other person in the household (as for 'all types of households')																														

**TABLE 21 (National level)
Family nuclei by type, number of
resident children in the family,
current activity of parents, and
presence of other persons in the
household**

Data are shown for:

a) all types of households, including those where there are people living in the household apart from the nucleus of adult(s) with/without children. This may include lodgers, grandparents or other relatives.

and separately for these sub-groups:

b) households with no other people outside the family nucleus

c) households with at least one other person in the household

Type of family nucleus

A family nucleus is defined in the narrow sense as two or more persons within a private or institutional household who are related as husband and wife, as cohabiting partners, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children (not necessarily common), or a lone parent with one or more children.

Within each of the three types of household, the population is broken down into four types of family nuclei.

Current activity of parents

Each type of family nucleus is broken down to show different combinations of current activity for each of the parents. It should be noted that a "parent" is not necessarily a biological parent, but an adult of the family

nucleus including the child (for example, the partner of his biological mother).

Current activity status is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a brief reference period such as one week or one day. The use of the "current activity" is considered most appropriate for countries where the economic activity of people is not influenced much by seasonal or other factors causing variations over the year, and it is recommended that countries in the ECE region collect information in the census on activity status based on this concept (i.e. the "labour force" concept). A time-reference period of one week should preferably be used, which may be either a specified recent fixed calendar week or the last seven days prior to enumeration.

Number of resident children in the family

For each population sub-group, information is shown on the number of households which contain 0, 1, 2...or 6+ children. This column is then repeated to give information for children aged

- under 25 only
- under 18 only
- under 6 only

Each column should contain fewer households than the previous one, as the criteria become more narrow.

Age

Age of person at last birthday. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 22 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Private households by type and size, number of economically active members and number of aged members

number of members	Total private households	of which with number of members						with number of members economically active					with number of members aged 65 or more					with number of members aged 75 or more					Total population in private households
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	0	1	2	3	4+	0	1	2	3	4+	0	1	2	3	4+	
Total																							
type of private household																							
1 NON FAMILY HOUSEHOLD																							
11 one person household																							
111 female																							
112 male																							
12 multi person household																							
2 ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD																							
21 Couple with no children																							
211 married																							
212 cohabitants																							
22 Couple with children																							
221 married																							
222 cohabitants																							
23 Lone parent																							
231 lone mother																							
232 lone father																							
3 TWO OR MORE FAMILIES HOUSEHOLD																							

**TABLE 22 (National level)
Private households by type and size,
number of economically active
members and number of aged
members**

Private households

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

Type of private household

At the highest level, the population is broken down into the following groups:

- (a) Non-family household
- (b) One family household
- (c) Two or more families household

These households are further subdivided into more specific types

according to its constitution. It should be noted that a "parent" is not necessarily a biological parent, but an adult of the family nucleus including the child (for example, the partner of his biological mother). It should be noted that both one family household and two or more families households may include other persons than those belonging to the family nuclei.

Other characteristics

For each population sub-group, these columns give information on:

- (a) the number of people in households
- (b) the number of people who are economically active in each household
- (c) the number of people who are aged 65 or more in each household
- (d) the number of people who are aged 75 or more in each household

Age

Age of person at last birthday. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 23 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Private households by type and citizenship composition

citizenship composition	Total private households	of which all members of the same citizenship			of which members of different citizenships	
		country of citizenship			at least one with citizenship of the parent country	no member with citizenship of the parent country
		parent	other EU	non EU		
Total						
type of private household						
1 NON FAMILY HOUSEHOLD						
11 one person household						
111 female						
112 male						
12 multi person household						
2 ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD						
21 Couple with no children						
211 married						
212 cohabitants						
22 Couple with children						
221 married						
222 cohabitants						
23 Lone parent						
231 lone mother						
232 lone father						
3 TWO OR MORE FAMILIES HOUSEHOLD						

**TABLE 23 (National level)
Private households by type and
citizenship composition**

Private households

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

Type of private household

At the highest level, the population is broken down into the following groups:

- (a) Non-family household
- (b) One family household
- (c) Two or more families household

These households are further subdivided into more specific types according to its constitution. It should

be noted that a "parent" is not necessarily a biological parent, but an adult of the family nucleus including the child (for example, the partner of his biological mother).

Citizenship composition

For each population sub-group, information is provided to show the number of households whose members are all of the same citizenship, or mixed. Further breakdowns show whether members have citizenship of the parent country or of another EU country.

Table 24 (NATIONAL LEVEL) : Private households by type of household, tenure status, and type of living quarters

type of living quarters and tenure status	Total private households	households in conventional dwellings				households in non conventional dwellings	households in collective living quarters	Total population living in private households
		total	owner occupied	tenants	other forms of tenure			
Total								
type of private household								
1 NON FAMILY HOUSEHOLD								
11 one person household								
111 female								
112 male								
12 multi person household								
2 ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD								
21 Couple with no children								
211 married								
212 cohabitants								
22 Couple with children								
221 married								
222 cohabitants								
23 Lone parent								
231 lone mother								
232 lone father								
3 TWO OR MORE FAMILIES HOUSEHOLD								

**TABLE 24 (National level)
Private households by type of
household, tenure status, and type of
living quarters**

Private households

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

Type of private household

At the highest level, the population is broken down into the following groups:

- (a) Non-family household
- (b) One family household
- (c) Two or more families household

These households are further subdivided into more specific types

according to its constitution. It should be noted that a "parent" is not necessarily a biological parent, but an adult of the family nucleus including the child (for example, the partner of his biological mother).

Type of living quarters

At the highest level, households are divided into three categories: conventional dwellings, non-conventional dwellings, and those living in households in collective living quarters.

Conventional dwellings

These are generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which has been designed for habitation by one private household all the year round and is not at the time of the census used wholly for non-residential purposes. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. A 'permanent building' is one which was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years. Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly designed to be part of the dwelling should be included, e.g. a room or rooms above a detached garage. A conventional dwelling is counted for census purposes whether or not it is occupied, although some topics and consequently some parts of the tabulation programme apply only to occupied conventional dwellings.

Non-conventional dwellings

Some housing units do not come fully within the definition of a conventional

dwelling because they are mobile or semi-permanent or improvised or are not actually designed for human habitation, but which are used at the time of the census as the principal usual residence of one or more persons who are members of one or more private households. All of these are grouped under the term 'non-conventional' dwellings, the main distinction between their treatment for census purposes and the treatment of conventional dwellings being, first, that they are counted only if they are occupied in the sense defined above, and, second, that certain census topics do not apply to them (they are accordingly excluded from parts of the table programme). Non-conventional dwellings may include the following: mobile housing units, semi-permanent housing units and other housing units designed (or not designed) for habitation.

Collective living quarters

This category comprises separate and independent sets of premises which are designed for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and which are used as the usual

residence of at least one person at the time of the census. This heading covers hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

Tenure status

Households in conventional dwellings are broken down further to describe their tenancy situation. There are three alternatives:

- a) Owner-occupied: Households of which a member is the owner of the housing unit. Households which are in the process of paying off a mortgage in the housing unit in which they live or in purchasing their housing unit over time under other financial arrangements should be classed as owner-occupied.
- b) Tenants: Households of which a member is a main-tenant of all or part of the housing unit.
- c) Other forms of tenure: Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure.

Table 25 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Number of living quarters, private households and occupants by type of living quarters

type of living quarters	Total number of units	conventional dwellings			non conventional dwellings	collective living quarters
		occupied dwellings	reserved for seasonal or secondary use	Vacant dwellings		
units						
LIVING QUARTERS						
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS						
OCCUPANTS						

**TABLE 25 (National level)
Number of living quarters,
dwellings, private households and
occupants by type of living quarters**

Living quarters

Living quarters are defined generally as structurally separate and independent premises which are either designed for permanent human habitation at a fixed location and are not used wholly for other purposes at the time of the census or are actually used as the principal usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census (whether or not so designed, whether fixed or mobile, and whether permanent or temporary).

Type of living quarters

At the highest level, households are divided into three categories: conventional dwellings, non-conventional dwellings, and those living in households in collective living quarters.

Conventional dwellings

These are generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which has been designed for habitation by one private household all the year round and is not at the time of the census used wholly for non-residential purposes. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. A 'permanent building' is one which was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years, but some countries may wish to

define permanence instead in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building material used in the country. Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly designed to be part of the dwelling should be included, e.g. a room or rooms above a detached garage. A conventional dwelling is counted for census purposes whether or not it is occupied, although some topics and consequently some parts of the tabulation programme apply only to occupied conventional dwellings.

Conventional dwellings are split into three groups:

- (a) *Occupied dwellings*. These are dwellings which are the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the Census
- (b) *Reserved for seasonal or secondary use*
- (c) *Vacant dwellings*

Non-conventional dwellings

Some housing units do not come fully within the definition of a conventional dwelling because they are mobile or semi-permanent or improvised or are not actually designed for human habitation, but which are used at the time of the census as the principal usual residence of one or more persons who are members of one or more private households. All of these are grouped under the term 'non-conventional' dwellings, the main distinction between their treatment for census purposes and the treatment of conventional dwellings being, first, that they are counted only if they are occupied in the sense defined above, and, second, that certain census topics do not apply to them (they are accordingly excluded from parts of the table programme). Non-conventional dwellings may include the following:

mobile housing units, semi-permanent housing units and other housing units designed (or not designed) for habitation.

Collective living quarters

This category comprises separate and independent sets of premises which are designed for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and which are used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census. This heading covers hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

Private households

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

Occupants

An occupant is a person who usually resides in the housing unit or living quarters under consideration, even if he/she is temporarily absent at the census. A person who is temporarily present at the census and usually lives elsewhere is not an occupant of that residence.

Table 26 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Occupied* conventional dwellings by number of rooms and occupants and type of ownership

number of occupants type of ownership	Occupied conventional dwellings			of which with number of occupants										Total number of rooms	Total number of persons	
	Total	owner occupied	other occupied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
Total number of rooms																
1 room																
2 rooms																
3 rooms																
4 rooms																
5 rooms																
6 rooms																
7 rooms																
8 rooms																
9 rooms																
10 rooms or more																

**TABLE 26 (National level)
Occupied* conventional dwellings
by number of rooms and occupants
and type of ownership**

This table shows the number of rooms in different types of dwellings, and the number of occupants in dwellings of different sizes.

Occupied conventional dwellings

Conventional dwellings are generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which has been designed for habitation by one private household all the year round and is not at the time of the census used wholly for non-residential purposes. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. A 'permanent building' is one which was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years, but some countries may wish to define permanence instead in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building material used in the country. Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly designed to be part of the dwelling should be included, e.g. a room or rooms above a detached garage. A conventional dwelling is counted for census purposes whether or not it is occupied, although some topics and consequently some parts of the tabulation programme apply only to occupied conventional dwellings.

Occupied conventional dwellings are those which are the usual residence of

at least one person at the time of the Census.

Number of rooms

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or in living quarters other than housing units enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling, or at least to a height of 2 metres above the ground, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least). Thus, normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, habitable cellars and attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for habitation all count as rooms. A kitchenette (i.e. a kitchen of less than 4 square metres or 2 metres wide), corridors, verandahs, utility rooms and lobbies do not count as rooms; nor do bathrooms and toilets.

Rooms used only for business and professional purposes should preferably be counted separately as it is desirable to include them when calculating the number of rooms in a dwelling but to exclude them when calculating, for instance, the number of persons per room. Each country should indicate in its census report how such rooms have been treated.

Type of ownership

This topic refers to the type of ownership of the dwellings and not that of the land on which the dwelling stands.

Owner-occupied

This includes all dwellings which are used wholly or partly for own occupation by the owner

Other occupied

These could be in private ownership, owned by local or central government and/or housing non-profit organisations, or in other types of ownership.

Table 27 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Occupied* conventional dwellings by presence of comfort characteristics

presence of the comfort characteristic	Total number of occupied conventional dwellings	of which			Percent* of total households with the comfort characteristic	Percent* of population with the comfort characteristic	Percent* of non nationals with the comfort characteristic	Percent* of non EU citizens with the comfort characteristic	Percent* of children aged under 18 with the comfort characteristic	Percent* of elderly aged 65 or more with the comfort characteristic
		with the comfort characteristic	without the comfort characteristic	unknown situation						
type of the comfort characteristic										
Kitchen or kitchenette										
Piped water										
Flush toilet										
Fixed bath or shower										
Central heating										

**TABLE 27 (National level)
Occupied* conventional dwellings
by presence of comfort
characteristics**

This table can be viewed in two sections. Firstly, the number of occupied conventional dwellings which either have a certain comfort characteristic, don't have it, or is unknown, is shown. The total number of occupied conventional dwellings is shown in the first column.

The second section shows the percentage of households, population, and sub-groups of the population which have each comfort characteristic.

Occupied conventional dwellings

Conventional dwellings are generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which has been designed for habitation by one private household all the year round and is not at the time of the census used wholly for non-residential purposes. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. A 'permanent building' is one which was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years, but some countries may wish to define permanence instead in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building material used in the country. Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly designed to be part of the dwelling should be included, e.g. a room or rooms above a

detached garage. A conventional dwelling is counted for census purposes whether or not it is occupied, although some topics and consequently some parts of the tabulation programme apply only to occupied conventional dwellings.

Occupied conventional dwellings are those which are the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the Census.

Private households

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

Percentages

Percentages should be calculated on units (households, populations) living only in occupied conventional dwellings and for whom the presence or not of a comfort characteristic is known.

Table 26 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Dwellings by type of ownership, type of building, and period of construction of the building

period of construction of the building type of ownership	Total number of dwellings	of which built in period:									Number of occupied dwellings	Number of persons
		before 1919	1919-1945	1946-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-1995	1996 or later	not stated		
all types of ownership												
total												
type of building												
1 Dwellings in residential buildings												
11 in one dwelling house												
12 in two dwelling houses												
13 in three or more dwelling houses												
2 Dwellings in non residential buildings or in buildings consisting mainly of living quarters other than housing units												
owner occupied (as all types of ownership)												
other type of ownership (as all types of ownership)												

**TABLE 28 (National level)
Dwellings by type of ownership, type
of building and period of
construction of the building**

Type of ownership

This topic refers to the type of ownership of the dwellings and not that of the land on which the dwelling stands.

Owner-occupied

This includes all dwellings which are used wholly or partly for own occupation by the owner

Other types of ownership

These could be in private ownership, owned by local or central government and/or housing non-profit organisations, or in other types of ownership.

Type of building

This has two basic classifications. Firstly, residential buildings, and secondly, non-residential buildings or buildings consisting mainly of living quarters which are not housing units, such as hotels.

Period of construction

Dwellings which have undergone thorough reconstruction since they were originally built may be classified to the period in which the building was originally constructed or to the period of the latest construction according to national requirements. Each country should indicate in its census report how such dwellings have been classified.

Table 29 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS 3): Usual resident population and economically active population by sex, age and indicator of internal or international migration

Type of population and sex Indicator of internal or international migration	Usual resident population			Economically active population		
	Total	males	females	Total	males	females
All						
Total						
Age and age group						
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						
0-4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
5-9						
90						
91						
92						
93						
94						
90-94						
95						
96						
97						
98						
99						
95-99						
100+						
Living in a different NUTS3 region of the same parent country one year prior to the census (as for 'All')						
Living outside the parent country one year prior to the census (as for 'All')						

TABLE 29 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population and economically active population by sex, age and indicator of internal or international migration

Economically active population

This comprises all persons who provide the supply of labour, as employed or as unemployed, for the production of goods and services.

Migration

A long-term international migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for

a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Information on place of usual residence should be collected in enough detail to enable internal migration to be identified down to the NUTS3 level.

Age

Age of person at last birthday. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 30 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS 3): Usual resident population by sex, group of age, type of household and household status

type of household and household status Sex	Total	Living in private households						Living in institutional households
		Total	Child	Spouse	Cohabitant	Lone parent	Living alone	
Both sexes								
Total								
Age group								
0-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65-69								
70-74								
75-80								
80-84								
85-89								
90+								
Males (as for 'Both sexes')								
Females (as for 'Both sexes')								

TABLE 30 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, group of age, type of household and household status

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5-year groups other than 0-14. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Type of household

A private household

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping

unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

An *institutional household* comprises persons whose need for shelter and

subsistence are being provided by an institution (look also at the table 1).

Household status

There are 6 outcomes for status of individuals living in private households. In private households, single person households are classified as 'Living Alone'. 'Other' includes two or more persons not belonging to a family nucleus.

Table 31 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS 3): Usual resident population by sex, group of age and economical status (current activity and status of employment)

Current activity and employment status Sex	Total	Economically active					Economically inactive					person not classifiable by status
		Total economically active	Employed			Unemployed	Total economically inactive	attendant at educational institutions	retired	engaged in family duties	other economically inactive	
			total employed	employee	employer							
Both sexes												
Total												
Age group												
0-14												
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+												
Males												
(as for 'Both sexes')												
Females												
(as for 'Both sexes')												

TABLE 31 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, group of age and economical status (current activity and status of employment)

Status of employment

The *economically active* population is split into those who are *employed*, and those who are *unemployed*. *Employed* people are broken down further into three groups of employment status:

Employee:

Those who should be counted as employees comprise all persons aged 15 and over who during the short reference period of preferably one week performed some work for pay, in cash or in kind, or were temporarily absent from the workplace where they had already worked and to which they had a formal attachment. This group excludes those who are self-employed.

Employer:

Those who are self-employed or who own enterprises which exist with or without their physical presence and who, in this capacity, have engaged one or more persons, on a continuous basis, to work for him/her as 'employees'.

Other employed:

Own account workers, those producing goods or services for their own consumption, contributing family workers, members of producers' cooperatives. It also includes those who hold a 'self-employment job' but have not employed anyone on a continuous basis.

The economically inactive population comprises all persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the short reference period used to measure "current activity". This population is split into four groups.

Attendant at educational institutions:

Students who receive systematic instruction at any level of education, and attend full-time any regular educational institution.

Retired:

Those who receive income from property or investments, interests, rents, royalties, or pensions from former activities.

Engaged in family duties:

This includes 'homemakers' engaged in unpaid household duties in their own home, or caring for relatives or children.

Other economically inactive:

Those not falling into any of the above categories, who might be receiving public aid or private support, and, for example, children not attending school.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5-year groups other than 0-14. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Table 32 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS 3): Usual resident population by sex, age group, marital and cohabitational status, size of household and selected social indicators

Age group	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39					70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Sex																		
Both sexes																		
Marital status (all persons)																		
total																		
single																		
married																		
divorced																		
widowed																		
not stated																		
Persons living in consensual union of which																		
single																		
married																		
divorced																		
widowed																		
not stated																		
Others of which																		
single																		
married																		
divorced																		
widowed																		
not stated																		
Size of household (for living in private households)																		
One person																		
2 persons																		
3 persons																		
4 persons																		
5 persons																		
6 persons or more																		
Selected social indicators																		
living in multi-family private households																		
living in a private household of 5 or more members																		
child																		
lone parent																		
non national																		
born outside the parent country																		
living outside the parent country at previous year																		
primary level of education attainment or less																		
tertiary level of education attainment																		
Economically inactive																		
Unemployed																		
Employer																		
working at part time																		
occupation ISCO1 (managers...)																		
occupation ISCO2 (professionals...)																		
Males																		
(as for 'Both sexes')																		
Females																		
(as for both sexes)																		

TABLE 32 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, age group, marital and cohabitational status, size of household and selected social indicators

This table should not be seen as one whole table appropriate for publication. It is, in fact, two tables, both of which are defined in terms of age (by individual years) and sex. Its purpose is to show all the information which should be produced in terms of individual age-years.

The first section shows the population by age, sex, marital status, and cohabitational status. Cohabital status has two possible outcomes: a) persons living in consensual union, and b) others (married, living alone etc.). The sum of these equals the whole population.

The second section breaks the population down by age, sex and selected social indicators.

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in whole numbers

Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Marital and cohabitational status

The cohabitational status is the de facto family status of the person, i.e. how they actually live and behave. Marital status is the de jure, or legal, status of the person.

Size of household

Private households should be classified by size according to the total number of resident members in the household.

Table 33 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS3) : Usual resident population by sex, country of citizenship and indicator of birth

Indicator of birth Sex	Total	born in		
		parent country	another country	Not stated
Both sexes* all				
Total				
Country of citizenship				
1 EUROPE				
11 parent country				
12 other EU				
121 country A				
122 country B				
.....				
13 EFTA				
14 European New Independent States				
15 Central Europe				
16 Remainder of Europe				
2 ASIA				
21 Remainder of New Independent States				
22 Middle East				
23 Remainder of Asia				
3 AMERICA				
31 North America				
32 Remainder of America				
4 AFRICA				
41 North Africa				
42 Remainder of Africa				
5 OCEANIA				
6 OTHER (including not stated)				
Males* all				
(as for 'Both sexes')				
Females* all				
(as for 'Both sexes')				

**TABLE 33 (Regional level
NUTS 3) Usual resident population
by sex, country of citizenship and
indicator of birth**

Country of citizenship

In case of double citizenship, priority should be given to the parent country citizenship.

Table 34 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS3) : Usual resident population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current economic activity and occupation

Highest educational attainment Sex* age group	Total	No education at all	Primary or less (ISCED 0+1)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)	Post secondary (ISCED 4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5+6)	Unknown
Both sexes*all								
Total								
Current economic activity and occupation (ISCO-COM 1 digit)								
Employed of which:								
Legislators, senior officials and managers (ISCO-COM 1)								
Professionals (ISCO-COM 2)								
Technicians and associate professionals (ISCO-COM 3)								
Clerks (ISCO-COM 4)								
Service workers and shop and market sales workers (ISCO-COM 5)								
Skill agricultural and fishery workers (ISCO-COM 6)								
Craft and related workers (ISCO-COM 7)								
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO-COM 8)								
Elementary occupations (ISCO-COM 9)								
Armed forces (ISCO-COM 0)								
Unemployed								
Not economically active								
Persons not classified by status								
Males*all								
(as for 'Both sexes')								
Females*all								
(as for 'Both sexes')								
Both sexes*aged less than 35								
(as for 'Both sexes')								
Both sexes*aged 35 or more								
(as for 'Both sexes')								
males*aged less than 35								
(as for 'Both sexes')								
males*aged 35 or more								
(as for 'Both sexes')								
females*aged less than 35								
(as for 'Both sexes')								
females*aged 35 or more								
(as for 'Both sexes')								

TABLE 34 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current activity and occupation

Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers essentially to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received. If relevant, "educational attainment" should take into account all deliberate, systematic and organised communication designed to bring about learning, even if these were provided outside schools and universities.

Information on educational attainment should be collected for all persons above the maximum age for starting compulsory schooling

Countries should compile their data in accordance with the latest available revision of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This is as follows:

- * No education at all
- 0 Pre-primary education
- 1 Primary education
- 2 Lower secondary education
- 3 Upper secondary education
 - 3c
 - 3b
 - 3a
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 5 First stage of tertiary education
 - 5b
 - 5a
- 6 Second stage tertiary education

No official denomination is used for 3c, 3b, 3a, 5b and 5a level, as each

country defines in agreement with UNESCO what are its particular educational programmes corresponding to each level.

Special attention needs to be paid to establishing the appropriate level/grade equivalence for persons who received their education under a different or foreign system and to situations where the educational system may have changed more than once.

Necessary deviations from the recommended definitions and classifications that result from particular characteristics of the national educational system should be explained in census publications.

As a general commentary it can be said that:

- level 5 typically corresponds to tertiary programmes which do not lead directly to an advanced research qualification (level 6 includes doctorates only), of which level 5a includes mostly usual university degrees, and level 5b mostly vocational programmes.
- level 3 typically corresponds to the second stage of secondary education, of which level 3a are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5a, level 3b are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5b, and level 3c are programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5 programmes.

Current economic activity

Current activity status is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a brief reference period such as one week or one day. The use of the "current activity" is considered most appropriate for countries where the economic activity of people is not influenced much by seasonal or other factors causing variations over the year, and it is recommended that countries in the ECE region collect information in the census on activity status based on this concept (i.e. the "labour force" concept). A time-reference period of one week should preferably be used, which may be either a specified recent fixed calendar week or the last seven days prior to enumeration.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work done in a job. For purposes of international comparisons, it is recommended that countries make it possible to prepare tabulations in accordance with the latest revision available of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*.

At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the latest revision available was the one that was developed by the Fourteenth *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)* in 1987 and adopted by the Governing Body of the *International Labour Organisation (ILO)* in 1988. Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to ISCO-88 (COM).

Countries should code the collected occupational data at the lowest possible level supported by the responses. Some countries find it useful to ask for both the occupational title and a brief description of tasks and duties performed on the job by each active person.

Countries coding "occupation" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISCO either through double coding or through "mapping" from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISCO.

This table should be constructed using occupation classification at the ISCO-COM 1 digit level.

Table 35 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS3) : Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, major branch of economic activity, indicator of citizenship and status of employment

status of employment Sex*indicator of citizenship	total employed	employee	employer	other employed
Both sexes*all				
Total				
Major branch of economic activity (3 groups level)				
Primary (NACE major groups A+B)				
Secondary (NACE major groups C to F)				
Tertiary (NACE major groups G to Q)				
Males*all (as for 'Both sexes')				
Females*all (as for 'Both sexes')				
Both sexes*non nationals other EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')				
Both sexes*non nationals non EU citizens (as for 'Both sexes')				

TABLE 35 (Regional level NUTS 3) Usual resident population by sex, major branch of economic activity, indicator of citizenship and status of employment

Major branch of economic activity

This refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of the economically active person (whether employed or unemployed) was located.

For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the industrial characteristics of active persons according to the latest revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* available at the time of the census. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.⁷ Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.⁸

Countries should code the collected industry information at the lowest possible level supported by the responses.

Countries coding "industry" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISIC either through double coding or

through 'mapping' from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISIC.

This table should be constructed using industry classification at the NACE major branch (3 groups) level.

Status of employment

Employed persons are split into those who are *employed*, and those who are *unemployed*. *Employed* people are broken down further into three groups of employment status:

Employee:

Those who should be counted as employees comprise all persons above a specified age who during the short reference period of preferably one week performed some work for pay, in cash or in kind, or were temporarily absent from the workplace where they had already worked and to which they had a formal attachment. This group excludes those who are self-employed.

Employer:

Those who are self-employed or who own enterprises which exist with or without their physical presence.

Other employed:

Own account workers (those producing goods or services for their own consumption), contributing family workers, members of producers' cooperatives.

⁷ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990.

⁸ NACE Rev.1, Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 1996.

Table 36 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS3) : Private households by type and number of members and population by age group and economic activity

number of members	Total private households	of which with number of members						Total pop. in private households	Total children	Total children aged <25	Total children aged <18	Total children aged <6	Total population economically active	Total adults aged >=65	Total adults aged >=75
		1	2	3	4	5	6+								
Total															
type of private household															
1 NON FAMILY HOUSEHOLD															
11 one person household															
111 female															
112 male															
12 multi person household															
2 ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD															
21 Couple with no children															
211 married															
212 cohabitants															
22 Couple with children															
221 married															
222 cohabitants															
23 Lone parent															
231 lone mother															
232 lone father															
3 TWO OR MORE FAMILIES HOUSEHOLD															

TABLE 36 (Regional level NUTS 3) Private households by type and number of members and population by age group and economic activity

Private households

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

Type of private household

At the highest level, the population is broken down into the following groups:

- (a) Non-family household
- (b) One family household
- (c) Two or more families household

These households are further subdivided into more specific types

according to its constitution. It should be noted that a "parent" is not necessarily a biological parent, but an adult of the family nucleus including the child (for example, the partner of his biological mother).

Economically active

This comprises all persons who provide the supply of labour, as employed or as unemployed, for the production of goods and services.

Age group

Age of person at last birthday.

Table 37 (REGIONAL LEVEL NUTS3): Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status, type of ownership and type of building

indicator of conventional character, occupancy status and type of ownership	Total number of dwellings	conventional dwellings				For occupied conventional dwellings only	non conventional dwellings	total number of persons
		occupied* dwellings		reserved for seasonal or secondary use	vacant dwellings	total number of rooms		
		owner occupied	other occupied					
total								
type of building								
1 Dwellings in residential buildings								
11 in one dwelling house								
12 in two dwelling houses								
13 in three or more dwelling houses								
2 Dwellings in non residential buildings or in buildings consisting mainly of living quarters other than housing units								

TABLE 37 (Regional level NUTS 3) Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status, type of ownership and type of building

Indicator of conventional character

This distinguishes whether dwellings are conventional or non-conventional.

A conventional dwelling is generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which has been designed for habitation by one private household all the year round and is not at the time of the census used wholly for non-residential purposes.

Non-conventional dwellings are mobile, semi-permanent or improvised or are not actually designed for human habitation, but are used at the time of the census as the principal usual residence of one or more persons who are members of one or more private households. They may include the following: mobile housing units, semi-permanent housing units and other housing units designed (or not designed) for habitation.

Type of ownership

This topic refers to the type of ownership of the dwellings and not that of the land on which the dwelling stands.

Owner-occupied

This includes all dwellings which are used wholly or partly for own occupation by the owner

Other types of ownership

These could be in private ownership, owned by local or central government and/or housing non-profit organisations, or in other types of ownership.

Type of building

This has two basic classifications. Firstly, residential buildings, and secondly, non-residential buildings or buildings consisting mainly of living quarters which are not housing units, such as hotels.

Occupancy status

This provides information on whether dwellings are occupied by usual residents, used as a second home or for seasonal/holiday purposes and not on the housing market, or vacant.

Table 38 (LOCAL LEVEL NUTS5): Main population characteristics ⁹³

	Total	Males	Females
<p>Usual resident population by age</p> <p>Total population</p> <p>0-14</p> <p>15-24</p> <p>25-39</p> <p>40-54</p> <p>55-64</p> <p>65-74</p> <p>75-84</p> <p>85+</p>			
<p>Usual resident population by country of citizenship</p> <p>Total population</p> <p>Nationals</p> <p>Citizens of other EU countries</p> <p>Citizens of non-EU countries</p>			
<p>Usual resident population by household status</p> <p>Total population</p> <p>Population in private households</p> <p>Population in institutional households</p> <p>Population in other households (homeless...)</p>			
<p>Usual resident population by highest educational attainment</p> <p>Total population</p> <p>ISCED none+0+1+2 (Secondary, first stage or less)</p> <p>ISCED 3+4 (Secondary, second stage and post secondary)</p> <p>ISCED 5+6 (Tertiary)</p> <p>Unknown level</p> <p>Economically active population by age</p> <p>Total economically active population</p> <p>15-24</p> <p>25-39</p> <p>40-54</p> <p>55-64</p> <p>65+</p>			
<p>Economically active population by highest educational attainment</p> <p>Total economically active population</p> <p>ISCED none+0+1+2 (Secondary, first stage or less)</p> <p>ISCED 3+4 (Secondary, second stage and post secondary)</p> <p>ISCED 5+6 (Tertiary)</p> <p>Unknown level</p>			
<p>Economically active population by status of employment and industry (branch of economic activity)</p> <p>Total economically active population</p> <p>Unemployed</p> <p>Employed of which:</p> <p>in primary sector (NACE groups A/B)</p> <p>in secondary sector (NACE C/F)</p> <p>in tertiary sector (NACE G/Q)</p>			

**TABLE 38 (Local level NUTS
5) Main population characteristics**

Usual residents

These are:

- (a) persons usually resident and present at the time of the Census, and
- (b) persons usually resident but temporarily absent at the time of the Census but not,
- (c) persons temporarily present at the time of the Census who are usually resident elsewhere

Age

Age of person at last birthday, in 5-year groups. Babies who are less than 1 year old are given age of 0 years.

Country of citizenship

Only one country of citizenship should be used for each person. In case of double citizenship, priority should be given to the parent country citizenship.

Household status

A private household

The ECE/Eurostat recommendations accept two different concepts of a private household, one described as the 'housekeeping unit concept' and the other as the 'household-dwelling' concept, with a preference for the first one, based on economic relationships between members.

However, in the European Union context, the use of one concept or the other does not lead to greatly differing

household structures. Moreover, countries which use the "housekeeping unit" concept are always able to aggregate their results according to the more simple "household-dwelling" concept, while the contrary is often impossible.

So, for the priority statistical tables, it is recommended that countries use the "household-dwelling" definition of private households consisting of "the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit".

An *institutional household* comprises persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution (see also the table 1).

Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers essentially to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received. If relevant, "educational attainment" should take into account all deliberate, systematic and organised communication designed to bring about learning, even if these were provided outside schools and universities.

Information on educational attainment should be collected for all persons above the maximum age for starting compulsory schooling

Countries should compile their data in accordance with the latest available revision of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This is as follows:

- * No education at all
- 0 Pre-primary education

- 1 Primary education
- 2 Lower secondary education
- 3 Upper secondary education
 - 3c
 - 3b
 - 3a
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 5 First stage of tertiary education
 - 5b
 - 5a
- 6 Second stage tertiary education

No official denomination is used for 3c, 3b, 3a, 5b and 5a level, as each country defines in agreement with UNESCO what are its particular educational programmes corresponding to each level.

Special attention needs to be paid to establishing the appropriate level/grade equivalence for persons who received their education under a different or foreign system and to situations where the educational system may have changed more than once.

Necessary deviations from the recommended definitions and classifications that result from particular characteristics of the national educational system should be explained in census publications.

As a general commentary it can be said that:

- level 5 typically corresponds to tertiary programmes which do not lead directly to an advanced research qualification (level 6 includes doctorates only), of which level 5a includes mostly usual university degrees, and level 5b mostly vocational programmes.
- level 3 typically corresponds to the second stage of secondary

education, of which level 3a are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5a, level 3b are programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5b, and level 3c are programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5 programmes.

Economically active

This comprises all persons who provide the supply of labour, as employed or as unemployed, for the production of goods and services.

Status of employment

This has two categories, employed and unemployed. Employed persons comprise all persons above a specified age who, during a short reference period, performed some sort of work for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from a job.

Unemployed persons are those who were without work, currently available for work, and seeking work.

Industry (branch of economic activity)

This refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of the economically active person (whether employed or unemployed) was located.

For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the industrial characteristics of active persons according to the latest revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* available at the time of the census. At the time the present set of census recommendations was

approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.⁹ Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.¹⁰

Countries should code the collected industry information at the lowest possible level supported by the responses.

Countries coding "industry" according to a national standard classification can establish correspondence with ISIC either through double coding or through 'mapping' from the detailed groups of the national classification to ISIC.

This table should be constructed using industry classification at the NACE major groups (3 groups) level.

⁹ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990.

¹⁰ NACE Rev.1, Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 1996.

Table 39 (LOCAL LEVEL NUTS5): Main characteristics of private households and dwellings

	Total
Private households by number of members	
Total private households	
One-person households	
Two-person households	
Three-person households	
Four-person households	
Five-person households	
Households with six persons or more	
Dwellings by type of building	
Total dwellings	
Dwellings in residential buildings in one dwelling house	
Other dwellings	
Conventional dwellings by occupancy status	
Total conventional dwellings	
Occupied dwellings	
Reserved for seasonal or secondary use	
Vacant dwellings	

**TABLE 39 (Local level NUTS
5) Main characteristics of private
households and dwellings**

Dwelling

Type of building

Dwellings are divided into those in residential buildings which contain just one dwelling, and 'others'.

Conventional dwellings

These are generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which has been designed for habitation by one private household all the year round and is not at the time of the census used wholly for non-residential purposes. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it need not necessarily have a bathroom

or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. A 'permanent building' is one which was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years, but some countries may wish to define permanence instead in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building material used in the country. Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly designed to be part of the dwelling should be included, e.g. a room or rooms above a detached garage. A conventional dwelling is counted for census purposes whether or not it is occupied, although some topics and consequently some parts of the tabulation programme apply only to occupied conventional dwellings.

Occupancy status

This provides information on whether dwellings are occupied by usual residents, used as a second home or for seasonal/holiday purposes and not on the housing market, or vacant.

Table 40 (LOCAL LEVEL NUTS5): Employed persons with residence in the area by place of work at a local level (NUTS 5) and sex

Sex	Total	Males	Females
Place of work			
Total employed persons with residence in the area (NUTS5)			
A. With a fixed place of work <u>within</u> the residence area (NUTS 5)			
Total			
Outside the home			
Work at home			
B. With a fixed place of work <u>outside</u> the residence area (NUTS 5)			
but <u>within</u> the parent country of residence			
Total			
In area 1 (NUTS 5)			
In area 2 (NUTS 5)			
.			
.			
Region is unknown			
C. With a fixed place of work <u>outside</u> the residence area (NUTS 5)			
and <u>outside</u> the parent country of residence			
Total			
In country XX			
(optional) In area 1 (NUTS 5)			
In area 2 (NUTS 5)			
.			
.			
Region is unknown			
In country YY			
(optional) In area 1 (NUTS 5)			
In area 2 (NUTS 5)			
.			
.			
Region is unknown			
.			
.			
Country is unknown			
D. With no fixed place of work			
E. Place of work is unknown			

TABLE 40 (Local level NUTS 5) Employed persons with residence in the area by place of work at a local level (NUTS 5) and sex

Employed persons are, at the highest level, divided into 5 categories according to where they work. In simple terms, these equate to:

- A Working in the area where they live
- B Working outside the area where they live, but in the same country
- C Working in a different country to the one where they live
- D Have no fixed place of work
- E Unknown

For category B, the other NUTS5 areas within the parent country should be listed, and the numbers working there shown.

For category C, other countries and their NUTS5 area should be listed.

Place of work

Place of work is the location in which a “currently employed” person performs his or her job, and where a “usually employed” person currently performs or last performed the job.

No fixed place of work includes persons whose work involves travel in different areas and who do not report daily in person to a fixed address, e.g. travelling salesmen, taxi drivers and long-distance lorry drivers. It also includes mobile vendors, operators of street or market stalls which are removed at the end of the workday, construction workers working at different sites during the reference period and push-cart operators, etc.

Information to at least country level on the place of work outside the parent country is desirable with all countries listed.

Information on NUTS5 place of work outside the parent country is optional.

LIST OF WORKING PAPERS PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

- E4/1997-1 Comparing data sources for measuring international migration in Central and Eastern Europe
Michel Poulain - Université Catholique de Louvain
- E4/1997-2 La mesure des courants de migration internationale entre la Belgique, d'une part, le Danemark et la Suède, d'autre part
Ingvar Johannesson, Statistics Sweden, Örebro
Anita Lange, Danmarks Statistics, Copenhagen
Michel Poulain, Institut National de Statistique, Bruxelles
- E0/1997-3 Living conditions and inequality in the European Union, 1994
Joachim Vogel, Statistics Sweden
- E4/1997-4 Birth expectations and their use in fertility forecasting
W. Van Hoorn, Statistics Netherlands
N. Keilman, Statistics Norway
- E4/1997-5 Long-term internal migration scenarios for the countries of the European Union
Nicole Van Der Gaag, Evert Van Imhoff, Leo VanWissen,
Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
- E4/1997-6 Long-term international migration scenarios for the European Economic Area
Andries De Jong, Harry Visser, Statistics Netherlands
- E4/1997-7 Now-casts of live births and deaths for 15 countries of the European Economic Area
J. De Beer, K. Koldijk
- E4/1997-8 Improved migration statistics - An evaluation
Ingrid Melin - Statistics Sweden
- 3/1998/E/n°1 Indicators of migration between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom
Central Statistics Office, Ireland
Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom
- 3/1998/E/n°2 Swiss-swedish joint study on cohort-based asylum statistics
Torsten Torstensson, Krister Isaksson, Swedish Immigration Board
Stéphane Cotter, Marcel Heiniger, Swiss Federal Statistical Office Bern

- 3/1998/E/n°3 Analysis and projection of mortality by gender, age/generation, and main causes of death for France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Norway
E. Tabeau, P. Ekamper, C. Huisman, A. Bosch
NIDI
- 3/1998/E/n°4 Stock de migrants et population d'origine étrangère –
Comparaison des concepts dans les pays de l'UE
B. Krekels, M. Poulain
- 3/1998/E/n°5 ESSPROS
- 3/1998/E/n°6 Household Budget Surveys – Methodology 1997
- 3/1998/E/n°7 La mesure de la migration clandestine en Europe
D. Delaunay, G. Tapinos
- 3/1998/E/n°8 Long-term mortality scenarios for the countries of the European Economic Area
W. van Hoorn, J. de Beer
- 3/1998/E/n°9 Méthodes de collecte des statistiques de morbidité
- 3/1998/E/n°10 Couverture des questions de santé publique par les enquêtes menées au sein de l'UE
- 3/1998/E/n°12 International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries: current data sources and statistics available from international organisations
D. Pearce
- 3/1998/E/n°13 Developing a comprehensive framework for health care statistics
- 3/1998/E/n°15 Documentation of Eurostat's database on international migration: Central European Countries, Cyprus and Malta
- 3/1998/E/n°16 Documentation of Eurostat's database on international migration: Labour data
- 3/1998/E/n°17 Long-term fertility scenarios for the countries of the European Economic Area
- 3/1998/E/n°18 Draft manual on statistics of Asylum-seekers and refugees
- 3/1998/E/n°19 Asylum-Seekers and Refugees a statistical report
Volume 3 : Central European Countries

- 3/1998/E/n°20 International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean countries:
current data sources and statistics available in the countries
D. Pearce, D. Rotolone
- 3/1998/E/n°21 International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries:
Report on the legal situation
C. Hein
- 3/1999/E/n°1 Final report on automated coding in Member States
- 3/1999/E/n°2 European Statistics on occupational diseases "evaluation of the
1995 pilot data"
- 3/1999/E/n°3 Investigation of the methods of estimating migrant totals
Sharon Bruce, Dave Elliot
- 3/1999/E/n°4 La fiabilité de la mesure des courants de migration internationale
entre la Belgique et l'Italie
E. Bisogno, M. Poulain
- 3/1999/E/n°5 Confrontation des statistiques de migration intra-européennes :
Vers une matrice complète ?
Michel Poulain
- 3/1999/E/n°6 Links between Stocks and Flows of the foreign Population in
Germany
Manfred Bretz
- 3/1999/E/n°7 Now-casts on international migration
Part 1 : creation of an information database
Aarno Sprangers, Hans Sanders
Statistics Netherlands
- 3/1999/E/n°8 National and Regional Population Trends in the European Union
N. van der Gaag, L. van Wissen, E. van Imhoff, C. Huisman
Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
- 3/1999/E/n°9 Analysis and Forecasting of International Migration
by major groups (Part II)
N. van der Gaag, L. van Wissen
Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
- 3/1999/E/n°10 Guidelines and Table programme for the Community Programme
of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001
Volume II: Table Programme

UJAR99E10ENC