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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR AFRICA
POPULATION DIVISION**

**MANUAL OF DEMOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS
AND DEFINITIONS
SUITABLE FOR AFRICAN CONDITIONS**

**First Edition: October 1977
UNITED NATIONS**

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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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FOR PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

Introductory Note

- I. Basis of the draft
- II. Work carried out
- III. Difficulties encountered in the preparation of the manual
- IV. Expected future developments

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I. BASIS OF THE DRAFT

1. The present project was undertaken as a follow-up to resolution No.230(x) of the first conference of Ministers of E.C.A. inviting the Executive Secretary of E.C.A., among others, to prepare as part of the Commission's work programme "a demographic manual, which will contain concepts and definitions suitable for African countries".
2. Following this resolution, the first conference of African demographers, meeting in Accra, recommended to the attention of E.C.A. that it should "complete the draft of the demographic manual containing concepts and definitions suitable for use in Africa /countries/, for presentation at the next conferences of African demographers and statisticians".
3. The first OCAM conference of demographers held in Yaoundé a few months later reiterated this recommendation, stressing "the urgent need for the countries of the region to have a manual of demographic concepts and definitions compatible with African realities".
4. Finally, the seminar recently organized by E.C.A. on /techniques/ of evaluation of basic demographic data emphasized "the importance of a manual on demographic concepts and definitions adapted to African conditions of a seminar to consider progress in the work".
5. For some time the preparation of the manual of demographic concepts and definitions suitable for African conditions has been of constant interest to institutions such as OECD, IDEP and very recently IFORD, whose research programme lists the draft as a top priority.
6. In view of the clear need for this manual of concepts, the E.C.A. Population Division (formerly the Population Programme Centre) undertook the implementation of the project.

7. In the pages below, we propose to indicate in succession:

- (a) the work carried out as part of the preparation of the manual;
- (b) the difficulties encountered;
- (c) expected future developments and the co-operation which the Population Division seeks from all the countries of the region.

The preliminary draft manual as conceived by us is annexed to the present note.

II. WORK CARRIED OUT

8. The work carried out as part of the preparation of the manual of demographic concepts and definitions suitable for African conditions covers the following fields:
 - (a) the choice of concepts
 - (b) data collection
 - (c) the preparation of the preliminary manual.

A - Choice of concepts

9. The concepts selected in the draft manual meet at least one of the following conditions:
 - (a) Have been used by a large number of African countries in demographic survey and census operations.
 - (b) Have been precisely defined by one or more countries of the region.
 - (c) Are of value from the point of view of the definition of the demographic concept.
 - (d) Are commonly used in a national context although little known or unknown in the other African countries.
10. Together these four conditions produced a list of 177 concepts, grouped in seven chapters. Within the chapters, the concepts are set out in alphabetical order*.
11. Despite the methodical research we endeavoured to carry out and the amendments and comments made by various parties, the list of concepts proposed in this preliminary manual is still far from perfect. It is hoped that the countries will make constructive suggestions to supplement and improve its content.

B - Data collection

12. The collection of the data followed the orientation given to the draft manual. Here the question was whether the manual of demographic concepts and definitions suitable for African conditions should be a prescriptive or a descriptive document.
13. Upon reflection, the Population Division finally adopted the descriptive type. Despite the advantages offered by standardization of concepts, this approach would have come up against difficulties in reconciling definitions which differed one from another.
14. The descriptive type, on the other hand, offers the advantage of displaying the range of definitions existing for a given concept and in a sense prepares the ground for standardization.
15. Once the descriptive type had been adopted, it was necessary to collect definitions from countries.
16. To that end several methods were adopted:
 - (a) examination of the demographic survey and census manuals;
 - (b) organization of groups of national experts;
 - (c) collection of definitions by correspondence, or on the occasion of visits to the countries of the region.
17. The examination of the survey and census manuals came up against numerous difficulties.
18. The groups of experts had the objective of formulating definitions of demographic concepts suitable for local conditions. These groups included statisticians, demographers, sociologists, economists, geographers, historians, teachers, doctors etc... The fact that many disciplines were represented within these groups offered the advantage that all aspects of the phenomena contained in the concepts could be identified.

* Translator's note. The French text is more or less in alphabetical order.

19. Unfortunately the experience of the groups of experts was inconclusive. We shall see below the fundamental causes of the failure of the groups of experts.
20. Data collection by correspondence was also used, but few countries replied.
21. From these investigations arose the preliminary manual annexed to the present note.
22. In its present form this draft contains 177 concepts. This list is not exhaustive. It may be amended, changed, improved. The concepts are classified in seven chapters:
 - (a) general concepts;
 - (b) data collection;
 - (c) distribution and classification of the population;
 - (d) nuptiality;
 - (e) mortality;
 - (f) migration;
 - (g) economic and social aspects of demography.
23. Each page of the manual is divided into three: the left-hand column displays the concept to be defined; the middle column contains the suggested definitions, and the right-hand column the corresponding references.
24. The concepts marked with an asterisk have, as far as we know, no definition. The others (without an asterisk) have one or several definitions.
25. The concepts with several definitions are those for which a variety of views exists on the content of the terms between one country and another.
26. The concepts with only one definition correspond either to an identity of views among countries referred to or to a definition proposed by a single country.
27. Of the 177 concepts in the draft only ... have at least one definition.
28. Mention should be made of the fact that, in order to be dealt with exhaustively, each concept should have as many definitions as there are countries in the region. Since no concept has so many definitions, the draft manual of demographic concepts and definitions suitable for African conditions is still far from having benefited from all the information desirable.

That is one of the difficulties in the preparation of the manual. Let us now consider the other problems.

III. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE MANUAL

29. Resolution No.230 (x) of the Conference of Ministers of E.C.A was adopted at the moment of the establishment of the Population Programme Centre. The Centre was expected to organize itself and recruit staff. The shortage of staff in the Population Programme Centre characterized this new unit in E.C.A at the time of the drafting of resolution No. 230(x) concerning the preparation of the manual. This partially explains the delay in the implementation of the project.

30. Another difficulty which deserves mention lay in the poor functioning of the groups of experts. The experts, occupied with many other tasks, cannot manage to concentrate on the task of defining demographic concepts.
31. The groups of experts were tested without success in Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, the Congo and Gabon.
32. Examination of the population survey and census manuals encounters the following difficulties:
 - (a) Not all countries have survey and census manuals.
 - (b) The countries with manuals have not clearly defined all the concepts. It cannot be said that the enumerators' handbooks are adequate for the implementation of the project.
33. In view of this situation we sent letters (1) to all the countries of the region. Of a total of 47 countries only 11 (2) replied to our letter.
 - (1) Letters SOC 200/1 of 17/9/1973 and SOC 200/1 of 1/8/1975
 - (2) Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia.
34. The definitions gathered using these various methods enabled us to draw up the draft manual.

IV. EXPECTED FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

35. They may be summed up as the co-operation which the Population Division hopes for from the countries of the region.

This co-operation takes the following form:

- 36.(a) each concept proposed in the preliminary draft must be defined by each country;
- 37.(b) a country may add concepts to the draft manual provided that it supplies the corresponding definitions;
- 38.(c) a country may propose that certain suggested concepts should be deleted provided that the proposal is accompanied by a rationale;
- 39.(d) the concepts with one or several definitions should be carefully examined by each country. The countries to which the definitions refer must satisfy themselves that they properly correspond to their circumstances. If not, the countries are requested to correct the appropriate definitions by making the required amendments. The countries not referred to must add their names to the list of countries before the recommended definitions if the proposed definition is satisfactory to them. If not, they should insert the suitable definition.

If little-known words are used (douar, boma, cheikhat, kgotla ...), indicate the definition of the word used.

- 40.(e) the draft manual completed as above should be sent to the Chief of the Population Division, UNECA, P.O. Box 3005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

41. The Population Division plans to process the information from countries. As a result of this information, the preliminary manual will be progressively supplemented
42. Once all the definitions have been collected, the document will be printed in French and English and submitted to the next conference of African demographers. The conference will decide on the procedure leading to the final printing of the document and the extension of the research towards standardization of the concepts of further methodological study of some of the aspects of the question.

CEA/PO/WP/3

Annex I

ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR AFRICA
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MANUAL OF DEMOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS
AND DEFINITIONS
SUITABLE FOR AFRICAN CONDITIONS

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I - GENERAL CONCEPTS

1. Hut*
2. Mud hut
3. Institutional household*
4. Concession
5. Head of household
6. Family
7. Fertility
8. Age-specific fertility
9. Home
10. Gourbi
11. Dwelling
12. Non-family dwelling
13. Non-family household
14. Private household
15. Private household
16. Family nucleus
17. Room
18. Family planning*
19. Status of occupation of A house*
20. Dwelling unit

6. <u>Family (followed)</u>	Traditionally, the family is the totality of persons linked by filial relation and adoption. Maternal and paternal lineality are involved here. On this family of the traditional type is superposed the family of the modern type, which is made up of the persons linked by filial relation, adoption and marriage.	Zaire (Rpl p.2)
	A family is composed of a man and his wife (wives) his unmarried children. One may encounter families composed only of: a man-woman couple with no children; a man (woman) with children, but no spouse. If a daughter (for example widowed or separated without children returns to live with her parents, she will be included in the family of the latter with the same status as the unmarried children. However, if this daughter has a child with her, she forms a separate family.	Algeria (MAR 1965 p.14)
	Apart from the above persons (parents and children), other individual persons will be included in the family: various relations of the husband or the wife, resident servants, employees living in the dwelling. The head of the family is the husband (in his absence the wife)	
7. <u>Fertility</u>	Fertility is an index which makes it possible to determine natality better by making reference solely to the female population capable of reproduction.	Tunisia (MAR)
8. <u>Age-specific fertility</u>	Age-specific fertility is measured by comparing the births of women in a single age group with the total numbers of women in that group.	Algeria (MAR)
9. <u>Home*</u>		
10. <u>Gourbi</u>	Depending on the regions of the country, these are dwellings of a simple type. Near-ruined dwellings are also included	Tunisia (MAR p.33)

Note: MAR = Manuel Agent Recenseur

11. <u>Dwelling</u>	Any premises <u>in good repair</u> in which one or several people live together are called a dwelling. In general this is a set of rooms (which may be limited to a single room) used for residential purposes which it is possible to enter without being obliged to cross another dwelling. The dwelling may be inhabited or empty. Sometimes it may be premises which were not designed for residential purposes but which are in fact inhabited (for example if a family lives in a shed, or a garage). At other times it will be an improvised shelter (shanty-town shack). A tent is a dwelling.	Algeria (MAR p.12)
	A dwelling is made up of one or several rooms designed for residential purposes and having one or several direct entrances.	Morocco CAE Gabon Tunisia (MAR)
12. <u>Non-family dwelling</u>	A non-family dwelling or institutional dwelling is the dwelling restricted for dwelling by a non-family household.	Tunisia (MAR p.24)
13. <u>Non-family household</u>	A non-family household is made up of all the persons in an institution who are not related but live together for purposes of travel, studies, health, discipline or work etc... Example: boarders in hotels, boarding schools, hospitals, barracks form non-family households.	-Tunisia (Rp1 p.2) -Cameroon (MAR p.7) -Ivory Coast (MAR) -Gabon (MAR) -Algeria (MAR) -CAE (MAR)
14. <u>Private household</u>	Group of persons related or not living under the same roof and generally sharing their meals. <u>Examples:</u> (a) Any couple (a man and his wife) and any direct unmarried children form a household. (b) Any person living alone, possibly with his or her children (case of a bachelor, a widower, a divorcee) forms a household; (c) Each of the cases (a) or (b) above plus possible relatives, friends, servants forms a household.	-Algeria (MAR p.12) -Gambia (EM p.4) -Mauritius (POP Cens 1972) -Congo (MAR p.7) -Morocco, Tunisia -Zaire, Kenya -Sudan, Egypt -Liberia, Zambia -Malawi, Botswana -Ethiopia (all Rp1) -Mali (MAR) -Mauritania (MAR) -Niger (MAR)

Note: EM * Enumerator Manual; POPcen Population Census

15. <u>Private household*</u>	The concept of a household is based on the arrangements made by persons individually or collectively to satisfy their essential needs. A household may be: - composed of one person who himself meets his food and other requirements without associating with other persons; - Composed of a multiple household, i.e. a group of two or more people who associate in order to satisfy their vital needs. The members of this group may be either related persons, or unrelated persons.	Cameroon (MAR p.7)
<hr/>		
16. <u>Family nucleus</u>	Smallest family unit which can exist. It is composed of the spouses (or one of the spouses) and their direct unmarried descendants, i.e. the parents and their unmarried children. These persons must live in the same concession. By extension, the same family nucleus may include the husband, several wives and the unmarried children from the moment they live in the same concession. By extension, the same family nucleus may include direct progenitors (mother of the head of the family nucleus) of brothers and sisters, close unmarried relatives (nephews, nieces, uncles etc. ...) provided that these latter cohabit with the head of the family nucleus and have no unmarried children in the concession.	-Senegal (MAR p.19) -Ivory Coast (MAR) -Cameroon (MAR p.7)
<hr/>		
17. <u>Room</u>	By room is meant a bedroom, dining room, living room, or other space used for residential purposes and normally designed for such uses, with an access door, separated by dividing walls running from the floor to the ceiling and large enough to accommodate an adult's bed. The following should not be considered as rooms: the kitchen (even if meals are taken in it), the hall, the corridor, the laundry room, the toilets, the showers, the verandas and balconies, the garages the rooms set aside for professional purposes or for industrial or commercial use.	Tunisia (MAR p. 35)
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18. <u>Family planning*</u>		
<hr/>		
19. <u>Status of occupation of a house*</u>		
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20. <u>Dwelling unit</u>	Set of premises used by a household for residential purposes	Cameroon (MAR p.9)

II - DATA COLLECTION

Suggested concepts

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Conglômeration | 24. Retrospective survey |
| 2. Census zone | 25. Governorate |
| 3. Observation zone* | 26. Hamlet |
| 4. Geographical zone* | 27. Zone |
| 5. Urban district* | 28. Distribution* |
| 6. Block | 29. Agglomeration |
| 7. Camp* | 30. Continuous monitoring* |
| 8. Canton | 31. Short-term monitoring* |
| 9. Urban centre | 32. Province |
| 10. Secondary urban centre* | 33. Quarter |
| 11. County town* | 34. Administrative census* |
| 12. Cheikhât | 35. Population census |
| 13. Division* | 36. Sector |
| 14. Commune | 37. Subprefecture |
| 15. Construction | 38. Town |
| 16. Délégation | 39. Village |
| 17. Counting | 40. Traditional village |
| 18. Département | 41. Scattered area |
| 19. Enumeration district | 42. Natural area |
| 20. Douar* | 43. Rural area |
| 21. Marked-operation survey | 44. Urban area |
| 22. Single-operation survey* | 45. Area |
| 23. Population survey* | |

1. <u>Conglomeration</u>	Grouping of at least 50 inhabitants generally with a name or ranking recognized at the local level (town, village, douar ...) in a practical way, conglomerations are considered to be all groupings of at least 10 constructions so that none of them is further than 200 metres from the closest of them. A group of more than 99 constructions less than 200 metres from one another.	Tunisia (Rpl p.1) (and MAR p.22) Algeria (MAR p.11)
2. <u>Census zone</u>	Both a population grouping and a portion of territory. A census zone should in principle correspond to a population of 500 to 1,000 persons; i.e. to an average of 800 persons.	C.A.E. (MAR p.11)
3. <u>Observation zone*</u>		
4. <u>Geographical zone*</u>		
6. <u>Block</u>	Group of plots limited by four streets	Congo (MAR p.21)
7. <u>Camp*</u>		
8. <u>Canton</u>	The main rural territorial division of the department. The administrative authority is the chef de canton.	Gabon (MAR)
9. <u>Urban centre</u>	The Centre National de Recherche de Population regards as urban any commune whose non-agricultural working population with well differentiated activities is, subject to exceptions, above 1,000. A part of the national territory limited by an urban perimeter. In general, an urban centre is made up of one or several quarters.	Algeria (MAR) C.A.E. (MAR p.12)
10. <u>Secondary urban centre*</u>		
11. <u>Country town*</u>		
12. <u>Cheikhhat</u>	Main territorial division $\frac{1}{5}$ of a délégation of which the administrative authority is the Cheikh	Tunisia (MAR)
13. <u>Division*</u>		

14. <u>Commune</u>	<p>Conglomeration raised to such status by a décret and as a result subject to the loi municipale; a commune area may correspond to one or several entire sectors, to one or several entire sectors, to one or several fractions of sectors and finally to an entire sector and fractions of sectors.</p>	Tunisia (Rp1)
	<p>The smallest territorial administrative unit. It is defined in legislative texts. Two categories of commune exist: urban communes and rural communes.</p>	Morocco (Rp1)
	<p>Main territorial divisions of a subprefecture whose administrative authority is the maire. Territorial division corresponding to a town. The administrative authority is the maire or the chairman of the Conseil Municipal.</p>	C.A.E. (MAR) Gabon
15. <u>Construction</u>	<p>All that man has been able to build to provide shelter for himself or his property. A construction must necessarily have a door giving onto the road, street or any other public way.</p>	C.A.E. (MAR p.12)
16. <u>Delegation</u>	<p>Main territorial division of a governorate. It generally bears the name of its seat and the politico-administrative authority is the Délégué.</p>	Tunisia (MAR p.22)
17. <u>Counting</u>	<p>Simple operation whose purpose is to determine the total numbers distributed when appropriate according to a single characteristic.</p>	Algeria (MAR)
18. <u>Department</u>	<p>The largest territorial division of a province. The politico-administrative authority is the préfet.</p>	Gabon (MAR p.7)
19. <u>Enumeration district</u>	<p>Portion of land cut out of the territory of a commune, of suitable size to enable an enumerator to survey it completely during the census. In general the district will include 500 inhabitants, but it may contain more or less depending on conditions.</p>	Algeria (MAR)
	<p>Part of a sector or a natural area assigned to an enumerator.</p>	Tunisia (MAR p. 23)
20. <u>Douar*</u>		
21. <u>Multiple-operation survey</u>	<p>It involves several operations at regular intervals on a permanent sample of households by means of which it is possible, without having recourse to the memories of the persons questioned, to ascertain the changes which have occurred in the household as a result of the births, deaths, migrations.</p>	Algeria (MAR)

22. <u>Single-operation survey*</u>		
23. <u>Population survey*</u>		
24. <u>Retrospective survey</u>	It involves a single operation in the households, which are questioned on the number of births and deaths which have occurred during the past 12 months which have just passed.	Algeria (MAR)
25. <u>Governorate</u>	Largest administrative division of the national territory laid down by the décret of 21 June 1956 and modified by the loi of 20 July 1959. The Governorate bears the name of its seat and the politico-administrative authority is the governor.	Tunisia (MAR)
26. <u>Hamlet</u>	A large residential building located in the middle of the countryside (scattered area) which is either alone, or with other constructions less than 200 metres away, will be regarded as a hamlet in the event that the total number of dwellings is between 10 and 99.	Algeria (MAR)
	Smallest part of a village forming a population group separated from the village over which the leader known as "capita", exercises his authority delegated from the village chief.	C.A.E. (MAR)
	The hamlet is administratively and territorially incorporated in the administrative village. These are "non-administrative" population groups which are sometimes large and very distant from the mother agglomeration, but which remain in principle subject to the jurisdiction of the chief.	Niger (MAR)
27. <u>Zone</u>	Totality of blocks assigned to a supervisor. Part of land of a commune or a conglomeration surrounded on all sides by streets and not completely crossed by any of them. Portion of land surrounded by public ways (streets, avenues, railways, Conglomeration boundaries, watercourses, cul-de-sac, etc...) which is not crossed by any of them. A zone may contain a construction, a group of constructions, a square, a public garden or waste ground.	Congo (MAR) Tunisia (MAR) -Morocco (MAR) -Algeria (MAR) -CAE (MAR) -Gabon (MAR) -Mauritania (MAR)
28. <u>Distribution*</u>		

29. <u>Agglomeration</u>	Distinct and indivisible population grouping whose members occupy neighbouring dwellings and which possesses a name or status recognized at the local level.	Cameroon (MAR)
	(a) Clustered population group, living in a concentrated group of neighbouring constructions.	C.A.E. (MAR)
	(b) Any ensemble composed of at least five constructions, so that none of them is separated from the neighbouring construction by more than 200 metres.	
	(c) Part of the national territory with a name well known at the local level.	
	Specific place in which resides a clustered population group whose inhabited constructions are at most 200 metres from one another.	Gabon (MAR)
30. <u>Continuous monitoring*</u>		
31. <u>Short-term monitoring*</u>		
32. <u>Province</u>	The largest administrative division of the national territory. The politico-administrative authority is the governor.	Gabon (MAR)
33. <u>Quarter</u>	An important division of a commune generally recognized by a proper name. A commune may have several quarters: Ex: the Bab Souika quarter in Tunis, the Bien-faisance quarter in Sfax.	Tunisia (MAR)
	Part of an urban centre with a name well known in the urban centre, in which the administrative head, called "chef de quartier", exercises his authority by delegation.	C.A.E. (MAR)
34. <u>Administrative census*</u>		
35. <u>Population census</u>	Set of operations which make it possible to ascertain for a country on a specific date the total number of inhabitants divided up according to various characteristics: sex, age, marital status, geographical distribution. This information must be gathered separately for each individual, so as to permit the many intersections for various subpopulations, such as for example the distribution of the female population by age and marital status.	Algeria (MAR)

36. <u>Sector</u>	Groups of a number of zones limited by main roads which cross a conglomeration or a commune or a quarter of a commune.	Tunisia (MAR)
	Territory of an urban centre bordered on all sides by main roads of the urban centre and possibly crossed by main roads or streets.	C.A.E.
37. <u>Subprefecture</u>	Main territorial divisions of a prefecture. The politico-administrative authority is the sous-préfet.	C.A.E. (MAR)
38. <u>Town</u>	A locality with 2,000 or more inhabitants	Ethiopia (Rp1)
	Towns are the settlements in Botswana which have modern housing e.g. Gaborone, Francistown and Lobatse, whereas places consisting of traditional housing are called villages e.g. somewhere population over 15,000 which is greater than the population of Lobatse is classified as a village, because it mainly consists of traditional thatched housing and Lobatse mainly comprises rectangular bricks of houses with metal roofs.	Botswana (Rp1)
39. <u>Village</u>	A village in the 1966 census was defined as a village with its own census at Boma (district administrative centre) and includes all groups of houses on the same census roll even though they may have a different name or may be separated in some way from the main village.	Malawi (Rp1)
	Places consisting of traditional housing (boundary between village and town). The boundary between village and "land areas" or village and small scattered settlements is difficult to define. For the purpose of the guide to the villages of Botswana a village was defined as a compact group of at least 50 dwellings both with a Kgotla (1), with the majority of the population living there all the year round. The only exception occurs in a few parts of Botswana where fairly large members of people tend to live in a lot of "small villages" and these have been listed as such.	Botswana (Rp1)
	The concept of village has not been formally defined as settlement patterns vary considerably.	
	Reliance is placed on the concept of village used by the population involved. Persons who, when asked the name of their village, give the same name are regarded as inhabitants of the same village.	Zambia (Rp1)

Village (followed)	Any nucleated settlement having less than 50 people made up of seasonal farmers or what is called "half town" in 1962 census definition.	Liberia (Rp1)
	A locality with less than 2,000 inhabitants is designed as village. It has been noted however that various settlements characterized by different economic and social structure and can therefore have definitely urban characteristics in some cases and rural ones in others (semi-urban)	Ethiopia (Rp1)
	Villages are defined as areas habited by less than 2,000 population and lacking any urban facilities such as shops, markets, etc...	Kenya (Rp1)
	Smallest administrative division in the country. The village corresponds at the same time to: (a) a sedentary population group the members of which occupying neighbouring constructions are placed under the authority of a single administrative official named "chef de village". (b) a portion of the national territory with a title well known by the administrative authorities.	C.A.E. (MAR)
	Smallest unit grouping inhabitants. In Morocco it is called "DUAR".	Morocco (MAR)
	Group of concessions in a given geographical area which house households coming under a single local authority or chefferie.	Mali (MAR)
40. <u>Traditional village</u>	Group of persons led by a single traditional chief whose authority is not necessarily recognized by the Administration	Gabon (MAR)
41. <u>Scattered area</u>	When conglomerations as they have been defined are removed from a commune, there remains a territory which is cut up into scattered areas. A scattered area is delimited by roads, paths, tracks, wadis, a line of hilltops, a railway... i.e. by borders easily identifiable on the spot.	Algeria (MAR)
42. <u>Natural area</u>	A natural area is a part of the rural territory of a cheikhat. The description "natural" arises from the fact that the specific areas are separated one from another by geographical borders such as wadis, mountain chains, chotts or communication routes such as roads, tracks, railways	Tunisia (MAR)

43. <u>Rural area</u>	Areas habited by less than 2,000 population and lacking any urban facilities such as shops, markets, etc...	Kenya (Rp1)
	All the territory which is not part of the urban area	CAE (MAR) Morocco (Rp1)
44. <u>Urban area</u>	All the territory of the communes	Tunisia (Rp1)
	An urban area is defined to be "an area with a conglomeration of at least 5,000 people, the majority of whom depend on non agricultural occupations.	Zambia (Rp1)
	Urban area includes governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez Frontier governorates and capitals of other governorates as well as district (Markoz) capitals.	Egypt (Rp1)
	Urban areas includes all townships and town planning areas and all district centres. An urban area needs not be an administrative centre, but must have other installations such as Police Post; or Works Camp or a Post Office in addition to trading stores and a market.	Malawi (Rp1)
	Population grouping area according to certain criteria to differentiate it from the population inhabiting the rural areas.	Zaire (Rp1)
	Its population must be above 2,500 inhabitants.	
	The definition of urban adopted derives from the administrative organization of the kingdom. It includes all the communes which have legal status, and financial autonomy which are called urban communes. Two categories of urban communes exist: municipalités and centres autonomes. The centres autonomes may receive financial assistance from the Ministry of the Interior, not the municipalités. Some large villages or douars located in the rural communes and having urban characteristics have been classified as urban.	Morocco (Rp1)
45. <u>Area</u>	The area is one of the administrative subdivisions of a town or a region on which a commissaire de zone and his deputy have been placed.	Zaire (Rp1)

III. DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION

Suggested concepts

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. No contact* | 28. Nomad |
| 2. Adolescent* | 29. Population cluster* |
| 3. Adult | 30. Population counted separately |
| 4. Age | 31. Resident population |
| 5. Literate | 32. Actual population |
| 6. Literacy | 33. Persons of no fixed abode* |
| 7. Illiteracy | 34. Semi-urban population |
| 8. Illiterate | 35. Rural population |
| 9. Clan* | 36. Total population |
| 10. Cohort* | 37. Traditional population* |
| 11. Date of birth | 38. Urban population |
| 12. Educational status | 39. Owner |
| 13. Dialect* | 40. Customary residence* |
| 14. Duration of residence | 41. Resident |
| 15. Child* | 42. Absent resident |
| 16. Ethnic group | 43. Present resident |
| 17. Generation* | 44. Principal residence* |
| 18. Ethnic group | 45. Semi-nomad |
| 19. Mother tongue | 46. Attending school* |
| 20. Usual language | 47. Sedentary |
| 21. Place of birth | 48. Sex |
| 22. Relationship | 49. Residence status |
| 23. Place of customary residence | 50. Tribe* |
| 24. Place of previous residence | 51. Population unit* |
| 25. Tenant | 52. Visitor |
| 26. Nationality | 53. Sedentary visitor |
| 27. Educational status* | |

1. <u>No Contact*</u>		
2. <u>Adolescent*</u>		
3. <u>Adult</u>	<p>Where accurate data on age are available and adult is defined as a person aged 15 years and over.</p> <p>Where no age data are available age grading as practised by each tribal group is taken to help decide on those to be called adults and vice versa children.</p>	Kenya (Rp1)
4. <u>Age</u>	<p>The number of complete years which have passed between the date of birth and the reference date of the operation in question. For children under one year of age, the age is expressed in months.</p> <p>Period of time which passes between two events affecting the life of an individual.</p>	<p>-Cameroon (MAR P.14) -Gambia (MAR p.8) -Kenya, Sudan, -Malawi, Egypt -Ethiopia, Zambia -Liberia, Tunisia, -Morocco (all (Rp1)</p> <p>Zaire (Rp1)</p>
5. <u>Literate</u>	<p>Any person who can read and write is considered to be literate.</p> <p>The literate are made up by definition of two subpopulations: those at school at the time of the census and those other than those at school who can read and write.</p>	<p>Morocco (MAR)</p> <p>Algeria (MAR)</p>
6. <u>Literacy</u>	<p>This question relates to persons of 6 years of age and over. Literate persons are those who can <u>genuinely</u> read and write in one or several languages. i.e. who are capable of interpreting and transcribing a fact of everyday life.</p>	Mauritania (MAR)
7. <u>Literacy</u>	<p>A person is said to be literate if he can read and write a running text in any language. If he knows how to read but not how to write, he should not be regarded as literate.</p>	Tunisia (MAR)
8. <u>Illiterate</u>	<p>Any person who can neither read nor write and does not belong to the population attending school is illiterate.</p>	Tunisia (MAR)
9. <u>Clan*</u>		
10. <u>Cohort*</u>		

11.	<u>Date of birth</u>	The day , month and year of birth according to the birth certificate, if any.	Tunisia (MAR)
12.	<u>Educational status</u>	The educational status corresponds to the number of years of studies successfully completed in the highest educational stage in the country's regular educational system. By the country's regular educational system is meant the system which is taught in the public or private educational establishments on the basis of the officially approved educational curricula.	Tunisia (MAR)
13.	<u>Dialect*</u>		
14.	<u>Duration of residence</u>	Period which ceases at the time of the census and is expressed in completed years or months during which a /person/ has resided in the urban district in which the customary residence is located. This duration is calculated from the most recent change of residence.	-Camerocn (Mar p.9) -Morocco (MAR)
15.	<u>Child*</u>		
16.	<u>Ethnic group</u>	Natural grouping of individuals of /the/ same culture, /the/ same dialect /, the/ same customs etc ... Ethnic group is similar to breakdown of population by race. For Kenya, the ethnic groups are Europeans, Asians, Arabs and Africans. Ethnic group is frequently used as a synonym for major racial type. It is not an unambiguous concept and is not useful.	Madagascar (MAR) Kenya (Rp1) Zambia (Rp1)
17.	<u>Generation*</u>		
18.	<u>Ethnic group</u>	(see ethnic group)	
19.	<u>Mother tongue</u>	By mother tongue is meant the language spoken in the home of each person in his infancy, or still better the language which the husband's parents speak.	Algeria (MAR)
20.	<u>Usual language</u>	Language usually spoken in the home; should not be generalized to mean mother tongue.	Ethiopia (Rp1)
21.	<u>Place of birth</u>	The place of birth designates the geographical place where the person questioned was born; the following 3 replies will be sufficient: - here - in a town - in a rural area	Morocco (MAR)

Place of birth (followed)	Name of the agglomeration in which the person was born and the name of the urban district in which this agglomeration is located.	Cameroon (MAR p.14)
22. <u>Relationship</u>	It indicates the family or other relation between each member of the household and the head of this household.	Ivory Coast (MAR P.)
23. <u>Place of customary residence</u>	Geographical place where the person questioned customarily resides. It may be the same as the place where the person is at the time of the census; it may be his legal domicile or may differ from it.	-Chad (MAR) -Congo (MAR) -Morocco (MAR)
24. <u>Place of previous residence</u>	Urban district in which the person questioned lived (at least 6 months) immediately before establishing himself in the urban district in which he now has his customary residence.	Cameroon (MAR)
	Geographical place (district, commune or country) where the person questioned lived immediately before establishing himself in the present agglomeration.	Congo (MAR)
25. <u>Tenant</u>	If the household lives in a dwelling by virtue of a contract with the owner and subject to a fixed rent, whatever its amount, it is the tenant.	
26. <u>Nationality</u>	By nationality is meant a person's legal belonging to a nation. We are thus speaking of the legal nationality of the person	-Algeria (MAR) -Morocco (MAR) -Cameroon (MAR (p.15)
27. <u>Educational status*</u>		
28. <u>Nomad</u>	The population that drifts from place to place with no fixed abode. In Kenya the concept of nomad is giving way to that of pastoral tribes who are defined as a population that drifts from place to place with their stocks in search of pasture.	Kenya (Rp1)
	Those that move about with their herds and do not engage in any agriculture.	Ethiopia (Rp1)
	A nomad is defined as a person who possesses no other types of dwelling than the camel-skin tent, with the exception of shacks and stone or concrete constructions provided that he is not permanently settled in the immediate surroundings of the conglomerations and provided that he travels periodically or continually.	Algeria (MAR)
	The population living in campus	Mauritania (MAR)

29. <u>Population cluster*</u>		
30. <u>Population counted separately</u>	<p>It includes: (1) military personnel housed in barracks, quarters and camps or similar personnel (2) persons undergoing treatment for more than 6 months in hospital establishments (3) Prisoners in penitentiary establishments; (4) persons gathered in charitable homes, old people's homes and refuges; (5) boarding pupils and students; at the reference date of the survey; in any public or private educational establishment with boarding facilities; (6) labourers housed in huts on temporary public works sites who have no other customary domicile.</p> <p>A group of persons living in a hotel, dormitory, etc... Generally these are persons who take a room or a bed for a limited period, but sometimes they are clients in permanent residence at the hotel (and similar persons).</p> <p>Population belonging to one of the following categories: (1) persons undergoing treatment in a hospital or clinic; (2) short-term hotel guests; (3) boarding pupils in secondary schools and other educational establishments; (4) students residing in halls of residence or other student accommodation; (5) national servicemen housed in barracks; (6) children in a Bourguiba children's village; (7) minors or other persons entrusted to a supervised education centre; (8) prisoners in prisons; (9) old people in old people's homes; (10) other cases of <u>the</u> same type.</p>	<p>- Morocco (MAR) - Congo (MAR) - Mali (MAR)</p> <p>Algeria (MAR)</p> <p>Tunisia (MAR)</p>
31. <u>Resident population</u>	<p>Present residents / Absent residents It is composed of present persons and persons absent temporarily.</p>	<p>Senegal (MAR) -Morocco (MAR) -Kenya (Rp1)</p>
32. <u>Actual population</u>	<p>Present residents / transients. It is composed of persons present and transients.</p>	<p>Senegal (MAR) -Morocco (MAR) -Kenya (Rp1)</p>
3. <u>Persons of no fixed abode*</u>		
34. <u>Semi-urban population</u>	<p>Population living within areas outside the city exhibiting some form of land use characteristics without consistence of farm or non-farm dwellings. The semi-urban population does have some form of agricultural population and some urban population.</p>	<p>Kenya (Rp1)</p>

35. <u>Rural population</u>	Population living in the rural area and depending on rural activities. Rural areas are defined as areas habited by less than 2,000 population and lacking any urban facilities such as shops, markets, etc...	Kenya (Rp1)
36. <u>Total population</u>	Any person residing at the time of the implementation of the operation within the national boundaries belongs to the total population with the exception of foreigners, members of the diplomatic corps residing in the embassies and nationals absent for more than six months from the motherland.	-Morocco (MAR) -Egypt (Rp1)
<p>The defacto approach to total population is used and is defined to be the total number of people who spent the night previous to their enumeration in the country. The whole area of the country is covered including those parts which are difficult of access. The problems of nomads and of ships in port or in territorial waters do not arise.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Zambia</p>		
<p>This refers to all persons, males and females, young and old in a given geographical area at a given time. The geographical area may be an enumeration area, village, town, city, region, district, country, etc...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-Kenya -Malawi (both Rp1)</p>		
<p>Total population consists of:</p> <p>(1) defacto population (both citizens and non citizens); Botswana (Rp1)</p> <p>(2) absentees (usually migrant labour in Republic of South Africa) who are citizens of Botswana;</p> <p>(3) nomads (estimated)</p>		
37. <u>Traditional population*</u>		
38. <u>Urban population</u>	The sum of the population figures in locality having 2,000 or more inhabitants (1962) and more than 2,000 (1972) can be considered as a measure of total urban population.	Liberia (Rp1)
39. <u>Owner</u>	If the dwelling belongs to the head of household or to another member of the household who resides there, the household is the owner. A dwelling being bought under the <u>location-vente</u> system shall be regarded as a property.	Tunisia (MAR)
40. <u>Customary residence*</u>		
41. <u>Resident</u>	A person whose customary residence is the dwelling located in an agglomeration; however, the individual or household which has just arrived in an agglomeration in order to live there shall be regarded as resident.	Madagascar (MAR p.14)

42. <u>Absent resident</u>	Person customarily residing in the household but who has not passed the night preceding the interview in the household, provided that he has been absent for less than 6 months.	-Cameroon (MAR p. 6) -Upper Volta (MAR)
	Person customarily residing in the concession, but who was absent from it on the reference night for a duration less than six months. If the person has not passed the night preceding the visit of the enumerator in his household he is an "absent resident" even if he returned during the day.	-Senegal (MAR) -Madagascar (MAR) -Algeria (MAR) Ivory Coast (MAR)
	The members of the household who have been absent for less than four months unless they have manifested an intention to settle elsewhere are absent residents.	Tunisia (MAR)
	A resident temporarily absent is a person absent from his residence on the reference date for a certain or probable duration of less than 6 months.	Morocco (MAR)
43. <u>Present resident</u>	Person customarily residing in the household who has passed the night preceding the interview in the household. Person present in the concession during the reference night who customarily resides there.	-Cameroon (MAR p.6) -Ivory Coast (MAR) -Upper Volta (MAR) -Senegal (MAR) -Algeria (MAR) -Madagascar (MAR)
	Person who has been present in the household for four months or more.	Tunisia (MAR)
	Resident who is present in his household on the reference date.	Morocco (MAR)
44. <u>Principal residence*</u>		
45. <u>Semi-nomad</u>	Semi-nomads are those that although they move about with their herds are stationary for certain periods during which they engage in some agricultural activities.	Ethiopia (Rp1)
46. <u>Attending school*</u>		
47. <u>Sedentary</u>	This is the population living in the towns or the villages.	Mauritania (MAR)
48. <u>Sex*</u>	Item of information indicating whether the person interviewed is a man/child or a woman/girl.	Cameroon (MAR p.13)
49. <u>Residence status</u>	The residence status makes it possible to distinguish: (a) present residents; (b) temporarily absent residents; and (c) transients.	Morocco (MAR)

A present resident is a resident who is present in his household on the reference date. A temporarily absent resident is a person absent from his residence on the reference date for a certain or probable duration of less than 6 months. A transient is a person present on the reference date in a household which is not his customary residence, and whose actual (or probable) duration of stay is less than 6 months.

50. <u>Tribe*</u>		
51. <u>Population unit*</u>		
52. <u>Visitor</u>	Person not customarily residing in the household, but who has passed the night preceding the interview in the household provided that he is visiting for less than 6 months.	Cameroon (MAR)
	Non-resident individual (having his customary residence elsewhere) present on the reference date in a household other than his own for less than 6 months.	Algeria (MAR)
	A person who does not normally live in the dwelling being studied, but who for one reason or another slept there during the reference night and plans to depart.	Madagascar (MAR)
	Person in the dwelling at the census date, but not customarily residing there.	-Mali (MAR) -Tunisia (MAR)
53. <u>Sedentary visitor</u>	Visitor from another town or village or from abroad, who is in the household for less than six months.	Mauritania (MAR)

IV - NUPTIALITY

Suggested concepts

1. Single person
2. Concubinage*
3. Divorce
4. Divorced person
5. Duration of marriage
6. Marital status
7. Engagement*
8. Engaged person*
9. Unmarried mother*
10. Marriage
11. Married person
12. Nuptiality
13. Separated person
14. Widowed person

1. <u>Single person</u>	Person who has never been married	-Morocco (MAR) -Chad (MAR) -Congo (MAR) -Madagascar (MAR) -Cameroon (MAR)
	Person who is neither married, nor widowed, nor divorced.	Algeria (MAR)
2. <u>Concubinage*</u>		
3. <u>Divorce</u>	Dissolution of marriage through legal or other e.g. customary process. This dissolution allows each of the spouses to remarry.	Kenya (Rp1)
4. <u>Divorcé(e)</u>	Includes persons who are permanently divorced from the former husband/wife i.e. their marriage agreement has been terminated by normal legal, religious, tribal mutual consent or other process and who had not remarried again.	Sudan, Zambia Liberia (all Rp1)
	Person the cause of the dissolution of whose last marriage is divorce.	Morocco (MAR) Cameroon (MAR)
	It includes all sorts of divorces: divorces following an official judgement; divorces before the Cadi; divorces before the Djemââ.	Algeria (MAR)
	Is said of a person to whom the court of justice or local custom have granted such a status.	Chad (MAR)
	Having already been married but no longer is at the date of the census.	Madagascar (MAR)
5. <u>Duration of marriage</u>	This refers to number of years since marriage before the marriage is terminated through death or divorce.	Kenya (Rp1)
	Duration of marriage is the interval between the date(s) of marriage(s) and date of either. The census or the dissolution of marriage(s). prior to the census expressed in completed years.	-Egypt (Rp1) -Algeria (MAR)
6. <u>Marital status</u>	Marital status is classified in the following categories: (1) single (never married); (2) married; (3) widowed; (4) divorced; (5) separated. The definition of "single" is "not married" and never having been married; of "married" is "currently married, the marriage being of any kind including consensual unions, and not permanently separated"; of "widowed" is having been married in a marriage ended by the death of the spouse; of "divorced" is "having	-Malawi -Botswana -Zambia -Sudan -Liberia (all Rp1)

<p><u>Marrital status (followed)</u></p>	<p>been married in a marriage which was formally dissolved and not having subsequently remarried; and of "separated" is currently married but not living with the spouse and having no intention of doing so in the future.</p>
<p>7. <u>Engagement*</u></p>	
<p>8. <u>Engaged person*</u></p>	
<p>9. <u>Unmarried mother*</u></p>	
<p>10. <u>Marriage</u></p>	<p>Union of persons of opposite sex either Married divorced or separated through mutual agreement, common law, civil, muslim, christian or any other religious procedure. The union must be acceptable to other members of the society who would then denote the man and the woman as husband and wife.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-Kenya -Zambia (Rp1)</p> <hr/> <p>In default of the record of civil status marriage is provided by the possessor of the spouse. Two persons have the possession of the status of the spouses when they mutually consider and treat themselves as spouses and when they are considered and treated as such by their family and society.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ethiopia (Rp1)</p>
<p>11. <u>Married person</u></p>	<p>The actegory "married person" includes all the sorts of marriage: civil, before the cadi, or before the djemââ. All persons who live as man and wife, even if they are not legally married, are also regarded as being married. For example a man divorced legally who is living with another woman without having remarried her shall be regarded as married. Similarly, a legally single woman cohabiting with a man shall be regarded as "married" for the census.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-Algeria (MAR) -Chad (MAR) -Madagascar (MAR)</p>
	<p>Married denotes male or female who is married in accordance to the legal, religious or tribal procedure for such an act whether for first, second or more times does not matter. Hence the concept "married" includes all persons living together as husband and wife whether they are married according to local custom or in a church or civil wedding or are simply living together.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-Sudan -Botswana (Rp1)</p>

12. <u>Nuptiality</u>	Statistics which compile frequency of marriage the characteristics of persons united in marriages and also the dissolution of such unions. Hence it combines the statistics relating to marriage, marriage rates, widowhood, divorce and separation.	Kenya (Rp1)
13. <u>Separated person</u>	The "separated" category includes all married persons who do not usually live together, but for whom no legal decision has finally dissolved the marriage (simple separation).	Algeria (MAR)
14. <u>Widowed person</u>	Person whose spouse is dead and who has not remarried	-Morocco (MAR) -Algeria, Chad, -Congo, Madagascar, -Cameroon (all MAR)

V. MORTALITY

Suggested concepts

1. Life expectancy
2. Death*
3. Mortality
4. Endogenous mortality*
5. Exogenous mortality*
6. General mortality*
7. Infant mortality *

1. Life expectancy

This is the average number of years more a person aged x years would expect to live. i.e. the total number of years lived at all ages divided by the initial number in the cohort (expectation of life at birth).

-Kenya
-Malawi
-Liberia
(all Rp1)

The average number of years completed after age x disregarding any incompleted portion of a year in person's life, or the average number of years lived by the cohort after each age.

2. Death*

3. Mortality*

4. Endogenous mortality*

5. Exogenous mortality*

6. General mortality*

7. Infant mortality*

VI. MIGRATION

Suggested concepts

1. Emigrant
2. Immigrant
3. Definitive immigration*
4. Temporary immigration*
5. Migration*
6. Nomad
7. Nomadism*
8. Refugee
9. Semi-nomad
10. Sedentary

1. <u>Emigrant</u>	Persons leaving the country for a destination elsewhere without the immediate intention of returning back to the country excluding visitors and persons in transit.	Ethiopia (Rp1)
	As opposed to immigrant an emigrant is a person who moves into a region or country for reasons of settlement excluding excursions, vacations or visits. This movement necessarily involves change in residence.	Kenya (Rp1)
	Person who has been outside the country for more than 6 months on the reference date for reasons of work, study.	Algeria (MAR Nov. 1976)
2. <u>Immigrant</u>	Persons entering the country are classified as new immigrants if they are not returning residents and have an entry permit which allows them to become residents of the country..	Ethiopia (Rp1)
	This refers to a person or persons who has moved out of an area or areas for other reasons except excursions/business or holidays. This movement out of this area ends in the immigrant permanently moving from the area.	Kenya (Rp1)
3. <u>Definitive immigration*</u>		
4. <u>Temporary immigration*</u>		
5. <u>Migration*</u>		
6. <u>Nomad</u>	(See distribution and classification population)	
7. <u>Nomadism*</u>		
8. <u>Refugee</u>	Displaced population as a result of natural disaster or politics. The most common type of refugees are persons who are flown from their country to avoid persecution by the prevailing civil or military authority.	Kenya (Rp1)
	The term refugee shall mean every person who owing to well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or who is not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former residence as a result of such events is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.	Ethiopia (Rp1)

Refugee (followed)

The term "refugee" shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.

9. Semi-nomad

(See distribution and classification population)

10. Sedentary

VII- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEMOGRAPHY

Suggested concepts

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Family helper | 17. Tenant farmer |
| 2. Apprentice | 18. Occupation* |
| 3. Occupational category | 19. Employed |
| 4. Social status category* | 20. Manual worker |
| 5. Unemployed person | 21. Employer |
| 6. Co-operator | 22. Working population |
| 7. Schoolchild, student | 23. Unoccupied population |
| 8. Employment* | 24. Retired person |
| 9. Non-manual worker | 25. Employee |
| 10. Employer | 26. Underemployment |
| 11. Student (see schoolchild) | 27. Unemployed |
| 12. Housewife | 28. Occupational status |
| 13. Unemployed | 29. Occasional worker |
| 14. Unoccupied (unoccupied population)* | 30. Seasonal worker |
| 15. Independent | 31. Aged person |
| 16. Housewife | |

1. <u>Family helper</u>	Any occupied active person working in one or several enterprises for a member of his family of the same household, without receiving any remuneration.	Morocco (MAR)
	Person working for an enterprise or an establishment belonging to a member of his family or of the household of which he is part	-Algeria -Chad -Congo -Ivory Coast -Madagascar (all MAR)
	Person working unpaid for a member of his family, for a period equivalent to at least two days per week.	-C.A.E -Gabon -Tunisia (all MAR)
	This relates only to persons assigned to productive activities, those who assist in domestic work are not involved.	Mauritania (MAR)
2. <u>Apprentice</u>	Generally young person who is learning a craft by observing and participating in certain operations and receives a wage much lower than the wages of the individuals who specialize in this craft.	Algeria (MAR)
	Person who is learning a craft and receives no remuneration.	-Congo (MAR) -Morocco (MAR)
	Person working for an employer for the purpose of training, learning a craft, speciality. He is not paid for his work. He may occasionally be housed and fed and receive small presents.	Ivory Coast (MAR)
	Person who is still at the stage of apprenticeship or who is learning a craft	-Tunisia -Madagascar (Mar)
3. <u>Occupational category</u>	By occupational category is meant the status or rank of an individual within the enterprise or department in relation to his present work (for the employed person) or previous work (for the unemployed person).	Tunisia (MAR)
4. <u>Social status category*</u>		
5. <u>Unemployed person</u>	This is a person who is of working age (15 years of age and over), is not working at the time of the survey and is seeking work.	Morocco (MAR)

Unemployed person (followed)

Two categories of unemployed persons are distinguished: those who have never worked and those who have already worked.

A person who is not employed or who has worked for a very short period (less than 6 months) and who desires to find work is regarded as unemployed. Algeria (MAR)

The person who has not worked during the week preceding the day of the census and who wishes to work is "unemployed" C.A.E. (MAR)

Person having contacted potential employers of friends and other persons with the aim of finding work. A person who makes no effort to find work is not regarded as someone seeking work. Chad (MAR)

Person of working age who during the week preceding the reference date has no work. Congo (MAR)

A person is said to be unemployed if, following an interruption of previous job, he is actively seeking a new job. Madagascar (MAR)

An unemployed person is the person who has not worked for 21 days or more, during the month preceding the day of the census and wishes to work. In other words, a person is "unemployed" if he has worked only 9 days or less and wishes to work. Tunisia (MAR)

Person who was not employed during the reference period and who was seeking work that period. Mali (MAR)

6. Co-operator

The co-operator is an active member of an agricultural, industrial or commercial co-operative. Tunisia (MAR)

7. Schoolchild student

A student is a person who devotes himself exclusively to studies. Tunisia (MAR)
A student is any person generally aged under 25 whose principal activity involves attending any educational establishment (Koranic school, public or private primary school, secondary school, university, faculty, engineering school, vocational training centre, etc...).

Schoolchild student(followed)

A person following evening classes (or further training etc...) while working (AO) is not a student nor a schoolchild. A student or a schoolchild who works part-time is not a working person; you must classify him under "schoolchild" or "student" (EC) even if he draws substantial funds from this part-time work. A trainee public official (even if he receives a salary) is not a public official he is a student (E.C.).

Morocco (MAR)

8. Employment*

9. Non-manual worker

Person who performs basically intellectual paid work for an employer (or a company).

-Tunisia (MAR)
-C.A.E. (MAR)

Any person working for a private employer or the government and receiving a wage ect...

Chad (MAR)

10. Employer

Active employed person operating his own enterprise or performing an occupation on his own behalf and employing at least one employee.

Morocco,
Congo,
Algeria,
Gabon
Madagascar
(all MAR)

11. Student

12. Housewife

A housewife is the person who devotes herself exclusively to the domestic work of her own household.

-C.A.E. (MAR)
-Tunisia (MAR)

This is the woman who is occupied only with her own household.

-Mali (MAR)
-Morocco (MAR)
-Algeria (MAR)

It is important to distinguish between the housewife (FF) i.e. the woman who is occupied only with her household and the woman who while occupied with her household also works (outside the household work) either at the house itself; example: dressmaker, carpet-making, or elsewhere for example charwoman, typist etc... The latter must be regarded as active employed (AO).

Morocco (MAR)

13. Unemployed

Person unemployed but seeking work. Only persons aged 12 and above should be recorded

Mauritania
(MAR)

14. Unoccupied
(unoccupied population)*

15. Independent

Person engaged in private business or in pursuing his occupation.

Chad (MAR)

Independent (followed)	Active employed person, working on his own behalf by operating his own enterprise or pursuing an occupation without employing any employees	Morocco, CAE, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tunisia, Algeria, Ivory Coast (all MAR)
16. <u>Housewife</u>	Woman devoting herself exclusively to housework.	Algeria (MAR)
17. <u>Tenant farmer</u>	Farmer working land or tending herds which do not belong to him on the basis of contract which guarantees him a share in the crop or the project, the other share going to the owner.	Algeria (MAR)
18. <u>Occupation*</u>		
19. <u>Employed</u>	A person is "employed" who has worked ten days or more during the month preceding the day of the census.	Tunisia (MAR)
	Person with an activity which is remunerative in cash or in kind for at least 6 days during the month preceding the census.	Algeria (MAR)
	Person having worked during the week preceding the day of the census. Examples: persons having performed any duties for an enterprise, against payment; or without payment for at least 2 days in the week preceding the census; independents, employers, family helpers, persons on leave, temporarily relieved of their duties (en disponibilité), etc.	C.A.E. (MAR)
20. <u>Manual worker</u>	Person performing basically manual paid work for an employer or a company.	Tunisia (MAR)
21. <u>Employer</u>	Person who operates his own economic enterprise or who performs a profession or occupation on his own behalf and who <u>employs</u> one or several permanent employees (non-manual and manual workers). Domestic servants and family helpers should not be considered for this case.	Tunisia (MAR)
22. <u>Working population</u>	Any person having work at the time of the survey whose age is at least equal to 7 years: he may be employer, employee, independent, family helper, unpaid apprentice.	Morocco (MAR)
	Population encompassing the individuals whose individual status is: employed, unemployed having worked already, seeking a first job.	Algeria (MAR)

22. bis. <u>Potential working population</u>	To the working-age population (made up of all individuals aged between 15 and 64) have been added the persons under 15 and over 64 effectively employed. This group represents the potential working population.	Algeria (MAR)
23. <u>Unoccupied population</u>	Any person who is not working and not seeking work is regarded as unoccupied.	Morocco (MAR)
24. <u>Retired person</u>	A retired person is an unoccupied person whose resources derive principally from a pension paid by the State or by a private organization, a local community, a foreign public or private State or organization.	-CAE -Madagascar -Tunisia
	Person living solely on his pension and not performing any paid work. A retired person who is working will be regarded as employed.	Algeria (MAR)
	A retired person is a person who lives principally on the income (money) produced by the property he possesses or the pension paid to him by the State.	Gabon (MAR)
25. <u>Employee</u>	Person receiving remuneration in cash for his work.	Mauritania (MAR)
	Active employed person in receipt of a wage from a public or private employer, for work performed. This wage may be in cash or in kind; it may be, daily, weekly, monthly, annual. A paid apprentice is regarded as an employee.	Morocco, Algeria Congo, Ivory Coast Madagascar (all MAR)
26. <u>Underemployment*</u>		
27. <u>Unemployed</u>	(See unemployed person)	
28. <u>Occupational status*</u>		
29. <u>Occasional worker</u>	Any employed active person without fixed employment working generally in an irregular manner i.e. occasionally. It should also be noted that the intensity of the activity is not linked to a seasonal pattern. Lastly, the breaks are generally fairly long.	Morocco (MAR)
	Person working as a result of chance depending on employment opportunities, such as an <u>unskilled worker</u> who works for a few days in construction then as a gardner.	Tunisia (MAR)
30. <u>Seasonal worker</u>	Any employed active person not working regularly whose periods of work and breaks are influenced by the seasons.	Morocco (MAR)

Seasonal worker (followed) Person employed but working only part of the year or working irregularly. Algeria (MAR)

Person who works only during a period of the year corresponding to a specific activity Tunisia (MAR)

31. Aged person

An aged person is a generally very old person (more than 60) who has no occupation and no income, personal resources and who is maintained by a working member of his household or his family. An old person who receives a pension (RET) or who has resources arising from his property is not an aged person.
