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Second Working Group on Censuses
of Population and Housing
Addis Ababa, 22 February - 4 March 1966

REPORT OF THE SECOND WORKING GROUP ON CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, convened by the Economic Commission for Africa in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, met in Addis Ababa from 22 February to 4 March 1966.

2. This meeting was the second in a series designed to formulate for the African region a programme for the guidance of countries in their participation in the 1970 round of censuses. The Working Group extended its scope beyond that covered by the First Working Group in June 1965, the principal additions being recommendations for a tabulation programme and for the provision of training facilities which would assist countries in the implementation of their censuses of population and housing.

3. The meeting was attended by participants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Senegal, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States, the United Nations Statistical Office and the Specialized Agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO) and the United Nations North African Demographic Training Centre and a consultant from the Bureau d'etudes de realisations urbaines, France. The Provisional Agenda, the List of Participants and the List of Documents are given in Annexes III, IV and V respectively.

4. The meeting was opened by Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. The text of his statement is given in Annex VI. Mr. L.W. Clarke (Ethiopia) and Mr. Mohammed Abol El Sayeh (UAR) were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively.

5. The Report of the meeting follows the order of the Agenda and not of the discussion. The recommendations of the meeting, together with relevant conclusions of the First Working Group, will be embodied in forthcoming United Nations documents setting out the African census programme in full in the context of the World Census programme.

II. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE 1970 WORLD CENSUS PROGRAMME

6. The Working Group took note of the progress made by the United Nations in formulating a worldwide programme for the conduct of censuses to be taken in or around the year 1970. The documents Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses (E/CN.3/330 or E/CN.9/200) and Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses (E/CN.3/332), are in course of a revision which will incorporate recommendations from all the regions. These drafts will be submitted to an Expert Group in April of this year and subsequently to the Statistical Commission in October 1966 and later to the Population Commission (E/CN.3/330 only in the latter case) for approval.

7. The two documents summarize the conclusions (based on past experience of all countries which have conducted censuses) on the means best suited to meet national needs with due regard to high standards of reliability of data and to the desirability of maintaining international comparability.

8. It was emphasized that the programme set out in the two basic documents is only one aspect of the general Census Programme, which must be supplemented by a programme of implementation of the recommendations. This is essentially a question of mobilizing available resources and depends largely on the provision of technical assistance in a wide range of activities, including training facilities for census personnel, provision of experts, preparation of manuals, etc. The application to Africa of the relevant aspects of these activities is discussed in paras. 158 - 168 of this Report.

III. CENSUSES OF POPULATION

Documentation

9. The Working Group considered the paper African Programme for the 1970 Censuses of Population: Draft Principles and Recommendations (E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/3) and noted that this incorporated the views of the First Working Group as summarized in the Report of that meeting (E/CN.14/CAS.4/CPH/11) and also those summarized in paras. 95-100 of the Report of the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/CAS.4/17).

10. The African Programme (E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/3) was prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission at the request of the Fourth Conference. For convenience of presentation, it was written as an addendum to the Principles and Recommendations, which it follows paragraph by paragraph wherever the African situation requires modification of the worldwide programme.

General Principles for the Organization and Conduct of a Population Census

11. In the following sections of the present report on the discussion on population censuses, the comments of the Working Group are summarized in an order corresponding to the text of the African Programme, and should be read in conjunction with that text, but the paragraph numbers given relate to the Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census.

12. Para. 9. Administrative uses of population census data should be expanded to include reference to such problems as supply and transportation of food, the agricultural labour force, and the importance of population size as the basis for allocation of public funds. The intention here is to spell out points which would, in Africa, assist governments to appreciate the value and importance of particular types of data.

13. Para. 16. Grouped enumerations suffer from the additional limitation that they tend to produce undercounts of population.

14. Para. 18. The enumeration of nomads would be greatly facilitated if full use were made of supplementary data (for example, tax lists) and the method of ratio estimates would then be the appropriate technique.

15. Para. 26. Though there would be advantages in an overall regional plan by which African governments could agree to the timing of their censuses, national circumstances must remain the determining factor, and it is hoped that assistance can continue to be given at the times chosen by governments for their census operations.

16. Para. 29. Additional emphasis should be given to the enormous importance of the census as a frame for other inquiries; reference should be made to the uses of particular types of frames, for example, lists of enumeration areas, of structures or of farms.

17. Paras. 54-56. The necessity for proper mapping was recognized by the meeting, which endorsed the revision of paragraph 54 in the Principles and Recommendations as suggested in the African Programme, para. 14. In addition, the question of locality lists needs further mention. It is necessary not only to have such a list but to define precisely what is meant by the locality, and the definition should be formulated in a way which will distinguish the smallest recognized unit, even if this results, in some extreme cases, in minute population clusters.

18. Governments must be persuaded of the great importance of standardizing place names.

19. Para. 64. Census tests may also be valuable in testing the effectiveness of the training which has been given to field staff.

20. Para. 85. The highly-specialized nature of the work of evaluating census results should be emphasized, and special attention should be given to the need for training statisticians in the application of the appropriate techniques.

21. Para. 108. In general the more up-to-date a sampling frame, the more efficient it will be. Although to obtain valid estimates the frame should meet the requirements mentioned in paragraph 108, it is not necessary that other available information, utilized to assign selection probabilities to the sample units, should be completely accurate or up-to-date.

22. Para. 112. In order to economize scarce resources, sample surveys have been used as substitutes for complete enumeration of the population in many African countries in the past, but it is recognized that a sample survey is always an inadequate substitute and there now seems to be a move towards complete enumeration as such. However, sample surveys will continue to fulfil other functions in conjunction with, or in addition to, complete enumeration of population.

23. Para. 123. In certain areas the use of women is recommended for post-enumeration checks: when sufficient numbers of qualified women can be found for such small-scale inquiries, they can, by reason of the fact that they have access to the women members of households, obtain replies on questions relating to births and numbers of children which are likely to be more accurate than those obtained from the men of the household.

24. Para. 149 and 150. The Working Group agreed with the new statistical definitions of private and collective household given in para. 24-27 of The African Programme, noting in addition the desirability of improved recording private household members in an order which would make it possible to distinguish family nuclei at the processing stage, if this information is required.

25. Para. 154. The advantages of an enumeration of the de facto population were recognized but it was noted that these advantages can be maximized only if the enumeration is completed in a very short period. The gain in simplicity might have to be sacrificed in some cases; for example in enumerating nomads or in any operation which has to be spread over a period long enough to permit considerable movement of population it would be preferable to enumerate the de jure population. "Usual residence" could then be determined on the basis of having remained or of intending to remain six months or more.

26. Para. 158. It should be noted that detailed information obtained about characteristics of absent household members is subject to misreporting and where the numbers of absentees are large, they should be shown separately or some other indication given of their relative numerical importance.

Topics to be Investigated in a Population Census

27. Topics. Taking into consideration the deliberations of the First Working Group and the comments thereon of the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians, the Second Working Group reviewed the list of topics to be investigated in a population census (para. 36 of the African Programme) in the light of the preliminary discussion on the recommended tabulations, which was intended to facilitate decisions on the topics to be investigated. It was recognized that the basic list (that is, topics 1 to 18 in para. 34 below) constituted a minimum programme and that particular countries, depending on their resources and requirements, might wish to include in the basic list some of the topics shown in para. 34 as "other useful topics".

28. The Working Group emphasized that certain topics by their nature were better investigated in a sample of the population and in the present context of the national population census, this sample would be designed as an integral part of the operation and would be combined with the complete census. African countries should endeavour to take advantage of the improvement in the quality of responses which could be obtained through the more intensive questioning which could be engaged in if the inquiry on more complex topics were limited to a sample of the population. In addition, sampling was to be recommended, even for topics which present no special problems of investigation, if it was considered necessary to tabulate the data only for major civil divisions or for the country as a whole.

29. This discussion had arisen specifically on the matter of literacy and educational attainment which had been introduced by the delegate of UNESCO in a strong plea from his organization that planning for the 1970 censuses should give great emphasis to data on literacy and to educational attainment, including the supply of scientific and technical personnel.

30. The Working Group considered that literacy was one of the topics best investigated in a sample of the population, while educational attainment was suitable for investigation in the general population.

Cross-classification of educational attainment with occupation should provide such data on scientists and technicians as could be provided in a census inquiry, though some further refinement of the inquiry on educational attainment could be added, if countries had sufficient resources, on vocational and professional education.

31. In view of the importance of economic characteristics in general, a decision was called for on the scope of the inquiry which should be recommended for the African region. Apart from some minor points relating to methodology rather than content, agreement was reached on the five topics to be included, viz., type of activity, employed and unemployed, industry, occupation and status.

32. The problem of the time-reference period for the investigation of type of activity was discussed at some length. The period recommended was one week, with the labour force as the basic concept, but it was noted that the short reference period had the disadvantage of possibly distorting results because of the seasonality of some types of economic activity. Several ways of remedying this defect were mentioned, among which were (1) the addition of a question on usual activity during the preceding year; (2) asking a question on reason for unemployment and, if this were due to seasonality, to count the person as economically active just as persons on leave are counted; (3) including an additional question, reading "Have you worked during the 12 months preceding this inquiry" to persons who reported no economic activity during the reference week. It was agreed to recommend the last method.

33. The importance of obtaining information on migratory movements of the population was realized, but specific topics were not included in the basic list because of difficulties of collection of the data.

34. The agreed list of topics was as follows:

List of Topics Recommended for Inclusion in the 1970 Round of African Population Censuses

Basic topics.

1. Geographical location at the time of the census
 2. Name
 3. Sex
 4. Age
 5. Relationship to head of household (and relationship of household members)
 6. Place of birth
 7. Ethnic group^{1/}
 - * 8. Literacy
 9. Educational attainment
 - * 10. School attendance
 - * 11. Type of activity
 - * 12. Employed and unemployed
 - * 13. Industry
 - * 14. Occupation
 - * 15. Status (as employer, employee, etc.)
 16. Marital status
 - * 17. Total children born alive
 - * 18. Number of children alive at census date
- Referring to
"current" economic
activity
For adult women only

Other useful topics

- * 19. Citizenship^{2/}
- * 20. Residence status (as resident present, resident absent, or visitor)
- * 21. Place of previous residence
- * 22. Duration of residence
- * 23. Worked any time during the preceding 12 months

^{1/} Some countries might prefer to put the item on citizenship in the list of basic topics and that on ethnic group in the list of other useful topics.

^{2/} Some countries might prefer to put the item on citizenship in the list of basic topics and that on ethnic group in the list of other useful topics.

* Recommended to be collected on a sample basis.

- * 24. Religion
- * 25. Number of spouses
- * 26. Age at first marriage (for ever-married women only)
- * 27. Number of children below school age alive at census
(for adult women only)
- * 28. Live births during 12 months preceding census (for adult women only)
- * 29. Deaths by age during 12 months preceding census

Definition and Specification of Topics.

35. The summary of the discussion is intended to supplement the Principles and Recommendations (the relevant paragraphs of this document being shown in parenthesis at the beginning of each of the following sections) and the African Programme. The order followed is that shown above in the agreed list of topics.

Derived topics

36. Total population (paras. 268-273). Country census reports should specify clearly the nature of the total population figure. For example, it is not sufficient to state that the figure refers to the de facto or the de jure population because the meanings of the two terms are not sufficiently precise. The description should clearly show the disposition of the groups listed in para. 270 of the Principles and Recommendations, together with an indication of the magnitude of each group and noting whether the group was enumerated or if its size was estimated.

37. Urban and rural (paras. 274-278). The special difficulties of a clear distinction between urban and rural areas in Africa were noted by the Group and countries should state clearly the local distinction between the two.

38. Name. In order to make later identification of respondents easier, provision should be made for enumerators to record all the names of respondents (including official, unofficial or even nicknames, where these are all different) on the census questionnaires. This will

- * Recommended to be collected on a sample basis.

help during later field checks to avoid to some extent confusion between two people in the same house or even in the same village who may have similar names.

39. Age (paras. 176-178). The age recorded should be "age last birthday" and should be entered in completed single years and not in groups.

40. Relationship to head of household (paras. 232-234). The relationship of household members amongst themselves should also be included. Noting that the example given in the African Programme was merely illustrative and could naturally not exhaust all the possible relationships, the Group recommended that boarders and visitors be specified in the list to ensure that they also are enumerated. A second example might also be included, illustrating how to list members of polygamous households.

41. Place of birth (paras. 254-260). Paragraph 52(a) of the African Programme was to be rephrased as follows: Because many women deliver their babies away from home (for example, in hospital or in their mother's home), it may be more informative if the reply given refers to the place of usual residence of the parents of a person at the time of his birth.

Paragraphs 52(b) and (c) in the African Programme are to be omitted.

42. Paragraphs 52(b) and in the African Programme are to be omitted.

43. Ethnic group (paras. 221-222). For the African region, a broad general classification of the total population into African, European, Asian, and others may suffice in most cases; persons of foreign descent may further be classified by country of origin while Africans could be classified into such sub-divisions as are required by each country.

44. Literacy (paras. 238-244). The Group accepted the suggestion of the First Working Group concerning the listing, if desired by a country, of the language(s) in which each person is literate.

45. Educational attainment (paras. 216-220): Paragraph 49(a) of the African Programme was to be modified as follows: Education in ungraded schools, including certain types of religious schools, should be excluded altogether on the grounds that such schools do not cover the usual school curriculum and do not lead to further higher education.

46. School attendance (para. 265-6): The recommendations in the Principles and Recommendations and tabulations 23 and 24 in that document were accepted.

47. Economic characteristics. The recommendations made in the Principles and Recommendations (paras. 193-210) and the African Programme (para. 50) were supplemented by the following:

(a) The order of precedence of the different categories among the non-economically-active population should also be specified for those individuals who may be classifiable in more than one category (para. 199).

(b) Paid family workers should be shown separately from unpaid family workers, so that for international comparability the former may be merged with employees.^{1/}

(c) The difficulty of defining unemployment in situations without specific job opportunities was recognized. In such cases, care should be taken to meet these difficulties by issuing instructions specific to local situations.

(d) There is no international or regional recommendation for a specific minimum age limit for a person to be considered as economically active; however, whatever the age limit accepted, it should be clearly specified.

(e) In countries where the census operation is prolonged, say beyond one month, the time reference period for recording the economic characteristics of the population should be the calendar week preceding the day of visit; otherwise, a fixed (calendar) week preceding the official Census Date should be taken.

^{1/} International Labour Office: The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics, Geneva, 1959, page 39.

48. Marital status (paras. 249-253). The categories of marital status to be identified should be: (a) single, that is, never married; (b) married (including those in de facto unions and those whose separation is not sanctioned by custom or under civil law); (c) widowed; (d) divorced; and (e) separated (by custom or under civil law). Where it is not possible to show the "separated" as a special category, they may be included with the "divorced". The categories must be clearly defined in census instructions and documents, with due regard to local practices in regard to marriage and its dissolution.

49. Total children born alive and number of children alive at the Census Date (paras. 179-181). The Group endorsed the recommendations of the Principles and Recommendations and of the First Working Group.

Other useful topics

50. Citizenship (paras. 183-187). The specifications were applicable in the African region. Information on refugees, although not recommended as part of the census programme, could be obtained from this item with additional questions.

51. Residence status (paras. 154-158(a) and 263-264): The classification of each person into one of the categories of resident present, resident absent, and visitor, would permit a de jure allocation as well as the de facto count recommended.

52. Place of previous residence (paras. 261-262). A suggestion was made that the place at a specified date in the past (e.g. one year or five years ago) be recorded instead of the place of residence immediately preceding the present one. It was pointed out, however, that by this procedure the intervening migratory movements would not be shown and that the present item was likely to give more accurate data. (For determination of "usual" residence relevant to this and the preceding topic, reference is made to para. 25 of this Report).

53. Duration of residence (paras. 190-192): The specifications given in the Principles and Recommendations were applicable.

54. Worked any time during the preceding 12 months (not included in the Principles and Recommendations). This item was recommended for inclusion as a useful topic which, by giving information on "usual" characteristics over a long period, would offset to some extent the effect of seasonality in the data derived from the time-reference period of one week recommended for the economic characteristics under the basic topics: a simple answer of "Yes" or "No" to this question would permit some useful tabulation.

55. Religion (shown as a useful topic in para. 175 of the Principles and Recommendations). The recommendation of the First Working Group to limit the number of categories was endorsed.

56. Number of spouses. Brief reference is made in para. 252. This item would give a measure of polygamy.

57. Age at first marriage (also shown as a useful topic in para. 175 of the Principles and Recommendations): This item would also give the number of years since first marriage and would be useful for the study of total fertility.

58. Live births during the 12 months preceding the census (para. 182): Caution is to be exercised about the quality of the data, which depend, among other things, on the definition of the preceding 12 months. The other recommendations of the First Working Group were endorsed.

59. Deaths by age during the 12 months preceding the census (not included in the Principles and Recommendations). Here especially caution is to be exercised in recording the age of the deceased. Broad age groupings after age 4 years were recommended for the tabulation. The other recommendations of the First Working Group were endorsed.

Recommended Tabulations.

60. The Working Group reviewed the list of tables suggested in paras. 67-69 of the African Programme and that given in para. 175

of the Principles and Recommendations, and agreed on the list shown below. Consistent with the attitude adopted in considering topics to be recommended for the region, the Working Group adopted the double criterion of attempting to formulate a programme which would meet the needs of the majority of countries while at the same time conserving resources. The "basic" tabulations are therefore exclusively concerned with topics listed in para. 34 under the same title; the "additional" tabulations represent compilations from the "other useful topics" of para. 34, or tabulations which, though using information on the basic topics, are considered to be of importance for fewer countries and/or too time-consuming or expensive to be generally recommended. Detailed specifications for each of the tables listed are shown in Annex 1, where the geographical and attribute variables have been included.

List of recommended tabulations for a population census

Tabulation number

Title

Basic tabulations

1. Total population and population of major, intermediate and minor civil divisions, by sex.
2. Population in localities by size-class of localities by sex.
3. Population of principal localities by sex.
4. Population by type of household and size of private household.
5. Population by single years of age and sex.
6. Population by five-year age groups and sex.
7. Population by marital status, age and sex.

Tabulation number

Title

Basic tabulations (continued)

8. Population by ethnic group, place of birth, age and sex.^{1/}
9. Population... years of age and over by type of activity, ethnic group, age and sex.
10. Employed and unemployed population by ethnic group, age and sex.
11. Economically active population by industry, ethnic group, age and sex.
12. Economically active population by occupation, ethnic group, age and sex.
13. Economically active population by status, ethnic group, age and sex.
14. Economically active population by status, industry, ethnic group, and sex.
15. Economically active population by status, occupation, ethnic group, and sex.
16. Economically active population by industry, occupation, ethnic group and sex.
17. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex.
18. Population... years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex.
19. Population... to 24 years of age by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex.
20. Population... to 24 years of age by school attendance, age and sex.
21. Female population aged... years of age and over by age and number of children born alive...^{1/}
22. Female population aged... years and over, by age and number of children now living.

^{1/} Those countries which so desire will substitute citizenship for ethnic group throughout.

Tabulation number

Title

23.

Population in private households by size of household and number of family nuclei.

Additional tabulations

(i) Using data collected on the basic topics

24.

Population not economically active by ethnic group, functional categories, and sex.

25.

Economically active population by ethnic group, occupation, educational attainment, age and sex.

26.

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

(ii) Using data collected on other useful topics

27.

Population by citizenship, age and sex.^{1/}

28.

Female population aged...years of age and over by age, number of years since first marriage, and number of children born alive.

29.

Female population aged...years of age and over, by age, type of activity, marital status, ethnic group and number of children below school age.

30.

Number of live births in last 12 months by age of mother.

31.

Number of deaths in the last 12 months, by sex and age of decedent.

^{1/} Countries which so desire will substitute ethnic group for citizenship.

Specifications for the Recommended Tabulations

61. Tabulation 1. Population by civil divisions and sex. The only question here was the recommendation already noted in para. 36 that country census reports should endeavour to show the actual numbers of persons in such sub-groups of the population as create difficulty in interpreting the total population.

62. Tabulation 2 and 3. Population by locality size and size of principal localities and sex. These were accepted as they stand.

63. Tabulation 4. Population by type and size of household. Owing to the usefulness of data by size of household by locality for planning of inquiries subsequent to the census, it was suggested that the tabulation be made to show the required detail. Publication, however, could be limited to the geographical breakdown shown in the list, while the more detailed results could be made available to those requiring the data.

64. Tabulations 5 and 6. Population by single years of age and five-year age groups and sex. These were eventually accepted as they stand, though there was a minority view in favour of limiting the published results to five-year age groups as shown in table 6. The Working Group favoured the publication by single years of age of the total population, distinguishing rural and urban (Tabulation 5) on the grounds that users must be able to assess the errors themselves, and, even though the data are defective, it is necessary and possible to put them to use in a wide variety of research and planning projects. Moreover, improvement in age reporting can only be measured if the raw data from successive censuses are made available.

65. Tabulation 7. Population by marital status, age and sex. It was suggested that the data be tabulated by single years of age starting from the minimum age of marriage in a country (but not below age 15) up to age 24 in order to provide an indication of the marriage rate.

66. Tabulation 8: Population by ethnic group and place of birth, age and sex. It was agreed that a cross-classification of place of birth (or origin) with ethnic group would produce much more useful and meaningful data than could be obtained by separate tabulations of each variable alone as had been suggested in the draft tabulation programme. This tabulation, which could be described as "Population by ethnic group, place of birth, age and sex for urban and rural areas and for major civil divisions" could provide for either a condensed classification, if geographical detail were required, or for a more elaborate exploitation of place of birth if desired. The tabulation could also be expected to provide excellent control for other tabulations as well as to show up socio-economic and demographic differences.

67. The classification by place of birth should distinguish at least native and foreign born, with provision for expanding to country-of-birth in respect of foreign born and specified place of birth for native born, if required for national purposes.

68. Age would be classified as under 5 years, and in ten-year age groups to 74 and a residual group aged 75 and over.

69. Tabulation 9: Population by type of activity, ethnic group, age and sex. This tabulation, which is designed to distinguish the economically active population from the not-economically active, provides also for cross-classification by age and ethnic group.

70. In order to link the census results to those of intercensal surveys and to study new entrants into the labour force, it was suggested that the age classification be amended to show, wherever possible, single years of age below 24 years. In connection with the lowest age group (under 15 years) it was pointed out that there is no international recommendation as to the minimum age for tabulating the economically-active population by any of the variables, except that the lower limit should not be above 15 years and that, irrespective of what it is, the division at age 15 be provided so that international comparability of the 15 and over segment may be maintained. A suggestion was also made to reduce the residual age group at the upper end of the distribution to 65 years and over, in this and the following six tables.

71. Tabulations 10-16: Economically active population distinguishing employed and unemployed and classifying by industry, occupation, and status, ethnic group, age and sex (in different combinations). A suggestion was made to subdivide the status category employee into wage earners and salaried, and to substitute unpaid family worker for family worker since paid family workers are to be treated in the same way as any other employed person. It was also suggested that tabulation 15 be made for urban and rural areas separately and also for major civil divisions and major cities.

72. New tabulations considered for inclusion in the programme included several designed to analyze unemployment and one which cross-classified industry by occupation. It was pointed out that two additional topics would have to be introduced in order to obtain data on unemployment of the type envisaged and that these were questions better investigated in a labour-force sample survey. With respect to a cross-classification of industry and occupation the Group was informed that this was now basic in the 1970 Census Programme for the European region. It was agreed that it should be recommended also for Africa (Tabulation 16).

73. Tabulation 17: Population by literacy, age and sex. The tabulation was endorsed as a basic tabulation for the region, as a means of determining the number of illiterate persons at the national level. The only revision suggested and accepted was an expansion of the age classification to show the group 25-29 and 30-34 instead of the ten-year group aged 25-34.

74. Tabulation 18: Population by educational attainment, age and sex. This tabulation was also endorsed with the understanding that the lower age limit should not be specified but should be left to the countries to determine. It was suggested that the school-entering age might be more appropriate as the limit but whatever the limit, provision should be made for showing a group of 25 years and over for international comparability.

75. Tabulations 19 and 20. Population by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex; and population by school attendance, age and sex. The tabulations recommended in the Principles and Recommendations were accepted.

76. Tabulations 21 and 22. Female population by age and number of children born alive; and female population by age and number of children born alive at census date. A suggestion was made to make the residual age group 65 and over instead of 75 and over, and this was accepted. The lower age limit was left open for determination by each country but with provision that a break be maintained at age 15. The same age specifications were also recommended for tabulations 26, 28 and 29. Another suggestion was made to tabulate women by age and number of children born alive, cross-classified by children now living; however, this was considered too detailed to be included in the basic list, and the two independent tabulations were endorsed.

77. Tabulation 23. Population in private households by size of household and family nuclei. Doubts were expressed as to its usefulness in measuring housing needs in Africa. However, its use in showing changing family composition for planning and analytical purposes together with the relative ease of defining "family" as compared with the more subjective notion of household, led to its endorsement in the programme.

78. Tabulation 24. Population not economically active by functional categories. Suggestions were made and accepted to lower the residual age group from 75 and over to 65 and over, and to suggest the priority that should be established between dual functions, such as student and homemaker. Concerning the suggestion that the classification of functional categories should be expanded to include "too young" and "too old", and "physically disabled", it was pointed out that since age was an attribute in the tabulation, it would not be necessary to include additional categories related to age. It was, however, agreed to include a separate category of "physically disabled".

79. Tabulation 25: Economically active population by occupation and educational attainment: This tabulation was accepted without discussion.

80. Tabulation 26: Female population by age, number of children born alive and educational attainment. The suggested cross-classification of fertility and education was accepted with the addition of ethnic group as an attribute.

81. Tabulation 27: Population by citizenship, age and sex. For those countries which include citizenship, rather than ethnic group, in the list of basic topics, this would be a basic tabulation. However, it was felt that investigation of citizenship might raise serious problems in those parts of Africa where border crossings are of frequent occurrence.

82. Tabulation 28: Female population by age, number of years since first marriage, and number of children born alive. This was an additional recommendation, which has no counterpart either in the Principles and Recommendations or in the African Programme. The number of years since first marriage would be obtained from the difference between present age and age at first marriage.

83. Tabulation 29: Female population by age, type of activity, marital status, ethnic group and number of children below school age. This is a new tabulation recommended, with the same specification as given in Tabulations 22, 26 and 28 for age groups. To obtain the number of children below school age an additional topic has been introduced in the list of "other useful topics" in para.34.

84. Tabulations 30 and 31. Number of live births in last 12 months by age of mother, and number of deaths in last 12 months by sex and age of decedent. These tabulations are based on the replies to questions dealing with current fertility, i.e. live-born issue in the household during the 12 months preceding the census and deaths in the household during the same period, both recommended as "other useful topics". The opinion was expressed by several members of the Group

that investigation of these topics was not suitable for a population census because of the difficulties of obtaining meaningful data by retrospective queries. Evidence was cited confirming the lack of success achieved in investigating these questions even in some highly-specialized demographic surveys. Nevertheless, it was the consensus that the two tabulations were useful and should remain with specifications as given, if countries feel that reasonable information could be obtained.

85. There was no discussion of tabulations on the following topics (appearing in the "other useful" group in para. 34 above) residence status, place of previous residence, duration of residence, at work during the last 12 months, religion and number of spouses. No recommendations in respect of tabulations on these topics, therefore, are given in this report.

IV. CENSUSES OF HOUSING

Documentation

86. The meeting considered the working document Methodology of Housing Censuses: International Principles and Recommendations and African Practice (E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/4) and the background papers Report of the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/CAS.4/17) and the Report of the First Working Group (E/CN.14/CAS.4/CPH/11). The paper Methodology of Housing Censuses gave a review of past practices in Africa and, on the basis of these, suggested for future housing censuses a programme which was designed to provide a bare outline on which the Second Working Group could elaborate.

87. This programme attempted to present with the greatest brevity an adaptation to African conditions of the United Nations document Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census (E/CN.3/332).

Preliminary Discussions on the Basic Units of Enumeration and Their Classification.

88. In order to provide the logical basis for the decisions taken by the Working Group and to facilitate the presentation of these decisions, a summary is given in paras. 89-102 below of the reasoning on which the conclusions were founded.

89. Classification of buildings by type. Attention was drawn to the fact that since the subject of discussion was a census of housing and not a census of buildings, the analysis must be restricted to those buildings in which housing units are located. These would include some buildings not intended for residential purposes but used wholly or partially for residence at the time of the census; other non-residential buildings would be excluded from the housing census programme.

90. Because of the importance of the compound in many parts of Africa, the First Working Group had given special attention to the problem of its classification and had recommended that it be regarded as a housing unit, which could be occupied by one or more households according to the socio-economic groupings actually found in the compound.

91. The Second Working Group, noting the size and complexity of the compounds in many urban areas in Africa, considered that it would be more indicative of living conditions to attempt to isolate the smallest unit possible, and in consequence recommended that the compound be treated as a building, which could contain one or more housing units. In the latter case the compound could be regarded as equivalent to the category of multi-housing-unit-buildings appearing in para. 121 of the United Nations Principles and Recommendations. The classification adopted by the Working Group is as follows:

1. Single detached housing unit.
2. Attached (row house or duplex)
3. Multi-housing-unit-building
4. Compound
5. Building used mainly for non-residential purposes.

92. Definition of the housing unit. The Working Group adopted the definition of private housing unit given in para. 85 of the Principles and Recommendations.

93. The Group noted the usefulness of the shortened form of the definition of housing given in para. 63 of Methodology of Housing Censuses: "A housing unit is a structurally separate and independent place of abode. In practice this means that the occupants can come in and go out of their living quarters without passing through anybody else's premises".

94. Classification of housing units by type. The Working Group agreed with the First Working Group in considering the classification suggested in para. 82 of the Principles and Recommendations to be somewhat complicated for African conditions, and the categories conventional and rustic to be inappropriate. In Africa the term conventional might be taken as equivalent to "traditional" housing, in which case the term rustic had little meaning. On the other hand, if the principle of division between the two main categories was to be that of permanence, as suggested by the use of parentheses in the text, there would be no loss if the terms conventional and rustic were dropped, as had been recommended in Methodology of Housing Censuses, para. 66.

95. Against this it was argued that the criterion of permanence would be difficult to apply to the types of traditional housing which, though constructed of materials which are not in themselves durable, are nevertheless in a long, continuous state of reconstruction. Moreover, permanence is in-itself difficult to define and results might therefore be open to mis-interpretation.

96. A suggestion was made that the basic distinction should be between traditional and non-traditional housing; to each of these should be added a sub-classification into durable, semi-durable, rudimentary and improvised. Thus the concept of permanence was re-introduced.

97. It was emphasized by several participants that, irrespective of what terminology was employed, it seemed impossible to escape employing the concept of permanency as indicative of adequacy. The Group was informed that the stated aim of most housing programmes was to provide and maintain a sufficient number of permanent housing units to meet basic housing requirements. If this is accepted the least the housing census could do was to provide a classification of housing units which would permit the distinction between housing units of an acceptable or adequate type and those not considered acceptable in the context of the country's culture and housing stock. Since "acceptability" in broad terms would depend to some extent on probable future useability, the concept of permanence becomes basic to a classification by type.

98. The Group rejected the suggestion that permanence or semi-permanence could be determined at the coding stage by reference to the materials of construction of the walls, on the grounds that this was not a sufficient basis for distinction between the two.

99. It was suggested that the enumerator might be required to describe each housing unit in specific terms selected by the census authorities, on the basis of pre-tests and other knowledge, to connote degrees of permanence, and that the classification of these into the desired categories be done at the coding stage. Thorough investigation leading to objective instructions to the enumerators, accompanied perhaps by photographs or sketches, could release him of the responsibility for independent decision.

100. It was finally agreed that the classification in the Principles and Recommendations, para. 82, provided the categories required and also the most freedom for recombination. Accordingly, the classifications adopted for private housing units are the following.

1. Permanent (house, apartment, flat etc.)
2. Semi-permanent (thatched hut, cabin, etc.)
3. Mobile (trailer, caravan, tent, boat, wagon etc.)
4. Other
 - a) Improvised
 - b) Building not intended for habitation
(in barn, mill, garage, warehouse etc.)
 - c) Other place not intended for habitation (cave or other natural shelter, etc.)

101. A suggestion was made that category 1 be further sub-divided into traditional and non-traditional. After a detailed discussion of the difficulty of defining the terms, it was decided to suggest that countries might wish to extend categories 1 or 2 in this direction but that the derivation of the objective criteria required for this purpose could only be done at the national level.

102. Collective housing units were not discussed in detail but the classification of these set forth in Methodology of Housing Censuses, para. 66, was approved, as follows:

1. Hotel, lodging house (inn, motel, boarding house)
2. Institution (convent, hospital, boarding school, prison, etc.)
3. Camp (lumber, mining, military).

General Principles for the Organization and Conduct of a Housing Census

103. The paragraph number references in the following section relate to the Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census.

104. Relationship of the housing census to the population census (paras. 34 to 37): The Working Group considered that the two operations should be closely interrelated and in principle conducted as a combined operation, in this way effecting economy in the use of resources particularly in eliminating a second field operation with consequent doubling of travelling time. This view was supported by the conceptual relation between the censuses, deriving (i) from the necessity of visiting all buildings during the population census and (ii) from the necessity of relating population data to the housing units enumerated in the housing census. Against these arguments were the possibilities that the questionnaire would become unwieldy and that enumerators might not be equally competent to deal with the population and housing inquiries. The majority opinion favoured integration, at least in the rural areas, with the provision that advantage be taken of the savings in time and money that could be made by employing sampling methods for the investigation of the characteristics of the housing units (on the basis of a complete enumeration of the housing units themselves). In urban areas, it might be necessary to conduct the sample at a later date than the complete enumeration, but, if so, the interval between the two operations should be sufficiently small to ensure that the frame did not become out-dated.

105. This recommendation on integration implied the necessity for adopting a minimum approach throughout and accordingly the programme, as eventually decided by the Group, was felt to be sufficiently restricted to be within the resources of most countries of the region.

106. Use of sampling (paras. 51 to 58): The Working Group recognized the utility of sampling if countries wish to employ it, particularly in the rural areas, for the investigation of certain characteristics of housing

units but did not feel it necessary to give great emphasis to the point because of the relatively restricted programme recommended for the region.

107. Considerable emphasis was, however, given to the need for adequate pre-testing, particularly for the specification of classifications such as those relating to permanence, to materials of construction, etc.; such pre-tests would involve the use of sampling techniques.

Topics to be Investigated in Housing Censuses

108. As in the case of population censuses, the topics to be investigated in a housing census were reviewed by the Working Group in the light of the deliberations of the First Working Group and the comments thereon of the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians. However, in contrast with the procedure adopted for population censuses, no recommendation was made on topics to be investigated in a sample of housing units. In view of the relatively small work-load of the suggested programme this was not considered particularly relevant for a housing census. In any case, if any country so desires, it can always investigate some of the topics in the housing census on a sample basis.

109. The recommended list of topics, divided into basic minimum and other useful topics, is given below:

List of Topics Recommended for Inclusion in the 1970 Round of African Housing Censuses.

BASIC TOPICS

For the building

1. Location
2. Type of building (and, in the case of a multi-housing-unit or a compound, total number of housing units).

For the housing unit

3. Serial number of the housing unit (in the case of a multi-housing-unit, a compound or a building used mainly for non-residential purposes)

4. Type of housing unit
5. Occupied or vacant
6. Elements and materials of construction: roof, walls, floor
7. Rooms: number and use
8. Availability of a room reserved for cooking
9. Water supply
10. Toilet facilities
11. Lighting

Population in the housing unit (available from the population census, if conducted simultaneously)

12. Number of households
13. Number of family nuclei
14. Number of occupants
15. Demographic and economic characteristics

OTHER USEFUL TOPICS

For the building

16. Number of floors

For the housing unit

- 1/ 17. Tenure
18. Length of occupancy of present household
19. Monthly rent paid
20. Bathing facilities
- 1/ 21. Year or period of construction

Specification of Topics

110. The specifications of the agreed topics are presented below as an addendum to the corresponding paragraphs of the Principles and Recommendations.

-
- 1/ Recommended as a useful topic at least in the urban areas.

BASIC TOPICS

111. Topic 1. Location (para. 140): The specifications of the Principles and Recommendations were accepted.

112. Topic 2. Type of building, para. 121 to be modified so as to provide the following classification:

1. Single detached housing unit

2. Attached (row house or duplex)

3. Multi-housing-unit-building

4. Compound

5. Building used mainly for non-residential purposes.

In the case of points 3, 4 and 5 the number of housing units should be stated. By this means, compounds with more than one housing unit could be combined with multi-housing-unit-buildings, if desired, at the processing stage.

113. In the case of the compound, the structures to be counted as housing units would include only those used for living purposes at the time of the census; structures used only for storage or as shelter for animals would not be regarded as housing units.

114. Topic 3. Serial number of the housing unit (within the multi-unit-building or within the compound): This is a control device only and needs no specification.

115. Topic 4. Type of housing unit, paras. 81-109 to be modified: The classification recommended for Africa is that given in paras. 92-93 above and summarized below:

Private housing unit

1. Permanent

2. Semi-permanent

3. Mobile

4. Other:

- a) Improvised
- b) In building not intended for habitation (in barn, mill, garage, warehouse, etc.)
- c) In other places not intended for habitation

Collective housing unit

- 1. Hotel, lodging house (inn, motel, boarding house)
- 2. Institution (convent, hospital, boarding school, prison, etc.)
- 3. Camp (lumber, mining, military)

116. The wording of para. 85 of the Principles and Recommendations should be changed so as to make it quite clear (a) that one private household can occupy more than one private housing unit, and (b) that more than one private household may occupy one private housing unit. In the former case it may be useful, as a control procedure, to enter (on the population census) the number of housing units occupied by the household.

117. "Permanence" and "semi-permanence" should be interpreted in terms of para. 89 of the Principles and Recommendations with the additional provision that each country should, by pre-testing, devise objective criteria to assist enumerators to make reliable and consistent entries on the schedule. The use of photographs and/or the listing of appropriate types of materials would be useful in this respect.

118. Topic 5. Materials of construction of the housing unit, paras. 141-2 to be modified: The materials of construction should relate to the housing unit rather than (as in the Principles and Recommendations) to the building in which the housing unit is located and each country will determine, by pre-testing, the categories of materials which are to be investigated. However, some countries may wish to obtain data on the materials of construction for the building.

119. Topic 6 and 7. Number of rooms and use of rooms (paras. 152-6):
The specifications of the Principles and Recommendations are accepted as

a guide for the African region. However, the item should be broadened to include further information on the uses of rooms: where a housing unit has more than one room, it should be specified (a) whether one room is used exclusively for cooking, (b) how many rooms are used exclusively as bedrooms, and (c) the number of rooms used both for living and for the conduct of an economic activity.

120. Topic 8. Water Supply, paras. 173-4 to be modified: The categories to be investigated should be:

- a) Inside the housing unit: piped or not piped
- b) Outside the housing unit
 - Source i. piped
 - ii. other (to be specified)
 - Distance in metres (approximate)

The other types of sources to be specified should be determined by countries on the basis of local conditions, for example, tank, well, stream.

121. Topic 9. Toilet facilities (paras. 166-9): The recommendations are consistent with the Principles and Recommendations, and the information is therefore to relate to toilet facilities for the use of the occupants of the housing unit. The classification suggested is:

- 1. Type:
 - a) flush toilet connected to sewerage system
 - b) flush toilet connected to sanitary pit
 - c) dry pit
 - d) bucket
 - e) none
- 2. Shared or not shared.

122. Topic 10. Lighting (no specifications given in the Principles and Recommendations): The information should be collected for electricity and for such other types of lighting as may be found in the particular country, for example, butane gas, candles, paraffin lamps.

123. Topic 11-14 (on population): The specifications are those given for the relevant items in the topics to be included in the population census. It should be noted that the demographic and economic characteristics include relationship to head of household, and age, sex, ethnic group, type of activity, industry and occupation of head of household, and ethnic group of head of compound. Some countries may wish to substitute the chief economic supporter of the household for the head of the household.

OTHER USEFUL TOPICS

124. Topic 15. Number of floors (para. 136): The specifications given in the Principles and Recommendations apply in the African region but for most countries the information obtained is of interest mainly for the urban areas. Care should be taken to state clearly and unmistakably the total number of storeys in the building, the ground floor being included in the total.

125. Topic 16. Occupied or vacant (paras. 143, 171-172): These specifications were accepted.

126. Topic 17. Tenure, paras. 159-165 to be modified in order to produce the following classification:

- a. Owner occupied
- b. Rented
- c. Occupied without rent
- d. Other (to be specified)

127. Topic 18. Length of occupancy of present household (no specifications given in the Principles and Recommendations): The minimum classification should be under 1 year, 1, 2, 3, 4 years and 5 years and over but a further breakdown may be found useful by certain countries. The data should refer to completed years of residence.

128. Topic 19. Monthly rent (para. 150): The specifications given in the Principles and Recommendations were accepted.

129. Topic 20. Bathing facilities (para. 120): The specifications given in the Principles and Recommendations were accepted.

130. Topic 21. Year and period of construction of the housing unit, para. 175 to be modified: The classification by year of construction should show the age of the unit as: under 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50 years and over. Where major reconstruction has taken place, the housing unit should be regarded as a new construction as of the year of this major reconstruction,

Recommended Tabulations

131. The tabulation programme set forth in para. 70 of Methodology of Housing Censuses was taken as the basis for discussion. It was noted that these tables were essentially the same as those set forth in the Principles and Recommendations, para. 195, except that the ethnic variable had been added to some tabulations and that specifications had not been drawn up either for the attribute or the geographic variable. However, suggested detailed specifications showing the attribute and geographic variables are given in Annex II to this Report.

132. The agreed list of recommended tabulations for housing is as follows:

a. BASIC TABULATIONS

1. Buildings, housing units, and population, by type of building.
2. Housing units, private households, family nuclei and population in private households, by type of housing unit and ethnic group^{1/} of head of household.
3. Occupied housing units, private households and population in private households, by type of housing unit and age and sex of head of household.
4. Occupied housing units, private households and population in private households, by type of housing unit and ethnic group, type of activity and industry of head of household.
5. Occupied housing units, private households and population in private households, by type of housing unit and type of activity and occupation of head of household.
6. Permanent and semi-permanent housing units by number of occupants, number of rooms (and ethnic group^{1/} of head of household).
7. Permanent and semi-permanent housing units by number of occupants, number of rooms and occupation of head of household.

1/ If citizenship, rather than ethnic group, is a basic topic, it should be substituted in this tabulation.

8. Compounds by number of private households, number of family nuclei and ethnic group^{1/} of head compound.
9. Housing units, private households and number of occupants of housing units, by type of housing unit and water supply system.
10. Occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units, by number of occupants and availability of room reserved for cooking.
11. Occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units, by number of occupants and toilet facilities available.
12. Occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units, by number of occupants and type of lighting.
13. Permanent and semi-permanent housing units by materials of construction.

b. OTHER USEFUL TABULATIONS

14. Private households and population in permanent and semi-permanent housing units, by tenure^{2/}.

133. Tabulations using data on "other useful topics" were not discussed by the Working Group except in the case of tenure, which is dealt with in Tabulation 14. Therefore no recommendations are made in respect of the remaining "useful" topics.

Specifications for the Recommended Tabulations

134. Tabulation 1. The point was raised that the set of tabulations under discussion included none in which the building was the unit of tabulation. Since in a previous session the group had agreed that a "compound" could be considered equivalent to a "building" and the individual structures within the compound as housing units, a new tabulation of buildings by number of housing units therein was thought to be required, as a minimum.

^{1/} If citizenship, rather than ethnic group, is a basic topic, it should be substituted in this tabulation.

^{2/} Recommended as a topic of special interest in urban areas.

135. A specific proposal for the necessary tabulation of buildings by number of housing units was made. It suggested a classification of buildings by type according to the categories shown in para. 121 of the Principles and Recommendations with the addition of "compound" as a separate fifth major category. The compound was to be further sub-divided into "single" and "multiple" in order to provide information similar to that provided for non-compound structures, viz. "single detached building" and "multi-unit-building". It was also proposed to tabulate population in each of these types of buildings, as well as number of housing units.

136. Tabulation 2. A preliminary discussion of Tabulation 2 concentrated on the problem of whether ethnic group should be included. The opinion was expressed that ethnic group was not required where regions were homogeneous in respect of this variable because in these cases, a classification by region would serve the same purpose. It was explained that its inclusion had been designed to distinguish expatriate housing from the rest. It was agreed that since the classification by ethnic group would show clear differentials in housing, it should not be omitted, but since its inclusion in all tabulations would be both cumbersome and expensive, it was suggested that it be included only in one or two of the tabulations. It was finally decided to include the ethnic variable in Tabulation 2 because that tabulation was the most comprehensive in terms of units of tabulation covered (i.e., housing units, private households, family nuclei and population) and could therefore be considered both as a basic and a control tabulation.

137. In connection with a suggestion that ethnic group was of interest only in rural areas, a question was raised as to the advisability of using a different questionnaire for enumerating housing units in the urban and the rural areas, inasmuch as some variables (such as ethnic group) were more appropriate in one than the other. After some discussion, it was agreed that it was simpler and less expensive from a printing standpoint to use

only one form of questionnaire, but that this should be accompanied by clear instructions to the enumerators to omit questions relative only to urban or to rural as the case might be.

138. Discussion of the specifications for Tabulation 2 was concerned principally with the classification of housing units to be adopted and specifically with that recommended in the Principles and Recommendations, para. 82; as noted in paras. 94-100 above, the criterion of permanence was retained with emphasis on the need for objective criteria for the guidance of enumerators.

139. Several members felt that the tabulation should be split into separate tabulations according to the different units of tabulation. After an explanation that the four units of tabulation were not meant to be mutually cross-classified but that each was separately classified by type of housing unit crossed with ethnic group, it was agreed that the tabulation was not excessively heavy and could be endorsed as described.

140. Tabulation 3. It was agreed that ethnic group could be omitted from this tabulation, leaving 3 variables, i.e., type of housing unit, age and sex of head of household.

141. Tabulation 4. There was some discussion of the complexity of this tabulation which distributed occupied housing units, private households and population, separately by type of housing unit, ethnic group, and industry of head of household, the latter 3 variables all cross-classified. There was some feeling that the industry variable was not especially revealing in African conditions and also that ethnic group could be omitted. These considerations were stated to be even more important if these variables were enumerated on a sample basis. It was also suggested that a better variable than industry would be socio-economic status, but, after attention was drawn to the difficulties experienced by the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations and the International Labour Organization in attempting to devise a workable classification of socio-economic status, this suggestion was abandoned in favour of maintaining industry in the one digit categories. Tabulation 4 remained, therefore, as proposed.

142. Tabulation 5. The Group agreed to drop ethnic group from Tabulation 5 where occupation of the head of the household was cross-classified with type of housing unit.

143. Tabulation 6. A suggestion was made that in this tabulation, which provides for tabulating number of occupants according to number of rooms and ethnic group of head of household, the ethnic variable should be replaced by (a) industry and (b) occupation - thus making two tabulations from the original one. This suggestion was not endorsed, however, because of the fact that the tabulation was designed to produce the statistics needed to measure over-crowding, and industry and occupation appeared to have little relevance for this purpose. In this connection, there was considerable discussion as to the justification for having ethnic group in this tabulation. It was finally decided to place the words "ethnic group" in brackets to indicate that a country may or may not desire to include it in the tabulation, depending on national needs. Otherwise tabulation 6 was approved as proposed.

144. Tabulation 7. A proposal was endorsed for adding this tabulation, in which occupation replaces the ethnic variable.

145. Tabulation 8. This was a tabulation which had no prototype in the international recommendations, since it dealt inter alia with compounds, and no specification had been drawn up for it at this stage.

146. Discussion centered first on the problem of defining "head of compound" except where the social group occupying the compound was the extended family, in which case the head of household and head of compound would be identical. Where several households occupied a compound, there was, in reality, no "head of compound", but there was danger that if the question were asked, there might be a tendency to merge all households in the compound with a consequent loss of the data concerning each. It was noted however that most compounds are one-household units where head of household is also head of compound and the possibility of there being a second could be ascertained by the question "Is there any other head beside head of compound?"

147. It was also pointed out that in the new Tabulation 1, buildings were cross-classified by type of building and number of housing units included, and separately by type and number of occupants, and there was therefore no need to provide for this again in Tabulation 8. However, the question was raised as to whether, in Tabulation 8, it would not be desirable to make private households and family nuclei variables which would be cross-classified with each other as well as with ethnic group of head of compound. This suggestion was accepted and the tabulation was endorsed in the following form: Compounds by private households, family nuclei and ethnic group of head of compound.

148. Tabulation 9. It was noted that this table was of little interest to housing agencies but of great interest to health authorities in connection with the measurement of the health aspects of housing. Its use in connection with estimating water consumption for municipal planning was also mentioned. The tabulation was therefore accepted as proposed.

149. Tabulation 10. This tabulation on the availability of a kitchen had no United Nations prototype because the topic was not in the basic United Nations list. The need for this information was questioned by several participants, but it was finally agreed that the tabulation as proposed was essential and, in fact, might need to be supplemented by one on "fuel used for cooking", "existence of chimney" or whether kitchen was attached or detached from the rest of the housing unit. The Group felt that the additional variables should be investigated in a sample survey rather than in a census, and tabulation 9 was accepted with one revision, namely the replacement of "kitchen" in English by the phrase "room reserved for cooking" in order to bring the English and French versions of the title into conformity.

150. Tabulation 11. Discussion of the specifications for toilet facilities brought out the need to add the concept of "shared" and "not shared". A proposal to ask also whether the toilet was inside or outside the housing unit was not accepted because it was the consensus that the type of toilet facilities rather than their location, was the important factor.

151. Tabulation 12. The tabulation was accepted as shown in the list.

152. Tabulation 13. It was noted in connection with the last two tabulations proposed in Methodology of Housing Censuses that the Group had decided that "year of construction" was not basic for Africa. This left "materials of construction" as the only variable and the question arose as to whether it referred to the characteristics of the building or to those of the housing unit. The ensuing discussion brought out the difficulties in both approaches but, on the whole, it seemed preferable to describe the characteristics of the housing unit, inasmuch as a compound had been defined as a multi-unit-building and each structure within it as a housing unit, each of which could theoretically be constructed of different materials. This approach also presupposes that in dealing with multi-storey buildings in which a number of housing units are located, the materials of the building would be recorded as those of each constituent housing unit.

153. Some hesitancy was expressed in accepting the building materials as those of the housing units in a multi-unit-building, because of the erroneous impression it might produce of an inordinately large number of housing units constructed of specified material, e.g. cement. It was pointed out, however, that the new Tabulation 1 provided the means for evaluating how many of the housing units are actually located in multi-unit-buildings and how many are single. It was also suggested that countries might, if they wished, make dual tabulations on materials of construction, one relating to materials of housing units and one to material of buildings.

154. It was decided to combine the two suggested tabulations into one tabulation with the title "Permanent and semi-permanent housing units by materials of construction", as shown in the list.

(b) OTHER USEFUL TABULATIONS

155. Tabulation 14. A question was raised regarding the specifications of tenure intended for this tabulation and, after considering the classification given in the Principles and Recommendations, it was proposed that it be amended by the addition of the categories "monthly rent" and "rent free". This suggestion was not endorsed, however, because it was felt that the topic "rent", being elastic in character, would be better investigated in periodic surveys. Tabulation 14 was accepted as proposed.

V. PROGRAMME OF WORK

156. The Working Group considered that the African programme for censuses of population and housing was now complete in all essentials and that it would not be necessary at present to recommend a third session.

157. The African Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes to be held in Copenhagen in September 1966 would further advance the housing side of the census programme through the exchange of views on the application of housing statistics to policy and planning.

158. The implementation of the African census programme would depend largely on the training programme (discussed below). An element in this training programme would be provided by the Seminar on Organization and Conduct of Censuses proposed for the African region for 1967, and the Working Group unanimously endorsed the proposal.

159. Training: The training which would be required to carry out the African programme for the 1970 round of censuses of population and housing was discussed at length. It was felt that even the basic minimum programme that had evolved in the earlier discussions could not be met without an adequate number of competent personnel trained in the different aspects of census operations. It was noted that the importance of such training had previously been stressed by the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians in November 1965 and by the First African Population Conference held in Ibadan in January 1966.

160. The United Nations document Progress Report on the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes (E/CN.3/337) set out a number of related activities which were approved by the 13th session of the Statistical Commission as measures designed to promote the World Census Programme. Amongst these activities is a plan to organize in each region a small group of advisers comprising experts in population and housing census methods, data processing, cartography and sampling. The functions of the group will be to advise countries on census methods and to assist in organizing national or sub-regional training centres.

161. The Working Group agreed on the value of this approach in the African region and made a strong and unanimous plea that the plan be implemented by the establishment at the earliest opportunity of the post of regional census adviser. This post should be supplemented as soon as possible by the data-processing and cartographic members of the team; it was noted that a regional sampling adviser was already in post.

162. In addition to the assistance given by the proposed regional advisers and by the training offered in the statistical centres, it was also suggested that specialized census training courses might be organized within the internationally sponsored and/or assisted general statistical training centres and in the demographic centres now in existence or expected to start operating soon^{1/}. This would not only have the advantage of making use of the servicing facilities already established in the centres, but would provide a framework for meeting sub-regional needs, particularly in regard to language.

163. It was emphasized that countries in formulating requests for United Nations Technical Assistance, need to include request for census adviser and for fellowships in this and in related areas, and attention was drawn to the advisability of following established channels and forms in making such requests.

164. The representative of the ILO described plans to open in the coming year five sub-regional offices in Africa, each including a manpower expert and a statistical adviser, who would be available on request to advise countries on methods of investigating economic characteristics of the population; in addition, there is a post of Regional Statistical Adviser.

^{1/} The existing centres are: Cairo North African Demographic Training Centre, Rabat Institut National de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée, Abidjan Ecole de la Statistique, Achimota (Accra), Addis Ababa, Dar-es-Salaam and Lagos Statistical Training Centres, and Yaoundé Centre International de Formation Statistique. In addition there is a proposal for an East African Institute of Economic and Social Statistics which may possibly incorporate former proposals for additional higher level training in demography.

165. The representative of the USA noted that the US Agency for International Development still looked with favour on requests for technical assistance for census operations either in the form of providing fellowships (generally at the US Bureau of the Census) or of Census Advisers to the countries. If requests for the latter are submitted sufficiently in advance, experienced Advisers could be made available for one or two years to help train people in the countries and to assist generally in the census operations. In addition, he mentioned the possibility of organizing, with the assistance both of non-governmental US foundations and of United Nations fellowships, intensive workshops of short duration at different universities not only on census procedures but also on demographic techniques. These would be in addition to the provision for longer-term demographic training available at centres for population studies in the USA.

166. The representatives of France, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom explained the types of assistance provided by their governments: these include provision of technicians, experts in censuses and related fields, and fellowships in the United Kingdom and in France. In the case of the United Kingdom reference was made to new facilities available in the form of fellowships to African centres.

167. In addition to the points raised above, the meeting noted that advice could be obtained from the United Nations Statistical Office and from the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa on the design of questionnaires, preparation of instructions to enumerators, etc. The ILO would comment on questionnaires dealing with the investigation of economic characteristics of the population.

168. The Working Group noted with satisfaction the endorsement by the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians of the proposal to establish another post of demographer at the ECA Secretariat.

VI. OTHER BUSINESS

169. Concern was expressed over the problem of attracting good personnel into the field of demographic statistics and of employing those already trained on the best possible terms and governments were urged to give serious attention to the problem.

ANNEX I

SPECIFICATIONS OF TABULATIONS^{1/}

Tabulation		Population included	Geographic classification	Attribute classification
No.	Short title			
BASIC TABULATIONS				
1.	Population by civil division	Total	(a) Total country (b) Each major and minor civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Sex: Male, female
2.	Locality size	Total	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division	Sex: Male, female Size Class: 500,000 + 100,000 - 499,999 50,000 - 99,999 20,000 - 49,999 10,000 - 19,999 5,000 - 9,999 2,000 - 4,999 1,000 - 1,999 500 - 999 200 - 499 Under 200 Population not in identifiable localities. Number of localities of each size. Principal localities and their urban agglomeration: each specified city or town, the urban agglomeration of each specified city or town. Sex: Male, female.
3.	Size of principal localities	Population of localities above a certain size and of the urban agglomeration of each such locality.	Total country	Type: Private, collective, not stated; and, separately, the number of households of each type. Size of private household: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and over, not stated, and, separately, the number of households of each size. Age: Under 1 year, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 .. in single years to 99, 100 and over, not stated. Sex: Male, female.
4.	Type and size of household	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Age: 0-4, 5-9 five-year groups to 80-84, 85 and over, not stated. Sex: Male, female.
5.	Single years of age	Total population	Distinguish urban and rural	
6.	Five-year age groups	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Major and minor civil divisions (c) Each principal town Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	

^{1/} It is understood that detailed breakdowns (especially by geographical division) will depend on whether or not sampling has been used, and the size of the sample.

ANNEX I (cont'd)

Tabulation		Population included	Geographic classification	Attribute classification
No.	Short title			
7.	Marital status	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Marital status: Single (that is, never married), married, widowed, divorced, separated, not stated. Age: Single years from minimum age of marriage to 24, then five-year groups to 70-74, 75 and over, not stated. <u>Sex</u> : Male, female.
8.	Ethnic group ^{1/} and birth-place	Total population	(a) Total population (b) Major civil or regional division Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b)	Ethnic group: To be determined by local needs. Birth place: Native-born, foreign-born, not stated. Foreign-born may be further divided by country of birth. Native-born may also be grouped by place of birth if required. Age: Under 5 years, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34 ten-year age groups to 65-74, 75 and over, not stated. <u>Sex</u> : Male, female. Ethnic group: To be determined by local needs. Type of activity: Economically active, not economically active, not stated. Age: Single years of age to age 24, then five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated. <u>Sex</u> : Male, female.
9.	Type of activity	Population at and above minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division (c) Each principal locality Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Ethnic group: To be determined by local needs. Type of activity: Economically active, not economically active, not stated. Age: Single years of age to age 24, then five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated. <u>Sex</u> : Male, female.
10.	Employed and unemployed	Economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division (c) Each principal locality Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Ethnic group: To be determined by local needs. Functional categories: Employed, unemployed, not stated. Age: Under 15, 15-19, 20-24, five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated. <u>Sex</u> : Male, female.
11.	Industry	Economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Major civil divisions Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Ethnic group: To be determined by local needs. Industry: According to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the United Nations International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), to the three digit groups if possible. Age: As in Tabulation 10. <u>Sex</u> : Male, female.

^{1/} Countries which wish to do so will substitute citizenship for ethnic group throughout.

ANNEX I (cont'd)

Tabulation		Population included	Geographic classification	Attribute classification
No.	Short title			
12.	Occupation	Economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Major civil divisions (c) Major cities Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs. <u>Occupation:</u> According to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Labour Office International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), to the three digit groups, if possible. <u>Age:</u> As in Tabulation 10. <u>Sex:</u> Male, female.
13.	Status	Economically active population	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs. <u>Status:</u> Employer, own-account worker, employee, family worker, member of producers' co-operative, not classifiable by status. <u>Age:</u> As in Tabulation 10. <u>Sex:</u> Male, female.
14.	Status and industry	Economically active population	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs. <u>Status:</u> As shown in Tabulation 13. <u>Industry:</u> As shown above in Tabulation 11, but to the two digit groups. <u>Sex:</u> Male, female.
15.	Status and occupation	Economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Major civil divisions (c) Major cities Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs. <u>Status:</u> As shown in Tabulation 13. <u>Occupation:</u> As shown in Tabulation 12, but to the two digit groups.
16.	Industry and occupation	Economically active population	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs. <u>Industry:</u> As in Tabulation 11, but to the two digit groups, if possible. <u>Occupation:</u> As in Tabulation 12, but to the two digit groups, if possible. <u>Sex:</u> Male, female.
17.	Literacy	All persons 10 years of age and over	(a) Total country (b) Major civil divisions Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Literacy:</u> Literate, illiterate, not stated. <u>Age:</u> 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and over, not stated. <u>Sex:</u> Male, female.

ANNEX I (cont'd)

Tabulation		Population included	Geographic classification	Attribute classification
No.	Short title			
18.	Educational attainment	All persons ... ^{1/} years of age and over	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division	<p><u>Educational attainment:</u> (i) Education preceding the first level, and less than one completed grade at the first level.</p> <p>(ii) Education at the first level (e.g. elementary and primary school) by single grades, grade not stated.</p> <p>(iii) Education at the second level (secondary or high school, distinguishing vocational, if possible) by single grades, grade not stated.</p> <p>(iv) Education at the third level (university or equivalent) by single grades, not stated.</p> <p>(v) Level not stated.</p> <p>Age: 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and over, not stated. Minimum age to be set by country but should at least include above.</p> <p>Sex: Male, female.</p>
19.	School attendance and educational attainment.	All persons between the usual age for entering the first level of school and 25 years of age	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b)	<p>School attendance: Attending school, not attending school, not stated.</p> <p><u>Education attainment:</u> As in Tabulation 18.</p> <p>Age: ...^{1/} to 9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, total under 25, not stated.</p> <p>Sex: Male, female.</p>
20.	School attendance	All persons between the usual age for entering the first level of school and 25 years of age.	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b)	<p>School attendance: Attending school, not attending school, not stated.</p> <p>Age: 5^{1/2}, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, total under 25, not stated.</p> <p>Sex: Male, female.</p>
21.	Children born alive (or total fertility)	Female population aged ... ^{2/} years and over	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division	<p>Age: Under 15, 15-19, 20-24 ... in five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated.</p> <p>Number of children born alive: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and over, not stated, and separately, the aggregate number of children born alive to women in each age category.</p> <p>Sex: Male, female.</p>

^{1/} Minimum age of entering school set by country.

^{2/} Minimum age set by country.

ANNEX I (cont'd)

Tabulation		Population included	Geographic classification	Attribute classification
No.	Short title			
22.	Children now living	Female population aged ... ^{1/} and over	(a) Total country (b) Major civil divisions Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Age: Under 15, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 and over, not stated.
23.	Family nuclei and household size	All members of private household	(a) Total country (b) Each major and minor civil division (c) Each principal locality Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Size of private household: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and over, not stated, and, separately, the number of private households of each size. Number of family nuclei: 0 (non-family household), 1, 2, 3, 4 and more, not stated, and separately the number of households containing each number of family nuclei.
ADDITIONAL TABULATIONS				
24.	Non-economic functions	Population not economically active	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	Ethnic group: To be determined according to local needs. Functional categories: Home-maker, student, person in institution, income-recipient, physically disabled, other, not stated. Age: Under 15, 15-19, 20-24 ... five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated. Sex: Male, female.
25.	Occupation and education	Economically active population	Total country	Ethnic group: To be determined according to local needs. Occupation: As shown in Tabulation 12 above. Educational attainment: First level not completed, first level completed, second level completed, third level completed, not stated. (Local terminology to be used if necessary). Age: Under 15, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over, not stated. Sex: Male, female.
26.	Fertility and education	Female population aged ... ^{2/} years and over	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	Age: As in Tabulation 22. Number of children born alive: As shown in Tabulation 21 above. Educational attainment: As shown in Tabulation 25 above.

^{1/} Minimum age set by country.

^{2/} Minimum age of marriage set by the country.

ANNEX I (cont'd.)

Tabulation		Population included	Geographic classification	Attribute classification
No.	Short title			
27.	Citizenship ^{1/}	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division	Citizenship: Citizen, alien, not stated. Age: 0-4, 5-9 ----- five-year groups to 70-74, 75 and over, not stated. Sex: Male, female.
28.	Number of years since first marriage and number of children born alive	Female population married at time of census.	(a) Total country (b) Major civil divisions Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Number of years since first marriage: Duration to be specified in five-year age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40 and over. Number of children born alive: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and over, not stated. Age: As in Tabulation 22.
29.	Type of activity, marital status and number of children below school age.	Female population aged ... ^{2/} and over	(a) Total country (b) Major civil divisions Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Type of activity: As in Tabulation 9. Ethnic group: To be determined by local needs. Marital status: As in Tabulation 7. Age: As in Tabulation 22. Number of children: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and over, not stated.
30.	Live births in last 12 months (or current fertility)	Total live-born babies in last 12 months	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Age of mother: Under 15, 15-19, 20-24 ----- five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated.
31.	Deaths in last 12 months (or current mortality)	Total deaths in last 12 months	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	Age: Under 1 day, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 days, 7-13 days, 14-20 days, 21-27 days, 28 days-2 months, 2, 3, 4 --- 11 months; total under 1 year; 1, 2, 3, 4 years, 5-14 years, 15 to 49 years, 50 years and over. Sex: Male, female.

^{1/} Countries which wish to do so will substitute ethnic group.
^{2/} Minimum age of marriage set by the country.

ANNEX II

DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS OF TABULATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR A HOUSING CENSUS

Tabulation		Building or housing units included	Population included	Attribute classification
No.	Title			
(a) BASIC TABULATIONS				
<u>Note:</u> The geographic classification is as follows: (a) Total country (b) Each major and minor civil division (c) Each principal locality Urban and rural should be distinguished for (a)				
1.	Buildings, housing units and population by type of building	Buildings used for residence and all housing units	Population in private households	Type of building: Single detached housing unit; attached (row-house or duplex); multi-housing-unit-building; compound (single and multiple); building used mainly for non residential purposes
2.	Housing units, private households, family nuclei and population in private households, by type of housing unit and ethnic group 1/ of head of household	All housing units	Population in private households, including private households occupying separate housing units in the grounds or within the building occupied by a collective household	Type of housing unit: Permanent; semi-permanent; mobile; Other: (a) improvised, (b) buildings not intended for habitation, (c) other place not intended for habitation; hotel/lodging house; institution; camp. Ethnic group: To be determined according to local needs.
3.	Occupied housing units, private households and population in private households, by type of housing unit, age and sex of head of household	All occupied housing units	Population in private households	Type of housing unit: As for Tabulation 2. Sex of head: Male, female. Age of head: Under 15 years, 15-29, 30-44, 45-64, 65 and over, and not stated.
4.	Occupied housing units, private households and population in private households, by type of housing unit and ethnic group 1/, type of activity and industry of head of household	All occupied housing units	Population in private households	Type of housing unit: As for Tabulation 2. Ethnic group: As for Tabulation 2. Type of activity: Economically active, not economically active; not stated. Industry: According or convertible to the one-digit categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)
5.	Occupied housing units, private households and population in private households, by type of housing unit and type of activity and occupation of head of household	All occupied housing units	Population in private households	Type of housing unit: As for Tabulation 2. Type of activity: Economically active; not economically active; not stated. Occupation: According or convertible to the one-digit groups of the latest revision of the ILO's International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)
6.	Permanent and semi-permanent housing units by number of occupants, number of rooms and ethnic group 1/ of head of household	Permanent and semi-permanent housing units, separately	Occupants of permanent and semi-permanent units	Number of occupants: 0, 1, 2, ... 8, 9, 10 and over. Number of rooms: 1, 2, 3, ... 8, 9, 10 and over. Ethnic group: As for Tabulation 2.

1/ Those countries which so desire will substitute citizenship for ethnic group.

ANNEX II (cont'd)

Tabulation		Building or housing units included		Population included		Attribute classification	
No.	Title						
7.	Permanent and semi-permanent housing units by number of occupants, number of rooms and occupation of head of household	As for Tabulation 6	As for Tabulation 6	As for Tabulation 6	As for Tabulation 6.	Number of occupants; As for Tabulation 6.	
8.	Compound by number of private households, number of family nuclei and ethnic group 1/ of head of compound	All compounds	Occupants of compounds	Occupants of compounds	Number of private households: 0,1,2, ... 8,9,10 and over. Number of family nuclei; 0. (non-family households) 1,2,3,4 and over. Ethnic group: As for Tabulation 2.		
9.	Housing units, private households and number of occupants of housing units, by type of housing unit and water supply system	All housing units	Occupants of housing units	Occupants of housing units	Type of housing unit: As for Tabulation 2. Water supply system: (a) Inside the housing unit: piped or not, (b) outside the housing unit: i. Source: piped or other (to be specified), ii. Distance in metres (approximate); not stated.		
10.	Occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units by number of occupants and availability of a room reserved for cooking	Occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units, separately	As for Tabulation 6	As for Tabulation 6	Number of occupants: As for Tabulation 6. Room reserved for cooking: Available or not available; not stated.		
11.	Occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units by number of occupants and toilet facilities	As for Tabulation 10	As for Tabulation 6	As for Tabulation 6	Number of occupants: As for Tabulation 6. Toilet facilities: available: i. Type: flush connected to sewage system, flush connected to sanitary pit, dry pit, bucket, none; ii. Shared or not shared; iii. not stated.		
12.	Occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units by number of occupants and type of lighting	As for Tabulation 10	As for Tabulation 6	As for Tabulation 6	Number of occupants: As for Tabulation 6. Type of lighting: Electricity; Other: (to be specified in each country according to local requirements); not stated.		
13.	Permanent and semi-permanent housing units by materials of construction	Permanent and semi-permanent housing units, separately	Not applicable	Not applicable	Materials of construction: To be specified in each country according to local requirements.		
14.	Private households and population in occupied permanent and semi-permanent housing units, by tenure	As for Tabulation 10	As for Tabulation 6	As for Tabulation 6	Tenure: Owner-occupied, rented, occupied without rent, Other: (to be specified), not stated.		

(b) OTHER USEFUL TABULATIONS

Note: Geographic classification: at least for urban areas.

ANNEX III

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening addresses
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of agenda
4. Population Censuses
5. Housing Censuses
6. Programme of Work
7. Other business
8. Adoption of report

ANNEX IV

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTSCountry/PaysName/NomCONGO (Dem. Rep. of) /
CONGO (Rep. Dem. du)M. Adolphe Nzeza
Ingénieur des travaux
statistiques (Directeur)M. Philippe Wanzoame
Sous-Directeur
Office des statistiques

ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE

Mr. L.W. Clarke
Deputy Director
Central Statistical Office
Ato Makonnen Tekle Haimanot
Statistician
Central Statistical Office

FRANCE

M. Remy Clairin
Administrateur de l'Institut
national de la statistique
et des études économiques
Ministère de la coopération
Paris

GHANA

Mr. Daniel Joseph Owusu
Statistics Officer
Central Bureau of Statistics

MADAGASCAR

M. Bruno Disaine
Ingénieur des travaux statistiques

SENEGAL

M. Omar Thiaw
Ingénieur de la statistique

U.A.R./R.A.U.

Mr. Mohammed Abol Ela Elsayeh
Director, Demographic and
Vital Statistics Division
The Central Agency For Public
Mobilization and Statistics

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME UNI

Mr. Charles Hubert Harvie, C.B.E.
Director, Statistics Division
Ministry of Overseas Development

Country/Pays

Name/Nom

OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS

U.S.A./E.U.A.

Professor Philip M. Hauser
Professor of Sociology and
Director, Population Research
& Training Centre
University of Chicago

Mr. Arthur M. Stillman
Second Secretary
American Embassy
Addis Ababa

FRANCE

M. Max Stern
Président, Directeur Général
Bureau d'Etudes et de
Réalisations Urbaines
Paris

ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE

Ato Demisse Gebre Tsadik
Mapping Institute

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES/INSTITUTIONS

SPECIALISEES

FAO/OAA

Mr. C.M.H. Morojele
Regional Statistician/
Statisticien régional

ILO/BIT

Mr. James N. Ypsilantis
Officer-in-Charge
Human Resources Statistics
Geneva, Switzerland

UNESCO

Mr. F.I. Ajumogobia
UNESCO Liaison Officer with ECA/
Liaison UNESCO-CEA
Africa Hall
Addis Ababa

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT/
SECRÉTARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES

Miss Nora P. Powell, Chief,
Demographic and Social Statistics
Branch

NORTH AFRICAN DEMOGRAPHIC TRAINING
CENTRE, CAIRO/CENTRE DE FORMATION
DEMOGRAPHIQUE NORD-AFRICAIN

Mr. Arungam Thavarajah
Demographer/Démographe

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA/
COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE

Mr. Robert K.A. Gardiner

Executive Secretary/Secrétaire
exécutif

Statistics and Demography Division
Division de la statistique et de
la démographie

Mr. A.L. Mullier

Deputy Chief, Statistics and
Demography Division/
Chef adjoint de la Division de la
Statistique et de la Démographie

Miss Kathleen M. Jupp

Regional Statistical Adviser/
Conseiller régional en statistique

Mr. J. Causse

Conseiller régional en matière de
statistique/Régional Statistical
Adviser
B.P. 316
Tanger, Maroc

Mr. R.K. Som

Chief, Demographic Section/
Chef, Section de la démographie

Mr. D.K. Ghansah

Demographer/Démographe

Mr. Ibrahima Fall

Statistician/Statisticien
ECA Sub-regional Office/Bureau
sous-régional de la CEA
Léopoldville (Dem.Rep.of)

Mr. J.F.R. Casimir

Statistician/Statisticien

Housing Section/Section
de l'habitat

Mr. R.E. Fitchett

Regional Adviser, Housing Section
Industry Division/Conseiller
régional de l'habitat,
Division de l'industrie

Professor L. Giertz

Expert, Housing Section,
Industry Division/Expert, Section
de l'habitat
Division de l'industrie

ANNEX V

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/1	Provisional agenda	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/2	Annotated provisional agenda	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/3	African programme for the 1970 censuses of population: Draft principles and recommendations	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/4	Methodology of housing censuses: International principles and recommendations and African practice	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/5	List of documents	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/6	List of participants	Bilingual

The following background papers will also be available:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.3/330	Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses	E F
E/CN.3/332	Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/7	Methodology and analysis of sample surveys on housing in Africa	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.4/CPH/11	Report of the First Working Group on Census of Population and Housing	E F
E/CN.14/CAS.4/17	Report of the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians	E F

ANNEX VI

Opening statement by Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner

Executive Secretary of the Economic

Commission for Africa

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in welcoming you here today to the Second Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing. This meeting, like that of the First Working Group which met in June 1965, has been convened by the Economic Commission for Africa in order to give to representatives of African countries the opportunity to draw up a programme for their participation in the 1970 World Census Programme.

As I pointed out to the First Working Group, this series of meetings represents a new stage of statistical development for African countries. In the decade 1955-64 almost every African country conducted a national population census or survey, while a number of countries also conducted a housing inquiry. These projects together with the statistical training programme which has been in course of implementation in the last few years is now producing a body of African statisticians who can assess the needs of their own countries for the data required for economic and social planning and the means by which such data can best be obtained.

At present, however, the problems relating to data on population are more widely understood than are the corresponding problems in collection of data on housing. The latter is a relatively new field and will require special care and attention.

The function of the Working Group is a double one: first it must consider national needs for data on population and housing; secondly it must consider how these data may be collected with regard to international comparability and high standards of reliability.

The First Working Group drew up a set of provisional recommendations on general principles for the organization and conduct of censuses of population and housing in the African region, and on the topics which should be investigated. These recommendations, summarized in the Report of the Working Group, were presented to the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians in November 1965 and the Conference made various suggestions for modification of a number of points, particularly in regard to housing.

The Secretariat of the Economic Commission has prepared new drafts of the recommendations for the African censuses of population and housing, and these drafts will be the principal working document of the meeting, supplemented by the worldwide programme outlined in the draft Principles and Recommendations prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York.

The Working Group will on this occasion be covering a wider field than that covered by the First Working Group: the present meeting will be asked to review the programme of tabulations for African censuses and to make firm recommendations on this aspect of census work.

I wish you every success with this heavy programme and I hope that the outcome will be of practical benefit to the region. The Working Group will also, I hope, suggest means by which we can assist countries on the national level and through international co-operation.

I welcome you to the Economic Commission and to Addis Ababa.