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AFRICAN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1970 POPULATION CENSUSES

(Regional Variants of Parts V and VI of the
World Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses)

M67-875

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses^{1/} were adopted as world recommendations by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session, in October 1966.^{2/} They are intended as a guide to help countries in planning and carrying out population censuses to be taken around 1970.

2. The African Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses (Regional Variants of Parts V and VI of the World Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses) have been evolved mainly by two Working Groups on Censuses of Population and Housing, which were convened by the Economic Commission for Africa and which met in Addis Ababa from 21 to 29 June 1965 and 22 February to 4 March 1966. After reviewing the experience of the countries of the region in carrying out the 1960 censuses and taking into consideration their needs and conditions, the Working Groups made recommendations for the 1970 censuses, using as a background the summary of African census experience contained in the document Methods and Problems of African Population Censuses and Surveys, 1955-64 (E/CN.14/CAS.3/3/Rev.1), and the series of special studies carried out by the secretariat on the investigation in Africa of marital status and of economic characteristics and the enumeration of nomads. The substance of the recommendations, and the relevant comments of the fourth Conference of African Statisticians, appear in the following documents:

Report of the First Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (E/CN.14/CAS.4/CPH/11).

Report of the Second Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/8).

Report of the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/CAS.4/17).

^{1/} Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.3).

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council: Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, paragraph 85.

3. The presentation of the regional recommendations in these documents was largely in the form of modification or expansion of specific points in the United Nations draft recommendations, and the present object is to restate the African recommendations in a more complete and independent form.
4. These recommendations, as well as the recommendations of the working groups convened by the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Europe, together with those of the Inter-American Statistical Institute in respect of Latin America, were taken into account in preparing the world recommendations for the 1970 censuses of population.
5. Though the regional recommendations have been developed parallel with the world recommendations, the emphasis in the region has been placed on the development of topics and tabulations, particularly those which would take into account the characteristics as well as the statistical needs of the countries of the African region. The regional recommendations are therefore comprised of variants of Parts V and VI of the world recommendations. Information on the following aspects of a population census are to be found only in the world recommendations:^{1/}
"Definitions, essential features and uses of a population census",
"Planning, organization and administration of a population census",
"Use of sampling in a population census" and "The unit, place and time of enumeration".
6. Special features of the African recommendations. The characteristic features of the African recommendations as compared with the world recommendations are that they are designed as a minimum programme believed to be within the resources of the great majority of countries of the region. Where additional resources are available, governments will no doubt choose to widen the scope of their inquiry but, in all cases, the recommendations would serve as a useful starting-point.

^{1/} Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses,
op. cit.

7. In essence, these recommendations reflect the view that a population census in a minimal form would consist of a complete enumeration of the population where found at the time of the census and of certain other topics on which information is required down to localities or small civil divisions. Data on topics which present special difficulties and/or which are not required down to small civil divisions could be investigated in a sample of the population. The complete enumeration and the sample would together yield the basic data regarded as of interest to all countries of the region.

8. Proposed handbook on census methods. The Statistical Office of the United Nations is preparing a revision of the Handbook of Population Census Methods^{1/} which will spell out in detail problems of applying the census principles and recommendations to as many situations as possible, including specific problems arising from conditions within each region. This handbook will therefore amplify the world and the regional recommendations in a way which is not practicable in the presentation of the recommendations, since too much detail would obscure the main outlines of the approach.

9. Until the revision becomes available, the present edition of the Handbook,^{1/} which was prepared in connexion with the recommendations for the 1960 censuses, can usefully be consulted.

^{1/} Handbook of Population Census Methods: Vol. I, General Aspects of a Population Census; Vol. II, Economic Characteristics of the Population; Vol. III, Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Population (United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.6, Vols. I, II, III).

PART I

TOPICS TO BE INVESTIGATED IN A POPULATION CENSUS

A. Factors determining the selection of topics

10. The topics recommended for inclusion in population censuses were chosen primarily on the grounds of national needs and largely reflect past experience with methods and definitions designed to produce the data required for development planning and for research. International comparability is maintained in respect of the essential recommendations, since the latter are themselves based on a study of national practices and reflect a body of experiences which have successfully met general national needs. For similar reasons, the topics are believed to present no special problems in respect of the willingness of respondents to reply to the questions asked, though there still remain the difficulties arising from lack of knowledge (for example, of age) and from errors of memory.

B. List of topics

11. The list of topics appearing in paragraph 19 below includes "Recommended" and "Other useful" topics. For the topics marked with the letter "s", it is recommended that the investigation be conducted in a sample of the population, while all others would be investigated on a complete enumeration basis.

12. The "Recommended" topics are those which are considered as suitable in a minimum census programme believed to be within the resources of, and to suit the needs of, the majority of the countries of the region. The "Other useful" topics are those which may be of the first importance for particular countries but which do not seem to be of equal urgency throughout the region. Their investigation should in general be considered only after it is determined that information on the "Recommended" topics will be available.

13. Sampling has been recommended for a number of the "Recommended" topics and for all of the "Other useful" topics. As noted above, the topics for which sampling is suggested as the appropriate technique are those which are more difficult of investigation and/or those for which tabulation by major civil divisions, or for the country as a whole, would be adequate.

14. Finally, the topics have been selected so that the total operation of field collection, processing, tabulation and publication is not beyond the resources likely to be available; this is particularly important since it is regarded as essential that accuracy and efficiency in a limited programme be given priority over a more elaborate programme which may lead to complications and delays in producing the final results.

15. For convenience, the topics are arranged under three main headings: "Geographic characteristics", "Personal and household characteristics" and "Economic characteristics". Within these headings, a distinction is made between topics which appear on the questionnaire and "derived topics". The former are those for which data are collected by a specific question on the questionnaire. Although data for the "derived topics" also come from information on the questionnaire, they do not necessarily come from replies to a specific question. "Total population", for example, is derived from a count of the persons entered on the questionnaires as found or resident in each geographic unit. Such "derived topics" may, perhaps, be more correctly considered as tabulation components, but they are listed as topics in order to emphasize the fact that the questionnaire must in some way yield this information.

16. Each group of topics is arranged in a somewhat arbitrary sequence, based on the relationship among them. Their order does not, therefore, indicate priority or relative importance; it is adopted purely for convenience of presenting as a group topics which have common or similar elements.

17. The paragraph numbers in parenthesis after each topic refer to the paragraphs in section C in which the definition and specifications of the topic are presented. The arrangement in section C follows the order of the three groups of characteristics, within which related topics are treated in sequence.

18. Since the classification of each topic at the tabulation stage will vary according to the other variables in the tabulation and according to the geographic detail required, the categories are indicated in detail in Part II, which gives specifications for each of the tabulations suggested for African population censuses, together with a sketch illustrating the required attribute classifications.

19. The following is the list of Recommended and Other useful topics:

RECOMMENDED AND OTHER USEFUL TOPICS

(The letter "s" indicates topics suitable for investigation in a sample of population)

RECOMMENDED	Para No.	OTHER USEFUL	Para No.
<u>Geographic Characteristics</u>			
Place where found at time of census	20-22	^s Place of usual residence ^{1/}	23-27
Derived: Total population	28-32	<u>Derived:</u> ^s Total population	28-32
Locality	33-36	^s Major civil division	40
Urban and rural	37-39	^s Urban and rural	37-39
Place of birth	41-47	^s Duration of residence	48-50
		^s Place of previous residence	51-52

^{1/} If place of usual residence is investigated instead of place where found at the time of the census, it should be investigated on a complete enumeration basis and "locality" would then replace "major civil division" in the list.

RECOMMENDED AND OTHER USEFUL TOPICS (Cont'd)

RECOMMENDED	Para No.	OTHER USEFUL	Para No.
<u>Personal and Household characteristics</u>			
Name	53-55		
Relationship to head of household	56-62		
Derived:			
Household composition	63-74		
Sex	75		
Age	76-79		
Ethnic group (or Citizenship)	80-83	^s Citizenship (or ^s Ethnic group)	84-87
^s Literacy	88-91		
Educational attainment	92-97		
^s School attendance	98-99	^s Religion	100-101
Marital status	102-106	^s Number of wives	107
		^s Number of years since first marriage	108-109
^s Children born alive		^s Live births in past 12 months	115-118
^s Children living	110-114	^s Deaths in past 12 months by sex and age	119
		^s Children below school age	120-121
<u>Economic Characteristics</u>			
^s Type of activity	122-132	^s Worked any time in the past 12 months	139
^s Occupation	133-134		
^s Industry	135-136		
^s Status (as employer, employee, etc.)	137-138		
- [in the past week]			

C. Definition and specification of topics

GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Place where found at the time of the census

20. Place where found at time of census is the geographic place at which each individual was found on the day of the census, whether or not this was his usual place of residence. Information on the place where each person was found should be collected in enough detail to enable tabulations to be made for the smallest geographic sub-divisions required by the tabulation plan. To satisfy the requirements of the geographic classifications recommended in the tabulations in Part II, information is needed for minor civil divisions and for localities.

21. This place-where-found concept is preferred to an enumeration based on place of usual residence (paragraph 23) because it is easier for enumerators to understand and simpler in practice; for these reasons it is more compatible with the restricted resources available in many countries of the region. The greater simplicity is intended to ensure greater accuracy in the results.

22. The recommendation does not overlook the value of data on place of usual residence, but these data are not regarded as basic in a minimum programme. It goes without saying that the countries of the region which have extra resources and/or special problems may wish (a) to supplement the present-in-area enumeration by data relating to the place of usual residence of each individual, with the intention of allocating each individual to his area of usual residence at the processing stage, or (b) to substitute the place of usual residence for the present-in-area approach. Tabulations on place of usual residence are useful in regard to the apportionment of representation in legislative bodies, the measurement of internal migration, the computation of vital statistics rates by place of residence, and the planning and administration of such services as schools and housing, for which purposes the resident population is the more appropriate one.

Place of usual residence

23. Place of usual residence is the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides. This may be the same as, or different from, the place where he was found at the time of the census or his legal residence.

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

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

26. It may be necessary to modify this criterion when enumerating categories of population which present special difficulties, such as nomads and migrant labourers. In the case of nomads, usual residence might be assessed on the basis of the place where tax is paid, or according to the traditional residence of the head of the tribe, sheikship or clan. In the case of migrant labour six months would be

too short a period, since most of the people involved are hired on contract for a longer period than this; usual residence would then have to be assessed by extending the time criterion to accord with the relevant circumstances and perhaps by adding a further criterion such as whether the absentee returned at intervals to visit or continued to send money.

27. Information on place of usual residence should be collected in enough detail to enable tabulations to be made for the smallest geographic sub-divisions required by the tabulation plan. To satisfy the requirements of the geographic classifications recommended in the tabulations in Part II, information is needed for minor civil divisions and for localities. It should be noted, however, that if sampling is used in the collection of the data - as is recommended if place of usual residence is a topic additional to place-where - found at the time of the census - it will not be practicable to tabulate the results for minor civil divisions and localities.

Total Population

28. The inclusion or exclusion from the population total of a country of certain specific groups of persons depends on national circumstances and needs. No recommendation is, therefore, made as to the composition of total population but it is recommended that each country describe in detail the figure accepted officially as the total. It is not sufficient to state that the figure is a de facto or a de jure population because the meanings of the two terms are not sufficiently precise.

29. The description should clearly show the disposition of each of the groups listed below, that is, whether each was or was not, counted in the total. The magnitude of each group should be given, together with an indication of whether the group was enumerated or if its size was estimated. If any group does not exist at all among the population, this fact should be stated and the magnitude of the group should be shown as "zero".

30. The groups to be considered are:

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

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

32. In those countries where the total population figure has been corrected for under - or over-enumeration, both the enumerated figure

and the estimated corrected population figure should be shown and described. The detailed tabulations will of necessity be based only on the actual enumerated population.

Locality

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

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

35. A large locality of a country (i.e., a city or a town) is often part of an urban agglomeration, which comprises the city or town proper and also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, its boundaries. The urban agglomeration is, therefore, not identical with the locality but is an additional geographic unit which includes more than one locality.

36. A major problem in Africa is the definitive listing of localities existing in each country. In addition to the problems created by disappearance, combination or fragmentation of localities, there is the problem of changes in name, variation in spelling and the existence of more than one name for the same place. It is recommended that governments should do their utmost to prepare a list of localities,

standardized as to names and to spelling, and kept up-to-date by recording changes as they occur.

Urban and rural

37. Because of national differences in the characteristics which distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not yet amenable to a single definition which would be applicable to all countries. For this reason, each country should decide for itself which areas are urban and which are rural, and the principle of distinction should be clearly stated in the census documents.

38. For national purposes as well as for international comparability, the most appropriate unit of classification is the locality, as defined in paragraph 33 or, if this is not possible, the smallest civil division of the country.

39. The listing of localities or smallest civil divisions by population size and by the recommended size classes (given in paragraph 149/Tabulation2) will, in the future, help to clarify some of the problems of definition.

Major civil divisions

40. Civil divisions will differ from country to country and the intention here is merely to suggest that, if sampling is employed in the enumeration of the population, it is probable that estimates of population will be obtainable only for major civil divisions, such as region, state, province or department, and not for intermediate and minor civil divisions.

Place of birth

41. Place of birth is defined as the country, or specified type of geographic unit of the country, in which the person was actually born. In some countries, place of birth is reported as the area in which the

mother of the individual resided at the time of the person's birth. Each country should specify which definition it has used.

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

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

44. Information on place of birth of the local-born population is needed mainly for the investigation of internal migration. For those countries which have been recently formed of parts of previously separate entities, however, it may be of use in assessing the relative size of the population segments from each of the previous entities, and their distribution throughout the country.

45. For the latter purpose, it is usually sufficient to collect information only on the major civil division (state, province, department, etcetera) in which the place of birth is located. If desired, more detailed information on the sub-division or specific locality can be collected and used for accurate coding of the major division or for tabulations for smaller areas, but the processing is burdensome.
46. For studies of internal migration, data on place of birth of the local-born population, particularly in terms of major civil divisions, are not adequate for measuring the drift to the towns and to other specific areas. In order to provide at least some measure of net internal migration into large cities by the use of data on place of birth within the country, it would be necessary to collect information for persons resident in each city, distinguishing those born in that city, those born elsewhere in the same major civil division, and those born in another major civil division. Similar information for persons in each intermediate or minor civil division could be obtained by extending the question on place of birth within the country so that data would be collected on intermediate or minor, as well as major civil divisions. It should be borne in mind, however, that the people of many developing countries, where internal migration poses many serious problems, may not be able to provide the details which would warrant the attempt to collect this type of information.
47. Therefore, in countries with sufficient resources to study internal migration as part of the census, the data on place of birth may be supplemented by the collection of information on duration of residence (paragraphs 48-50) and/or on place of previous residence (paragraphs 51-52) but countries with more limited resources are recommended to make the best use they can of the data on place of birth.

Duration of residence

48. Duration of residence is the interval of time up to the date of the census, expressed in completed years, during which each person has lived

in (a) the locality which is his usual residence (paragraph 23) at the time of the census and (b) the major civil division in which that locality is located.

49. Information on duration of residence is meaningful only if it is cross-classified with usual residence at the time of the census. If, however, in the compilation of the population of geographic units, persons are allocated to the place where they were found at the time of the census rather than to their usual place of residence, information on duration of residence is irrelevant for those persons who were only visiting at, or transient in, the place at which they were enumerated. Such persons must, therefore, be identified on the questionnaire as non-residents, so that they will not erroneously be counted as recent migrants.

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

Place of previous residence

51. Place of previous residence is the major or other civil division in which the individual resided immediately prior to migrating into his present civil division of usual residence. Where reliable data can be collected, some countries will find it useful to ask for residence at a specified time in the past.

52. Information on place of previous residence is meaningful only if it is cross-classified with usual residence at the time of the census. If, however, in the compilation of the population of geographic units, perhaps are allocated to the place where they were found at the time of the census, rather than to their usual place of residence, information on place of previous residence is irrelevant for those persons who were only visiting at, or transient in, the civil division at which they were enumerated. Such persons must, therefore, be identified on the questionnaire as visitors or transients, so that they will not erroneously be counted as migrants.

PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Name

53. Though name has been included amongst the list of recommended topics, it does not have the same status as the other topics since it is not required for tabulation purposes. The reason for its inclusion is that, while names are important for control of the enumeration of individual household members, there are difficulties in recording them in the African region. For example, there are variations in spelling of the same name and there are areas where the number of names in use is very limited, thus making it difficult to distinguish between people in the same village, or even in the same house, who have similar names.

54. Careful recording of names is particularly necessary if it is proposed to attempt individual matching, as, for example, where the data from a post-enumeration check are to be matched one-to-one with census data.

55. It is therefore recommended that provision be made for recording the name of each person in as much detail as possible, including official and unofficial names and even nicknames.

Relationship to head of household

56. The head of the household is the person acknowledged as such by the other household members.

57. It is recommended that, in investigating relation of members to the household head, a husband, his wife and their unmarried children should be listed consecutively on the questionnaire. In the case of a man with more than one wife in the same household, the head and his first wife and their unmarried children should be grouped together, followed by the second wife and her unmarried children, and so on. The suggested order is demonstrated by the following examples, which

includes also some indications of how to classify more distant relatives and persons unrelated to the head of the household:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Head | 1. Head |
| 2. Wife | 2. Wife |
| 3. Son (unmarried) | 3. Son (unmarried) |
| 4. Daughter (married) | 4. Wife |
| 5. Son-in-law | 5. Son (unmarried) |
| 6. Grandson (unmarried) | 6. Daughter (unmarried) |
| 7. Son (married) | 7. Wife |
| 8. Daughter in-law | 8. Son (unmarried) |
| 9. Father | 9. Other relative |
| | 10. Not related |

58. In the example of the polygamous household, it is assumed that the whole group make common provision for the essentials of living; however, if each wife in fact made separate provisions for living, the groups would be classified into three households, which might, according to the particular circumstances, consist of the members with the following serial numbers:

First household		Second household		Third household	
Numbers	1	Numbers	4	Numbers	7
	2		5		8
	3		6		
	9				
	10				

59. The order of listing suggested in paragraph 57 has advantage of grouping the members of each family nucleus (paragraph 71), thus simplifying the analysis of households by the number of family nuclei, which may be of special interest in countries about to embark on certain types of development programme to which the family nucleus is relevant.

60. In areas where the vernacular does not have equivalents for certain degrees of relationship, the method of listing household members by

their relationship to the head of the household might be supplemented by an indication of inter-relationship of members of family nuclei, by adding entries such as, for example, "husband of 4", "son of 4 and 5", "wife of 7", father of 2", where the numbers would refer to the serial number of the appropriate member of the household. Alternatively, a direct question might be asked in order to identify the head of the family nucleus.

61. If the population and housing censuses are conducted at the same time, the population questionnaire should also identify the head of the compound (concession)^{1/} in all areas where a significant proportion of the population lives in compounds. The information is necessary for the preparation of the tabulations recommended for this particular type of housing,^{2/} these tabulations also require that households sharing a compound should be identified.

62. The head of the compound is defined as the person recognized as such by the other occupants of the compound. The identification might be made simply by instructing the enumerator to enter "head of compound" instead of "head of household" in the appropriate space on the questionnaire relating to the household of the head of the compound. Households sharing the same compound could be identified by the use of a serial number for each compound.

Household composition

63. Household composition is a derived Topic for which the information comes from the answers to the question on relationship to the head of the household. The composition of the household can be examined from different points of view, but for census purposes, it is recommended that the primary aspect which should be considered is the number of

^{1/} For the definition of a compound, see African Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses (Regional Variants of Parts IV, V and VI of the World Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses), document E/CN.14/CAS.5/CPH/10, paragraph 63.

^{2/} Ibid., paragraph 195, Tabulations 10 and 11.

family nuclei (as defined in paragraph 71) of which the private household is composed.

64. Although the family and the family nucleus are usually also identified from the answers to the question on relationship to the head of the household, household and family are separate unique entities which are not interchangeable (paragraph 70).

65. The concept of "household" is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either: (a) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons, or a combination of both.

66. Households usually occupy the whole, part of, or more than one housing unit^{1/} but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels, or as administrative personnel in institutions, or they may be homeless. Households consisting of extended families which make common provision for food, or of potentially separate households with a common head, resulting from polygamous unions, may occupy more than one housing unit.

67. Persons not living in households. The concept of household compositions will obviously be inapplicable to those who are not members of households. These include persons in military installations and in correctional and penal institutions, in the dormitories of schools and universities, in hospitals, in religious institutions and so forth.

^{1/} For the definition of a housing unit, see African Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses, op. cit., paragraph 23.

68. Persons living in hotels or boarding houses do not belong in this category but should be distinguished as members of one- or multi-person households, on the basis of the arrangements which they make for providing themselves with the essentials for living. Personnel of institutions, not living in dormitories or similar accommodations, should be treated in the same way.

69. For census purposes, the family is defined as those members of the household (paragraph 65) who are related, to a specified degree, through blood, adoption or marriage. The degree of relationship used in determining the limits of the family is dependent upon the uses to which the data are to be put and so cannot be precisely set for use in all African countries.

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

71. For the **analysis** of household composition, as stated in paragraph 63, consideration should be given to restricting the family to a married couple or parents and their never-married children in the same household, i.e., to the conjugal family nucleus. A conjugal family nucleus,^{1/} consists of the following combinations: (a) a married couple without children, (b) a married couple with one or more never-married children or (c) one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never-married children. Couples living in consensual unions should be regarded as married couples.

^{1/} The term "family nucleus" as used in the remainder of this document is to be taken as "conjugal family nucleus".

72. Since the smallest family nucleus must contain at least two related persons, the analysis of household composition according to the number of family nuclei need be undertaken only for multi-person households. In accordance with the definition of a family nucleus set forth in paragraph 71, a household which consists of a man and wife, their two never-married children, and a married daughter and her husband would be considered to be composed of two family nuclei.

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

74. The family and the family nucleus are usually identified at the processing stage on the basis of name and relationship to the head of the household. As noted in paragraph 59 above, this process can be facilitated by following the suggested order of listing of household members. If, however, it is desired to identify heads of families, it may be preferable to collect the information by means of direct questions at the enumeration, rather than upon the basis of a set of predetermined assumptions.

Sex

75. The sex of every individual should be recorded on the census questionnaire, and care should be taken to avoid a tendency to report female children as males or to omit the entry altogether. If the information is unknown or not recorded, an allocation, based on other entries on the questionnaire, should be made as the processing stage.

Age

76. Age is the interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census, expressed in completed solar years. Every effort should be made to ascertain the precise age of each person, and particularly of children under fifteen years of age. Where this is impossible, age may be estimated.

77. Information on age may be secured either by obtaining the year, month and day of birth or by asking directly for age at the last birthday. The first method usually yields more precise information but it is extremely difficult to use in enumerating illiterate persons and, in any case, it involves additional processing in converting the answers into completed years. The direct question on age at last birthday is more economical to process but may yield less precise results since it more easily permits approximate replies. It is, however, the appropriate question to use when a considerable proportion of the population cannot give a precise birth date. If the direct question is employed, it is recommended that age should be recorded on the questionnaire in completed single ages and not in groups.

78. In all instances where it is not possible to obtain a statement of age, or of date of birth, substitute methods must be used to obtain the best estimate possible in the circumstances. The use of historical calendars of events is recommended and it is emphasized that this should be supported by intensive training of enumerators.

79. If the direct age question is used, difficulties may arise in the reporting or in the recording of the information for children under one year of age, which may be given erroneously as "one year of age" rather than "0 years of age". These difficulties may be mitigated by collecting information on the date of birth of all children reported as "one year of age", even though only the direct age question is used for the remainder of the population. Another possible approach

is to obtain age in completed months for children under one year. This method, however, can give rise to another type of recording error, that is, the substitution by the enumerator of "years" for "months", so that, for example, a three-months-old child is entered on the questionnaire as being three years of age.

Ethnic Group

80. The classification by ethnic groups to be adopted for census purposes is dependent upon national circumstances and must be adapted to accord with these circumstances. Some of the bases on which ethnic groups may be identified are: country or area of origin, race, colour, language, religion, tribal membership, or various combinations of these characteristics. In addition, some of the terms used, such as "race" or "origin", have a number of different connotations. The definitions and criteria must therefore be determined on the basis of the groups which it is desired to identify.

81. Because of the interpretative difficulties which may occur, it is important that the basic criteria should be clearly explained in the census report so that the principles underlying the classification will be readily apparent.

82. It is recommended that the first step should consist of a broad general classification of the total population into a very few categories, such as African, European, Asian (where relevant) and Other. The non-African categories could, if desired, be further classified by country or continent of origin while the African category could be classified into such sub-divisions as may be required by each country.

83. It may be that in some countries ethnic groupings more or less coincide with regional divisions, in which case a provision in the geographical classification for a tabulation by regions known to be homogeneous, or virtually so, in respect of ethnic characteristics, would serve the purpose.

Citizenship

84. Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of each person. A citizen is a legal national of the country of the census; an alien is a non-national of the country.

85. Data on citizenship should be collected so as to permit the classification of the population into (a) citizens, including all citizens by birth or naturalization whether by declaration, option, marriage, or other means, and (b) aliens. Information on the country of citizenship of aliens should also be collected.

86. Enumeration and processing instructions should indicate the disposition which should be made of stateless persons, persons with dual nationality, persons in process of naturalization and any other ambiguous citizenship groups. The treatment of these groups should be described in the census reports. For countries where the population includes a significant proportion of naturalized citizens, additional information distinguishing citizens by birth and citizens by naturalization may be desirable.

87. The reliability of reported citizenship may be doubtful in the case of persons whose citizenship has recently changed as a result of territorial changes, or among the population of some newly independent countries where the concept of citizenship has only recently become important. Moreover, where boarder crossings are a frequent occurrence, there may be some difficulties of investigation. As an aid to the analysis of the results, tabulations based on citizenship should be accompanied by notations indicative of the likelihood of these or similar causes of mis-statement.

Literacy

88. Literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write. Data on literacy should be collected so as to distinguish between persons who are literate and those who are illiterate. A person is literate who can, with understanding, both read and write a short,

simple statement on his everyday life. A person is illiterate who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his everyday life.^{1/} Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write and one who can read and write only a ritual phrase which has been memorized.

89. The language or languages in which a person can read and write is not a factor in determining literacy and need not ordinarily be considered on the questionnaire. It may, however, be a useful additional subject of inquiry in multi-lingual countries.

90. Data on literacy should be collected for all persons ten years of age and over. In order to permit international comparisons of adult literacy, however, any tabulation of literacy not cross-classified by detailed age should at least distinguish between persons under fifteen years of age and those fifteen years of age and over.

91. Because of the possible reluctance of at least some illiterate persons to admit to this fact and the difficulties of applying a test of literacy during a census investigation, the data collected may not be highly accurate. If it is considered likely that this deficiency is significant, the possibility should be stated in the census publications. If a literacy test has been applied, it should be described in detail. It is recommended that, because of the likelihood of errors of response, data on literacy should be collected only from a sample of the population.

^{1/} United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Recommendation Concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, Adopted by the General Conference at its Tenth Session, Paris, 3 December 1958.

Educational attainment

92. Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received. For international purposes, a grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year.

93. Information on educational attainment should be collected for all persons at or beyond the usual age for entrance into school and should allow the following levels of education to be identified:^{1/}

- (a) Education preceding the first level (e.g., nursery school, kindergarten, infant school), which provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level.
- (b) Education at the first level (e.g., elementary school, primary school), of which the main function is to provide instruction in the tools of learning.
- (c) Education at the second level (e.g., middle school, secondary school, high school, vocational school, teacher-training school at this level), based upon at least four years previous instruction at the first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both.
- (d) Education at the third level (e.g., university, teachers' college, higher professional school), which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.

^{1/} The definitions are those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, op. cit.

- (e) Special education, covering all general or vocational education given to children who are physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, socially maladjusted or in other special categories. This education is ordinarily not classified by level or grade.

94. It should be noted that education in other ungraded schools should be excluded altogether on the grounds that, in the African countries, such schools do not cover the usual curriculum and do not lead on to further, higher education.

95. Sub-divisions of the second and third levels by type of education is recommended for those countries where it is feasible. Within the second level, the sub-divisions should be:

- (i) General education, which does not aim at preparing the pupils directly for a given trade or occupation.
- (ii) Vocational education, which aims at preparing the pupils directly for a trade or occupation other than teaching.
- (iii) Teacher training, which aims at preparing the pupils directly for teaching.

Within the third level, the sub-divisions should be:

- (i) Education at universities and equivalent institutions leading to an academic degree.
- (ii) Teacher education at non-university institutions.
- (iii) Other education at non-university institutions.

96. This classification may be too detailed for general use in the region, partly because this is a period of transition in which educational systems are changing and partly because there are relatively few pupils receiving secondary and tertiary education. However, the classification might be derived from entries based on the grade completed in the local school system, provided a sufficiently detailed

description of the educational system of the country is given in the census documents.

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

School attendance

98. School attendance is defined as attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education during a well-defined and recent time period. Instruction in particular skills, which is not part of the recognized educational structure of the country (e.g., in-service training courses in factories) is not considered "school attendance" yet this purpose, nor is education in the types of ungraded schools referred to in paragraph 94 above.

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

Religion

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

101. The categories to be investigated must be determined according to the local importance of particular religious groups, but it is suggested that these should be limited to a very few major groups, with the remainder classified together as "Other". Provision should be made for a suitable entry for persons who object to answering this question.

Marital status

102. Marital status is the personal status of each individual in relation to the statutory or customary marriage laws of the country. The great variety of practices existing in Africa, under both statutory and customary law, cannot be satisfactorily investigated in a census inquiry. It is preferable to avoid too much refinement, especially in regard to divorce and separation: the dissolution of de facto (consensual) unions and of certain types of customary marriage, as well as of polygamous unions, makes it extremely difficult to obtain accurate and consistent reports, and the resulting data may be misleading.

103. The categories of marital status to be identified should be (a) single, that is, never married, (b) married (including those in stable de facto unions and married persons who are separated without sanction of customary or statutory law), (c) widowed and not re-married, (d) divorced and not re-married, and (e) legally separated (under statutory or customary 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, with due regard to local practice in matters relating to marriage and its dissolution.

104. If it is desired to have complete information on marital status, then this information should be collected and tabulated for persons of all ages, irrespective of the national minimum legal age, or the customary age, for marriage, because the population may include persons who have been married in other countries with different minimum marriage ages; in most countries, also, there are likely to be persons who have been permitted to marry below the legal minimum age because of special

circumstances. However, in order to permit international comparisons of marital status data, any tabulation of marital status not cross-classified by detailed age should distinguish at least between persons under fifteen years of age and those fifteen years of age and over.

105. The collection of additional information related to customs in particular countries (such as polygamous marital status, inherited widows, etcetera) may be useful to meet national needs. For example, some countries may wish to collect data on the number of spouses of each married person.

106. The marital status categories described in this section do not provide complete information on the range of de facto unions of varying degrees of stability which may be common in some countries; nor do they adequately describe the prevalence of formal marriage combined with relatively stable de facto union outside of the marriage. Information on these relationships is very useful in studies of fertility but it is not possible to provide a regional recommendation on this matter because of the different circumstances prevailing among countries. It is suggested that countries which wish to investigate these relationships should consider the possibility of collecting data on formal marital status, on de facto unions and on the duration of each type of union, but since such an inquiry is too detailed for a general census, it would be preferable to obtain the data in a separate survey on a sample basis.

Number of wives

107. A record of the number of wives of each adult male is one of the "other useful" topics suggested for investigation in those parts of the region where the custom of polygamy is common. The information presents no particular difficulty at the collection stage, and is of value for the light which it casts on a number of important aspects of the social organization and, in particular, on household and family size and structure.

Number of years since first marriage

108. The number of years since first marriage is suggested as an additional topic for investigation in countries which wish to include it. The information may be obtained by asking directly for the number of years since first marriage, or by asking for age at first marriage and calculating the number of years since the marriage at the processing stage.

109. The data are useful in the analysis of fertility according to number of years married. Since fertility inquiries in censuses are usually restricted to the female population, the question will apply only to women who have ever been married, or if preferred, to women still married at the time of the census. This latter suggestion has the advantage of eliminating some of the distortion arising from dissolution of marriage by death, divorce or separation. To this end, the tabulation could be further restricted to women still in their first marriage at the time of the censuses; it would then be necessary to identify such women on the census questionnaire.

Children born alive and children living

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

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

112. Data on the total number of live-born children and those still living should preferably be collected for all adult women regardless of marital status. The choice of the minimum age for the investigation of fertility is left to individual countries, but, if the minimum age is lower than 15 years, the tabulations should distinguish between women aged under 15 and women aged 15 years and over. If it is not feasible to obtain the information for single women, it should be collected at least for all women fifteen years of age and over who are married (including consensually married), widowed, separated or divorced. In either case, the group of women for whom the data have been collected should be clearly described in the census report so as to avoid ambiguity in the analysis of the results.

113. The collection of accurate data on the number of children born alive can be difficult because of the possibility that some of the replies will actually include foetal deaths, on the one hand, while, on the other, they may exclude children who died early in their infancy. It is therefore recommended that, in obtaining information on total fertility, a series of probing questions be asked, covering, in addition to the number of children born alive, (a) total number of issue (including foetal deaths), (b) the number born dead and (c) the number still living. Any lack of consistency in the answers to these questions will indicate some error in the response, which can then be further probed.

114. The procedure recommended above is time-consuming and may not be advisable for a complete enumeration. It is recommended, therefore, that fertility data should be collected only for a sample of the female population.

Live births in the past twelve months

115. The information on live births in the past twelve months should be investigated amongst the same women for whom data on children born alive were collected. Also probing questions must be asked to avoid the errors referred to in paragraph 113 above.

116. The investigation of live births in a specified period preceding the inquiry is, however, even more complex than the investigation of the total number of live births, because of the problems posed by the time-reference period, which must be defined with precision in the census documents in a way which will indicate, for example, whether it is based on the calendar year, or on a given period before the census date or before the date of the visit.

117. The use of a time-reference period of twelve months is suggested for general use, though a longer period, such as two years, may be preferred if it is proposed to make detailed tabulations, showing interval in months between the event and the interview, with the intention of diagnosing and adjusting for errors of recall.

118. In attempting to obtain information on the number of children born alive in the period preceding the census, it is necessary to ask each adult woman a number of questions designed to elicit the whole pattern of relevant events in the period: pregnancy, foetal deaths, live births, multiple births and, perhaps most difficult of all, factors which will help to allocate the event correctly either in or out of the reference period (the seasons of the year, the harvesting of crops, religious or other festivals) in the attempt to fix the event in time. Even then there remains a further difficulty in obtaining an over-all measure of the birth rate from the data on total live-born children to mothers enumerated at the census: this is the question of live births in the last 12 months to women who did not survive to the census date. These problems suggest that the advantages of sampling are even greater in this context than in the case of investigating the total number of live-born children.

Deaths in the past twelve months by sex and age

119. Information on deaths in the past twelve months by sex and age must be obtained from the head of the household or, if this proves impossible, from some other responsible adult. The problems are

similar to those associated with the investigation of births in the period preceding the census but the possibilities of error (mainly of omission) are greater, and there is the additional problem of obtaining the age of those who died and who obviously cannot answer for themselves. The errors may arise from (a) the existence in certain areas of reluctance to refer to deaths, especially of babies, which may be thought of as unlucky or as reflecting some shame on the mother or the family in general, (b) a tendency to forget deaths of infants and to forget or be ignorant of their exact age, (c) the difficulty of obtaining any report of deaths of persons who lived alone, or of deaths which may have led to the breaking up of a household, (d) the likelihood of missing both births and deaths in cases where a mother has died in childbirth or shortly afterwards (the possibility of the death of both a mother and baby should always be specifically investigated). Once again, the difficulties are considerable and if alternate means are available for obtaining estimates of the death rate, countries may prefer to omit the question from the census.

Children below school age

120. This information would be obtained from all adult women who are economically active and should refer to the number of children, alive at the census date, who have not yet reached school age. All such children should be included, whether resident with the mother or elsewhere. School age should be taken to refer to the usual age for entry into regular schools, and should be identical with the age used for the investigation of school attendance.

121. The data on children below school age taken in conjunction with the type of activity of the mother, would give some indication of the effect of family responsibilities on participation of women in economic activities.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Type of activity

122. Type of activity is the relationship of each person to current economic activity. For each person at or above the minimum age for which economic activities are tabulated, information should be collected as to whether or not the person is economically active.
123. The allocation of individuals to the correct activity category presents particular difficulties in subsistence economies, as also in the monetary sector amongst persons whose participation is marginal. Examples of particular instances which present difficulties are: female unpaid family workers in agriculture, persons without a job and not looking for a job because there are no opportunities for work, beggars who offer minor services in return for a tip, young people seeking work for the first time. The census report should provide precise information on the method used for classifying all such cases.
124. The minimum age limit adopted for the census questions should be set in accordance with conditions in each country, but never higher than fifteen years. The participation of many children in agricultural activities in the region will often render it necessary to set a minimum age rather lower than fifteen, but the age chosen should not be so low as to be unrealistic. In countries where the minimum age has been set below fifteen years, it is recommended that all tabulations distinguish economically active persons under fifteen years of age from those fifteen years of age or over. In this way international comparability can be maintained within the framework of national needs.
125. The time-reference for census data on economic characteristics recommended for general use in the region is one week. It is recognized that this short period is unrepresentative of changes over the year in the level of activity, particularly in the agricultural sector. Efforts should be made to conduct the census at a period of the year which is as nearly "normal" as is possible and, if considered necessary, a supplementary question should be asked to obtain some measure of

economic activity over a long period. This could be achieved by a question "Did this person work any time in the past twelve months?" directed to each individual who was not employed in the past week; persons "with a job but not at work" might be shown separately.

126. The census instructions should make it perfectly clear what is meant by the "past week", and it is recommended that where the census field operation is prolonged, say beyond one month, the time-reference period should be the calendar week preceding the day of the visit; otherwise, a fixed (calendar) week preceding the official census date should be taken.

127. Economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time-reference period chosen for the investigation. It includes both persons in the civilian labour force and those serving in the armed forces. In compilations of the data, a separate category of "members of the armed forces" may be maintained, so that the category can be deducted from the total labour force whenever desirable. The civilian labour force comprises both persons employed and those unemployed during the time-reference period.^{1/} These two groups should be distinguished in accordance with the following criteria:

(a) Employed

128. The employed comprise all persons, including family workers, who worked during the time-reference period adopted for data on economic characteristics (paragraph 125) or who had a job in which they had already worked but from which they were temporarily absent because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of

^{1/} See International Labour Office, The International Standardization of Labour Statistics, Geneva, 1959, pp. 44-45.

absence, absence without leave, or temporary disorganization of work due to such reasons as bad weather or mechanical breakdown.^{1/}

(b) Unemployed

129. The unemployed consist of all persons who, during the reference period, were not working but who were seeking work for pay of profit, including those who never worked before. Also included are persons who, during the reference period, were not seeking work because of temporary illness, because they made arrangements to start a new job subsequent to the reference period, or because they were on temporary or indefinite lay off without pay.^{2/} Where employment opportunities are very limited, the unemployed should also include persons who were not working and were available for work, but were not actively seeking it because they believed that no jobs were open. The recorded data on the unemployed should distinguish persons who never worked before.

130. In classifying the population by type of economic activity, participation in an economic activity should always take precedence over a non-economic activity; hence, employed and unemployed persons should not be included in the non-economically active population, even though they may also be, for example, students or home-makers.

131. Not economically active population comprises the following functional categories:

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

^{1/} See International Labour Office, The International Standardization of Labour Statistics, op. cit, pp, 44-45.

^{2/} Ibid.

- (b) Students: persons of either sex, not economically active, who attend any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education.
- (c) Income recipients: persons of either sex, not economically active, who receive income from property or other investment, royalties, or pensions from former activities.
- (d) Physically disabled: persons of either sex, not economically active, unable to work because of some physical condition.
- (e) Others: persons of either sex, not economically active, who are receiving public aid or private support, and all other persons not falling in any of the above categories, such as children not attending school.

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

Occupation

133. Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the time-reference period adopted for data on economic characteristics (paragraph 125) by the person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status (as employer, employee, etcetera) in which the person should be classified. For purposes of international comparisons, it is recommended that countries compile their data in accordance with the latest edition of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) issued by the International Labour Office. If this is not possible, provision should be made for the categories of the classification employed to be convertible to ISCO

or at least to the minor (two digit) groups of this classification. If national data are not classified in conformity with ISCO, an explanation of the differences should be given.

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

Industry

135. Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which an economically-active person worked during the time-reference period adopted for data on economic characteristics (paragraph 125), or last worked, if unemployed. For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile their data in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) most recently approved by the United Nations. If this is not possible, provision should be made for the categories of the classification employed to be convertible to the ISIC or at least to the major (two digit) groups of this classification. If the national data are not classified in accordance with the ISIC, an explanation of the differences should be given.

136. If data on secondary occupation are collected, information on industry in regard to the secondary occupation may also be collected.

Status (as employer, employee, etc.)

137. Status (as employer, employee, etcetera) refers to the status of an economically active individual (paragraph 127) with respect to his employment, that is, whether he is (or was, if unemployed) an employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker, or a member of a producers' co-operation, as defined below:

- (a) Employer: a person who operates his (or her) own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade,

and hires one or more employees. Some countries may wish to distinguish among employers according to the number of persons they employ.

- (b) Own-account worker: a person who operates his (or her) own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
- (c) Employee: a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.
- (d) Unpaid family worker: a person who works a specified minimum amount of time (at least one-third of normal working hours), without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. If there are a significant number of unpaid family workers in enterprises of which the operators are members of a producers' co-operative who are classified in category (e), these unpaid family workers should be classified in a separate sub-group.
- (e) Member of producers' co-operative: a person who is an active member of a producers' co-operative, regardless of the industry in which it is established. Where this group is not numerically important, it may be excluded from the classification and members of producers' co-operatives should be classified to other headings, as appropriate.
- (f) Persons not classifiable by status: experienced workers with status unknown or inadequately described and unemployed persons not previously employed.

138. If data on secondary occupation are collected information on status (as employer, employee, etcetera) in regard to the secondary occupation may also be collected.

139. Worked any time in the past twelve months. Reference has already been made to this topic in paragraph 125 above.

PART II

TABULATIONS TO BE PREPARED IN A POPULATION CENSUS

A. Scope and objective of tabulations

140. As countries have come to rely increasingly on national planning as a means of promoting and guiding economic and social development, the need for factual information on which to base the necessary programmes has become universally recognized. Resources are scarce, however, and statistical inquiries costly. It has therefore become necessary to weigh each tabulation proposed for inclusion in the census in terms of its ultimate cost and its utility for planning purposes, and to restrict the number of topics to a bare but significant minimum for greater economy and efficiency. Consequently these recommendations represent the selection of basic tabulations that would yield the data required most urgently for development programmes.

141. The tabulations are divided into two groups: "Recommended" and "Additional". The Recommended tabulations employ only the Recommended topics and constitute the body of statistical information which it is considered each country would regard as necessary. The Additional tabulations are also considered to be of value and importance, but they serve somewhat more specialized purposes than do the Recommended tabulations, or are more costly and time-consuming to produce. The Additional tabulations are sub-divided into two groups, the former of which employs only Recommended topics while the latter employs Other useful topics in combination with Recommended topics.

142. It is a fundamental intention of the recommendations that the tabulations undertaken should be within the resources available for their early completion, and it is emphasized that an over-elaborate programme may result in complications and in delays which not only increase the total cost of the operation but which reduce the value of the data themselves.

143. The tabulations therefore constitute a modest programme; many other worthwhile and practicable tabulations can be included in the census programme of any country with sufficient resources to undertake a more ambitious tabulation scheme. Such other tabulations could further utilize information on the "Recommended" or "Other useful" topics or could introduced information on additional topics of significance in the country concerned.

144. The feasibility of preparing more detailed or additional tabulations will depend to a considerable extent on the method of data processing utilized. The application of electronic data processing makes possible the more rapid preparation of tabulations and the inclusion of a greater amount of detail within each tabulation than can be accomplished by the older methods of processing.

145. It is necessary to emphasize the fact that this document cannot deal adequately with the limitations imposed by the use of sampling at the collection stage. All that can be done here is to issue a reminder that where sampling has been employed in the field inquiry (as recommended in paragraph 19 for certain topics), the amount of detail which can be shown in the tabulations will be less than that shown in the specifications, particularly in regard to the geographical sub-divisions for which it will be practicable to show separate figures.

146. There is one other important point to which attention should be drawn: the recommendations do not provide for a tabulation of enumeration areas by population enumerated therein. This omission is due to the fact that such information may not be required for publication, but its importance for all sorts of inquiries subsequent to the census cannot be over-emphasized. The data should be retained in the census office for the use of all interested parties.

147. The tabulations are listed in paragraph 149 below, following which there is a detailed description of the specifications for each table and a statement of the principal uses of the data of that table.

The tabulations are in no sense presented as models of completed tables. The intention is merely to indicate the elements which should enter into the completed tables; in the presentation of the results, various elements may be combined as parts of a single table, greater geographical detail may be obtained where needed, and so on, provided the indicated categories and cross-tabulations are retained. Sketch illustrations are included to clarify the required attribute classifications.

B. List of Tabulations

148. The following list of titles gives an overall summary view of the census tabulations proposed for the region:

Tabulation number

Title

Recommended tabulations

1. Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by sex.
2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex.
3. Population of principal localities and their urban agglomerations, by sex.
4. Population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household, and number of persons not living in households.
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.
8. Population by ethnic group,^{1/} place of birth, age and sex.
9. Population... years of age and over by ethnic group, type of activity, age and sex.
10. Economically active population by ethnic group, industry, age and sex.

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

Tabulation number	Title
	<u>Recommended tabulations</u> (cont'd)
11.	Economically active population by ethnic group, occupation, age and sex.
12.	Economically active population by ethnic group, status, age and sex.
13.	Economically active population by ethnic group, status, industry and sex.
14.	Economically active population by ethnic group, status, occupation, and sex.
15.	Economically active population by ethnic group, industry, occupation, and sex.
16.	Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex.
17.	Population 25 years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex.
18.	Population ... to 24 years of age by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex.
19.	Population ... to 24 years of age by school attendance, single years of age and sex.
20.	Female population aged ... years of age and over, by age and number of children born alive.

Tabulation number

Title

Recommended tabulations (cont'd)

21. Female population aged ... years and over,
by age and number of children now living.

Additional tabulations

(i) Using data collected on the
recommended topics

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

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

24. 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

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

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

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

Tabulation number

Title

Additional tabulations (cont'd)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 27. | Economically active females by ethnic group, age, marital status, and by number of children below school age. |
| 28. | Female population aged ... years and over by age and number of live births in last 12 months. |
| 29. | Number of deaths in the last 12 months, by sex and age of decedent. |
| 30. | Population by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex. |
| 31. | Population by place of usual residence, place of previous residence and sex. |
| 32. | Population by religion, age and sex. |
| 33. | Married males by number of wives, by age. |
| 34. | Population unemployed in the reference week by ethnic group, work status in the past 12 months, age and sex. |

C. Specifications for each tabulation

149. The following are the specifications for each tabulation:

No.	Tabulation Short title	Population included	Geographic classification	Other classifications
RECOMMENDED TABULATIONS				
1.	Total population and population by civil division	Total	(a) Total country (b) Each major and minor civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b)	<u>Sex:</u> Male, female
2.	Locality size	Total	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division	<u>Sex:</u> Male, female <u>Size class:</u> 500,000 or more inhabitants 100,000 - 499,999 inhabitants 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 class
3.	Size of principal localities	Population of localities above a certain size and of the urban agglomeration of each such locality	Total country	<u>Principal localities and their urban agglomeration:</u> each specified city or town, the urban agglomeration of each specified city or town <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
4.	Size of household and number of family nuclei	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Size of household:</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and over, not stated, and, separately, the number of households of each size <u>Number of family nuclei:</u> 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and more, not stated, and, separately, the total number of family nuclei <u>Persons not living in households:</u> Total number
5.	Single years of age	Total population	Distinguish urban and rural	<u>Age:</u> Under 1 year, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6... in single years to 99, 100 and over, not stated <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
6.	Five-year age groups	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major and minor civil division (c) Each principal locality Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Age:</u> 0-4, 5-9 ... five-year groups to 80-84, 85 and over, not stated <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
7.	Marital status	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Marital status:</u> Single (that is, never married), married, widowed, divorced, separated, not stated <u>Age:</u> Under 15 years, single year from 15 to 24 years, then five-year groups to 70-74, 75 and over, not stated. The single-year distribution may begin at the minimum age for marriage set for the country, but if this is below 15 years, the break at age 15 should be retained in the tabulation <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
8.	Ethnic group ^b and birthplace	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil (or regional) division Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b)	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs <u>Birthplace:</u> (a) <u>Local born:</u> Each major civil (or regional) division, not stated. (b) <u>Foreign born:</u> Each continent, each country within each continent, which is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons, all other countries (combined) in each continent, continent not known <u>Age:</u> 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
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)	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs <u>Type of activity:</u> Economically active (distinguishing employed and unemployed, and amongst the unemployed distinguishing persons seeking work for the first time), not economically active, not stated <u>Age:</u> 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.	Industry	Economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs <u>Industry:</u> According to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the United Nations <u>International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities</u> (ISIC), at least to the two-digit groups <u>Age:</u> Under 15, 15-19, 20-24, ... five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated <u>Sex:</u> Male, female

C. Specifications for each tabulation^{a/} (Continued)

149. The following are the specifications for each tabulation:

Tabulation		Population included	Geographic classification	Other classifications
No.	Short title			
11.	Occupation	Economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division (c) Each major city 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 <u>International Standard Classification of Occupations</u> (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups <u>Age:</u> As in Tabulation 10 <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
12.	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, unpaid family worker, member of producers' co-operative, not classifiable by status <u>Age:</u> As in Tabulation 10 <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
13.	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 12 <u>Industry:</u> As shown above in Tabulation 10 (to the two-digit groups) <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
14.	Status and occupation	Economically active population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division (c) Each major city Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Ethnic group:</u> To be determined by local needs <u>Status:</u> As shown in Tabulation 12 <u>Occupation:</u> As shown in Tabulation 11 (to the two-digit groups)
15.	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 shown in Tabulation 10 (to the two-digit groups) <u>Occupation:</u> As shown in Tabulation 11 (to the two-digit groups) <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
16.	Literacy	All persons 10 years of age & over	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division 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
17.	Educational attainment	All persons 25 years of age & over	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Educational attainment:</u> (i) Education preceding the first level, and less than one completed grade at the first level (ii) Education at the first level by single grades, grade not stated (iii) Education at the second level (distinguishing general, vocational, teacher training, if possible) by single grades, grade not stated (iv) Education at the third level (university or equivalent), by single grades, grade not stated (v) Special education (not classified by level) (vi) Level not stated <u>Age:</u> 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 & over, not stated <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
18.	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 & rural for (a) & (b)	<u>School attendance:</u> Attending school, not attending school, not stated <u>Educational attainment:</u> As in Tabulation 17 <u>Age:</u> ... ^{a/} to 9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, total under 25, not stated <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
19.	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 & rural for (a) & (b)	<u>School attendance:</u> Attending school, not attending school, not stated <u>Age:</u> ... ^{a/} , 6, ..., 23, 24, total number under 25, not stated <u>Sex:</u> Male, female
20.	Children born alive (or total fertility) by age of mother	Female population aged ... ^{a/} years and over	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban & rural for (a)	<u>Age:</u> Under 15, 15-19, 20-24, ... in five-year groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated <u>Number of children born alive:</u> 0, 1, 2, ..., 9, 10 and over, not stated, and separately, the aggregate number of children born alive to women in each age category
21.	Children not living by age of mother	Female population aged ... ^{a/} years and over	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	<u>Age:</u> As in Tabulation 20 <u>Number of children now living:</u> As in Tabulation 20

C. Specifications for each tabulation^{2/} (Continued)
149. The following are the specifications for each tabulation:

No.	Tabulation Short title	Population included	Geographic classification	Other classifications
ADDITIONAL TABULATIONS				
22.	Non-economic functions	Population not economically active	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	Ethnic groups: To be determined according to local needs Functional categories: Home-maker, student, 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
23.	Occupation and education	Economically active population	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	Ethnic groups: To be determined according to local needs Occupation: As shown in Tabulation 11 above Educational attainment: First level not completed, first level completed, second level completed, third level completed, special education, 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
24.	Fertility and education	Female population aged ... ^{2/} years and over	Total country Distinguish urban and rural	Age: As in Tabulation 20 Number of children born alive: As shown in Tabulation 20 above Educational attainment: As shown in Tabulation 23
25.	Citizenship ^{2/}	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Citizenship: (a) Citizen (b) Alien: Each continent, each country within each continent, of which a significant number of aliens are citizens, all other countries (combined) in each continent, citizenship not known Age: 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, ten-year age groups to 65-74, 75 and over, not stated Sex: Male, female
26.	Number of years since first marriage and number of children born alive	Female population aged ... ^{2/} and over and married at time of census	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Number of years since first marriage: Duration to be specified in five-year periods: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30 and over, not stated Number of children born alive: 0, 1, 2, ... 9, 10 and over, not stated
27.	Type of activity, marital status and number of children below school age	Economically active females	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Ethnic groups: To be determined by local needs Marital status: Single, married, other, not stated Age: Under 15, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over, not stated Number of children: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and over, not stated
28.	Live births in last 12 months (or current fertility)	Female population aged ... ^{2/} and over	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division Distinguish urban and rural for (a)	Age of mother: As in Tabulation 26 Number of live births in last 12 months: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and over, not stated
29.	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 - 2 months, 3, 4, 5 ... 11 months; total under 1 year, 2, 3, 4 years, 5-14 years, 15 to 49 years, 50 years and over, not stated. (See footnote to Illustration 29) Sex: Male, female

C. Specifications for each tabulation (cont'd)

149. The following are the specifications for each tabulation:

No.	Tabulation Short title	Population included	Geographic classification	Other classifications
30.	Duration of residence	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division (c) Each principal locality (d) Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b)	Duration of residence in locality. Since birth, not since birth, resident for less than 1 year, 1-4, 5-9, 10 or more years, not stated; transient or visitor, not stated whether transient or visitor Duration of residence in major civil division: As for locality above Age: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, ... 55-64, 65 and over, not stated Sex: Male, female
31.	Place of previous residence	Total population	Total country	Place of usual residence: Each major or other civil division in the country Place of previous residence: Each major or other civil division in the country, foreign country, not stated. For those who always resided in the same civil division, place of previous residence will be the same as place of usual residence. Transients or visitors should be shown separately Sex: Male, female
32.	Religion	Total population	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division	Religion: Each religion of major importance in the country; all others; no religion; not stated Age: 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75 and over, not stated Sex: Male, female
33.	Number of wives	Married males	(a) Total country (b) Each major civil division	Number of wives: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more, not stated Age: 15-19, 20-24, five-year age groups to 70-74, 75 and over, not stated Sex: Male, female
34.	Work status in the past 12 months	Population unemployed in the week preceding the census	(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 Work status in past 12 months: Worked any time in the past 12 months; did no work in past 12 months; not stated Age: Single years of age to 24, then five-year age groups to 60-64, 65 and over, not stated Sex: Male, female

a/ 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.

b/ Countries which wish to do so will substitute citizenship for ethnic group throughout.

c/ Usual age for entrance into school.

d/ The minimum age will vary according to the usual age for entrance into school in each country.

e/ Minimum age to be set by country.

f/ Minimum age to be set by the country.

g/ Countries which wish to do so will substitute ethnic group.

h/ Minimum age of marriage set by the country.

D. Uses of the tabulations

150. In the following section, reference is made to the principal uses of the data included in the tabulations compiled from population censuses.

Tabulation 1. Total population and population by major and minor civil divisions, by sex

151. The determination of the total population and its distribution among major and minor civil divisions is the basic product of a population census, because it provides the overall picture of numbers and geographical distribution needed for a wide variety of day-to-day administrative purposes, for the extension of services such as health, housing, education and transport, and for policy decisions regarding the location of economic development projects. Also the figures are required for the apportionment of representation in legislative bodies and for the allocation of public funds.

152. Once the data are available for a series of two or more censuses, they give an indication of the national and sub-national rates of change of population and, in addition, reveal changes in the distribution pattern which will affect policy and planning. This is particularly so in the case of the urban/rural distribution, which is an essential element of this tabulation.

153. The census figures provide the base data for projections of the future regional and urban-rural distribution of the population. Moreover, the census is an integral part of the wider system of collection of all the necessary demographic statistics, including (a) data on vital events, the census data constituting the base population for the calculation of vital rates, and (b) migration statistics.

Illustration 1. Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by sex

Geographic division	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total			
Urban			
Rural			
Major civil division A ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division a ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division b ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
(etc.)			
Major civil division B ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division a ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division b ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
(etc.)			
.....			
.....			
.....			
Major civil division Z ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division a ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
Minor civil division b ^{1/}			
Urban			
Rural			
(etc.)			

1/ Name of major or minor division.

Tabulation 2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex

154. This tabulation provides information on national patterns of concentration or dispersion of population which will afford a reasonable degree of international comparability, provided that the unit of classification is the locality as defined in paragraph 33. Using data from successive censuses, it is possible to assess the rate of change, over given time periods, in the numbers of localities in each size-class and the proportion of the population in each size-class of locality. Projections of future patterns of population concentration, on the basis of past trends, are needed for determining policy in regard to the distribution of population.

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

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

Illustration 2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} and size-class of locality	Number of localities	Sex		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total				
All localities				
500,000 or more inhabitants				
1000,000-499,999 inhabitants				
50,000-99,999 inhabitants				
20,000-49,999 inhabitants				
10,000-19,999 inhabitants				
5,000-9,999 inhabitants				
2,000-4,999 inhabitants				
1,000-1,999 inhabitants				
500-999 inhabitants				
200-499 inhabitants				
Less than 200 inhabitants				
Population not in localities				

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division.

Tabulation 3. Population of principal localities and their
urban agglomerations, by sex

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

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

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

Illustration 3. Population of principal localities and their urban agglomerations, by sex

Locality	Sex			
	Both sexes		Male	
	City proper	Urban agglomeration	City proper	Urban agglomeration
City or town A ^{1/}				
City or town B ^{1/}				
City or town C ^{1/}				
City or town D ^{1/}				
•				
•				
•				
City or town Z ^{1/}				

^{1/} Name of city or town.

Tabulation 4. Population in households and number of family nuclei,
by size of household, and number of persons not living in households

160. The household is a basic socio-econometric unit in all countries and is often central to the study of social and economic development. Information on the number and size of households and changes in the rate of household formation is needed by the planners for, and suppliers, of, many goods and services, for which the demand is related to households rather than to individuals. Agencies dealing with housing problems are in need of these data for the determination of current and projected rates of household formation, on the basis of which the number and size of new housing units required can be estimated.

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

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

163. Information from a series of censuses is very useful for the study of changes in the social structure such as the disintegration of the joint-family household or multi-generation-family household in countries where the traditional pattern of living is being modified.

164. The geographic breakdown recommended in the specifications does not provide for data for localities, but there are strong reasons for preparing figures of household size down to the level of the enumeration area and the locality. It may not be necessary or even advisable to attempt publication of so much detail, but it is becoming more and more apparent that for planning at the local level, particularly in regard to urban improvement and housing projects, data on size of household are required.

Illustration 4. Population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household, and number of persons not living in households

Geographic division ^{1/} and size of household	Population	Households with indicated number of family nuclei ^{2/}					Aggregate number of households ^{2/}	Aggregate number of family nuclei ^{2/}
		0	1	2	3	4 and more		
All households								
Households consisting of:								
1 person								
2 persons								
3 persons								
4 persons								
5 persons								
6 persons								
7 persons								
8 persons								
9 persons								
10 persons								
Not stated								
Persons not living in households								
Not stated whether or not living in households								

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

^{2/} Not applicable to persons not living in households and those for whom it is not stated whether or not they are living in households.

Tabulation 5. Population by single years of age and sex

165. The distribution of the total urban and rural population by sex and by single years of age is required for a number of purposes, important amongst which are estimates of population at each age in each succeeding year, and the calculation of survival probabilities and related life-table functions. Also from this tabulation it is possible to reconstitute any selected age grouping (e.g., the school - age population, the population of voting age or groups used in the calculation of food requirements) without interpolating from five-year age groups. However, in view of the inaccuracy of age reporting in the region and in view also of deficiencies in the supplementary data required for such operations, it will be some time before the fullest use can be made of the single-year distribution. It is nevertheless recommended that this tabulation be published because those who use the data must be in a position to assess the errors themselves, and also because it is necessary and possible to put them to use in a wide variety of research and planning projects, despite their defects. Again, improvement in age reporting can only be measured if the raw data from successive censuses are made available.

Illustration 5. Population by single years of age and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} and age (in years)	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages			
Under 1			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
•			
•			
•			
99			
100 and over			
Not stated			

^{1/} Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.

Tabulation 6. Population by five-year age groups and sex

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

Illustration 6. Population by five-year age groups and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} and age (in years)	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-79			
80-84			
85 and over			
Not stated			

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division, (c) each minor civil division, (d) each principal locality. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

Tabulation 7. Population by marital status, age and sex

167. The distribution of the population by marital status, age and sex, and by the specified categories of marital status provides information that is important both in its sociological content and in the fact that it substitutes for current statistics on marriage. The distribution by single ages up to age 24 years gives an indication of the marriage rate at the ages at which marriage is most likely to occur (particularly amongst women) whilst the five-year distribution above age 24 years continues the picture to higher ages. The data on divorce and separation are of particular importance in many areas in the region where various social and/or economic factors have created a pattern of instability in marriage which is not as yet well-documented in statistical inquiries. The tabulation also provides base data for the study of the relationship between marital status and fertility. A simple measure of the relationship may be obtained by the calculation of the ratio of children to ever-married women of child-bearing age, and the comparison of this ratio with the corresponding figure for all women of child-bearing age.

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

Illustration 7. Population by marital status, age and sex

Geographic division, sex and marital status	All ages	Age (in years)									
		Single years of age					Five-year groups				
		Under 15	15	16	.....	23	24	24-29	.....	70-74	75 and over
<u>Both sexes</u>	Total										Not stated
	Single										
	Married										
	Widowed										
	Divorced										
	Separated										
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)	Not stated										
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)											

(a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

Tabulation 8. Population by ethnic group^{1/}, place of birth, age and sex

169. The cross-classification of ethnic group with birth place is recommended as of special interest in the region, since it will provide a distribution of the population by age and sex for each ethnic group which it is desired to investigate, and will, in addition, reveal the effect of net immigration on the composition by age and sex of each of these ethnic groups. The tabulation could be expected to reflect socio-economic and demographic differences between ethnic groups, and would have the practical advantage of providing excellent control for other tabulations.

170. The classification by ethnic group must be left to the choice of individuals countries. However, as suggested in paragraph 82 above, there would be a considerable advantage in making a broad general classification of the total population into a very few categories, such as African, European, Asian (where relevant) and other. The African category would then be classified into such sub-divisions as may be required by each country (for example, into the most important tribal groups).

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

172. From the data on foreign born by country of birth, information is provided on net migration from specified countries, a matter of considerable interest to a number of countries of the region.

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

Tabulation 8 (cont'd)

173. The tabulation of the local born by specified place of birth is for the present the most practicable method of measuring internal migration. It would be too complicated a task to try to compile the data for minor civil divisions and therefore the picture which emerges must necessarily be a rather generalized one. Nevertheless, it would be a considerable benefit to the study of internal transfers of population to have data on the numbers who have moved out of the major civil division in which they were born and the numbers who moved into each major civil division, even though no information is provided on the duration of residence or on the number of moves made by each person.

Illustration 8. Population by ethnic group^{1/}, place of birth, age and sex

Geographic division ^{2/} place of birth and sex	All ages	Age (in years)						
		0-4	5-14	15-24	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{3/}							
FOREIGN BORN								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total								
Africa								
Country A ^{4/}								
Country B ^{4/}								
.								
.								
Country Z ^{4/}								
All other countries ...								
Country not stated								
Each other continent								
Separately, as above ..								
Continent not stated ..								
<u>Male</u> (Separately,								
<u>Female</u> (as for								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
LOCAL BORN								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total								
Major civil division A ^{5/} ..								
Major civil division B ^{5/} ..								
.								
.								
Major civil division Z ^{5/} ..								
<u>Male</u> (Separately,								
<u>Female</u> (as for								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
ETHNIC GROUP II ^{3/} (Separately,								
ETHNIC GROUP III ^{3/} etc. (as for								
(Ethnic group I								

- 1/ Countries which wish to do so will substitute citizenship for ethnic group throughout.
- 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
- 3/ Name of each ethnic group, as specified according to local needs. The ethnic groups specified for Africans may be tribal groupings, if so desired. For non-Africans, a few broad categories such as Europeans, Asians, etcetera, will perhaps be adequate in most situations.
- 4/ Name of country.
- 5/ Name of major civil division.

Tabulation 9. Population ... years and over by ethnic group,
type of activity, age and sex

174. The data provided by this tabulation are fundamental to the study of the economic characteristics of the population, and to the policy decisions needed for planning the full utilization of the human resources of a country in the process of its development.
175. The tabulation provides the data needed for computing crude and age-specific participation rates, that is, the percentages of economically active persons among males and females of each age group, which are basic for studies of factors determining the size and composition of a nation's manpower and its relation to the size and structure of the population, and for making manpower projections.
176. Information on the employed and the unemployed furnishes data on an aspect of manpower which will naturally be of concern to governments both from the national viewpoint and from the viewpoint of the welfare of individuals. Employment and unemployment are notoriously difficult to investigate with precision in subsistence economies, but the census data give the broad picture which can be investigated more intensively in labour force sample surveys. The identification of those seeking work for the first time is a useful addition to the data on unemployment, in that it permits the separation of the experienced labour force from new entrants to the labour market.
177. The recommended age classification shows single years of age from the minimum age chosen for the investigation of economic activity up to age 24 years: this suggestion is made as a means of ascertaining the increase in economic participation from the youngest recorded age up to an age at which participation could be expected to have reached its maximum.
178. It is recommended that a distribution by ethnic group be retained throughout in the tabulations relating to economic characteristics, because of the strong probability of ethnic differentials in this context.

Illustration 9. Population ...^{1/} years of age and over by ethnic group, type of activity, age and sex

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex and age (in years)	Total	Type of activity				
		Economically active			Not economically active	Note stated
		Employed	Unemployed			
			Total	Seeking work for the first time		
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{3/}						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages . ^{4/}						
Under 15 ^{4/}						
15						
16						
.....						
.....						
.....						
23						
24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65 and over						
Not stated						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
				ETHNIC GROUP II ^{3/}	(Separately,	
				ETHNIC GROUP III ^{3/}	(as for	
				etc...	{ ethnic group I	

- ^{1/} Minimum age to be set by the country.
^{2/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division, (c) each principal locality.
Distinguish urban and rural for (a).
^{3/} Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.
^{4/} In single ages, from minimum age adopted for investigating economic activity to 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation 10. Economically active population by ethnic group, industry, age and sex

179. In addition to the picture they present of the age-sex distribution of the population in particular occupations and industries, Tabulations 10 and 11 furnish material for analyses of rates of accession to, and withdrawal from, particular types of economic activities. These data make it possible to carry out co-ordinated studies of prospective trends in the number of workers attached to various occupations and industries, within the framework of projections of the total economically active population. The tabulations also provide the denominators for differential analysis of fertility and mortality according to occupation and industry, if these are required.

Illustration 10. Economically active population by ethnic group, industry, age and sex^{1/}

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex and industry	All ages	Age (in years)					
		Under 15 ^{3/}	15-19	20-24	60-64	65 and over	Not stated
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{4/}							
....							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total economically active							
Division 0							
Major group 01							
Major group 02							
(etc.)							
Division 1							
Major group 11							
Major group 12							
(etc.)							
.							
.							
.							
Division 9							
Major group 90							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
ETHNIC GROUP II ^{4/}							
(Separately, as for							
ETHNIC GROUP III ^{4/} etc. (ethnic group I							

- 1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).
- 3/ All ages from the minimum age adopted for investigating economic activity to 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.
- 4/ Name of ethnic group as specified according to local needs.

Tabulation 11. Economically active population by ethnic
group, occupation, age and sex

180. The uses of this tabulation are discussed above with
the uses of the data on industry.

Illustration 11. Economically active population by ethnic group, occupation, age and sex ^{1/}

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex and occupation	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 15 ^{3/}	15-19	20-24	...	60-64	65 and over	Not stated
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{4/}								
.....								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total economically active								
Major group 0								
Minor group 0-0								
Minor group 0-1								
Major group 1								
Minor group 1-0								
Minor group 1-1								
(etc.)								
.								
.								
.								
Major group X								
Minor group X-1								
Minor group X-2								
Minor group X-3								
Armed forces								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
ETHNIC GROUP II ^{4/}								
ETHNIC GROUP III ^{4/}								
(etc.)								
(Separately, (as for ethnic group I								

- 1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division, (c) each major city.
Distinguish urban and rural for (a).
- 3/ All ages from the minimum age adopted for investigating economic activity to 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.
- 4/ Name of ethnic groups, as specified according local needs.

Tabulation 12. Economically active population by ethnic
group, status, age and sex

181. This tabulation provides the data which serve as a first indicator of socio-economic status. It also makes available data needed for planning of social welfare schemes, health insurance programmes, etcetra, which frequently affect only the employee group.

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

Illustration 12. Economically active population by ethnic group,
status, age and sex 1/

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex and age (in years)	Total economically active	Status					Member of producers' co-operative	Not classi- fiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker			
ETHNIC GROUP I- ^{3/}								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages . ^{4/}								
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								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for Both sexes)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for Both sexes)								

- ETHNIC GROUP II 3/ { Separately,
ETHNIC GROUP III 3/ etc. { as for ethnic group I
- 1/ The treatment of the unemployed (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural. 3/ Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.
- 4/ All ages from the minimum age adopted for investigating economic activity to 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation 13. Economically active population by ethnic group, status, industry and sex

183. Tabulations 13, 14 and 15 furnish a statistical inventory of a nation's manpower and its utilization that is of inestimable value as an aid in formulating economic policy and planning developmental programmes. Such data play an essential part in analyses of national product and national income. Studies of the proportion of the economically active population in each industrial sector of the economy and of the shifts from one sector to another give information on the level and trend of industrialization and on important aspects of the country's potential for economic development. Studies of migration from rural areas to cities require analysis of the occupational and industrial structure of manpower in the cities and often of the major areas of out-migration, as an aid to assessment of economic aspects of internal migration. Studies of these types are also relevant to programmes of resettlement and to the formulation of policy with respect to internal migration. Also, decisions as to possible sites for industrial establishments require information on the occupational and industrial structure of the labour force in various localities and regions of the country.

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

185. The cross-classifications of occupation and of industry with status (as employer, employee, etc.) give indications of the occupations and industries in which particular status groups, such as own-account workers and unpaid family workers, are employed, therefore making it possible, for example, to analyse the effect of the inclusion of unpaid family workers on the industrial distribution of the labour force. This is especially important because of the likelihood of significant variations in the definitions of unpaid family workers and in the

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

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

Illustration 13. Economically active population by ethnic group, status, industry and sex^{1/}

Geographic division ^{2/} sex and industry	Total economically active	Status					Not classi- fiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{3/}							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total economically active							
Division 0							
Major group 01							
Major group 02							
(etc.)							
Division 1							
Major group 11							
Major group 12							
(etc.)							
.							
.							
.							
Division 9							
Major group 90							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for Both sexes)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for Both sexes)							

- 1/ The treatment of the unemployed (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
2/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.
3/ Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.

Tabulation 14. Economically active population by ethnic
group, status, occupation and sex

187. The uses of the data are discussed above in connexion
with Tabulation 13.

Illustration 14. Economically active population by ethnic group, status, occupation

and sex 1/

Geographic division, sex and occupation 2/	Total economically active	Status					Not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers co-operative	
ETHNIC GROUP 1-3/							
Y							
Both sexes							
Total economically active							
Major group 0							
Minor group 0-0							
Minor group 0-1							
Major group 1							
Minor group 1-0							
Minor group 1-1							
(etc.)							
.							
.							
.							
Major group X							
Minor group X-1							
Minor group X-2							
Minor group X-3							
Armed forces							
Male							
(as for Both sexes)							
Female							
(as for Both sexes)							

ETHNIC GROUP 113/ { Separately,
ETHNIC GROUP 1113/ etc. { as for
ETHNIC GROUP 1 { ethnic group 1

- 1/ The treatment of the unemployed (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
2/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.
3/ Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.

Tabulation 15. Economically active population by ethnic group,
industry, occupation and sex.

188. The uses of the data are discussed above in connexion with Tabulation 13.

Illustration 15. Economically active population by ethnic group, industry, occupation and sex^{1/}

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex and occupation	Total economically active	Industry ^{3/}				Division 9 Major group 90
		Division 0		Division 1		
		Major group (etc.)		Major group		
		01	02	11	12	
<u>Both sexes</u> Total economically active Major group 0 Minor group 0-0 Minor group 0-1 (etc.) Major group 1 Minor group 1-0 Minor group 1-1 (etc.) . . . Major group X Minor group X-1 Minor group X-2 Minor group X-3 Armed forces <u>Male</u> (as for Both sexes) <u>Female</u> (as for Both sexes)						
	ETHNIC GROUP I ^{4/}					

1/ The treatment of the unemployed (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
2/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.
3/ If the classification by major groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification is not feasible, the total for each division may be shown instead.
4/ Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.

Tabulation 16. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy,
age and sex.

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

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

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

Illustration 16. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy,
age and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and age (in years)	Total	Literacy		
		Literate	Illiterate	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Total 10 and over				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-44				
45-54				
55-64				
65 and over				
Not stated				
<u>Male</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				
<u>Female</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

Tabulation 17. Population 25 years and over by educational attainment, age and sex.

192. This tabulation furnishes material for the comparison of the present educational equipment of the population with the present and anticipated future requirements of educated manpower for various types of economic activities. Such a comparison may serve as a guide both to national policy for the development of the educational system and to the planning of economic development programmes that it would be feasible to carry out in view of manpower requirements. The tabulation also makes it possible to compute the "index of educational attainment", i.e., the median number of years of formal schooling completed by the population 25 years of age and over, which is a valuable supplementary indicator of national levels of living. Tabulation 18 gives comparable data for the population under 25 years of age.

193. The classification of educational attainment shown in the accompanying illustration is the detailed UNESCO classification referred to in paragraph 93 above (except for a simplification in respect of education at the third level), and as noted therein, it may be too detailed for general use in the region; if so, it may nevertheless be possible to derive an approximation to the classification from entries based in the grade completed in the local school system. This applies also to Tabulation 18.

Illustration 17. Population 25 years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex

Geographic division, ¹ sex and educational attainment							
	25 and over	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total							
Less than 1 completed grade at first level ...							
First level:							
Grade 1							
•							
•							
•							
Second level:							
General:							
Grade 1							
•							
•							
•							
Grade not stated							
Vocational:							
Grade 1							
•							
•							
•							
Grade not stated							
Teacher training:							
Grade 1							
•							
•							
•							
Grade not stated							

Illustration 17 (Cont'd.)

Geographic division, 1/ sex and educational attainment	25 and over	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not stated
<p><u>Both sexes</u> (cont'd.)</p> <p>Third level:</p> <p>University or equivalent institution:</p> <p>Grade 1</p> <p> "</p> <p> "</p> <p> "</p> <p>Grade not stated</p> <p>Special education (not classified by level) ...</p> <p>Level not stated</p> <p><u>Male</u></p> <p>(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)</p> <p><u>Female</u></p> <p>(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)</p>							

1/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

Tabulation 18. Population to 24 years of age by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex.

194. Data on the educational attainment of the school-age population are not meaningful unless they are cross-classified by school attendance. With this cross-classification, they are exceedingly valuable for analysing the efficiency of the educational system with reference to the extent of retardation or promotion of pupils through the successive school grades, while the same data for school-age children not attending school, provide an indication of the frequency with which children drop out of school before completing certain standards. The cross-classification of the two characteristics also provides an indication of the likelihood that persons with a particular educational attainment will continue their formal education.

195. The usefulness of the data can be increased if ages are tabulated in single years. Because, however, the single-year categories will produce an extremely large tabulation and because a separate tabulation of school attendance by single years of age is also recommended (Tabulation 19), classification by five-year age groups is considered satisfactory.

196. The combination of data on school attendance and educational attainment yields information on net attendance in schools at each level. This makes possible the approximate computation of several indicators of levels of living, including (a) total school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in all schools below the third level as a percentage ratio to the population aged 5-19 inclusive, (b) primary school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in schools at the first level as a percentage ratio to the population aged 5-14 inclusive, (c) secondary school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in all schools at the second level as a percentage ratio to the population aged 15-19 years inclusive, and (d) higher education enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in all schools at the third level per 100,000 population.

Illustration 18. Population ...^{1/} to 24^{2/} years of age by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex

	Sex and age (in years)					Male (as for Both sexes)	Female (as for Both sexes)
	Both sexes	....-9 ^{1/}	10-14	15-19	20-24 ^{2/}		
	....-24 ^{1/2/}						
Geographic division, ^{3/} school attendance and educational attainment							
Total							
Less than 1 completed grade at first level							
First level:							
Grade 1							
Grade 2							
Grade 3							
Grade 4							
Grade 5							
Grade 6							
Grade 7							
Grade 8							
Grade 9							
Grade 10							
Grade 11							
Grade 12							
Grade not stated							
Second level:							
General:							
Grade 1							
Grade 2							
Grade 3							
Grade 4							
Grade 5							
Grade 6							
Grade 7							
Grade 8							
Grade 9							
Grade 10							
Grade 11							
Grade 12							
Grade not stated							
Vocational:							
Grade 1							
Grade 2							
Grade 3							
Grade 4							
Grade 5							
Grade 6							
Grade 7							
Grade 8							
Grade 9							
Grade 10							
Grade 11							
Grade 12							
Grade not stated							
Teacher training:							
Grade 1							
Grade 2							
Grade 3							
Grade 4							
Grade 5							
Grade 6							
Grade 7							
Grade 8							
Grade 9							
Grade 10							
Grade 11							
Grade 12							
Grade not stated							

Illustration 18 (Cont'd.)

	Sex and Age (in years)					Male (as for Both sexes)	Female (as for Both sexes)
	Both Sexes	10-14	15-19	20-24 ^{2/}	Not stated		
Geographic division, ^{3/} school attendance and educational attainment	...- 24 1/2 ^{1/}	...-9 ^{1/}					
Third level:							
University or equivalent institution:							
Grade 1							
..							
..							
Grade not stated							
Special education (not classified by level)....							
Level not stated							
Attending school							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
Not attending school							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
Not stated							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							

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

2/ If a significant number of older persons are attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.

3/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

Tabulation 19. Population ... to 24 years of age by school attendance, age and sex.

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

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

Illustration 19. Population ...^{1/} to 24^{2/} years of age by school attendance, single years of age and sex

Geographic division, ^{3/} sex and age (in years)	Total			
		Attending school	Not attending school	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Total				
5 ^{1/}				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
.....				
.....				
.....				
24 ^{2/}				
Not stated (but under 25) 2/				
<u>Male</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				
<u>Female</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				

- ^{1/} The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.
- ^{2/} If a significant number of older persons are attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.
- ^{3/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

Tabulation 20. Female population aged ... years of age and over,
by age and number of children born alive.

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

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

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

202. The choice of the minimum age for the investigation of fertility is left to individual countries but, if fertility data are recorded for women aged under 15 years, the tabulation should be divided at 15 years in order to maintain international comparability. The same suggestion applies to Tabulations 21, 24 and 26 below.

Illustration 20. Female population^{1/} aged ...^{2/} years of age and over, by age and number of children born alive

Geographic division ^{3/} and age (in years)	Female population							Aggregate number of children born alive	
	Total	With indicated number of children born alive					10 and over		Not stated
		0	1	2			
All ages									
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									

- ^{1/} If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.
- ^{2/} Minimum age to be set by the country.
- ^{3/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

Tabulation 21. Female population aged ... years of age and over,
by age and number of children now living.

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

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

205. Some measure of mortality in the generation can be obtained by comparison of the net fertility ratio derived from this tabulation with the gross fertility ratio which can be derived from Tabulation 20. This measure is particularly valuable where death rates estimated from fully adequate vital registration statistics are not available.

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

Illustration 21. Female population^{1/} aged ...^{2/} years and over,
by age and number of children now living

Geographic division ^{2/} and age (in years)	Total	With indicated number of children living						Aggregated number of children born alive
		0	1	2	10 and over	Not stated	
All ages			
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								

^{1/} If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

^{2/} Minimum age to be set by the country.

^{3/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

Tabulation 22. Population not economically active by ethnic group,
functional categories, age and sex.

207. The tabulation gives information on potential sources of manpower which are not at present available for employment but might become so in different circumstances. The separate category of physically disabled has been provided in order to obtain some measure of disability as an aspect of health standards, as well as to give an indication of the size of group which is economically inactive because of some physical impairment.

Illustration 22. Population not economically active, by ethnic group, functional categories, age and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and age (in years)	Total not economically active	Functional categories				
		Home-maker	Student	Income recipient	Physically disabled	Other	Not stated
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{2/}						
Both sexes						
All ages						
Under 15 ^{3/}						
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						
Male						
(as for Both sexes)						
Female						
(as for Both sexes)						

1/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural. 2/ Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.
3/ All ages from the minimum age adopted by the country for the investigation of economic activity to 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation 23. Economically active population by ethnic group,
occupation, educational attainment, age and sex.

208. This tabulation provides data needed for the analysis of present requirements for educated manpower and the degree to which they are satisfied by the present manpower resources. It also furnishes information on the extent to which education is being utilized in the economic structure.

Illustration 23. Economically active population by ethnic group, occupation, educational attainment, age and sex 1/

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex, education attain- ment and age (in years)	Total economically active	Occupation					
		Major group 0			Major group 1		
		Minor group			Minor group		
		0-0	0-1	(etc.)	1-0	1-1	(etc.)
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{2/}							
		Major group X			Minor group		
		X-1			X-2		
		X-3			X-4		
		X-5			X-6		
		X-7			X-8		
		X-9			X-10		
		X-11			X-12		
		X-13			X-14		
		X-15			X-16		
		X-17			X-18		
		X-19			X-20		
		X-21			X-22		
		X-23			X-24		
		X-25			X-26		
		X-27			X-28		
		X-29			X-30		
		X-31			X-32		
		X-33			X-34		
		X-35			X-36		
		X-37			X-38		
		X-39			X-40		
		X-41			X-42		
		X-43			X-44		
		X-45			X-46		
		X-47			X-48		
		X-49			X-50		
		X-51			X-52		
		X-53			X-54		
		X-55			X-56		
		X-57			X-58		
		X-59			X-60		
		X-61			X-62		
		X-63			X-64		
		X-65			X-66		
		X-67			X-68		
		X-69			X-70		
		X-71			X-72		
		X-73			X-74		
		X-75			X-76		
		X-77			X-78		
		X-79			X-80		
		X-81			X-82		
		X-83			X-84		
		X-85			X-86		
		X-87			X-88		
		X-89			X-90		
		X-91			X-92		
		X-93			X-94		
		X-95			X-96		
		X-97			X-98		
		X-99			X-100		
		X-101			X-102		
		X-103			X-104		
		X-105			X-106		
		X-107			X-108		
		X-109			X-110		
		X-111			X-112		
		X-113			X-114		
		X-115			X-116		
		X-117			X-118		
		X-119			X-120		
		X-121			X-122		
		X-123			X-124		
		X-125			X-126		
		X-127			X-128		
		X-129			X-130		
		X-131			X-132		
		X-133			X-134		
		X-135			X-136		
		X-137			X-138		
		X-139			X-140		
		X-141			X-142		
		X-143			X-144		
		X-145			X-146		
		X-147			X-148		
		X-149			X-150		
		X-151			X-152		
		X-153			X-154		
		X-155			X-156		
		X-157			X-158		
		X-159			X-160		
		X-161			X-162		
		X-163			X-164		
		X-165			X-166		
		X-167			X-168		
		X-169			X-170		
		X-171			X-172		
		X-173			X-174		
		X-175			X-176		
		X-177			X-178		
		X-179			X-180		
		X-181			X-182		
		X-183			X-184		
		X-185			X-186		
		X-187			X-188		
		X-189			X-190		
		X-191			X-192		
		X-193			X-194		
		X-195			X-196		
		X-197			X-198		
		X-199			X-200		
		X-201			X-202		
		X-203			X-204		
		X-205			X-206		
		X-207			X-208		
		X-209			X-210		
		X-211			X-212		
		X-213			X-214		
		X-215			X-216		
		X-217			X-218		
		X-219			X-220		
		X-221			X-222		
		X-223			X-224		
		X-225			X-226		
		X-227			X-228		
		X-229			X-230		
		X-231			X-232		
		X-233			X-234		
		X-235			X-236		

Illustration 23. (Cont'd.)

[illegible]

- 1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.
- 3/ All ages from minimum age adopted for investigating economic activity to 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation 24. Female population aged ... years and over, by age,
number of children born alive and educational attainment.

209. This tabulation provides all the measures of fertility which can be derived from Tabulation 20 and likewise provides the base for the computation of birth rates specific for parity. In addition, it makes available information on educational attainment, which is considered to be closely related to fertility differentials and is likely to become increasingly important with educational advances among women.

Illustration 24. Female population^{1/} aged ...^{2/} years of age and over, by age, number of children born alive and educational attainment

Geographic division, ^{3/} educational attainment and age	Female population						Aggregate number of children born alive
	Total	With indicated number of children born alive					
		0	1	2	10 and over	Not stated	
Total							
All ages							
Under 15							
15-19							
.....							
.....							
.....							
60-64							
65 and over							
First level not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
First level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Second level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Third level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Special education (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Level not stated (as for <u>Total</u>).....							

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

2/ Minimum age to be set by the country.

3/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.

Tabulation 25. Population by citizenship, sex and age.

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

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

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

Illustration 25. Population by citizenship,^{1/} sex and age

Geographic division ^{2/} continent and country of citizenship and sex	All ages	Age (in years) ^{3/}						Not stated
		0-4	5-14	15-24	65-74	75 and over	
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total								
Citizens								
Aliens								
Of which:								
Africa								
Country A ^{4/}								
Country B ^{4/}								
.								
.								
Country Z ^{4/}								
All other countries								
Country not stated								
America, North								
(as above)								
America, South								
(as above)								
Asia								
(as above)								
Europe								
(as above)								
Oceania								
(as above)								
Continent not stated								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								

^{1/} Countries which wish to do so will substitute ethnic group. ^{2/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a). ^{3/} The age group which includes the age-limit for voting may usefully be sub-divided to show persons who have attained voting age. ^{4/} Name of country.

Tabulation 26. Female population aged years and over by age,
number of years since first marriage, and number of children born alive

213. This tabulation provides, for women married at the time of census, the data needed for computing all the measures of fertility described in connexion with the use of Tabulation 20. The addition of data on number of years since first marriage makes it possible to analyse the relationship between these two variables and the fertility patterns of married women. It may be preferred to make the tabulation only for women in their first marriage, in which case it would be necessary to identify such women on the census questionnaire.

Illustration 26. Female population aged ...^{1/} years and over by age, number of years since first marriage, and number of children born alive

Geographic division, ^{2/} present age (in years) and number of years since first marriage	Total	Married females						Aggregate number of children born alive
		With indicated number of children born alive						
		0	1	2		10 and over	Not stated	
All ages								
Number of years since marriage								
0-4 years								
5-9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30 and over								
Not stated								
Under 15 ^{3/}								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
15-19 years								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
20-24 years								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
25-29 years								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
30-34 years								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
35-39 years								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
40-44 years								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
45-49 years								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
50 and over								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								
Not stated								
(as for <u>All ages</u>)								

^{1/} Minimum age to be set by the country.

^{2/} Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.

^{3/} All ages below 15 years, if the minimum age set by the country is below this age.

Tabulation 27. Economically active females by ethnic group, age, marital status and by number of children below school age.

214. These data provide material for the analysis of the relation of marital status to the economic activity of women and of the probable effect thereon of any anticipated changes in the distribution of the female population by marital status. If the data are tabulated separately for urban and rural areas, as recommended, they will provide useful approximations of the marital status of women engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural work. At the same time, the data indirectly show the marital status groups in which untapped services of female labour supply can be found. The additional data on number of children below school age would indicate the relation between the number of such children and economic activity of mothers.

Illustration 27. Economically active ^{1/} females by ethnic group, age, marital status, and by number of children below school age

Geographic division, ^{2/} marital status and age (in years)	Total economically active females	Economically active females						Aggregate number of children
		With indicated number of children below school age						
		0	1	2	3	4	5 and over		Not stated
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{3/}								
Total								
Under 15 ^{4/}								
15-24								
25-44								
45-64								
65 and over								
not stated								
Single								
Under 15 ^{4/}								
•								
•								
•								
Not stated								
Married								
Under 15 ^{4/}								
•								
•								
•								
Not stated								
Other								
Under 15 ^{4/}								
•								
•								
•								
Not stated								

Illustration 27. (Cont'd.)

Geographic division, ^{2/} marital status and age (in years)	Total economically active females	Economic activity							Aggregate number of children	
		With indicated number of children below school age								
		0	1	2	3	4	5 and over	Not stated		
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{3/} (Cont'd.)										
Not stated										
Under 15 ^{4/}										
.....										
.....										
.....										
.....										
.....										
Not stated										
ETHNIC GROUP II ^{3/} { Separately, as for ethnic group I										
ETHNIC GROUP III ^{3/} etc.										

- 1/ The treatment of the unemployed (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).
- 3/ Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.
- 4/ All ages from the minimum age adopted for investigating economic activity to age 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation 28. Female population aged years and over by age and number of live births in the last 12 months.

215. This tabulation is included because of the urgent need in most African countries for data on the current level of fertility. In the absence of fully-functioning systems of civil registration, some substitute measures are necessary and the tabulation of replies to retrospective inquiries on events in the preceding 12 months would give an indication of the level of the crude birth rate, while the distribution of births by age of mother would indicate current age-specific fertility.

216. Data of this type being especially liable to error, it is recommended that they be investigated in a sample of the population.

Illustration 28. Female population aged ...^{1/} and over by age and by number of live births in last 12 months

Geographic division, ^{2/} and age of mother	Total	Female Population						Aggregate number of live- births
		With indicated number of live-births in last 12 months						
		0	1	2	3	4 and over	Not stated	
All ages								
Under 15								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50 and over								
Not stated								

^{1/} Minimum age to be set by the country.

^{2/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).

Tabulation 29. Number of deaths in the last 12 months, by sex
and age of decedent.

217. The data provide substitute measures of the crude death rate and of mortality specific for age and sex, and give an indication of the mortality component of population change. Like the data on fertility, they should be collected on a sample basis. The likelihood of error together with the limitations imposed if sampling is used (paragraph 145), will mean that the age classification shown in the specifications is rather detailed for general use, and a broader age grouping will be needed.

Illustration 29. Number of deaths in last 12 months, by sex and age of decedent

Geographic division, ^{1/} and age ^{2/}	Number of Deaths in past 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages			
Total under 1 year			
Under 1 day			
1 day			
2 days			
3 days			
4 days			
5 days			
6 days			
7-13 days			
14-20 days			
21-27 days			
28 days-two months			
2 months			
3 months			
4 months			
.			
.			
.			
11 months			
1 year			
2 years			
3 years			
4 years			
5-14 years			
15-49 years			
50 and over			
Not stated			

^{1/} Total country. Distinguish urban and rural.

^{2/} The age breakdown is a very extensive one, given for illustrative purposes: in practice a less extended breakdown might be required, particularly when sampling has been employed in the collection of the data.

Tabulation 30. Population by duration of residence in locality
and major civil division, age and sex.

218. The tabulation provides information on net migration levels in specified time periods in the past. It also shows the direction of in-migration in terms of major civil divisions of the country and the most important localities. The data enable projections to be made of future population of specific areas, and therefore constitute an extremely valuable element in planning at the sub-national level.

219. It should be noted that in the specifications for the tabulation given in the preceding section (paragraph 149), it is assumed that the enumeration was conducted on the basis of place where found at the time of the census. If the census were conducted on the basis of place of usual residence, the category, "transient or visitor" would not be required.

Illustration 30. Population by duration of residence in locality and major civil division,

age and sex

Geographic division, and duration of residence	All ages	Age (in years)					65 and over	Not stated
		0-4	5-9	20-24	25-34	55-64		
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total								
Resident ^{2/}								
Resident in major civil division since birth								
Resident in locality since birth								
Not resident in locality since birth								
Resident in locality less than 1 year..								
Resident in locality 1-4 years								
Resident in locality 5-9 years								
Resident in locality 10 or more years...								
Duration of residence in locality not stated								
Not resident in major civil division since birth								
Resident in major civil division less than 1 year								
Resident in major civil division 1-4 years.								
Resident in locality less than 1 year								
Resident in locality 1-4 years								
Duration of residence in locality not stated								
Resident in major civil division 5-9 years ...								
Resident in locality less than 1 year								
Resident in locality 1-4 years								
Resident in locality 5-9 years								
Duration of residence in locality not stated								
Resident in major civil division 10 or more years								
Resident in locality less than 1 year								
Resident in locality 1-4 years								
Resident in locality 5-9 years								

Illustration 30 (Cont'd.)

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and duration of residence	All ages	Age, (in years)					Total stated
		0-4	5-9	20-24	25-34	55-64	65 and over
Both sexes (Cont'd.)							
Resident in locality 10 or more years							
Duration of residence in locality not stated							
Duration of residence in major civil division not stated							
Resident in locality less than 1 year							
Resident in locality 1-4 years							
Resident in locality 5-9 years							
Duration of residence in locality not stated							
Not stated whether resident in major civil division since birth							
Resident in locality less than 1 year							
Resident in locality 1-4 years							
Resident in locality 5-9 years							
Resident in locality 10 or more years							
Duration of residence in locality not stated							
Transient or visitor ^{2/}							
Not stated whether resident, transient or visitor ^{2/}							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for Both sexes)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for Both sexes)							

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) major civil division, (c) each principal locality. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} This category is needed only if the tabulation is prepared on the basis of the population found in each area at the time of the census; it is not required if the tabulation is based on the resident population of each area.

Tabulation 31. Population by place of usual residence, place of previous residence and sex.

220. The information provided on the sources and direction of migration between civil divisions is useful for regional population estimates and planning.

221. As in Tabulation 30, it is assumed that the basis of enumeration was the place where found at the time of the census. If the census were conducted on the basis of place of usual residence, the category "transient or visitor" would not be required.

Illustration 31. Population by place of usual residence,
place of previous residence and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} place of usual resi- dence and sex	Total	Place of previous residence					
		Major or other civil division A ^{2/}	Major or other civil division B ^{2/}	Major or other civil division Z ^{2/}	Foreign country	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Total							
Major or other civil division A ^{2/}							
Major or other civil division B ^{2/}							
.							
.							
.							
Major or other civil division Z ^{2/}							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

^{1/} Total country.

^{2/} Name of major or other civil division.

Tabulation 32. Population by religion, age and sex.

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

Illustration 32. Population by religion, age and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and religion	Age (in years)						
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total							
Each religion (and sect, if desired) of significance in the country/							
All others							
No religion							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division.

Tabulation 33. Married males by number of wives, by age.

223. In addition to the information on polygamous marriages as such, the data are useful in the study of household and family size and composition (see paragraphs 63-74 above).

Illustration 33. Married males by number of wives, by age

Geographic division, ^{1/} and age	Total	Married males						Aggregate number of wives
		With indicated number of wives						
		1	2	3	4	5 or more	Not stated	
All ages								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65-69								
70-74								
75 and over								
Not stated								

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division.

Tabulation 34. Population unemployed in the reference week by
ethnic group, work status in the past 12 months, age and sex.

224. The specific purpose of this tabulation is that it provides a means of counter-balancing to some extent defects in the tabulations on the economically active population where the reference period of one week may be unrepresentative of conditions over the whole year.

Illustration 34. Population unemployed in the reference week by ethnic group, work status in the past 12 months, age and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and age (in years)	Total	Population unemployed in the week preceding the census	
		Worked in past 12 months	Did not work in past 12 months
ETHNIC GROUP I ^{2/}			
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All ages			
Under 15 ^{13/}			
15			
16			
.			
.			
.			
23			
24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60-64			
65 and over			
Not stated			
<u>Male</u>			
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)			
<u>Female</u>			
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)			
ETHNIC GROUP II ^{2/}		(Separately, (as for (ethnic group I	
ETHNIC GROUP III ^{2/}			

- 1/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division, (c) each principal locality. Distinguish urban and rural for (a).
- 2/ Name of ethnic group, as specified according to local needs.
- 3/ In single ages, from minimum age adopted for investigating economic activity to 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.