

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

Volume II: Table Programme

(3/1999/E/n° 10)



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION



THEME 3  
Population  
and social  
conditions

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

**TABLE PROGRAMME**

**INTRODUCTION**

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

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

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

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

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

- an Annex 1 to these guidelines expanding and clarifying, where necessary, the UNECE/Eurostat Recommendations;

- an Annex 2, comprising a Community programme of priority tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **BACKGROUND**

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

This development is due primarily to “institutional” decisions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- elementary sources of information for data requested at a classification level (e.g. 3-digit ISCO-COM or NACE, detailed citizenship, etc.) or at a geographical level (e.g. NUTS 5) which are too detailed to be reliable in sample surveys;
- sources of checks for framing data in household surveys (such as the distribution of private households by size, the number of families and the type of family nucleus) or regional data (such as the basic elements needed for projections of population or households at NUTS 3 level);

- unique sources of information for data on specific populations poorly represented in household surveys (e.g. the proportion and distribution of persons living in institutional households, or the lifestyles of children or older people);
- sources of comparative analysis of similar individuals living in different national contexts, thanks to the cross-referencing of most social or environmental variables with sex and age, and, often, as an indicator of citizenship (with the distinction between non-nationals who are citizens of the Community or otherwise). Such studies will enable the relative representation of various categories (women, young people, non-nationals, immigrants etc.) in the various European societies to be measured;
- sources of comparative analysis of the structures of the various sub-populations (resident population, active population in employment, family nuclei, private households, housing etc.) at national but also at regional level (NUTS 3), enabling typologies of the European area to be compiled and Community policy to be better targeted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Population base - Usual residents***

These are:

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

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

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

***Age***

Age of person at last birthday, in single years

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

***Type of household***

This has two possible outcomes:

- 1. Living in private household

- 2. Living in institutional households

***Household status***

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Military institutions:** military institutions or bases etc.

**Religious institutions:** convents, monasteries etc.

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



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

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

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

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

***Population base and definitions – as in Table 1***

***Age***

Age of person at last birthday, in single years

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

***Marital and cohabitational status***

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



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

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

***Country classification***

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

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

*Central Europe:* Albania, Bosnia and

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

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

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

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

*North America:* Bermuda, Canada, United States

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

***Age***

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

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





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

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

***Country classification***

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

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

*Central Europe:* Albania, Bosnia and

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

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

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

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

*North America:* Bermuda, Canada, United States

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

***Age***

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

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



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

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

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

#### ***Country classification***

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

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

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

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

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

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

*North America:* Bermuda, Canada, United States

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

#### ***Age***

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



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

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

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

*Employee:*

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

*Employer:*

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

*Other employed:*

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

have not employed anyone on a continuous basis.

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

*Attendant at educational institutions:*

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

*Retired:*

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

*Engaged in family duties:*

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

*Other economically inactive:*

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

*Age*

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



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

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

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

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

*Employee:*

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

*Employer:*

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

*Other employed:*

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

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

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

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

*Attendant at educational institutions:*

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

*Retired:*

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

*Engaged in family duties:*

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

*Other economically inactive:*

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

***Country classification***

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

*European New Independent States:* Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus,

Georgia, Republic of Moldova,  
Russian Federation, Ukraine

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

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

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

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

*North America:* Bermuda, Canada,  
United States

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

***Age***

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



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

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

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

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

***Age***

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

***Age of youngest child***

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



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

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

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

***Educational attainment***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a general commentary it can be said that:

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

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

*Age*

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

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





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

***Educational attainment***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a general commentary it can be said that:

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

### ***Current economic activity***

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

### ***Occupation***

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

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

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

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

### ***Age***

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



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

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

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

***Private households***

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

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

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

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

***Household size (number of members)***

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

***Age***

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

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



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

***Family situation***

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

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

***Age***

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Family status*

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

#### *Housing situation*

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

##### *Conventional dwellings*

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

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

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

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

##### *Non-conventional dwellings*

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



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

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

*Collective living quarters*

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



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

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

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

***Occupation***

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

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

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

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

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

***Age***

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

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

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

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

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

***Detailed occupation***

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

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

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

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

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

***Age***

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



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

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

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

**Industry (branch of economic activity)**

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

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

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

belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

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

*Age*

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

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

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

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



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

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

***Detailed industry (branch of economic activity)***

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

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

belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.<sup>4</sup>

Countries should code the collected industry information at the lowest

possible level supported by the responses.

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

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

***Age***

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Industry (branch of economic  
activity)**

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

For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the industrial characteristics of active persons according to the latest revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* available at the time of the census. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.<sup>5</sup> Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.<sup>6</sup>

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

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

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

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

*Status of employment*

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

*Employee:*

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

*Employer:*

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

*Other employed:*

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

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

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

***Time usually worked***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Place of work***

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

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

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

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

***Country classification***

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

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

should be given to the parent country citizenship.

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

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

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

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

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

*North America:* Bermuda, Canada, United States

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

***Age group***

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



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

Data are shown for:

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

and separately for these sub-groups:

b) households with no other people outside the family nucleus

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

#### *Type of family nucleus*

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

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

#### *Current activity of parents*

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

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

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

#### *Number of resident children in the family*

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

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

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

#### *Age*

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





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

***Private households***

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

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

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

***Type of private household***

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

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

These households are further subdivided into more specific types

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

***Other characteristics***

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

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

**Age**

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

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

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

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

***Private households***

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

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

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

***Type of private household***

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

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

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

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

***Citizenship composition***

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

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

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

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

*Private households*

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

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

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

*Type of private household*

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

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

These households are further subdivided into more specific types

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

*Type of living quarters*

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

*Conventional dwellings*

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

*Non-conventional dwellings*

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

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

#### *Collective living quarters*

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

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

#### *Tenure status*

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

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

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

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



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

*Living quarters*

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

*Type of living quarters*

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

*Conventional dwellings*

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

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

Conventional dwellings are split into three groups:

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

*Non-conventional dwellings*

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

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

#### *Collective living quarters*

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

#### *Private households*

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

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

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

#### *Occupants*

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



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

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

***Occupied conventional dwellings***

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

Occupied conventional dwellings are those which are the usual residence of

at least one person at the time of the Census.

***Number of rooms***

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

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

***Type of ownership***

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

***Owner-occupied***

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

*Other occupied*

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ***Occupied conventional dwellings***

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

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

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

#### ***Private households***

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

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

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

#### ***Percentages***

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

Table 28 (NATIONAL LEVEL): Dwellings by type of ownership, type of building, and period of construction of the building

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



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

*Type of ownership*

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

*Owner-occupied*

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

*Other types of ownership*

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

*Type of building*

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

*Period of construction*

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

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

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

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

*Economically active population*

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

*Migration*

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

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

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

*Age*

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



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

*Age*

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

*Type of household*

*A private household*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Household status*

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



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

*Status of employment*

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

*Employee:*

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

*Employer:*

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

*Other employed:*

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

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

*Attendant at educational institutions:*

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

*Retired:*

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

*Engaged in family duties:*

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

*Other economically inactive:*

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

*Age*

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





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

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

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

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

*Age*

Age of person at last birthday, in whole numbers

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

*Marital and cohabitational status*

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

*Size of household*

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

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

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

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

*Country of citizenship*

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



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

*Educational attainment*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a general commentary it can be said that:

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

### ***Current economic activity***

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

### ***Occupation***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Major branch of economic activity**

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

For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the industrial characteristics of active persons according to the latest revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* available at the time of the census. At the time the present set of census recommendations was approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.<sup>7</sup> Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.<sup>8</sup>

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

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

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

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

***Status of employment***

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

***Employee:***

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

***Employer:***

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

***Other employed:***

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

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

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





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

***Private households***

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

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

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

***Type of private household***

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

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

These households are further subdivided into more specific types

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

***Economically active***

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

***Age group***

Age of person at last birthday.



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

***Indicator of conventional character***

This distinguishes whether dwellings are conventional or non-conventional.

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

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

***Type of ownership***

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

***Owner-occupied***

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

***Other types of ownership***

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

***Type of building***

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

***Occupancy status***

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

Table 38 (LOCAL LEVEL NUTS5): Main population characteristics

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

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

***Usual residents***

These are:

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

***Age***

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

***Country of citizenship***

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

***Household status***

***A private household***

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

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

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

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

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

***Educational attainment***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a general commentary it can be said that:

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

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

### *Economically active*

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

### *Status of employment*

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

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

### *Industry (branch of economic activity)*

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

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

approved, the third edition of ISIC, adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission* at its twenty-fifth session in 1989, was the latest revision available.<sup>9</sup> Countries belonging to the European Economic Area should refer to NACE Rev.1.<sup>10</sup>

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

*Dwelling*

*Type of building*

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

*Conventional dwellings*

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

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

*Occupancy status*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Place of work***

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

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

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

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