



**ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ
И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ**

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**СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ и ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ СТАТИСТИКОВ**

Пятьдесят третья пленарная сессия
(Женева, 13-16 июня 2005 года)

**ДОКЛАД О РАБОТЕ НОЯБРЬСКОЙ (2004 ГОДА) СОВМЕСТНОЙ РАБОЧЕЙ
СЕССИИ ЕЭК-ЕВРОСТАТА ПО ПЕРЕПИСЯМ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ**

Подготовлен секретариатом ЕЭК

Введение

1. Совместная рабочая сессия ЕЭК-Евростата по переписям населения состоялась 23-25 ноября 2004 года в Женеве. Рабочая сессия была организована в сотрудничестве с ЮНФПА, который оказал содействие участию экспертов по вопросам переписей в рабочей сессии.
2. Участие в работе сессии приняли представители следующих стран: Австралии, Австрии, Азербайджана, Албании, Армении, Беларуси, Боснии и Герцеговины, Болгарии, Бразилии, бывшей югославской Республики Македонии, Венгрии, Германии, Грузии, Дании, Ирландии, Исламской Республики Иран, Испании, Италии, Казахстана, Канады, Кыргызстана, Латвии, Литвы, Люксембурга, Мексики, Нидерландов, Новой Зеландии, Норвегии, Омана, Польши, Португалии, Республики Кореи, Республики Молдовы,

Российской Федерации, Румынии, Сербии и Черногории, Словакии, Словении, Соединенного Королевства, Соединенных Штатов, Таджикистана, Туркменистана, Турции, Узбекистана, Украины, Финляндии, Франции, Чешской Республики, Хорватии, Швейцарии и Швеции.

3. Европейская комиссия была представлена Евростатом. На сессии также были представлены Совет Европы, Межгосударственный статистический комитет СНГ, Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация (ФАО), Международное бюро труда (МБТ), Фонд ООН в области народонаселения (ЮНФПА), Миссия ООН по делам временной администрации в Косово (МООНК) и Статистический отдел Организации Объединенных Наций.

4. Председателем рабочей сессии была избрана г-жа Розмари Бендер (Канада).

Организация работы сессии

5. В ходе сессии в рамках отдельных заседаний на основе 22 специальных и вспомогательных документов были рассмотрены следующие основные вопросы:

Заседание 2: Методология переписи

Заседание 3: Технология переписи

Заседание 4: Место обычного жительства и другие географические признаки

Заседание 5: Международная миграция и соответствующие признаки

Заседание 6: Семьи и домохозяйства

Заседание 7: Занятость

Заседание 8: Образование

6. Все документы рабочей сессии были размещены на вебсайте ЕЭК ООН по следующему адресу: <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/2004.11.census1.htm>

7. Основные выводы, сделанные участниками в ходе обсуждения основных пунктов повестки дня, изложены в приложении к докладу, который был подготовлен после окончания сессии (см. приложение I).

Рекомендации в отношении будущей работы

Структура и содержание новых рекомендаций

8. Участники сессии предложили включить в новые рекомендации по проведению цикла переписей населения ЕЭК 2010 года в регионе расширенный раздел, посвященный методологии и технологии проведения переписи. Данный раздел будет не предписывать конкретные подходы, а информировать читателя о возможных вариантах.

9. По каждому подходу к проведению переписи, описанному в данном разделе, должна приводиться следующая информация: i) краткое описание; ii) необходимые условия; iii) последствия для различных этапов переписи, iv) преимущества и недостатки; и v) последствия для сбора данных по конкретным признакам.

10. Участники сессии предложили следующую структуру раздела, посвященного методологии и технологии проведения переписи:

I. МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ, ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПЕРЕПИСИ

a) Методология

- определения и основные характеристики переписи
- описание традиционных и опирающихся на регистры переписей
- использование регистров, административных источников и данных обследований (включая выборочные обследования) в регионе ЕЭК
- новые методы сбора, используемые в регионе ЕЭК
 - картирование (использование ГИС - географических информационных систем)
 - примеры новых методов сбора
- методы обеспечения конфиденциальности в ходе сбора и распространения
- системы метаданных и классификации

- b) Система обеспечения качества
 - критерии
 - оценка
 - обеспечение качества субподрядных работ
- c) Консультации с пользователями данных
 - содержание переписи
 - распространение
- d) Пропагандистско-информационная кампания
 - до сбора данных
 - в ходе сбора данных

II. ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ПЕРЕПИСИ

- a) нетрадиционные технологии ввода данных, используемые в регионе ЕЭК ООН
 - сканирование
 - ОРС/ИРС (оптическое распознавание символов/интеллектуальное распознавание символов)...
 - запись изображения на носители
 - Интернет
 - переносные устройства
- b) нетрадиционные технологии обработки данных, используемые в регионе ЕЭК ООН
 - кодирование данных
 - редактирование и условный расчет данных
 - система отслеживания
 - хранение данных
- c) нетрадиционные технологии распространения, используемые в регионе ЕЭК ООН

- защита данных
- методы обеспечения конфиденциальности
- использование материалов и данных переписи
- использование Интернета

11. Участники сессии сделали вывод о том, что решение о том, какие из вышеперечисленных разделов будут включены в первую часть новых рекомендаций (во введение или в главу, посвященную методологии) и какие разделы будут представлены в приложении, примет Руководящая группа по переписям населения и жилищного фонда.

12. Что касается признаков, по которым в ходе переписи должны собираться данные, то участники предложили следующую предварительную структуру для рекомендаций 2010 года:

1. ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЗНАКИ
2. ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЗНАКИ
3. МИГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ
4. ЭТНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ
5. ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЗНАКИ
6. ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ
7. ПРИЗНАКИ ПО СЕМЬЯМ И ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВАМ:

- признаки лиц, входящих в состав домохозяйств и семей
- признаки семейного ядра
- признаки частных домохозяйств

13. Кроме того, на предмет возможного включения в новые рекомендации будут изучены следующие дополнительные вопросы: инвалидность, добровольная работа и сельское хозяйство. Участники сессии согласились с тем, что решение о том, должны ли эти вопросы быть включены в новые или существующие разделы рекомендаций, примет Руководящая группа.

14. Что касается раздела, посвященного географическим признакам, то участники предложили пересмотреть определение места обычного жительства (возможно, с учетом концепций "планируемого" пребывания - прошлой и будущей длительности пребывания) и порядок учета конкретных групп населения с точки зрения этого вопроса. Участники также отметили важность наличия единого определения общей численности населения и

предложили рассмотреть критерий удаленности и возможность включения нового вопроса.

15. Что касается разделов, посвященных демографическим признакам, миграционным признакам и этно-культурным признакам, то был предложен следующий проект структуры:

2. ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЗНАКИ

- 2.1 Пол (основной вопрос)
- 2.2 Возраст (основной вопрос)
- 2.3 Юридическое семейное положение (основной вопрос)
- 2.4 Фактическое семейное положение
- 2.5 Общее число родившихся живыми детей
- 2.6 Дата первого вступления в брак
- 2.7 Дата текущего вступления в брак уже состоявших в браке женщин

3. МИГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ

(новый раздел, объединяющий вопросы, которые ранее были включены в другие разделы)

- 3.1 Страна/место рождения (основной вопрос)
- 3.2 Место рождения родителей
- 3.3 Страна гражданства (основной вопрос)
- 3.4 Приобретение нового гражданства/гражданство при рождении
- 3.5 Обычное место жительства за год до проведения переписи (основной вопрос)
- 3.6 Длительность проживания
- 3.7 Предыдущее обычное место жительства
- 3.8 Год (или период) въезда в страну
- 3.9 Причины миграции (возможный новый вопрос)

4. ЭТНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ

(новый раздел, объединяющий вопросы, которые ранее были включены в другие разделы)

- 4.1 Этническая группа
- 4.2 Язык
- 4.3 Вероисповедание

16. Что касается разделов, посвященных экономическим признакам, образовательным признакам и признакам по семьям и домохозяйствам, то было принято решение о том, чтобы сохранить в рекомендациях 2010 года основную часть структуры, использовавшейся в рекомендациях 2000 года.

17. Что касается раздела, посвященного экономическим признакам, то было предложено добавить в него вводную часть, посвященную разъяснению целей сбора данных по этим признакам в рамках переписи и возможностям использования других источников. Основное внимание на рабочей сессии было уделено обсуждению следующих вопросов, которые требуют пересмотра в новых рекомендациях: статус экономической активности; полная занятость (в рамках вопроса "обычное число отработанных часов"); статус в занятости (включая определение семейных работников); основной источник средств существования.

18. Участники сессии предложили исключить вопрос "оказание неоплачиваемых социальных и личных услуг" из раздела, посвященного экономическим признакам. Руководящая группа примет решение о том, следует ли перенести этот вопрос в другой раздел рекомендаций или же выделить его в самостоятельный раздел, возможно путем включения нового вопроса "добровольная работа".

19. Что касается раздела, посвященного образовательным признакам, то к числу основных вопросов, требующих изучения в ходе пересмотра рекомендаций, относятся следующие: использование наиболее высокой ступени завершеного образования для измерения образовательного уровня; необходимость обращения внимания на различие между уровнем образования и уровнем квалификации; необходимость обращения внимания на различие между грамотностью и уровнем образования; изучение возможности включения в качестве нового признака компьютерной грамотности; внедрение концепции функциональной грамотности.

20. В ходе обсуждения темы "Признаки по семьям и домохозяйствам" стало очевидно, что работа по пересмотру новых рекомендаций должна быть сосредоточена на следующих вопросах: проведение различия между частными и институциональными домохозяйствами; бездомные; однополые пары; восстановленные семьи. Что касается раздела, посвященного признакам частных домохозяйств, то участники предложили рассмотреть возможность включения следующих вопросов: наличие сотового телефона, наличие компьютеров и интернет-подключения и автомобильной парковки (возможный новый вопрос).

21. Участники сессии приняли решение о том, что программа разработки материалов переписи (включая, возможно, программу составления таблиц и наборов микроданных) должна быть обсуждена Руководящей группой в консультации с Евростатом и СОООН. Подробное содержание новых рекомендаций, предложенное участниками сессии, приводится в приложении II.

22. Участники приняли решение о том, что материалы, содержащиеся в текущем варианте "Принципов и рекомендаций в отношении переписей населения и жилищного фонда, первое пересмотренное издание" (Статистический отдел Организации Объединенных Наций, 1998 год), должны приниматься во внимание в ходе подготовки новых рекомендаций по проведению переписей в регионе ЕЭК, учитывая при этом то, что этот документ в настоящее время также находится в процессе пересмотра.

Процесс подготовки новых рекомендаций

23. Участники предложили, чтобы работа над новыми рекомендациями ЕЭК по проведению переписей координировалась следующими целевыми группами:

- A. Целевая группа по методологии переписи. Страны-участники: Соединенные Штаты (руководитель), Финляндия, Франция, Нидерланды, Соединенное Королевство и другие страны, которые предстоит определить.
- B. Целевая группа по технологии переписи. Страны-участники: Австралия (руководитель), Италия и другие страны, которые предстоит определить.
- C. Целевая группа по географическим признакам. Страны-участники: Ирландия (руководитель) и другие страны, которые предстоит определить.
- D. Целевая группа по демографическим признакам. Страны-участники: Венгрия (руководитель) и другие страны, которые предстоит определить.
- E. Целевая группа по миграционным признакам. Страны-участники: Швейцария (руководитель), страны, являющиеся в настоящее время членами Руководящей группы ЕЭК-Евростата по статистике миграции, Италия и возможно другие страны, которые предстоит определить.
- F. Целевая группа по этнокультурным признакам. Страны-участники предстоит определить.

- G. Целевая группа по экономическим признакам. Руководитель: МОТ. Страны-участники предстоит определить.
- H. Целевая группа по образовательным признакам. Руководитель: ЮНЕСКО. Страны-участники предстоит определить.
- I. Целевая группа по семьям и домохозяйствам (существующая Целевая группа). Руководитель: Норвегия.
- J. Целевая группа по статистике инвалидности (в сотрудничестве с секретариатом Вашингтонской группы по статистике инвалидности). Страны-участники: Австралия и другие страны, которые предстоит определить.
- K. Целевая группа по сельскому хозяйству. Руководитель: ФАО. Страны-участники предстоит определить.

24. Секретариат ЕЭК ООН проинформировал участников сессии о том, что он свяжется со странами-членами с целью подтверждения ими своей заинтересованности в работе вышеперечисленных целевых групп.

25. Участники рекомендовали, чтобы работа над новыми рекомендациями по проведению переписей в регионе ЕЭК осуществлялась в рамках общего подготовительного процесса к циклу переписей населения и жилищного фонда 2010 года на глобальном уровне, который также предусматривает пересмотр "Принципов и рекомендаций в отношении переписей населения и жилищного фонда".

Утверждение доклада

26. На заключительном заседании участники утвердили доклад о работе сессии.

ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE SUBSTANTIVE TOPICS

Session 2: Census methodology

1. The plans by ECE countries for the 2010 round of censuses show that an increasing number of countries is planning to move away from traditional censuses and to use register data, either as a unique source or in combination with fieldwork or sample surveys. Moreover, it was noted that some countries developed innovative approaches to population census based on the adoption of sampling techniques, with the objective to reduce census costs, make a more efficient use of existing sources and provide data at a higher frequency than every ten years.
2. The majority of countries in the ECE region still plans to take a traditional census in the 2010 round, however, given the adoption by some countries of innovative approaches the meeting recommended that the 2010 census recommendations include an expanded section on census methodology to describe the different methodologies and help countries to evaluate the different alternatives taking into account the national context. It was stressed the need to have this session not to set regional standards but rather to inform countries about different methodologies stressing their advantages and disadvantages.
3. The meeting also discussed the use of Internet for data collection since several countries are considering this option for the 2010 census round as a secondary data collection method. It was noted that, in addition to data security issues, an effective form tracking system should be developed in order to avoid the risk of double-counting.
4. Participants recommended that the topic of evaluation of census quality and coverage be covered in the new census recommendations. Some countries reported on the findings of their coverage studies, and it was noted that in some cases these studies were not successful and were not able to find many duplicates. Some countries even questioned the opportunity to invest significant resources on this type of studies. It was observed that the attention should not focus only on the evaluation of census coverage, since this is only one aspect of the quality of census data. An approach for census evaluation should follow an overall quality assurance strategy where coverage evaluation is only one aspect. The meeting also discussed the use of coverage error estimates to adjust census data or intercensal population estimates.
5. The meeting noted that the census publicity and information campaign assumes an increasing importance given the trend observed in most countries towards a decreasing cooperation of the respondents, resulting in an increasing refusals to provide information or in providing unreliable information. An effective publicity and information campaign should be

aimed at informing the population about the census, explaining the importance of the census for the society, and creating a positive attitude among the population. Different target groups should be identified which could be subject to negative attitudes toward the census, and different strategies should be adopted to address these attitudes. It was emphasized that a timely and targeted dissemination of census results could also play an important role in improving the cooperation of respondents.

Session 3: Census technology

6. The continuing development of information technology provides countries with more and more technological tools to carry out census tasks, with gains in terms of time and data quality. In some cases these new technologies may also reduce census costs. However, the impact on costs needs to be studied carefully when considering introducing new technologies, as they can lead to cost increases in certain circumstances.

7. Some technologies, like scanning, OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) and OCR/ICR (Optical Character Recognition/Intelligent Character Recognition), have been available for many years, but the increasing reliability of the systems and the decreasing costs make these options accessible and appealing to an increasing number of countries.

8. A technology that has been applied to censuses only recently is the use of handheld devices for census data collection. The experience of the adoption of this technology in the 2003 census of the Sultanate of Oman (in the Muscat Governorate) was presented at the meeting, and the advantages and disadvantages of this technology were discussed.

9. The meeting agreed that the new census recommendations should include a section on census technology, presenting the available tools for data capturing, data processing and dissemination. This section should build on material already available in existing UN manuals and it should not provide standards but rather to present the different options available in order to help the countries to make informative choices. It was stressed that countries should carefully consider the adoption of emerging technologies since they may not fit the best interest of all countries. The new section in the recommendations should help countries looking at the advantages and disadvantages of different technological solutions.

10. With regard to data dissemination, the meeting agreed that attention should be paid to data protection and to techniques to assure confidentiality.

Session 4: Place of usual residence and other geographic characteristics

11. The experience of the 2000 round of censuses showed that most countries complied with the general recommended definition of place of usual residence. However, it was suggested to review the definition for the new census recommendations to make it more specific particularly in relation to the concept of “intended” stay (past and future length of stay).

12. Significant inconsistencies were recorded for the treatment of “difficult groups”, including for instance students living in a residence for part of the year and elsewhere during vacations or persons who live away from home during the working week and return at weekends. Problems and inconsistencies were also reported for the treatment of persons who left temporarily their place/country of residence. These problems lead to significant double-counting or under-counting and the meeting agreed that the treatment of these groups should be better defined in the new census recommendations.

13. Some countries reported their efforts to improve the understanding of the respondents of the residence rules in order to reduce counting errors, but it was also discussed the reluctance of the respondents to treat family members in accordance to residence rules rather than to criteria related to their family situation.

14. The meeting noted the importance of defining a common definition of total population considering that the Council of the European Union will adopt this definition to determine the parliamentary seats of EU member countries. In the 2000 round of censuses most countries adopted the recommended concept of total usually resident population, and there was a general agreement that this concept should be maintained in the new recommendations. Some countries took a “de facto” census (each person was enumerated at the place where it was found, and information was collected on the place of usual residence), and noted that this choice simplify the counting process.

15. The meeting noted that in the 2000 census round there were significant inconsistencies in the treatment of specific groups (including foreign students, migrants, nomads, refugees and asylum seekers) and their inclusion in the total population. It was agreed that this problem should be addressed in the new recommendations, and that the treatment of undocumented migrants should also be discussed.

16. The meeting also agreed that for the new census recommendations the introduction of remoteness as a new non-core topic should be considered, to allow the comparisons between the categories of urban and rural areas on the basis of physical remoteness from goods and services.

Session 5: International migration and related characteristics

17. The report on the experience of the 2000 round of censuses showed that two different aspects have to be considered when examining the measurement of immigrants' stocks:

- the treatment of some population groups relevant to international migration have important implications on both the resident and immigrant population;
- the differences in the criteria used by countries to identify the stock of immigrants have heavy implications on data comparability.

18. Among the population groups whose treatment can have important consequences, participants underlined that special attention should be devoted to foreigners without a legal status: in principle, the place of usual residence and thus the inclusion in the resident population should be exclusively determined on the basis of statistical considerations, irrespective of the legal situation. In practice this can be a very controversial issue given its political sensitivity.

19. On the criteria to identify the stock of immigrants a proposal was discussed to use a broad concept of 'persons with foreign background', to include the foreign-born and the II generation so that all foreign citizens can be part of this population group. This concept would be broad enough to incorporate national needs and specificities but also able to reflect the complexity of immigration within and across the countries.

20. The definition of place of birth used in the 2000 Census Recommendations should be examined and discussed taking into account the problems experienced in the last census round.

21. On the measurement of flows, the most appropriate and informative questions to capture the migration moves and their timing were discussed, also taking into account the information needs on internal migrations. The need to include the reason of migration as a topic of the next recommendations was raised.

22. Participants discussed the issue of ethnic group and the possible ways to identify ethnic affiliation. It was agreed that it is probably not possible to give a precise definition of an ethnic group: given the complexity and sensitivity of this issue, every country should decide whether to include or not this topic in the Census and what definition to adopt. However, a reference definition and some good practices should be included in the next Recommendations. The following points should be included:

- the importance to determine ethnic affiliation on the basis of self-declaration
- the need to provide documentation on the classification used
- some guidance on the treatment of children from mixed marriages and multiple identities

23. Religion is also a very sensitive topic and in some countries there are legal constraints to collecting it. Different typologies of religious affiliation can be asked but, given the general nature of the Census, the main focus should be on the identification of a certain community or denomination rather than on religious beliefs. The possibility to use a common classification of religious denominations should be investigated.

24. Among the different criteria used to identify language, the knowledge of languages is probably the less relevant to collect information on migration and priority should be given to the mother tongue. Also in the case of language, the possibility to adopt a common classification should be carefully examined.

Session 6: Families and households

25. The meeting reviewed the report presented by the Task Force on Families and Households and acknowledged the increasing number of households with complex family relationships. Discussions focused on the difficulties experienced in the last census round in the identification of reconstituted families, same-sex couple, consensual unions, children living alone, and homeless. In some countries, step-children were not included in the relationship with the reference person and it was not possible to distinguish between cohabitants and consensual union. Problems related to the treatment of households with one-parent working outside the household and the definition of “child” were also reported.

26. Some countries presented methods that improved the question on relationship to the reference person. These included: i) the use of a matrix to report the relationship to all members of the households or to a limited number of household members, ii) the use of three columns to identify: the family each member belongs to, the relationship to the reference person and the relationship within the family, iii) the inclusion of categories about step-children, and iv) the use of two reference persons.

27. To identify same-sex couples the meeting discussed indirect and explicit methods where one specific category is included to clearly refer to the concepts of partnership and “same sex”.

28. As for the classification of homeless, it was noted that homeless people can be identified as a relative or absolute category. A relative category of homeless would refer to the homeless counted in specialized shelters.

29. The meeting agreed to review the current section of the recommendations on families and households to include improved methods to identify reconstituted families and same-sex partnerships (through the improvement of relationship to reference person) and to add additional

recommendations on the identification of homeless as a relative and absolute categories. In addition, the meeting advised to review the current section on the definition of private and institutional households to clearly specify how to classify the living arrangements that are not clearly private households or institutions where for example people live independently but linked to an institutionalized centre for the provision of services.

30. Looking at characteristics of private households, it was felt that the inclusion of durable consumer goods possessed by the households has become obsolete for many of the countries in the region. The possession of computers (currently included as durable goods) and the presence of internet connection in the households (new topic) should be included in the recommendations. On the number of cars available for the use of the household, countries had different views on its usefulness and purposes. It was, however, decided to keep it as non-core topic and in addition to consider the inclusion of the availability of parking space as a new topic.

Session 7: Employment

31. In reviewing the section on employment characteristics, participants discussed the role of the census in collecting information on employment when labour force surveys and other sources are available on a regular and more detailed basis. The main purposes highlighted for using the census were:

- the provision of data on industry and occupation. Given the large number of categories included in these classifications, sample surveys can not give reliable data
- the development of sample frames for labour force surveys
- the provision of data for small areas.

32. In countries where the census is used primarily to provide information on economic characteristics for small areas, the problem of reconciling different figures from different sources was discussed. It was decided that an introduction section be included in the new recommendations to discuss the purposes of collecting employment data in a census and the use of other sources.

33. Participants discussed the use of the ILO definition for employment and agreed that it should be kept as core-topic although one country reported it will not be included in the next census. The meeting stressed the importance of collecting data on previous work for the unemployed persons as approved by the Conference of Labour Statisticians although this information is less useful for people who change jobs very often. The need to also clarify the definition of unemployment was highlighted. It was felt that more guides were needed in defining a time limit for people with previous employment but currently unemployed.

34. Concern was expressed about the quality of the data on status in employment given that respondents find it difficult to understand the concepts included in the classification. Countries that have a register-based census lamented the difficulty to distinguish different jobs and to identify the main job to be used to collect information on status in employment. It was also stressed that there is confusion on the use of the term self-employment. If ILO defines it as the category that includes employers, unpaid family workers, own-account workers, and members of cooperatives, countries in Europe and Eurostat often use it to define own-account workers. The meeting agreed that the ILO terminology should be kept in the recommendations clarifying the correspondence between the ILO and the Eurostat terminology. In the definition of status in employment it was also stressed the need to clarify the concept of unpaid family workers specifically in relation to the treatment of children.

35. In reviewing the practices used in the last census round in collecting economic characteristics, it was noted that some countries defined employment, unemployment, and status in employment on the basis of source of livelihood. The meeting stressed the importance of keeping separated the concept of employment and source of livelihood and decided to review the section on source of livelihood to emphasize this point and if necessary to give guides on how countries can move from an employment concept based on source of livelihood to the standard ILO employment concept.

36. The meeting also decided to consider the inclusion in the Recommendations of underemployment (in the context of time usually worked) and extended time of leave. It also stressed the importance of using social-professional classifications and possibly expanding the existing section on these classifications.

37. In restructuring the current section on economic characteristics, proposals were made to move the topic of place of work to the section on geographical characteristics and to extend the topic of length and frequency of journey to work to the journey to place of study. It was also suggested to move the topic of providers of non-paid social and personal services outside the section on economic characteristics.

Session 8: Education

38. In relation to the topic of educational attainment, the meeting agreed that the Recommendations be reviewed to consider the highest grade completed with some advice on how to relate the highest grade completed with all levels completed. The need to collect information on qualifications was stressed for obtaining information on accessibility to the labour market. However, some countries reported problems with the quality of the data obtained from the previous census. The need to clearly distinguish highest grade completed and

qualifications was stressed. Although it was noted that in the last census round countries did not use common practices in setting the age threshold for asking educational attainment it was decided to stress again the need to collect this topic for all people above the age of compulsory education.

39. The meeting noted the difficulties experienced by countries to measure school attendance as a different concept of enrolment and agreed to review the Recommendations to improve the definition of attendance and give clear guidelines on what should be measured in a census in relation to attendance and enrolment.

40. The meeting stressed the need to collect literacy as a separate topic from educational attainment. It discussed the possibility of including in the Recommendations elements related to functional literacy but it also realized the difficulty of measuring functional literacy with a limited number of questions. A proposal was made to consider computer literacy as a new topic.

Structure of the new recommendations

41. The meeting agreed on the draft structure of the 2010 census recommendations presented in Annex II, which reflects the outcome of the discussion in the various substantive sessions.

42. The main changes compared to the 2000 recommendations consist in the new expanded sections on census methodology and technology and in the creation of two new sections on "Migration Characteristics" and "Ethno-Cultural Characteristics" containing topics that previously were under different sections.

43. In the draft structure of the 2010 recommendations the meeting proposed to include three new topics: disability, volunteer work and agriculture.

Future work

44. The meeting agreed that the work on the new census recommendations would be coordinated by the Task Forces listed in para. 23 of the main report, on pages 5 and 6. In early January 2005 the membership of the Task Forces will be finalised and the Terms of Reference will be prepared and sent out by the ECE Secretariat to the respective Leaders.

45. The Task Forces will be expected to submit the first draft of the new census recommendations by the end of May 2005. The first draft will be reviewed by the Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses and a second draft will be prepared by the Task Forces by the end of August 2005, so that it could be translated on time for the discussion at the ECE-Eurostat meeting on Population and Housing Censuses tentatively planned in December 2005.

ANNEX II

Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region

Detailed Table of Contents

Draft version discussed at the Work Session on Population Censuses (23-25 November 2004)

NOTE: comments are in *italic*; new sections or topics are in **bold**.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Aims and objectives of the Recommendations (*including reference to the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 and the 2010 UN World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses*)
2. Methodology
 - 2.1 Definitions and essential features of a census (possible new section)**
 - 2.2 Description of traditional and register-based censuses (*including reference to the Principles and Recommendations...*)
 - 2.3 Use of registers, administrative sources and survey data (including sample surveys) in ECE region
 - 2.4 Emerging collection methods used in the ECE region**
 - 2.4.1 Mapping (Use of GIS)**
 - 2.4.2 Examples of emerging collection methods** (*Review of the approaches presented at the Seminar, including for each approach: i) brief description, ii) necessary conditions, iii) implications on various phases of census taking, iv) advantages and disadvantages, v) implications for the collection of topics*)
 - 2.5 Methods to assure confidentiality during collection and dissemination**
 - 2.6 Metadata systems and classifications**
3. **Quality Assurance framework**
 - 3.1 Criteria**
 - 3.2 Evaluation**
 - 3.3 Quality assurance in subcontracting**
4. **Consultation with data users**

4.1 Content of census (*objectives of consultations, factors considered and trade-offs when determining content in the ECE region, identification of stakeholders, again in the ECE region, methods of consultation*)

4.2 Dissemination

5. Publicity and information campaign

5.1 Before data collection

5.2 During data collection

6. Technology

6.1 Non-traditional technologies for data capture used in the ECE region

6.1.1 Scanning

6.1.2 OCR/ICR...

6.1.3 Imaging

6.1.4 Internet

6.1.5 Hand held devices

6.2 Non-traditional technologies for data processing used in the ECE region

6.2.1 Data coding

6.2.2 Data editing and imputation

6.2.3 Track system

6.2.4 Data storage

6.3 Non-traditional technologies for dissemination used in the ECE region

6.3.1 Data Protection

6.3.2 Techniques to assure confidentiality

6.3.3 Census products and data utilization

6.3.4 Use of Internet

NOTE: The Steering Group will decide which sections among those listed above will be presented in the first part of the new recommendations and which sections will be presented in an annex to the recommendations.

II. TOPICS FOR WHICH DATA ARE TO BE COLLECTED

1. Criteria for selection of topics
2. Listing of core and non-core topics, including derived topics

III. POPULATION TOPICS

1. GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- 1.1 Place of usual residence (core topic)
 - *Definition (length of stay past and future – intended stay)*
 - *For difficult groups (students, persons with multiple residences, etc):*
 - *Revise list of groups*
 - *Define clearer rules for each group*
 - *Discuss the priority to family place*
 - *Treatment of temporarily absent members*
- 1.2 Place where found at time of census (non-core topic)
- 1.3 Farm or non-farm residence (non-core topic)
- 1.4 Total population (derived core topic)
 - *Maintain the concept of total usually resident population*
 - *Try to harmonize the treatment of various special groups: refugees, nomads, asylum seekers, students studying abroad, etc.*
 - *How to treat undocumented immigrants?*
- 1.5 Locality (derived core topic)
- 1.6 Urban and rural areas (derived non-core topic)
- 1.7 **Remoteness (possibly new topic)**

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 2.1 Sex (core topic)
- 2.2 Age (core topic)
- 2.3 Legal marital status (core topic)
- 2.4 De facto marital status (non-core topic)
- 2.5 Total number of children born alive (non-core topic)
- 2.6 Date of first marriage and current marriage of ever-married women (non-core topic)

3 MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS *(new heading regrouping topics that previously were under different sections)*

- 3.1 Country/place of birth (core topic)
- 3.2 Place of birth of parents (non-core topic)
- 3.3 Country of citizenship (core topic)
- 3.4 Citizenship acquisition/Citizenship at birth (non-core topic)
- 3.5 Place of usual residence one year prior to the census (core topic)
- 3.6 Duration of residence (non-core topic)
- 3.7 Place of previous residence (non-core topic)

3.8 Year (or period) of immigration into the country (non-core topic)

3.9 Reasons for migration (possibly new topic)

4 ETHNO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS *(new heading regrouping topics that previously were under different sections. In alternative, this section could be called "SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS" and include disability and providers of un-paid services. In this case, it should be placed before migration)*

4.1 Ethnic group (non-core topic)

- *More explicit definition, address children in mixed marriages and multiple identities, self declaration, drop national group?*

4.2 Language (non-core topic)

4.3 Religion (non-core topic)

5 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- **Introduction on the purpose of collecting data in a census and the use of other sources (new section)**

5.1 Current economic activity status (core topic)

- *Clarify the definition of unemployment*
- *Include extended time of leave*
- *Collect information on previous work with caution*

5.2 Usual activity status (non-core topic)

5.3 Time usually worked (non-core topic)

- *Include underemployment*

5.4 Duration of unemployment (non-core topic)

5.5 Occupation (core topic)

5.6 Secondary occupation (non-core topic)

5.7 Industry (branch of economic activity) (core topic)

5.8 Type of sector (institutional unit) (non-core topic)

5.9 Status in employment (core topic)

- *Improve definition of family workers*
- *Use ILO terminology explaining the Eurostat terminology*

5.10 Number of persons working in the local unit of the establishment (non-core topic)

5.11 Main source of livelihood (non-core topic)

- *To be stressed as an additional topic from activity status and employment status*

5.12 Dependency relationship (non-core topic)

- 5.13 Income (non-core topic)
- 5.14 Socio-economic groups (derived non-core topic)
- 5.15 Place of work (core topic)
 - *Proposal to move topics 5.15 to 5.18 to Geographical characteristics*
- 5.16 Location of school, university, etc (non-core topic)
- 5.17 Mode of transport to work (non-core topic)
- 5.18 Length and frequency of journey to work (non-core topic)
 - *Proposal to extend 5.17 and 5.18 to the journey to place of study*

6 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

- 6.1 Educational attainment (core topic)
 - *Recommend use of highest grade completed*
- 6.2 Educational qualifications (non-core topic)
 - *Stress the difference between levels of education and qualifications*
- 6.3 Field of study (non-core topic)
- 6.4 School attendance (non-core topic)
- 6.5 Literacy (non-core topic)
 - *Stress the separation of literacy and attainment*
 - *Possible introduction of the concept of functional literacy*
- 6.6 Computer literacy (possible new topic)**

7 PROVIDERS OF NON-PAID SERVICES (possible new section)

- 7.1 Providers of non-paid social and personal services (non-core topic)
(This topic in the 2000 recommendations was in the section on economic characteristics)
- 7.2 Volunteer services (possible new topic)**

8 DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS (possible new section, to be discussed by the Steering Group in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics)

9 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS

- *Revise the distinction between private and institutional households in the existing introduction to this section*

- 9.1 Relationship to reference person of private household (core topic)
 - *Add more on alternatives to one-reference person; same-sex partnership*

- 9.2 Type of institutional household or other communal establishment in which a person lives (non-core topic)
- 9.3 Whether living as inmate of an institutional household or other communal establishment or not (non-core topic)
- 9.4 Household status (derived core topic)
 - *Add more on homeless (absolute and relative)*
- 9.5 Family status (derived core topic)
- 9.6 Extended family status (derived non-core topic)

10 CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY NUCLEI

- 10.1 Type of family nucleus (derived core topic)
 - *Text on reconstituted families to be reviewed*
- 10.2 Type of extended family (derived non-core topic)
- 10.3 Size of family nucleus (derived core topic)
- 10.4 Number of children under a specified age (derived core topic)
- 10.5 Specified age groups of children (derived non-core topic)
- 10.6 Number of economically active members (derived core topic)
- 10.7 Number of members whose main source of livelihood is economic activity (derived non-core topic)
- 10.8 Number of dependent members (derived non-core topic)

11 CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

- 11.1 Type of private household (derived core topic)
- 11.2 Generational composition of private households (derived non-core topic)
- 11.3 Size of private household (derived core topic)
- 11.4 Number of economically active members (derived core topic)
- 11.5 Number of members whose main source of livelihood is economic activity (derived non-core topic)
- 11.6 Number of children under a specified age (derived core topic)
- 11.7 Number of dependent members (derived non-core topic)
- 11.8 Number of members of retirement age (derived core topic)
- 11.9 Tenure status of households (core topic)
- 11.10 Single or shared occupancy (non-core topic)
- 11.11 Rent (non-core topic)
- 11.12 Durable consumer goods possessed by the household (non-core topic)
- 11.13 Possession of computer and internet connection (possible new non-core topic)** *(in the 2000 rec., the possession of a personal computer was*

considered under the topic “Durable consumer goods possessed by the household”)

11.14 Number of cars available for the use of the household (non core topic)

11.15 Car parking (possible new non-core topic)

11.16 Telephone (non-core topic) *(fixed and mobile)*

12 AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS (possible new section, to be discussed by the Steering Group in cooperation with FAO)

IV. HOUSING TOPICS

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS AND OTHER LIVING QUARTERS

1.1 Type of living quarters (core topic)

1.2 Type of ownership (core topic)

1.3 Location of living quarters (core topic)

1.4 Occupancy status (core topic)

- *Distinction between occupied and vacant dwellings to be explored further, bearing in mind main and secondary residences*

1.5 Type of vacancy (non-core topic)

1.6 Occupancy by one or more households (non-core topic)

1.7 Number of occupants (core topic)

1.8 Number of rooms (core topic)

- *Definition of room to be reviewed in the context of dimension, use and presence or not of window(s)*
- *Should kitchen be counted as a room?*

1.9 Useful and/or living floor space (non-core topic) **Should this be a core topic?**

- *Topic to be reviewed (see above comment)*
- *As the number of rooms, to be considered as an indicator of overcrowding.*

1.10 Kitchen (core topic)

1.11 Cooking facilities (non-core topic)

1.12 Water supply system (core topic)

1.13 Hot water (non-core topic)

1.14 Toilet facilities (core topic)

1.15 Type of sewage disposal system (non-core topic)

1.16 Bathing facilities (core topic)

1.17 Type of heating (core topic)

- **Methods of cooling to be added to the existing categories of heating?**
 - *The existing indicators of equipment and amenity standards to be reviewed.*
- 1.18 Main type of energy used for heating (non-core topic)
- 1.19 Electricity (non-core topic)
- 1.20 Piped gas (non-core topic)
- 1.21 Position of dwelling in the building (non-core topic)
- 1.22 Access to housing area (building, dwelling, via for example number of floors and presence of working lifts) (possible new topic)**
- *This is an emerging area in the context of an ageing population and persons with disabilities.*

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING DWELLINGS

- 2.1 Type of building (core topic)
- *Revise classification, to better distinguish detached, semi-detached, row (terraced) houses, apartment buildings and others*
- 2.2 Number of floors (storeys) (non-core topic)
- 2.3 Number of dwellings in the building (non-core topic)
- 2.4 Whether building is a farm building or not (non-core topic)
- 2.5 Lift (non-core topic)
- *Change to working lift*
- 2.6 Period of construction (core topic)
- 2.7 Materials of which specific parts of the building are constructed (non-core topic)
- 2.8 State of repair (non-core topic)

V. OUTPUT PROGRAMME FOR THE ECE REGION

The census output programme (including possibly a tabulation programme and microdata sets) should be discussed by the Steering Group in consultation with Eurostat and UNSD.
