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Supporting paper

**Proposed Set of Recommended Tabulations for the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2***

submitted by United Nations Statistics Division\*

**Introduction**

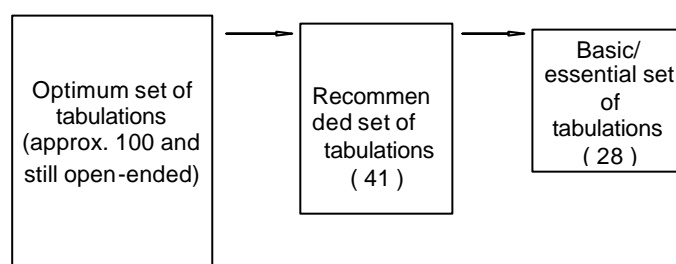
1. The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses (held in New York, 22-26 August 2001) assigned its Technical Subgroup on Core Set of Topics and Tabulations to prepare a proposal for consideration by the Expert Group as a whole and by the Drafting Group, in particular, that would identify those topics and tabulations that represent basic statistical needs that all countries would have to be able to generate at the lowest geographical level.
2. This proposal was prepared by the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is based on the Report of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting, the current set of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, the demographic and social topics collected for the purpose of the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, Eurostat's *Guidelines and Table Programme for the Community Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001, Volume II: Table Programme* and several national population and housing census tabulation programmes.
3. In the first step, all the relevant discussion in regard to specific topics that were raised in preparation of the Expert Group Meeting and the discussion in the meeting itself was taken into consideration to identify those topics that were in the forefront of the deliberations.
4. The second step consisted of analyzing the tabulation programme of the current version of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* and matching it against the discussion and the set of tabulations used for collecting relevant statistics for the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*.

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5. In the next iteration, the resulting list of tabulations was matched against Eurostat's tabulation programme for the 2000 round of censuses in order to identify similarities and discrepancies. This is of particular importance, since the United Nations Statistics Division, Eurostat and national statistical authorities, through the Expert Group Meeting and the United Nations Statistical Commission, need to agree which tables will be produced in the 2010 round of censuses, as these will be used for data collection at international level and all efforts have to be put in avoiding redundancy in data collection and over-burdening national statistical authorities.

6. Finally, the resulting list was matched against tabulation programmes of several countries (Australia, Hungary and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), to ensure that the core set of tabulations proposed below is indeed represented in these tabulation programmes. As the work on these tabulations progresses, this proposal will be matched with much more national publication programmes and practices, to ensure its relevance and feasibility.

7. This work on the draft set of tabulations was requested by the Expert Group Meeting as it recognized the need to re-visit the set of recommended tabulations in the current version of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, especially taking into account the need to focus more precisely on outputs for the forthcoming round of censuses. The current version of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* displays layouts for 103 different tables, which would represent an optimum set of tabulations. The Expert Group Meeting requested that, in addition to this set, the next version of recommendations should consider introducing the list of recommended and the list of basic/essential tabulations. The spreadsheet at the end of this paper provides a correspondence table for these three sets and the graphic below illustrates the approach:



8. The optimum set of tabulations, as presented currently in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* is designed to meet most of the needs of most of the users at national and international level. The recommended set of tabulations is deemed necessary in terms of providing relevant data for evidence-based decision making. In short, countries should produce these tabulations at least once in the period 2005-2014 if they are to meet the crucial demands for a reliable statistical profile of a country. As for the basic set of tabulations, it is intended to provide priorities, and, at the same time, for countries in especially difficult circumstances, to provide guidance in ensuring the minimum of statistics needed.

9. This proposal consists of the description of the basic tabulations emphasizing their importance and use, followed by the actual layouts of the tables, followed by the correspondence table identifying basic and core tabulations. The description and layouts are preceded by the presentation of the existing *Demographic Yearbook* collection of population and housing census metadata, as this is of paramount importance for the tabulations themselves. As acknowledged at the Expert Group Meeting, the 2010 round of population and housing censuses will witness different approaches in generating the requested tabulations. Thus, the value of the core set of tabulations would be highly diminished in they are not accompanied by the comprehensive and exhaustive metadata descriptions. The current metadata are presented here as a starting point and to foster the discussion leading to identifying the nomenclature of statistical exercise and their characteristics that are able to generate the core set of tabulations at the lowest geographical level.

10. Following the metadata presentation, the list of core topics is displayed. Namely, each of the recommended tabulations includes variables (topics) that are cross-tabulated with other variables (topics). Each of these variables represents a core one, meaning that the statistical exercise used to generate this table needs to directly or indirectly request information on the topic. A cross-tabulation matrix of core topics and recommended tables is presented at the end of this paper.

*Demographic Yearbook* questions on population and housing census metadata

Presently, the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* requests the following metadata in its population census questionnaires:

1. In terms of universality, the disposition of specific population groups, i.e. whether the following groups are included in the population total:
  - a) Nomads
  - b) Persons living in inaccessible areas
  - c) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country
  - d) Merchant seaman and fishermen resident in the country, but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship)
  - e) Civilian residents temporarily in another country as seasonal workers
  - f) Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country
  - g) Civilian residents other than those in c), e) and f) working in another country
  - h) Civilian residents other than those c) – g) temporarily absent from the country
  - i) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country
  - j) Civilian aliens temporarily in the country as seasonal workers
  - k) Civilian aliens who cross a frontier daily to work in the country
  - l) Civilian aliens other than those in i), j) and k) working in the country
  - m) Civilian aliens other than those in i) – l) temporarily in the country
  - n) Transients on ship in harbor at the time of the census
  - o) Other, specify
2. Census completeness
  - a) Method(s) used in estimating completeness
    - i. Post-enumeration survey
    - ii. Demographic analysis, with the specification of the method applied
    - iii. Other methods, with specification
  - b) Estimated level of completeness:
    - i. Gross under-enumeration (indicate whether enumerated population or estimated “complete” population)
    - ii. Gross over-enumeration (indicate whether enumerated population or estimated “complete” population)
    - iii. Net error (indicate whether enumerated population or estimated “complete” population)
  - c) This level of completeness based on:
    - i. Post enumeration survey
    - ii. Demographic analysis
    - iii. Other
    - iv. Combination of methods
3. If the post enumeration survey was used:
  - a) Date conducted
  - b) Size of sample
  - c) Specify any population groups excluded from the survey
4. On the basis of the fact whether the country is able to provide total population including visitors, foreigners temporarily residing in the country and so forth, or whether the country provides data on usually resident population only, the *Demographic Yearbook* identifies the *de facto* and *de jure* population censuses.

## List of core topics for population and housing censuses

1. The concept of core topics, for the purposes of the revised United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, evolves from the output oriented approach. Where, in the development of previous recommendations, the main effort was in identifying the core topics and then designing the tables to cross-tabulate them, for the 2010 census round of censuses, the approach was to identify which outputs are crucial for evidence based decision making and then to list the variables (topics) in these tables as core topics. Since in some cases some of these outputs will not be generated from population and housing censuses, but from other sources, for example civil registration in the case on births and deaths in the last twelve months, the core set of topics should not be equalized with the content of population and housing censuses, but rather as a set of variables whose cross-tabulations are assessed as essential source of statistics at national and international level.
2. Given the concept described above, the proposed set of core topics (presented below) for the revised United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* differs from the set of core topics in the current version of the recommendations in the following way.
  - a. New proposed core topics:
    - i. Ethno-cultural characteristics – one topic: Language spoken at home is a variable that is proposed for consideration as a core topic, based on International Classification of Languages, ISO 639-3
    - ii. Date of birth of the last child born alive, a direct topic and the births in the last twelve months as a derived topic
    - iii. Deaths in the past twelve months and the infant deaths in the last twelve months as a derived topic
    - iv. Year or period of arrival
    - v. Disability
    - vi. Furnished/unfurnished housing units
    - vii. Information technology and communication devices in the household
  - b. Topics currently defined as core, but not proposed to remain core topics (it has to be outlined that the tabulations displaying the data on the topics below are part of the optimum set of outputs)
    - i. Place of previous residence (paras. 2.38-2.39 of the current *Principles and Recommendations*)
    - ii. Place of residence at a specified date in the past (paras. 2.40-2.41)
    - iii. Time worked (paras. 2.209-2.211)

Topics collected directly	Derived topics
<b>A. Geographical and internal migration characteristics</b>	
1. Place of usual residence	Total population
2. Place where present at time of census	Locality
3. Place of birth	Urban and rural
4. Duration of residence	
<b>B. Household and family characteristics</b>	
5. Relationship to head or other reference member of household	Household and family composition
<b>C. Demographic and social characteristics</b>	
6. Sex	
7. Age	
8. Marital status	
9. Ethno-cultural characteristics (a block of three topics, language spoken at home, religion, and national or ethnic group – proposed for consideration as a core topic is language spoken at home, based on the International Classification of Languages, ISO 639-3)	

D. Fertility and mortality	
10. Children ever born	
11. Children living	
12. Date of birth of last child born alive	Births in the last twelve months
13. Deaths in the past twelve months	Infant deaths in the last twelve months
E. Educational characteristics	
14. Educational attainment	
15. School attendance	
16. Literacy	
F. Economic characteristics	
17. Activity status	
18. Occupation	
19. Industry	
20. Status in employment	
G. International migration characteristics	
21. Country of birth	
22. Citizenship	
23. Year or period of arrival	
H. Disability characteristics	
24. Disability	
I. Housing characteristics	
25. Living quarters – type of	
26. Room	
27. Water supply	
28. Toilet and sewage facilities	
29. Tenure	
30. Ownership	
31. Rent paid	
32. Furnished/unfurnished	
33. Information technology and communication devices	

## List of recommended tabulations with elaboration on the use of each

### Group 1. Tabulations on geographical and internal migration characteristics

#### P1.1 Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by urban/rural distribution and by sex

Total population distributed among major and minor civil divisions is frequently a legal requirement of the census, because the results are used for apportionment of representation in legislatures and for various administrative purposes. The tabulation provides data needed for studies and policy analysis with regard to economic and social development of each part of the country, for the location of economic development projects as well as of health facilities. These data are also required for the computation of vital statistics rates usually used in projections of future population of civil divisions.

### **P1.2 Population in localities, by size-class of locality and by sex**

This tabulation provides data on national patterns of concentration or dispersion of population, which will afford a reasonable degree of international comparability, provided that the unit of classification is the locality defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated center and so forth) in which the inhabitants live in neighboring sets of living quarters and that has a name or locally recognized status. In those countries where the distinction between urban and rural population can be based on size of locality, these data provide the basis for the urban/rural classification and also for the calculation of rates of urbanization. Use of data from successive censuses is possible to assess the rate of change, over given periods, in the number of localities in each size-class and the proportion of the population in each size-class of locality.

### **P1.3 Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomerations, by sex**

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

The use of figures for urban agglomerations, in addition to those for the city proper, gives a more adequate indication of the size of the concentration of population, which often extends beyond the legal borders of the city. These figures may in fact reveal the need to redraw the city boundaries. For the most effective use of the data, figures are needed both for the city proper and for the urban agglomeration, because cities usually have some form of local government that does not extend over to the surrounding densely settled fringe. Responsibility for the determination of policy and subsequent action may therefore have to be shared by several minor administrative divisions, each of which requires information on the population within its own borders.

### **P1.4 Native and foreign-born population, by age and sex**

These data are the basis for assessing the net contribution of immigration to the age and sex structure of the population. In countries where immigration has occurred on a large scale, it is very useful to tabulate the data on age-sex structure separately for the native and the foreign-born population. Thus the effects of immigration on the growth and structure of the population can be examined and estimates of future mortality and fertility can be improved by taking into account differentials between native and foreign-born population. The provision of the category of infants under one year of age is useful for studying relative under-enumeration of foreign-born and native infants.

### **P1.5 Population, by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex**

Data on levels of net migration also show the direction of in-migration (on the basis of information on duration of residence in locality and major division), in terms of major civil divisions of the country and the most important localities. Such data are needed for preparing estimates of the future population of specific areas of the country. These estimates are used both for planning in areas of anticipated growth and for the determination of policy on internal migration and possible measures that can be employed to affect trends in migration.

## **Group 2. Tabulations on household characteristics**

### **P2.1 Population in households, by relationship to head or other reference member of household, marital status and sex, and size of institutional population**

Data for the study of the distribution of individuals within households serve to indicate the relationship among members of households, particularly for information on the prevalence of multigenerational households and of households consisting of unrelated individuals. Marital status is also useful in the study of family living arrangements. Comparison of these data with similar data from an earlier census can provide information on changing patterns of household composition and of some of the characteristics of members of the household, and for the preparation of projections of the number of households.

## **P2.2 Head or other reference members of households, by age and sex; and other household members, by age and relationship to head or other reference member**

Data on the age of the head or other reference member of the household and of other household members, classified by their relationship to the head or other reference member provide additional information for the purposes stated in the use of tabulation P2.1 and for the study of the prevalence of multigenerational households.

## **P2.3 Households, population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household**

Information on the number and size of households and on changes in the rate of household formation is needed by the planners for, and suppliers of, many goods and services, for which the demand is related to households rather than to individuals. Agencies dealing with housing problems need these data for the determination of current and projected rates of household formation, on the basis of which the number and size of new housing units required can be estimated. This tabulation can provide information needed to plan new sample surveys, and to design the sample that will be used, as well as comparative data for estimating the accuracy of some of the survey results. Information on household structure in terms of number of family nuclei in the household is needed for studies of household formation, projections of numbers of households and estimates of potential housing needs. Information from a series of censuses is very useful for the study of the disintegration of the households consisting of several family nuclei in countries where this pattern of living is changing.

# **Group 3. Tabulations on demographic and social characteristics**

## **P3.1 Population, by single years of age and sex**

Information on the detailed age and sex structure of the population is needed for actuarial analysis of the probability of survival and of related life-table functions. As populations age, the probability of survival to advanced age increases and the proportion of persons at older ages expands; thus it is important to present detailed age data up to 100 years. It is also essential for the evaluation of the accuracy of census age data for the population. From this tabulation, it is possible to reconstitute any selected age grouping (for example, the school-age population and the population of voting age or groups used in the calculation of food requirements) without interpolating from population classified by five-year age groups.

The five-year age groups are essential for many purposes, including the analysis of the factors of population change, the preparation of current population estimates and of projections, the calculation of age-specific vital rates, analysis of the factors of labor supply and the study of problems of dependency. The grouped age classification is recommended because it is appropriate to cross-classification by other variables. The tabulation provides a convenient summary of the total, urban and rural population by the various geographical areas according to the age groups used in most of the other recommended tabulations. The tabulation should present reported rather than adjusted age data.

## **P3.2 Population, by marital status, age and sex**

This tabulation provides material for the study of age at marriage, of the frequency of celibacy, widowhood and divorce and of the effect of these factors on population growth through their influence on fertility. A simple measure of the influence of nuptiality on fertility is the comparison of the ratio of children to all women of childbearing age with the ratio of children to those women who have ever been married. The data are also required for the preparation of nuptiality tables. A refinement of this tabulation, showing heads or other reference members of households by marital status, age and sex, can be used together with the present tabulation to obtain age-sex marital status-specific rates for the head or other reference member. Application of these rates to the projected population by age, sex and marital status provides projected numbers of households.

## **P3.3 Population, by language spoken at home, age and sex**

Its primary importance refers to the provision of adequate services; statistics allow for providing the schooling in specific language as well as government services in regions or districts where these languages are dominant or represented in significant numbers. These statistics are also necessary for designing other services, such as television and radio

programming in specific languages and reaching to all the population for different purposes. They are also important for assessing the needs related to preserving the cultural and intellectual heritage of different regions.

### Group 3. Tabulations on fertility and mortality

#### **P4.1 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children ever born alive by sex**

Census data on fertility are particularly valuable for countries where birth registration statistics are lacking or deficient, because they can be used to estimate age-specific fertility rates, the total fertility rate, the crude incidence of births in the total population and other fertility indicators. In addition, they are useful as a supplement to satisfactory registration data, because they provide a summary of the lifetime fertility of the female population. The principal measures of fertility that can be derived from this tabulation are (a) the gross fertility ratio (average number of children ever born alive to women of childbearing age and over), (b) the average number of children ever born alive by sex to women who have reached the end of the childbearing period (in other words, 50 years of age and over), (c) the proportion of women who have had no children by the end of their reproductive life, (d) the average number of children born per woman who has already borne at least one child specified by sex and (e) cumulative average gross fertility ratios by age groups.

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

#### **P4.2 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children living (or dead) by sex**

The data are used to estimate fertility levels and patterns. This tabulation may be compiled in countries where experience has demonstrated that there has been substantial age-misreporting in past population censuses, which distorts fertility/mortality estimates based on children ever born and children living by age of women. This tabulation provides, for women in their first marriage, and for widowed, divorced and separated women who have had only one marriage, the data needed for computing all the measures of fertility described in connection with table P4.1. In countries where most births are legitimate, the tabulation is particularly useful for studies of trends in legitimate births, in association with information derived from current civil births, because of the information it provides on years of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

#### **P4.3 Female population ... to 49 years of age, by age, number of live births, by sex within the 12 months preceding the census, and deaths among these live births, by sex**

This tabulation refers to female population between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for collecting information on current fertility and 49 years of age distributed among geographical divisions. It also provides data to estimate current age specific fertility rates and current infant mortality rates by sex, particularly as a supplement to vital rates or as estimation for these rates where birth and death registration is defective or inadequate.

#### **P4.4 Deaths, by sex and age<sup>1</sup> within the 12 months preceding the census; and total population, by age and sex**

Census data on mortality are particularly valuable for countries where death registration statistics are lacking or deficient, because they can be used to estimate age-specific mortality rates, the total mortality rate, the crude incidence of deaths in the total population and other mortality indicators. These data are used to estimate levels and patterns of recent mortality in combination with data on the population by age and sex.

### Group 5. Tabulations on educational characteristics

#### **P5.1 Population ... years of age a/ and over not attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex**

By displaying the distribution of human resources by educational attainment in a country, this tabulation provides an important indication of the capacity and potential of the nation for economic, social and cultural development. When

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<sup>1</sup> Collected from the head of the household or reference person in the household.



compared with current and anticipated needs for educated manpower by various sectors, types and levels of economic activities, it can guide the making of more effective policies and coordinated plans for the development of different levels/categories of education in close relation to development programmes.

#### **P5.2 Population 5 to 29 years of age, by school attendance, single years of age and sex**

Data on the classification of young persons attending and not attending school, by single years of age and sex are essential for studies of the numerical relationship between the population of school age and the population actually in school. The proportion of the school-age population that is able to take advantage of the educational system is one of the first types of information required for the assessment of the adequacy of the educational system of a country. School enrolment statistics derived from institutional records are not adequate, in many countries, for providing an exact measure of total attendance or data on important characteristics of the school-going population, particularly age. Even countries with detailed, comprehensive statistics compiled from records of educational institutions can benefit from a periodic assessment of the accuracy of these statistics by comparison with the census information on net school attendance.

#### **P5.3 Population 10 years of age and over, by literacy, age and sex**

Data on literacy provide one of the indicators of national levels of living and a measure of one of the factors in the national capacity for technological and cultural development; they are needed for tracing the progress in educational development of past generations and projecting future trends. In countries where the adult population is largely illiterate, the tabulation is of immediate use in planning for adult literacy, particularly if the data are tabulated for local areas. In addition, these data serve as the denominator in the computation of vital rates differentiated by literacy used as a socio-economic variable, such as birth rates by literacy of mother, and marriage and divorce rates by literacy of husband and wife.

### **Group 6. Tabulations dealing with economic characteristics**

#### **P6.1 Population ...<sup>3</sup> years of age and over, by usual (or current) activity status, educational attainment, age and sex**

This tabulation provides the data needed for computing crude and age-specific participation rates, that is to say, the percentages of economically active persons, which are fundamental for studies of factors determining the size and structure of the economically active population, and for making projections, in conjunction with life-table functions, to calculate the working life expectancy, entry into and retirement from economic activity. Information on the employed and the unemployed furnishes part of the data needed for the appraisal of human resources utilization for policy formulation. It can provide some of the benchmark data for more current studies of employment, unemployment and underemployment. Relating educational attainment to economic activity permits the understanding of changes and relationship between education and activity status, allowing for more informed planning and tuning of the educational systems.

#### **P6.2 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main occupation, age and sex**

These data make it possible to carry out prospective studies of the number of workers likely to be attached to various occupations which serve as the basis for projections of the national economy and the total economically active population. The tabulation provides the basis for analysis of differential fertility and mortality according to occupation. It also makes available useful data for the planning of social welfare schemes, health insurance programmes and so forth, which frequently pertain only to the employed population

#### **P6.3 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main industry, age and sex**

These data furnish material for analyses of structural types of economic activities and may serve as a first indicator of socio-economic status. These data make it possible to carry out prospective studies of the number of workers likely to be attached to various industries in order to prepare projections of the national economy and the total economically active population. The tabulation also provides the basis for analysis of differential fertility and mortality according to industry. It also makes available useful data for the planning of social welfare schemes, health insurance programmes and so forth, which frequently pertain only to the employed population

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<sup>3</sup> The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

**P6.4 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, age and sex**

These data make it possible to carry out prospective studies of the number of workers by status in employment in order to prepare projections of the national economy and the total economically active population. The tabulations also provide the basis for analysis of differential fertility and mortality according to status in employment. It also makes available useful data for the planning of social welfare schemes, health insurance programmes and so forth, which frequently pertain only to the employee group. A classification of unpaid family workers by sex and age is needed for international analysis of activity rates for females, in view of the different practices followed in defining and enumerating this group of workers in different countries.

**P6.5 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, main industry and sex**

These tabulations furnish an inventory of a country's economically active population and its structure used in formulating economic policy and planning developmental programmes. Such tabulations play an essential part in analyses of national product and national income. Studies of the proportion of the economically active population in each industrial sector of the economy and of the shifts from one sector provide information on the level and trend of industrialization and on important aspects of the country's potential for economic development. Studies of migration from rural areas to cities require analysis of the industrial structure of employment in the cities and often of the major areas of out-migration, as an aid to assessment of economic aspects of internal migration. Studies of these types are also relevant to programmes of resettlement and to the formulation of policy with respect to internal migration.

**P6.6 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, by main status in employment, main occupation and sex**

This tabulation provides an inventory of a country's economically active population and its structure, used in formulating economic policy and planning developmental programmes. Together with tabulation P6.5, it provides information for analyzing national product and national income. Studies of migration from rural areas to cities require analysis of the occupational structure of employment in the cities and often of the major areas of out-migration, as an aid to assessment of economic aspects of internal migration. Also, decisions concerning possible sites for industrial establishments and vocational schools require information on the occupational structure of the labor force in various localities and regions of the country.

**P6.7 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main industry, main occupation and sex**

This tabulation provides an inventory of a country's economically active population and its structure in formulating economic policy and planning developmental programmes. In planning for the development and expansion of an educational system and efficient utilization of human resources, studies are needed that assess requirements of labour in different industries and occupations. The cross-classifications of occupation and of industry give indications of the occupations and industries in which particular status groups are employed. It enables further analysis of the contribution of unpaid family workers in different industrial sectors. In addition, information on the distribution by status in employment in a particular industry is a useful indication of the degree of development and modernization of that sector. The number of wage and salary workers in different industries is often needed as benchmark data for current statistics obtained from establishment reports.

**P6.8 Usually (or currently) inactive population by functional categories, age and sex**

This tabulation provides data classified by functional categories and reason for inactivity for the analysis of potential sources of human resources that are not readily available at present but that may become so under different circumstances.

**Group 7. Tabulations on international migration on immigrant stock**

**P7.1 Foreign-born population, by country of birth, age and sex**

These data provide the basis for assessing the age and sex structure of the population and the contribution of immigration from specified countries. Thus the effects of immigration from specific countries on the growth and structure of the

population can be estimated. As indicated in table P1.4, the differences in future fertility and mortality between immigrants from specific countries can be spotted.

### **P7.2 Population, by country of birth and citizenship, age and sex**

This tabulation is designed to identify the country of birth and citizenship of the population according to age and sex. It is possible to determine the frequency with which persons become citizens and the place of birth of citizens in each country. Data can also be of use in the study of the rate of assimilation of the foreign-born population.

### **P7.3 Economically active<sup>1</sup> foreign-born population ...<sup>2</sup> years of age and over, by period of arrival, occupation and sex**

These data provide information on the occupations of the foreign-born population needed to study immigrant workers, particularly their economic integration and mobility in the country of immigration. Together with a similar tabulation for the native population, the data constitute the basis for undertaking an in-depth analysis of occupational patterns and making occupational forecasts for the economy. From the cross-classification by period of arrival, one can observe the pattern of inflow of skilled migrants during previous years. When classification is also by country of birth, data are provided for countries that are losing a large volume of highly qualified migrants; such data are useful in the formulation of employment and educational policies in the countries of origin for dealing with the impact of the outflow of skilled personnel.

## **Group 8. Tabulation on disability characteristics**

### **P8.1 Population with and without disabilities, by age and sex**

There is widespread interest in the prevalence of disability and human functioning in the population, by age and sex. This tabulation provides information for the calculation of prevalence rates distributed by geographical division, urban/rural residence.

## **Group 9. Tabulations for housing censuses**

### **H.1 Households, by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless households**

This is a broad summary table designed to show in very general terms the type of housing occupied by households and the number of households that are homeless. It provides background information as well as a control for preparation of more detailed tabulations for the categories shown. In fact, the magnitude of the number of households that occupy collective living quarters or are homeless and their geographical distribution provide an indication of the extent to which more detailed tabulations for these groups need to be prepared.

### **H.2 Households in occupied housing units, by type of housing unit**

There is wide agreement concerning the usefulness of this tabulation or variants of it. Its most important function is to make a broad distinction between various types of housing according to the level of housing standards. Also, its purpose is to describe the occupants in terms of aggregates, households and family nuclei. The tabulation is of primary importance for the formulation of housing programmes and is a prerequisite of calculation of indicators on housing conditions.

### **H.3 Households, by type of living quarters, cross-classified by sex and age of head of household**

It is assumed that the economic and demographic data required for housing tabulations will be obtained from the population census. In selecting characteristics to be used, the primary consideration should be their efficiency in providing insight into the housing requirements of the population as well as an indication of the possibilities that exist for meeting these

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<sup>1</sup> The treatment of unemployed immigrants (including those who never worked before) should be clearly stated.

<sup>2</sup> The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

requirements. This tabulation provides one component needed to compute headship rates specific for age and sex for the projection of number of households.

**H.4 Housing units, by number of rooms,<sup>1</sup> cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit**

This tabulation provides for the manual or automatic selection of data concerning any desired level of density considered to be of significance, from extreme overcrowding to under-occupancy. In establishing the statistical indicators on housing conditions, the Statistical Commission and the Inter-Agency Working Party on Statistics for Social Programmes agreed that dwellings with densities of three or more persons per room should be considered overcrowded under any circumstances. For national use, this level may be raised or lowered according to circumstances; levels set for urban areas may be different from those for rural areas (the outdoor spaces in rural areas are sometimes considered to offset, to some extent, the high densities prevailing within the housing units).

**H.5 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit**

This tabulation provides information on the number of households that are sharing housing units with other households and thus provides an important basis for estimating housing needs. The importance of a separate housing unit for each household that desires one is widely recognized and is discussed under the uses for tabulation H2. Tabulation H23, which shows the number of subtenant households, provides similar information, since subtenant households are households that share a housing unit with one or more households. However, this tabulation provides additional information, since it shows the number of households that occupy the shared units plus the number of rooms in the housing units.

**H.6 Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply**

This tabulation displays a more detailed classification of water supply, which may be expanded according to the needs of a particular country or area. Alternatively, in order to avoid producing a table with many blank cells, it may be useful to collect and tabulate data on source of water supply only for those sets of living quarters that report either a piped water supply outside the housing unit or no piped water available within 200 meters from the housing unit. While all housing units with a piped water supply inside do not necessarily obtain the water from a community supply, there would tend to be a greater variety of sources from those either with piped water outside or without piped water, and the source of water in these cases would also seem to be of greater concern.

**H.7 Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of toilet and type of sewage disposal**

The tabulation of toilet facilities shown provides the minimum data required for an evaluation of living quarters according to the facilities available. The information for dwellings is required for the computation of indicators of housing and its environment. If the number of sets of collective living quarters is large, it may be useful to prepare similar tabulations by type of collective living quarters. In fact, information concerning the availability of toilet facilities in institutions, hotels and so on is frequently collected in housing censuses. With respect to these units, however, separate tabulations that would also show the number of toilets in relation to the number of occupants may be more useful than information that merely indicates the availability of toilets and the type of toilet. Similar information may be tabulated for housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households. In many countries the classification has been elaborated to provide information on availability of particular types of toilets (other than flush) that are prevalent and characteristic of the country or area concerned and imply varying degrees of efficiency from a sanitary point of view.

This tabulation provides information on the type of toilet and the type of sewage disposal system. As mentioned above, toilet and sewage disposal facilities have an extremely important impact on public health and on maintaining a safe environment. As for the classification of types of sewage disposal systems, it consists of broad categories and may be further elaborated on the basis of prevalent systems in a specific country or area.

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<sup>1</sup> Excluding rooms used wholly for business or professional purposes.

**H.8 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by tenure of household and, for tenant households, ownership of housing unit occupied**

This tabulation yields data showing the type of tenure under which households occupy their living space. Data are tabulated in terms of households rather than housing units in order to show more clearly the tenure status of households sharing housing units. The number of owner-occupied housing units can be obtained from the tabulation using the corresponding figures for owner households in each category; an approximation for rented units could be obtained by subtracting the number of owner-occupied units from the total occupied housing units. Type of ownership of the housing unit occupied is shown in this table for renting households. Several variations of the classification of tenure have been found useful. Tenure data are sometimes classified so as to distinguish the tenure under which the living quarters are occupied from the tenure of land upon which they stand (in some countries such a classification may be of special significance). Owner-occupants are shown in some cases according to whether the housing unit is fully paid for or whether it is being paid for in installments or is mortgaged; rental data are sub-classified to show separate information for accommodation rented unfurnished and accommodation rented furnished.

**H.9 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, availability of piped water and availability of toilet facilities**

In this tabulation, households are tabulated according to the type of housing unit occupied, the principal facilities available in the housing unit and the type of owner. The information on toilet and water supply is cross-classified in order to show the number of households by owner of the housing unit according to whether the housing unit has piped water and/or toilet facilities or neither of these types of facilities. Ownership of housing units lacking basic facilities would be of particular interest and it would be useful to know whether these units are occupied by their owners or by tenants.

**H.10 Rented<sup>1</sup> housing units, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished, and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit, water supply system and toilet facilities**

In this tabulation, rent paid is related to availability of water and toilet facilities, since these have an impact as an important factor in determining the cost of housing. The purpose of this tabulation is to relate the cost of housing to the adequacy of basic services -- in this case, the availability of piped water and toilet facilities. If information has been collected showing whether or not the rent is controlled, this could usefully be included in the tabulation.

**H.11 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by ownership of information and communication technology devices and access to Internet**

In this tabulation, households are tabulated according to the availability of information and communication technology devices and access to the Internet, as these topics gain in importance all over the world.

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<sup>1</sup> "Rented" in this case means wholly rented and does not refer to housing units occupied by an owner who rents part of the unit to another household.

Group 1. Tabulations on geographical and internal migration characteristics

**P1.1 Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by urban/rural distribution and by sex**

Geographical division and urban/rural distribution	Number of localities	Population by sex		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL				
Urban				
Rural				
Major civil division A <sup>4</sup>				
Urban				
Rural				
Minor civil division A1 <sup>1</sup>				
Urban				
Rural				
Minor civil division A2 <sup>1</sup>				
Major civil division B <sup>1</sup>				
Urban				
Rural				
Minor civil division B1 <sup>1</sup>				
Urban				
Rural				
Minor civil division B2 <sup>1</sup>				
(etc.)				
Major civil division Z <sup>1</sup>				
Urban				
Rural				
Minor civil division Z1 <sup>1</sup>				
Urban				
Rural				
Minor civil division Z2 <sup>1</sup>				
Urban				
Rural				
(etc.)				

**Unit of tabulation:** Total population

**Classifications:**

(a) *Geographical division:* (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii), and (iii)

(b) *Sex:* male; female

**Meta-data for this tabulation:**

(a) Source of statistics:

- o Traditional population census
- o Register-based population census
- o Registers/Surveys systems
- o Rolling surveys
- o Civil registration

(b) *De jure* or *de facto* population or a combination with detailed description

(c) Definition of locality

(d) Definition of urban and rural areas

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
Sex

<sup>4</sup> Name of major or minor civil division.

**P1.2 Population in localities, by size-class of locality and by sex**

Geographical division and urban/rural distribution	Number of localities	Population by sex		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total country				
TOTAL				
All localities		Unit of tabulation: Total population		
		Classifications:		
5,000,000 or more inhabitants		(a) Geographical division : (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division		
1,000,000 – 4,999,999 inhabitants		(b) Size-class of locality: 5,000,000 or more inhabitants; 1,000,000- 4,999,999 inhabitants; 500,000 -999,999 inhabitants; 100,000-499,999 inhabitants; 50,000-99,999 inhabitants; 20,000-49,999 inhabitants; 10,000-19,999 inhabitants; 5,000-9,999 inhabitants; 2,000-4,999 inhabitants; 1,000-1,999 inhabitants; 500-999 inhabitants; 200-499 inhabitants; less than 200 inhabitants; and, separately, the number of localities of each size-class		
500,000 – 999,999 inhabitants		(c) Population not in localities: total		
100,000-499,999 inhabitants		(d) Sex: male; female		
50,000-99,999 inhabitants				
20,000-49,999 inhabitants				
10,000-19,999 inhabitants		Meta-data for this tabulation:		
5,000-9,999 inhabitants		(a) Source of statistics:		
2,000-4,999 inhabitants		o Traditional population census		
1,000-1,999 inhabitants		o Register-based population census		
500-999 inhabitants		o Registers/Surveys systems		
200-499 inhabitants		o Rolling surveys		
Less than 200 inhabitants		o Civil registration		
Population not in localities		(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description		
		(c) Definition of locality		
		Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census		
		Sex		

**P1.3 Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomerations, by sex**

Locality	Population by sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	City proper	Urban agglomeration	City proper	Urban agglomeration	City proper	Urban agglomeration
City or town A <sup>1</sup>	<div> <div> Unit of tabulation : population of localities above a specified size and the urban agglomeration of each such locality </div> <div> Classifications: </div> <div> (a) Geographical division: total country </div> <div> (b) Principal localities and their urban agglomeration): each specified city or town, the urban agglomeration of each specified city or town (when an urban agglomeration comprises more than one specified city or town, each specified city or town should be clearly distinguished) </div> <div> (c) Sex: male; female </div> </div>					
City or town B <sup>1</sup>						
City or town C <sup>1</sup>						
City or town D <sup>1</sup>						
.	Meta-data for this tabulation:					
.	(a) Source of statistics:					
.	o Traditional population census					
.	o Register-based population census					
.	o Registers/Surveys systems					
.	o Rolling surveys					
City or town Z <sup>1</sup>	o Civil registration					
	(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description					
	(c) Definition of city proper					
	(d) Definition of urban agglomeration					
	Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census Sex					

<sup>1</sup>Name of city or town.



**P1.4 Native and foreign-born population, by age and sex**

<i>Geographical division, sex and age (in years)</i>	<b>Total</b>	<i>Native</i>	<i>Foreign-born</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
<b>Total country</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
<b>ALL AGES</b>				
Under 1 year	<div> <b>Unit of tabulation:</b> total population  <b>Classifications:</b>            (a) <i>Geographical divisions:</i> (i) <i>total country;</i> (ii) <i>each major civil division;</i> (iii) <i>each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)</i>            (b) <i>Place of birth:</i> <i>native; foreign-born</i>            (c) <i>Age:</i> <i>under 1 year; 1-4 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; and 100 years and over; not stated</i>            (d) <i>Sex:</i> <i>male; female</i> </div>			
1-4				
5-9				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65-69				
70-74				
75-79				
80-84				
85-89				
90-94				
95-99				
100 and over				
Not stated				
<b>Male</b>				
(Age groups as above)				
<b>Female</b>				
(Age groups as above)				

**Meta-data for this tabulation:**  
 (a) Source of statistics:  
     o Traditional population census  
     o Register-based population census  
     o Registers/Surveys systems  
     o Rolling surveys  
     o Civil registration  
 (b) *De jure* or *de facto* population or a combination with detailed description  
 (c) Definition of urban and rural areas  
 (d) Definition of age

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
 Sex  
 Place of birth

**P1.5 Population, by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and duration of residence	Age (in years)										
	All ages	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	...	95-99	100 and over	Not stated
<b>Both sexes</b>											
TOTAL											
<b>Resident <sup>1</sup></b>											
Resident in major civil division since birth											
Resident in locality since birth											
Not resident in locality since birth											
Resident in locality 10 years or more											
Resident in locality 5-9 years											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality less tan 1 year											
Duration of residence in locality not stated											
Not stated whether resident in locality since birth											
<b>Not resident in major civil division since birth</b>											
Resident in major civil division 10 or more years											
Resident in locality 10 or more years											
Resident in locality 5-9 years											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Duration of residence in locality not stated											
Resident in major civil division 5-9 years											
Resident in locality less 5-9 years											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Duration of residence in locality not stated											
Resident in major civil division 1-4 years											
Resident in locality 1-4 years											
Resident in locality less than 1 year											
Duration of residence in locality not stated											
Resident in major civil division less than 1 year											
<b>Duration of residence in major civil division not stated</b>											
<b>Male</b> (duration of residence as above)											
<b>Female</b> (duration of residence as above)											

-----  
**Unit of tabulation:** total population  
**Classifications:**  
(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)  
(b) Duration of residence in locality: since birth; not since birth - resident for: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 or more years, number of years not stated; not stated whether resident in locality since birth (for additional categories needed if tabulation is prepared on the basis of the population present in each area at the time of the census, see illustration)  
(c) Duration of residence in major civil division: same as for (b)  
(d) Age: under 1 year; 1-4 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; and 100 years and over; not stated  
(e) Sex: male; female  
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Meta-data for this tabulation:  
(a) Source of statistics:  
o Traditional population census  
o Register-based population census  
o Registers/Surveys systems  
o Rolling surveys  
o Civil registration  
(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description  
(c) Definition of urban and rural areas  
(d) Definition of age  
(e) Definition of duration of residence

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
Sex  
Duration of residence

<sup>1</sup> This category is needed only if the tabulation is prepared on the basis of the population present in each area at the time of the census; it is not required if the tabulation is based on the resident population of each area.

## Group 2. Tabulations on household characteristics

### P2.1 Population in households, by relationship to head or other reference member of household, marital status and sex, and size of institutional population

Geographical division , relationship to head or other reference member of household, and sex	Total	Marital status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>		-----					
Male		<b>Unit of tabulation :</b> total population, including persons living alone (one-person households)					
Female		<b>Classifications:</b>					
All households		(a) <i>Geographical division:</i> (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)					
Male		(b) <i>Relationship to head or other reference member of household:</i> head or other reference member; spouse; child; spouse of child; grandchild or great-grandchild; parent or parent of spouse; other relative; domestic employee; other person not related to the head or other reference member; not stated					
Female		(c) <i>Institutional population:</i> total number					
Head or other reference member		(d) <i>Marital status:</i> single, married, widowed, divorced, separated, not stated					
Male		(e) <i>Sex:</i> male; female					
Female		-----					
Spouse		Meta-data for this tabulation:					
Male		(a) Source of statistics:					
Female		o Traditional population census					
Spouse of child		o Register-based population census					
Male		o Registers/Surveys systems					
Female		o Rolling surveys					
Grandchild or great-grandchild		o Civil registration					
Male		(b) <i>De jure or de facto</i> population or a combination with detailed description					
Female		(c) Definition of urban and rural areas					
Parent or parent of spouse		(d) Definition of relationship to head or other reference member of the household					
Male		(e) Definition of marital status					
Female							
Other relative							
Male							
Female							
Domestic employee		<b>Core topics:</b> Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census					
Male		Sex					
Female		Relationship to head or other reference member of household					
Other person not related to the head or other reference member							
Male							
Female							
Not stated							
Male							
Female							
Institutional population							
Male							
Female							
Not stated whether or not living in a household/institutions							

**P2.2 Head or other reference members of households, by age and sex; and other household members, by age and relationship to head or other reference member**

Geographical division, age and sex of head or other reference member, and age of other household members	Head or other reference member <sup>1</sup>	Relationship of other household members								
		Total	Spouse	Child	Spouse of child	Grand-child or great-grand-child	Parent or parent of spouse	Other relative	Person not related	Not stated
<b>Both sexes</b>										
TOTAL										
<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> all members of households										
<b>Classifications:</b>										
(a) <i>Geographical division:</i> (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)										
(b) <i>Relationship to head or other reference member of household (paras. 2.67-2.76):</i> head or other reference member; spouse; child; spouse of child; grandchild or great-grandchild; parent or parent of spouse; other relative; domestic employee; other person not related to the head or other reference member; not stated										
(c) <i>Age of head or other reference member of household:</i> under 25 years; 25-29; 30-34; ...; 95-99; 100 and over; not stated										
(d) <i>Age of other household members:</i> under 15 years; 15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; ... ; 95-99; 100 and over; not stated										
(e) <i>Sex:</i> male; female										
<b>Meta-data for this tabulation:</b>										
(a) Source of statistics:										
o Traditional population census										
o Register-based population census										
o Registers/Surveys systems										
o Rolling surveys										
o Civil registration										
(b) <i>De jure or de facto</i> population or a combination with detailed description										
(c) Definition of urban and rural areas										
(d) Definition of relationship to head or other reference member of the household										
(e) Definition of age										
<b>Core topics:</b> Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census										
<b>Sex</b>										
<b>Relationship to head or other reference member of household</b>										
<b>Household and family composition</b>										
<b>Male</b>										
(as for "Both sexes")										
<b>Female</b>										
(as for "Both sexes")										

<sup>1</sup> Including persons living alone (one-person households).

**P2.3 Households, population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household**

<i>Geographical division and size of household</i>	<b>Total</b>		<i>Households with indicated number of family nuclei</i>						<i>Number of family nuclei</i>
	<b>House - holds</b>	<b>Popu- lation</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	

**ALL HOUSEHOLDS**

Households consisting of

1 person

2 persons

3 persons

4 persons

5 persons

6 persons

7 persons

8 persons

9 persons

10 persons or more

Not stated

**Unit of tabulation:** all members of households  
**Classifications:**  
(a) *Geographical division:* (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(b) *Size of household:* 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of household  
(c) *Number of family nuclei:* none; one; two; three; four or more; not stated; and separately, the aggregate number of family nuclei

Meta-data for this tabulation:

(a) Source of statistics:

- o Traditional population census
- o Register-based population census
- o Registers/Surveys systems
- o Rolling surveys
- o Civil registration

(b) *De jure or de facto* population or a combination with detailed description

(c) Definition of urban and rural areas

(d) Definition of family nucleus

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
Relationship to head or other reference member of household  
Household and family composition

Group 3. Tabulations on demographic and social characteristics

**P3.1 Population, by single years of age and sex**

Geographical division and age (in years)	Both sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
ALL AGES	<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> total population <b>Classifications:</b> (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii). (If it is considered inadvisable to present the single-year classification for any particular geographical division, at least the age categories "under 1", "1-4" and the five-year age groups should be shown for that division.) (b) Age: under 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; ... single years to 99; 100 years and over; not stated (distinguish between subtotals: 1-4 years, five-year age groups 5-9, 10-14, ... 95-99, and 100 and over) (c) Sex: male; female		
Under 1			
1			
2			
3			
4			
1-4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
5-9			
.			
.			
.			
99			
100 and over			
Not stated			
	<b>Meta-data for this tabulation:</b> (a) Source of statistics: o Traditional population census o Register-based population census o Registers/Surveys systems o Rolling surveys o Civil registration (b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description (c) Definition of urban and rural areas (d) Definition of age <b>Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</b> <b>Sex</b> <b>Age</b>		

### P3.2 Population, by marital status, age and sex

Geographical division, sex and marital status	All ages	Age (in years)									
		Under 15	15	16	...	29	30-34	...	95-99	100 and over	Not stated
<b>Both sexes</b>											
<div> <div>Unit of tabulation : total population</div> <div> <b>Classifications:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Geographical division): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)</li> <li>(b) Marital status): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated. (Persons whose only, or latest marriage, has been annulled may be classified in a separate category or classified according to their marital status before the annulled marriage took place.)</li> <li>(c) Age: under 15 years; 15 years; 16 years; ... single years up to 29; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; and 100 years and over; not stated</li> <li>(d) Sex: male; female</li> </ul> </div> </div>											
<div> <div>Meta-data for this tabulation:</div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Source of statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional population census</li> <li>Register-based population census</li> <li>Registers/Surveys systems</li> <li>Rolling surveys</li> <li>Civil registration</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description</li> <li>(c) Definition of urban and rural areas</li> <li>(d) Definition of age</li> <li>(e) Definition of marital status</li> </ul> </div> </div>											
<div> <div>Male</div> <div>(as for "Both sexes")</div> </div>											
<div> <div>Female</div> <div>(as for "Both sexes")</div> </div>											
<div> <div>Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</div> <div>Sex</div> <div>Age</div> <div>Marital status</div> </div>											

### P3.3 Population, by language spoken at home, age and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and language</i>	All ages	<i>Age (in years)</i>					
		<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>... </i>	<i>95-99</i>	<i>100 and over</i>
<b>Both sexes</b>							
TOTAL		Unit of tabulation: total population					
(Each language or combination of languages for which separate information is required)		Classifications:					
		(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality					
		(b) Language: each language or combination of languages for which separate information is required; all others; not stated					
		(c) Age: under 5 years; 5-9 years; ... five-year age groups up to 95-99 years; and 100 years and over; not stated					
		(d) Sex: male; female					
All others		Meta-data for this tabulation:					
Not stated		(a) Source of statistics:					
		o Traditional population census					
		o Register-based population census					
		o Registers/Surveys systems					
		o Rolling surveys					
		o Civil registration					
<b>Male</b>		(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description					
(as for "Both sexes")		(c) Definition of urban and rural areas					
		(d) Definition of age					
		(e) Definition of language					
<b>Female</b>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
		<b>Core topics:</b> Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census					
		Sex					
		Age					
		Language					



#### Group 4. Tabulations on fertility and mortality

**P4.1 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age of mother and number of children ever born alive by sex**

Geographical division, age of females (in years) and sex of child	Total	Female population with indicated number of children born alive						Total number of children ever born alive
		0	1	2	...	12 or more	Not stated	
<b>Total country</b>								
<b>CHILDREN, Both sexes</b>		<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> female population 15 years of age and over. (If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.) <b>Classifications:</b> (a) <i>Geographical division:</i> (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each intermediate division. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) <i>Age:</i> 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; and 100 years and over; not stated (c) <i>Sex:</i> male and female children ever born alive (d) <i>Number of children ever born alive:</i> none; 1 child; 2 children; 3 children; 4 children; 5 children; 6 children; 7 children; 8 children; 9 children; 10 children; 11 children; 12 or more children; not stated; and, separately, the aggregate number of children ever born alive to women in each age category						
TOTAL 15 years and over								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65-69								
70-74								
75-79								
80-84								
85-89								
90-94								
95-99								
100 and over								
Not stated								
<b>CHILDREN, Males</b>								
(Age groups as above)								
<b>CHILDREN, Females</b>								
(Age groups as above)								

**P4.2 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age of mother and number of children living by sex**

<i>Geographical division, age of females (in years) and sex of child</i>	<b>Total</b>	<i>Female population with indicated number of children living (or dead)</i>					<i>Total number of children living (or dead)</i>
		0	1	2	...	12 or more	Not stated
<b>Total country</b>							
<b>CHILDREN, Both sexes</b>		<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> female population 15 years of age and over. (If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.) <b>Classifications:</b> (a) <i>Geographical division:</i> (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each intermediate division. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) <i>Age:</i> 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; and 100 years and over; not stated (c) <i>Sex:</i> male and female children ever born alive (d) <i>Number of children living (or dead):</i> none; 1 child; 2 children; 3 children; 4 children; 5 children; 6 children; 7 children; 8 children; 9 children; 10 children; 11 children; 12 or more children; not stated; and, separately, the aggregate number of children living (or dead) to women in each age category					
TOTAL 15 years and over							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65-69							
70-74							
75-79							
80-84							
85-89							
90-94							
95-99							
100 and over							
Not stated							
<b>CHILDREN, Males</b> (Age groups as above)							
<b>CHILDREN, Females</b> (Age groups as above)							

**P4.3 Female population ... to 49 years of age, by age, number of live births, by sex within the 12 months preceding the census, and deaths among these live births, by sex**

Geographical division, age of females (in years) and sex of children	Total females ... <sup>1</sup> to 49 years of age	Live births in past 12 months	
		Total	Number of which have died
Total country			
BIRTHS, both sexes			
Total			
Under 15 <sup>2</sup>	Unit of tabulation: female population between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for collecting information on current fertility and 49 years of age (If the population is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.)		
15-19	Classifications:		
20-24	(a) Geographical division (paras. 2.52-2.59): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each intermediate division. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)		
25-29	(b) Live births by sex within the 12 months preceding the census and children who have died among them by sex: total number; total number of male births; total number of female births		
30-34	(c) Age (paras. 2.87-2.95): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; not stated		
35-39	Meta-data for this tabulation:		
40-44	(a) Source of statistics:		
45-49	o Traditional population census		
Not stated	o Register-based population census		
	o Registers/Surveys systems		
	o Rolling surveys		
	o Civil registration		
	(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description		
	(c) Definition of urban and rural areas		
	(d) Definition of age		
Males			
(Age groups as above)			
Females			
(Age groups as above)			
	Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census		
	Sex		
	Age		
	Births in the last 12 months		
	Infant mortality		

<sup>1</sup> The minimum age adopted by the country for census questions on current fertility.

<sup>2</sup> All ages between the minimum age adopted by the country for census questions on current fertility and 14, 13, 12, 11 or 10 years, if the minimum age is under 15 years.

**P4.4 Deaths, by sex and age<sup>1</sup> within the 12 months preceding the census; and total population, by age and sex**

Geographical division and age (in years)	Deaths in the past 12 months			Total population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total country</b>						
TOTAL						
Under 1 year						
1-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75-79						
80-84						
85-89						
90-94						
95-99						
100 and over						
Not stated						

**Unit of tabulation:** total population

**Classifications:**

(a) *Geographical division:* (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each intermediate division. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)

(b) *Deaths by sex within the 12 months preceding the census:* total number of deaths; male deaths; female deaths

(c) *Sex:* total; male; female

(d) *Age:* under 1 year; 1-4 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated

Meta-data for this tabulation:

(a) Source of statistics:

- o Traditional population census
- o Register-based population census
- o Registers/Surveys systems
- o Rolling surveys
- o Civil registration

(b) *De jure* or *de facto* population or a combination with detailed description

(c) Definition of urban and rural areas

(d) Definition of age

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census

**Sex**

**Age**

**Deaths in the last 12 months**

**Infant deaths**

<sup>1</sup> Collected from the head of the household or reference person in the household.

Group 5. Tabulations on educational characteristics

**P5.1 Population ... years of age a/ and over attending school and not attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and educational attainment	Total population ... <sup>1</sup> years of age and over	Age (in years)					
		... <sup>1</sup> - 14	15-19	20-24	....	100 and over	Not stated

**ATTENDING AND NOT  
ATTENDING SCHOOL**

**Both sexes**

No schooling

ISCED level 1: Primary education

ISCED level 2: Lower secondary  
education

ISCED level 3: Upper secondary  
education

ISCED level 4: Post-secondary  
education

ISCED level 5: First stage of tertiary  
education (not leading directly to an  
advanced research qualification)

ISCED level 6: Second stage of  
tertiary education (leading directly  
to an advanced research  
qualification)

Not stated

**Male**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**Female**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**ATTENDING SCHOOL**

**Both sexes**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**Male**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**Female**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL**

**Both sexes**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**Male**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**Female**

(classification of educational  
attainment as above)

**Unit of tabulation:** all persons at or above the usual age for entrance into school who are attending and not attending school

**Classifications:**

(a) *Geographical division:* (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii)

(b) *Educational attainment:* no schooling; ISCED level 1: Primary education; ISCED level 2: Lower secondary education; ISCED level 3: Upper secondary education; ISCED level 4: Post-secondary education; ISCED level 5: First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research classification); ISCED level 6: Second stage of tertiary education (leading directly to an advanced research qualification); level/category of education not stated

(c) *Age:* ... 14 years and over; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated

(d) *Sex:* male; female

**Meta-data for this tabulation:**

- (a) Source of statistics:
  - o Traditional population census
  - o Register-based population census
  - o Registers/Surveys systems
  - o Rolling surveys
  - o Civil registration
- (b) *De jure* or *de facto* population or a combination with detailed description
- (c) Definition of urban and rural areas
- (d) Definition of educational attainment

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census

**Sex**

**Age**

**Educational attainment**

<sup>1</sup> The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school

**P5.2 Population 5 to 29 years of age, by school attendance, single years of age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and age (in years)	Total	School attendance		
		Attending school	Not attending school	Not stated
Both sexes				
TOTAL	<div>Unit of tabulation: all persons between the usual age for entering the first level of school and 29 years of age</div> <div>Classifications:</div> <div>(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)</div> <div>(b) School attendance: attending school; not attending school; not stated</div> <div>(c) Age (paras. 2.87-2.95): 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; 8 years; 9 years; 10 years; 11 years; 12 years; 13 years; 14 years; 15 years; 16 years; 17 years; 18 years; 19 years; 20 years; 21 years; 22 years; 23 years; 24 years; 25 years; 26 years; 27 years; 28 years; 29 years; not stated (but under 30)</div> <div>(d) Sex: male; female</div>			
5 <sup>1</sup>				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14	Meta-data for this tabulation:			
.	(a) Source of statistics:			
.	o Traditional population census			
.	o Register-based population census			
.	o Registers/Surveys systems			
29 <sup>2</sup>	o Rolling surveys			
	o Civil registration			
Not stated (but under 30) <sup>2</sup>	(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description			
	(c) Definition of urban and rural areas			
	(d) Definition of educational attainment			
Male				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Female				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census				
Sex				
Age				
School attendance				

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

<sup>2</sup> If it is desired to include older persons attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.

**P5.3 Population 10 years of age and over, by literacy, age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and age (in years)	Total	Literacy		
		Literate	Illiterate	Not stated
Both sexes				
TOTAL 10 <sup>1</sup> years and over 10-14 <sup>1</sup>	<div>Unit of tabulation: all persons 10 years of age and over</div> <div>Classifications:</div> <div>(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) , (ii) and (iii)</div> <div>(b) Literacy: literate; illiterate; not stated</div> <div>(c) Sex: male; female</div> <div>(d) Age: total 10 years and over; 10-14 years; total 15 years and over; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated</div>			
TOTAL 15 years and over	<div>Meta-data for this tabulation:</div> <div>(a) Source of statistics:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Traditional population census</li><li>Register-based population census</li><li>Registers/Surveys systems</li><li>Rolling surveys</li><li>Civil registration</li></ul></div> <div>(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description</div> <div>(c) Definition of urban and rural areas</div> <div>(d) Definition of literacy</div> <div>Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</div> <div>Sex</div> <div>Age</div> <div>Literacy</div>			
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65-69				
70-74				
75-79				
80-84				
85-89				
90-94				
95-99				
100 and over				
Not stated				
Male				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Female				
(as for "Both sexes")				

<sup>1</sup> Where it is felt that the literacy rate for the age group 10-14 years may be misleading in international comparison, the lower age-limit for the tabulation may be 15 years.

Group 6. Tabulations on economic characteristics

**P6.1 Population ...<sup>1</sup> years of age and over, by usual (or current) activity status, educational attainment, age and sex**

Geographical division, marital status, sex and age (in years)	Total ... <sup>1</sup> years of age and over	Usual (or current) activity status				
		Employed	Unemployed		Not economically active	Not stated
			Total	Never worked before		
Both sexes						
ALL AGES						
Under 15 <sup>1</sup>		<div><div>Unit of enumeration: population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population</div><div>Classifications:</div><div>(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)</div><div>(b) Activity status: usual (or current) activity: economically active: (i) employed; (ii) unemployed (distinguishing persons who never worked before); not economically active; not stated</div><div>(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is under 15 years.)</div><div>(d) Educational attainment: no schooling; ISCED level 1: Primary education; ISCED level 2: Lower secondary education; ISCED level 3: Upper secondary education; ISCED level 4: Post-secondary education; ISCED level 5: First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research classification); ISCED level 6: Second stage of tertiary education (leading directly to an advanced research qualification); level/category of education not stated</div><div>(e) Sex: male; female</div></div>				
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75-79						
80-84						
85-89						
90-94						
95-99						
100 and over		Meta-data for this tabulation:				
Not stated		<div><div>(a) Source of statistics:</div><div><div>Traditional population census</div><div>Register-based population census</div><div>Registers/Surveys systems</div><div>Rolling surveys</div><div>Civil registration</div></div><div>(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description</div><div>(c) Definition of urban and rural areas</div></div>				
No schooling		<div><div>Core topics:</div><div>Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</div><div>Sex</div><div>Age</div><div>Activity status</div><div>Educational attainment</div></div>				
ISCED level 1: Primary education						
ISCED level 2: Lower secondary education						
ISCED level 3: Upper secondary education						
ISCED level 4: Post-secondary education						
ISCED level 5: First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)						
ISCED level 6: Second stage of tertiary education (leading directly to an advanced research qualification)						
Not stated						
Male (as for "Both sexes")						
Female (as for "Both sexes")						

<sup>1</sup> The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.



**P6.2 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main occupation, age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Age (in years)								
	All ages	Under 15 <sup>2</sup>	15-19	20-24	25-29	...	95-99	100 and over	Not stated
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION									
Both sexes	<div><div>Unit of enumeration: population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, as in tabulation P6.1</div><div>Classifications: (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) Occupation: according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group (in other words, three-digit) level (c) Activity status: usual (or current) activity: total economically active: employed; unemployed (distinguishing persons who never worked before); not stated (d) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated (e) Sex: male; female</div></div>								
Sub-major group 11 Minor group 111 Minor group 112 (etc.)									
Sub-major group 21 Minor group 211 Minor group 212 (etc.)									
...									
Sub-major group 91 Minor group 911 Minor group 912 (etc.)									
Sub-major group 01 Minor group 011									
Male (as for "Both sexes")	<div>Meta-data for this tabulation: (a) Source of statistics: o Traditional population census o Register-based population census o Registers/Surveys systems o Rolling surveys o Civil registration (b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description (c) Definition of urban and rural areas</div>								
Female (as for "Both sexes")									
EMPLOYED									
Both sexes (classification as above)									
Male (classification as above)									
Female (classification as above)									
UNEMPLOYED									
Both sexes (classification as above)									
Male (classification as above)									
Female (classification as above)									
UNEMPLOYED, NEVER WORKED BEFORE									
Male									
Female									
(by definition, the classification above does not apply to this category; this category is required only as total for ensuring the consistency of the figure for total economically active population)									

<sup>2</sup> The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

**P6.3 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main industry, age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and main industry	Age (in years)							
	All ages	Under 15 <sup>2</sup>	15-19	20-24	25-29	...	95-99	100 and over
<b>TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION</b>	<b>Unit of enumeration:</b> population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, as in tabulation P6.1							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Classifications:</b>							
Division 01	(a) <i>Geographical division:</i> (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)							
Group 011	(b) <i>Industry:</i> according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) at least to the level of groups (three-digit)							
Group 012	(c) <i>Activity status:</i> usual (or current) activity: total economically active: employed; unemployed (distinguishing persons who never worked before); not stated							
(etc.)	(d) <i>Age:</i> under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 85-89 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)							
Division 02	(e) <i>Sex:</i> male; female							
Group 020								
Group 021								
(etc.)								
...								
Division 99								
Group 990								
<b>Male</b> (as for "Both sexes")								
<b>Female</b> (as for "Both sexes")								
<b>EMPLOYED</b>	Meta-data for this tabulation:							
<b>Both sexes</b>	(a) Source of statistics:							
(classification as above)	o Traditional population census							
<b>Male</b>	o Register-based population census							
(classification as above)	o Registers/Surveys systems							
<b>Female</b>	o Rolling surveys							
(classification as above)	o Civil registration							
	(b) <i>De jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> population or a combination with detailed description							
	(c) Definition of urban and rural areas							
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>Core topics:</b> Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Sex</b>							
(classification as above)	<b>Age</b>							
<b>Male</b>	<b>Activity status</b>							
(classification as above)	<b>Industry</b>							
<b>Female</b>								
(classification as above)								
<b>UNEMPLOYED, NEVER WORKED BEFORE</b>								
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Female</b>								
(by definition, the classification above does not apply to this category; this category is required only as total for ensuring the consistency of the figure for total economically active population )								

<sup>2</sup> The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

**P6.4 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and age (in years)	Total	Main status in employment					
		Employer	Own - account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status
<b>TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION</b>		<b>Unit of tabulation :</b> population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, as in tabulation P6.1 <b>Classifications:</b> (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classifiable by status (c) Activity status: usual (or current) activity: total economically active: employed; unemployed (distinguishing persons who never worked before); not stated (d) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is under 15 years.) (e) Sex: male; female					
<b>Both sexes</b>							
<b>ALL AGES</b>							
Under 15							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
...							
85-89							
90-94							
95-99							
100 and over							
Not stated							
<b>Male</b>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<b>Female</b>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<b>EMPLOYED</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Male</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Female</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Male</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Female</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>UNEMPLOYED, NEVER WORKED BEFORE</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
<b>Female</b>							
(by definition, the classification above does not apply to this category; this category is required only as total for ensuring the consistency of the figure for total economically active population)							

Meta-data for this tabulation:

- (a) Source of statistics:
  - o Traditional population census
  - o Register-based population census
  - o Registers/Surveys systems
  - o Rolling surveys
  - o Civil registration
- (b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description
- (c) Definition of urban and rural areas

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census

Sex

Age

Activity status

Status in employment

**P6.5 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, main industry and sex**

Geographical division, sex and main industry	Total	Main status in employment					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status

<b>TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<div> <div>Unit of tabulation : population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, as in tabulation P6.1</div> <div>Classifications:</div> <div>(a) Geographical division (paras. 2.52-2.59): (i) total country (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)</div> <div>(b) Status in employment (paras. 2.226-2.235): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classifiable by status</div> <div>(c) Activity status: usual (or current) activity: total economically active: employed; unemployed (distinguishing persons who never worked before); not stated</div> <div>(d) Sex (para. 2.86): male; female</div> <div>(e) Industry (paras. 2.221-2.225): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) to the level of groups (three-digit)</div> </div>						
Division 01							
Group 011							
Group 012							
(etc.)							
Division 02							
Group 020							
Group 021							
(etc.)							
...							
Division 99							
Group 990							
<b>Male</b>	<div>Meta-data for this tabulation:</div> <div>(a) Source of statistics:</div> <div> <div>Traditional population census</div> <div>Register-based population census</div> <div>Registers/Surveys systems</div> <div>Rolling surveys</div> <div>Civil registration</div> </div> <div>(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description</div> <div>(c) Definition of urban and rural areas</div>						
(as for "Both sexes")							
<b>Female</b>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<b>EMPLOYED</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Male</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Female</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<div>Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</div> <div>Sex</div> <div>Age</div> <div>Activity status</div> <div>Status in employment</div> <div>Industry</div>						
<b>Both sexes</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Male</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Female</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>UNEMPLOYED, NEVER WORKED BEFORE</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
<b>Female</b>							

(by definition, the classification above does not apply to this category; this category is required only as total for ensuring the consistency of the figure for total economically active population)

**P6.6 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, main occupation and sex**

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Total	Main status in employment					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status
<b>TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION</b>		<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, as in tabulation P6.1 <b>Classifications:</b> (a) <i>Geographical division</i> (paras. 2.52-2.59): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) <i>Status in employment</i> (paras. 2.226-2.235): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classifiable by status (c) <i>Activity status: usual (or current) activity:</i> total economically active: employed; unemployed (distinguishing persons who never worked before); not stated (d) <i>Sex</i> (para. 2.86): male; female (e) <i>Occupation</i> (paras. 2.212-2.220): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group (in other words, three-digit) level					
<b>Both sexes</b>							
Sub-major group 11							
Minor group 111							
Minor group 112							
(etc.)							
Sub-major group 21							
Minor group 211							
Minor group 212							
(etc.)							
...							
Sub-major group 01							
Minor group 011							
<b>Male</b>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<b>Female</b>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<b>EMPLOYED</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Male</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Female</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Male</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>Female</b>							
(classification as above)							
<b>UNEMPLOYED, NEVER WORKED BEFORE</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
<b>Female</b>							
(by definition, the classification above does not apply to this category; this category is required only as total for ensuring the consistency of the figure for total economically active population )							

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census

**Sex  
Age**

**Activity status  
Status in employment  
Occupation**

**P6.7 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main industry, main occupation and sex**

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Industry									
	Total	Division 01					Division 99			
		Group					Group			
		01	02							
<b>TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION</b>	<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, as in tabulation P6.1 <b>Classifications:</b> <i>(a) Geographical division (paras. 2.52-2.59): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)</i> <i>(b) Industry (paras. 2.221-2.225): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) to the level of groups (three-digit)</i> <i>(c) Activity status: usual (or current) activity: total economically active: employed; unemployed (distinguishing persons who never worked before); not stated</i> <i>(d) Occupation (paras. 2.212-2.220 ): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group (in other words, three-digit) level</i> <i>(e) Sex (para. 2.86): male; female</i>									
...										
Sub-major group 01	Meta-data for this tabulation:									
Minor group 011	(a) Source of statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional population census</li> <li>Register-based population census</li> <li>Registers/Surveys systems</li> <li>Rolling surveys</li> <li>Civil registration</li> </ul> (b) <i>De jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> population or a combination with detailed description (c) Definition of urban and rural areas									
<b>Male</b> (as for "Both sexes")										
<b>Female</b> (as for "Both sexes")										
<b>EMPLOYED</b>										
<b>Both sexes</b> (classification as above)										
<b>Male</b> (classification as above)										
<b>Female</b> (classification as above)										
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>										
<b>Both sexes</b> (classification as above)										
<b>Male</b> (classification as above)										
<b>Female</b> (classification as above)										
<b>UNEMPLOYED, NEVER WORKED BEFORE</b>										
<b>Both sexes</b>										
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Female</b>										
(by definition, the classification above does not apply to this category; this category is required only as total for ensuring the consistency of the figure for total economically active population)										

**P6.8 Population not usually (or currently) active, by functional categories, age and sex**

Geographical division, sex and age (in years)	Total not usually active	Functional category				
		Homemaker	Student	Income recipient	Other	Not stated
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, as in tabulation P6.1					
ALL AGES	<b>Classifications:</b>					
Under 15	(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)					
15-19	(b) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is under 15 years.)					
20-24	(c) Functional categories: homemaker; student; income recipient; other; not stated					
25-29	(d) Sex: male; female					
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59	Meta-data for this tabulation:					
60-64	(a) Source of statistics:					
65-69	o Traditional population census					
70-74	o Register-based population census					
75-79	o Registers/Surveys systems					
80-84	o Rolling surveys					
85-89	o Civil registration					
90-94-95-99	(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description					
100 and over	(c) Definition of urban and rural areas					
Not stated						
<b>Male</b>	<b>Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</b>					
(as for "Both sexes")	<b>Sex</b>					
<b>Female</b>	<b>Age</b>					
(as for "Both sexes")	<b>Activity status (functional categories)</b>					

Group 7. Tabulations on international migration on immigrant stock

**P7.1 Foreign-born population, by country of birth, age and sex**

Geographical division, continent and country of birth, and sex	All ages	Age (in years)								
		Under 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	...	95-99	100 and over	Not stated
<b>Both sexes</b>										
<b>Unit of tabulation:</b> foreign-born population										
<b>Classifications:</b>										
(a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division										
(b) Country/place of birth: each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania); each country within the continent that is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated										
(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated.										
(d) Sex: male; female										
<b>Meta-data for this tabulation:</b>										
(a) Source of statistics:										
o Traditional population census										
o Register-based population census										
o Registers/Surveys systems										
o Rolling surveys										
o Civil registration										
(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description										
<b>Core topics:</b> Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census										
Sex										
Age										
Place of birth										
<b>Male</b>										
(as for "Both sexes")										
<b>Female</b>										
(as for "Both sexes")										

<sup>1</sup> Name of country.



**P7.2 Population, by country of birth and citizenship, age and sex**

Geographical division, continent and country of birth and citizenship, and sex	All ages	Age (in years)								
		Under 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	...	95-99	100 and over	Not stated
<b>Both sexes</b>		<div> <b>Unit of tabulation:</b> total population  <b>Classifications:</b>            (a) Geographical division: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division            (b) Name of country            (c) Country/place of birth: each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania); each country within the continent that is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated            (d) Country of citizenship: country of tabulation (for example, if this tabulation is generated for Canada, it would be Canadian citizenship), country of birth and other country            (e) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated.            (f) Sex: male; female         </div>								
<b>TOTAL</b>										
Africa										
Country A <sup>1</sup>										
Country of tabulation <sup>2</sup>										
Country of birth										
Other country										
Country B <sup>1</sup>										
Country of tabulation <sup>2</sup>										
Country of birth										
Other country										
.										
.										
		Meta-data for this tabulation: (a) Source of statistics: ○ Traditional population census ○ Register-based population census ○ Registers/Surveys systems ○ Rolling surveys ○ Civil registration (b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description								
America, North (as above)		<b>Core topics:</b> Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census Sex Age Place of birth Citizenship								
America, South (as above)										
Asia (as above)										
Europe (as above)										
Oceania (as above)										
Continent not stated										
<b>Male</b>										
(as for "Both sexes")										
<b>Female</b>										
(as for "Both sexes")										

<sup>1</sup> Country of birth.

<sup>2</sup> Country of citizenship.

<sup>2</sup> Country of citizenship.

**P7.3 Economically active<sup>1</sup> foreign-born population ...<sup>2</sup> years of age and over, by period of arrival, occupation and sex**

<i>Sex and occupation</i>	<b>All periods</b>	Period of arrival prior to the census date <sup>3</sup>			
		<i>0-4 years</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10 years or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
<b>Both sexes</b>					
<b>TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE</b>	<div><div>Unit of tabulation: foreign-born persons above the specified minimum age in the country who are economically active according to usual (or current) activity status</div><div>Classifications:</div><div>(a) Year or period of arrival: 0-4 years prior to the date of inquiry; 5-9 years: 10 years or more; not stated</div><div>(b) Main occupation: according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group (in other words, three-digit) level</div><div>(c) Sex: male; female</div></div>				
Sub-major group 11	<div>Meta-data for this tabulation:</div> <div>(a) Source of statistics:</div> <div><div>Traditional population census</div><div>Register-based population census</div><div>Registers/Surveys systems</div><div>Rolling surveys</div><div>Civil registration</div></div> <div>(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description</div>				
Minor group 111					
Minor group 112					
(etc.)					
Sub-major group 21	<div>Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</div> <div>Sex</div> <div>Main occupation</div> <div>Year of period of arrival</div>				
Minor group 211					
Minor group 212					
(etc.)					
.					
.					
.					
Sub-major group 91					
Minor group 911					
Minor group 912					
Sub-major group 01					
Minor group 011					
<b>Male</b> (as for "Both sexes")					
<b>Female</b> (as for "Both sexes")					

<sup>1</sup> The treatment of unemployed immigrants (including those who never worked before) should be clearly stated.

<sup>2</sup> The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

<sup>3</sup> In actual published tables, the period of arrival can be shown in calendar years.

Group 8. Tabulation on disability characteristics

**P8.1 Population with and without disabilities, by age and sex**

<i>Geographical division, sex and age (in years)</i>	<b>Total</b>	<i>With disabilities</i>	<i>Without disabilities</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
<b>Total country</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
<b>ALL AGES</b>				
Under 1 year				
1-4				
5-9				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65-69				
70-74				
75-79				
80-84				
85-89				
90-94				
95-99				
100 years and over				
Not stated				
<b>Male</b>				
(Age groups as above)				
<b>Female</b>				
(Age groups as above)				

**Unit of tabulation:** total population  
**Classifications:**  
 (a) *Geographical divisions:* (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)  
 (b) *Disability:* population with disability; population without disability  
 (c) *Age:* under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated.  
 (d) *Sex:* male; female

Meta-data for this tabulation:  
 (a) Source of statistics:  
     ○ Traditional population census  
     ○ Register-based population census  
     ○ Registers/Surveys systems  
     ○ Rolling surveys  
     ○ Civil registration  
 (b) *De jure* or *de facto* population or a combination with detailed description  
 (c) Definition of urban and rural areas

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
 Sex  
 Age  
 Disability

Group 9. Tabulations for housing censuses

H.1 Households, by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless households

Geographical division and unit of tabulation	Total households	Type of living quarters			Homeless
		Housing unit	Collective living quarters	Not stated	
Total households	For illustrative purposes, households in occupied living quarters are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables should be prepared using living quarters, family nuclei and persons as units of tabulation. This table, with all four different units of tabulation, is listed as recommended; when the units of tabulation are households, it is listed in the set of basic tables.				
TOTAL					
Urban					
Rural					
Major civil division A <sup>5</sup>					
Urban					
Rural					
Minor civil division A1 <sup>1</sup>	Units of tabulation: households; living quarters; family nuclei; persons				
Urban	Living quarters included: all living quarters				
Rural	Households, family nuclei and persons included: all households and family nuclei and persons in households				
Minor civil division A2 <sup>1</sup>	Classifications:				
	(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)				
Major civil division B <sup>1</sup>	(b) Type of living quarters				
Urban	(c) Homeless: separate class for the homeless				
Rural					
Minor civil division B1 <sup>1</sup>	Meta-data for this tabulation:				
Urban	(a) Source of statistics:				
Rural	o Traditional housing census				
Minor civil division B2 <sup>1</sup>	o Register-based housing census				
(etc.)	o Registers/Surveys systems				
	o Rolling surveys				
Major civil division Z <sup>1</sup>	o Civil registration				
Urban	(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description				
Rural	(c) Definition of urban and rural areas				
Minor civil division Z1 <sup>1</sup>	Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census				
Urban	Living quarters – type of				
Rural					
Minor civil division Z2 <sup>1</sup>					
Urban					
Rural					
(etc.)					

<sup>5</sup> Name of major or minor civil division.

## H.2 Households in occupied housing units, by type of housing unit

Geographical division <sup>1</sup> and unit of tabulation		Type of housing unit								
		Total house- holds	Con- ventional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Temporary dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit			Not stated
							Improvised	Permanent but not intended for habitation	Other marginal	
<hr/>										
Total households										
TOTAL		<div>For illustrative purposes, households in occupied housing units are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables should be prepared using housing units, family nuclei and persons as units of tabulation. This table, generated with households, living quarters and occupants as units of tabulation, is listed as recommended; when the units of tabulation are households, it is listed in the set of basic tables; and when the units of tabulations are family nuclei, it is listed in the optimum set of tabulations.</div>								
Urban										
Rural										
Major civil division A <sup>6</sup>										
Urban										
Rural										
Minor civil division A1 <sup>1</sup>		Units of tabulation: households; living quarters; family nuclei; occupants								
Urban		Living quarters included: housing units								
Rural		Households, family nuclei and persons included: households, family nuclei and persons occupying housing units								
Minor civil division A2 <sup>1</sup>		Classifications:								
Major civil division B <sup>1</sup>		(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.								
Urban		Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)								
Rural		(b) Type of housing unit								
Minor civil division B1 <sup>1</sup>		Meta-data for this tabulation:								
Urban		(a) Source of statistics:								
Rural		o Traditional housing census								
Minor civil division B2 <sup>1</sup>		o Register-based housing census								
(etc.)		o Registers/Surveys systems								
Major civil division Z <sup>1</sup>		o Rolling surveys								
Urban		o Civil registration								
Rural		(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description								
Minor civil division Z1 <sup>1</sup>		(c) Definition of urban and rural areas								
Urban		Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census								
Rural		Living quarters – type of								
Minor civil division Z2 <sup>1</sup>										
Urban										
Rural										
(etc.)										

<sup>1</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

<sup>6</sup> Name of major or minor civil division.

### H.3 Households, by type of living quarters, cross-classified by sex and age of head of household

Geographical division <sup>1</sup> and unit of tabulation	Total house- holds	Type of housing unit							
		Con- ventional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Temporary dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit			Not stated
						Improvised	Permanent but not intended for habitation	Other marginal	
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS		For illustrative purposes, households are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using persons in household as units of tabulation. This table, generated with households and occupants is listed as recommended and basic.							
Male head of household									
ALL AGES									
Under 15 years of age		Units of tabulation: households; occupants							
15-19		Living quarters included: all living quarters							
20-24		Households and persons included: all households and persons living in households (paras. 2.402-2.406)							
25-29		Classifications:							
30-34		(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.							
35-39		Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)							
40-44		(b )Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75-79 years; 80-84 years; 90-94 years; 95-99 years; 100 years and over; not stated							
45-49		(c) Type of living quarters							
50-54		(d) Sex of head of household							
55-59									
60-64									
65-69									
70-74		Meta-data for this tabulation:							
75-79		(a) Source of statistics:							
80-84		o Traditional housing census							
85-89		o Register-based housing census							
90-94		o Registers/Surveys systems							
95-99		o Rolling surveys							
100 years and over		o Civil registration							
Not stated		(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description							
		(c) Definition of urban and rural areas							
		Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census							
		Living quarters – type of							
		Age							
		Sex							
Female head of household									
(age groups as above)									

<sup>1</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

**H.4 Housing units, by number of rooms,<sup>1</sup> cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit**

<i>Geographical division,<sup>2</sup> type of housing unit and</i>	<b>Total housing units</b>	<i>Housing units with the following number of rooms<sup>1</sup></i>						
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10+</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
<b>Total housing units</b>								
<b>Housing units with the following number of occupants</b>								
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10+								
<b>Conventional dwellings with the following number of occupants</b> (Classification of occupants as above)								
<b>Basic dwellings</b> (Classification of occupants as above)								
<b>Temporary dwellings</b> (Classification of occupants 1-10+) <sup>3</sup>								
<b>Mobile housing units</b> (Classification of occupants 1-10+) <sup>3</sup>								
<b>Marginal housing units</b> (Classification of occupants 1-10+) <sup>3</sup>								
<i>Improvised housing units</i> (Classification of occupants 1-10+) <sup>3</sup>								
<i>Permanent but not for human habitation</i> (Classification of occupants 1-10+) <sup>3</sup>								
<i>Other marginal</i> (Classification of occupants 1-10+) <sup>3</sup>								
<b>Not stated</b>								

**Units of tabulation:** living quarters  
**Living quarters included:** housing units  
**Classifications:**  
(a) *Geographical divisions:* (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(b) *Type of housing unit*  
(c) *Number of occupants per housing unit*  
(d) *Number of rooms per housing unit*

Meta-data for this tabulation:

- (a) Source of statistics:
  - o Tradition al housing census
  - o Register-based housing census
  - o Registers/Surveys systems
  - o Rolling surveys
  - o Civil registration
- (b) *De jure* or *de facto* population or a combination with detailed description
- (c) Definition of urban and rural areas

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
Living quarters – type of  
Room

<sup>1</sup> Excluding rooms used wholly for business or professional purposes.

<sup>2</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

<sup>3</sup> Since by definition it is required that housing units other than conventional and basic dwellings be occupied in order to be included in the census, category 0 is not applicable.

**H.5 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit**

Geographical division <sup>1</sup> and unit of tabulation	Total house - holds	Type of housing unit						
		Con- ventional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Tempora ry dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit		Not stated
						Improvised	Permanent but not intended for habitation	
Total households								
Households with the following number of households per housing unit :		For illustrative purposes, households in housing unit are shown as unit of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using family nuclei as units of tabulation, which is listed in the optimum set of tabulations.						
1								
In housing unit with the following number of rooms :								
1		Units of tabulation: households; family nuclei						
2		Households and family nuclei included: households and family nuclei occupying a housing unit						
3		Classifications:						
4		(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.						
5		Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)						
6		(b) Type of housing unit						
7		(c) Number of households per housing unit						
8		(d) Number of rooms per housing unit						
9								
10+								
2								
(Classification of number of rooms as above)								
3+								
(Classification of number of rooms as above)		Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census						
		Living quarters – type of Room						
Not stated								

<sup>1</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).



## H.6 Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply

Geographical division <sup>1</sup> and unit of tabulation	Total housing units	Type of housing unit							
		Conven- tional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Temporary dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit			Not stated
						Impro- vised	Permanent but not for habitation	Other marginal	
<b>Total housing units</b>									
<b>Piped water inside the unit</b>	<i>For illustrative purposes, housing units are shown as unit of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using households and occupants as units of tabulation, in which case (occupants as units of tabulation), it is listed in the optimum set of tabulations.</i>								
Piped community-wide scheme									
Catchments tank									
Public well									
Private well									
River, spring									
<b>Piped water outside the unit, but within 200 meters</b>	<i>(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.</i>								
Piped community-wide scheme	<i>(b) Type of housing unit</i>								
Catchments tank	<i>(c) Water supply system</i>								
Public well	<i>(c) Source of water supply: on the basis of most frequent sources in country or area, but may include piped community-wide system; catchments tank; public well; private well; river, spring; and so forth</i>								
Private well									
River, spring									
<b>Without piped water (including piped water beyond 200 meters)</b>									
Piped community-wide scheme <sup>2</sup>									
Catchments tank									
Public well									
Private well									
River, spring									

<sup>1</sup> Geographical division according to the need of country or areas concerned.

<sup>2</sup> Referring to living quarters whose occupants obtain water from a piped community-wide system located beyond 200 metres from the housing unit.

## H.7 Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of toilet and type of sewage disposal

Geographical division <sup>1</sup> and unit of tabulation	Total housing units	Type of housing unit							
		Conven- tional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Temporary dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit			Not stated
						Impro- vised	Permanent but not for habitation	Other marginal	
<b>Total housing units</b>									
<b>With toilet within the housing unit</b>									
Flush toilet	<div>For illustrative purposes, housing units are shown as unit of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using households and occupants as units of tabulation, in which case (occupants as units of tabulation, it is listed in the optimum set of tabulations).</div>								
Connected to a public sewerage plant									
Connected to a private sewerage plant									
Other	<div>Units of tabulation: housing units; households; occupants</div>								
Non-flush toilet	<div>Living quarters included: housing units</div>								
Connected to a public sewerage plant	<div>Households and persons included: households and persons occupying housing units (occupants)</div>								
Connected to a private sewerage plant	<div>Classifications</div> <div>(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.</div> <div>Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)</div> <div>(b) Type of housing unit</div> <div>(c) Toilet</div> <div>(d) Sewage disposal system</div>								
Other									
<b>With toilet outside the housing unit</b>									
Flush toilet	<div>Meta-data for this tabulation:</div> <div>(a) Source of statistics:</div> <div>Traditional housing census</div> <div>Register-based housing census</div> <div>Registers/Surveys systems</div> <div>Rolling surveys</div> <div>Civil registration</div> <div>(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description</div> <div>(c) Definition of urban and rural areas</div>								
Connected to a public sewerage plant									
Connected to a private sewerage plant									
Other									
Non-flush toilet									
Connected to a public sewerage plant									
Connected to a private sewerage plant									
Other									
<div>Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census</div> <div>Living quarters – type of</div> <div>Toilet and sewerage facilities</div>									
<b>Without toilet</b>									
<b>Not stated</b>									

<sup>1</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

**H.8 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by tenure of household and, for tenant households, ownership of housing unit occupied**

<a href="#">Geographical division<sup>7</sup> and unit of tabulation</a>	Total housing units	Type of housing unit						
		Conventional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Temporary dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit		
						Improved	Permanent but not for habitation	Other marginal
<b>Total households</b>								
<b>Tenure - member of household:</b>								
Owns a housing unit								
Rents all or part of housing unit as:								
Main tenant in :								
Publicly owned housing unit								
Privately owned housing unit								
Subtenant								
Other tenure arrangements								
Not stated								

*For illustrative purposes, households are shown as unit of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using occupants in housing units as units of tabulation, which is listed in the optimum set of tabulations.*

**Units of tabulation:** households; occupants  
**Living quarters included:** housing units  
**Households and persons included:** households and persons occupying housing units (occupants)  
**Classifications:**  
(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(b) Type of housing unit  
(c) Tenure  
(d) Type of ownership

Meta-data for this tabulation:  
(a) Source of statistics:  
o Traditional housing census  
o Register-based housing census  
o Registers/Surveys systems  
o Rolling surveys  
o Civil registration  
(b) *De jure* or *de facto* population or a combination with detailed description  
(c) Definition of urban and rural areas

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
Living quarters – type of  
Tenure  
Ownership

<sup>7</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

**H.9 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, availability of piped water and availability of toilet facilities**

<a href="#">Geographical division<sup>8</sup> and unit of tabulation</a>	Total housing units	Type of housing unit						
		Conventional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Temporary dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit		
						Improved	Permanent but not for habitation	Other marginal
<b>Total households</b>								
<b>Household owning the housing unit it occupies</b>								
Water supply								
Piped water inside								
Toilet within housing unit								
Toilet outside housing unit								
Without toilet								
Piped water outside but within 100 metres								
(Classification of toilet as shown above)								
Without piped water								
(Classification of toilet as shown above)								
<b>Household occupies a publicly owned housing unit</b>								
(Classifications of water supply and availability of toilet as shown above)								
<b>Household occupies a privately owned housing unit</b>								
(Classifications of water supply and toilet as shown above)								
<b>Ownership not stated</b>								

Units of tabulation: households  
Living quarters included: housing units  
Households and persons included: households occupying housing units  
Classifications:  
(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(b) Type of housing unit  
(c) Type of ownership  
(d) Water supply system  
(e) Toilet facilities

Meta-data for this tabulation:

- (a) Source of statistics:
- o Traditional housing census
  - o Register-based housing census
  - o Registers/Surveys systems
  - o Rolling surveys
  - o Civil registration
- (b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description
- (c) Definition of urban and rural areas

**Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census**

Living quarters – type of  
Ownership  
Toilet facilities  
Water supply

<sup>8</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

**H.10 Rented<sup>1</sup> housing units, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished, and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit, water supply system and toilet facilities**

<a href="#">Geographical division<sup>1</sup>, type of housing units, water supply system and toilet facilities</a>	Total housing units	Monthly rent paid by household							
		Unit or part of the unit occupied by household rented furnished				Unit or part of the unit occupied by household rented unfurnished			
		Scale of rents				Scale of rents			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

**Total housing units**  
**Housing units with the  
following facilities:**

Piped water inside  
Toilet inside  
Toilet outside  
No toilet  
Piped water outside  
(Classification of toilet as  
above)  
No piped water  
(Classification of toilet as  
above)

**Units of tabulation:** living quarters  
**Living quarters included:** rented<sup>1</sup> housing units  
**Classifications:**  
(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality.  
Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(b) Furnished or unfurnished housing unit  
(c) Type of housing unit  
(d) Rent paid  
(e) Water supply system  
(f) Toilet facilities

**Conventional dwellings**  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

**Basic dwellings**  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

**Temporary dwelling**  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

**Mobile housing units**  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

**Marginal housing units**  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

Improvised housing units  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

Permanent but not for  
human habitation  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

Other marginal  
(Classification of facilities  
as above)

**Type of housing unit not  
stated**

**Meta-data for this tabulation:**

- (a) Source of statistics:
  - o Traditional housing census
  - o Register-based housing census
  - o Registers/Surveys systems
  - o Rolling surveys
  - o Civil registration
- (b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description
- (c) Definition of urban and rural areas

**Core topics:** Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census  
Living quarters – type of  
Furnished/unfurnished  
Rent paid  
Water supply

<sup>1</sup> “Rented” in this case means wholly rented and does not refer to housing units occupied by an owner who rents part of the unit to another household.

<sup>2</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

**H.11 Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by ownership of information and communication technology devices and access to Internet**

Type of housing unit									
Geographical division <sup>9</sup> and unit of tabulation	Total housing units	Conventional dwelling	Basic dwelling	Temporary dwelling	Mobile housing unit	Marginal housing unit			Not stated
						Improved	Permanent but not for habitation	Other marginal	
Total households	Units of tabulation: households								
Household having	Living quarters included: housing units								
Radio	Households and persons included: households occupying housing units								
Television set	Classifications:								
Fixed telephone	(a) Geographical divisions: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)								
Mobile telephone	(b) Type of housing unit								
Personal computer(s)	(c) Ownership of information and communication technology devices								
	(d) Access to Internet								
Household accessing Internet from	Meta-data for this tabulation:								
Home	(a) Source of statistics:								
Elsewhere	o Traditional housing census								
Without access	o Register-based housing census								
	o Registers/Surveys systems								
	o Rolling surveys								
	o Civil registration								
	(b) De jure or de facto population or a combination with detailed description								
	(c) Definition of urban and rural areas								
	Core topics: Place of usual residence or Place where present at time of census								
	Living quarters – type of								
	Information and communication technology devices								

<sup>9</sup> This table may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).

Correspondence table

Optimum Set (Current P&R)	Recommended set	Basic/ Essential
<b>Group 1. Tabulations on geographical and internal migration characteristics</b>		
P1.1 Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions, by urban/rural distribution and by sex	*	*
P1.2 Population in localities, by size -class of locality and by sex	*	*
P1.3 Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomerations, by sex	*	
P1.4 Native and foreign-born population, by age and sex	*	*
P1.5 Population, by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex	*	*
P1.6 Native population, by major civil division of birth, age and sex		
P1.7 Population ... years of age and over, by place of usual residence, place of residence at a specified date in the past, age and sex		
P1.8 Population by place of usual residence, duration of residence, place of previous residence and sex		
<b>Group 2. Tabulations on household characteristics</b>		
P2.1 Population in households, by relationship to head or other reference member of household, marital status and sex, and size of institutional population	*	
P2.2 Head or other reference members of households, by age and sex; and other household members, by age and relationship to head or other reference member	*	*
P2.3 Households, population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household	*	*
P2.4 Population in households, by household status, age and sex, and institutional population by age and sex		
P2.5 Households and population in households, by size and type of household		
P2.6 Multi-person households and population in such households, by type and size of household		
P2.7 Households and population in households, by size of household and number of members under ... years of age		
P2.8 Household population under 18 years of age, by age and sex and by whether living with both parents, mother alone, father alone, or neither parent		
P2.9 Households and population in households, by sex, by size and type of household and number of persons 60 years of age and over		
<b>Group 3. Tabulations on demographic and social characteristics</b>		
P3.1 Population, by single years of age and sex	*	*
P3.2 Population, by marital status, age and sex	*	*
P3.3 Population, by language spoken at home, age and sex	*	

<b>Optimum Set (Current P&amp;R)</b>	<b>Recommended set</b>	<b>Basic/ Essential</b>
P3.4 Population, by religion, age and sex		
P3.5 Population, by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex		
<b>Group 4. Tabulations on fertility and mortality</b>		
P4.1 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children ever born alive by sex	*	*
P4.2 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children living by sex	*	*
P4.3 Female population ... to 49 years of age, by age, number of live births, by sex within the 12 months preceding the census, and deaths among these live births, by sex	*	
P4.4 Deaths, by sex and age within the 12 months preceding the census; and total population, by age and sex	*	
P4.5 Female population 15 years of age and over in their first marriage/union or married only once, by five-year duration of marriage/union group and number of children ever born alive by sex		
P4.6 Female population, by age at first birth, by current age and residence		
P4.5 Median age at first birth, by current age of women, place of residence and educational attainment		
P4.8 Mothers 15 years of age and over with at least one child under 15 years of age living in the same household, by age of mother and by sex and age of children		
P4.9 Female population ... to 49 years of age, by age, number of live births by sex within the 12 months preceding the census and educational attainment		
P4.10 Population with mother alive (or dead), by age		
<b>Group 5. Tabulations on educational characteristics</b>		
P5.1 Population ... years of age and over not attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex	*	*
P5.2 Population 5 to 29 years of age, by school attendance, single years of age and sex	*	*
P5.3 Population 10 years of age and over, by literacy, age group and sex	*	
P5.4 Population 5 to 29 years of age attending school, by educational attainment, age and sex		
P5.5 Population that has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications, age and sex		
P5.6 Population 15 years of age and over, by field of education, age and sex		
<b>Group 6. Tabulations on economic characteristics</b>		
P6.1 Population ... years of age and over, by usual (or current) activity status, marital status, age and sex	*	*
P6.2 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main occupation, age and sex	*	*



<b>Optimum Set (Current P&amp;R)</b>	<b>Recommended set</b>	<b>Basic/ Essential</b>
P6.3 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main industry, age and sex	*	*
P6.4 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, age and sex	*	*
P6.5 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, main industry and sex	*	
P6.6 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, main occupation and sex	*	
P6.7 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main industry, main occupation and sex	*	*
P6.8 Population not usually (or currently) active, by functional categories, age and sex	*	*
P6.9 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main status in employment, place of work, main occupation and sex		
P6.10 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, institutional sector of employment, main industry and sex		
P6.11 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main occupation, educational attainment, age and sex		
P6.12 Usually (or currently) active population by activity status, main industry, educational attainment, age and sex		
P6.13 Usually active population by activity status, sex, main status in employment and number of weeks worked in all occupations during the last year		
P6.14 Usually active population by activity status, sex, main occupation and number of weeks worked in all occupations during the last year		
P6.15 Usually active population by activity status, sex, main industry and number of weeks worked in all occupations during the last year		
P6.16 Currently employed population, by sex, main status in employment and number of hours worked in all occupations during the last week		
P6.17 Usually (or currently) active population, by main occupation, marital status and age		
P6.18 Usually (or currently) active population, by main status in employment, marital status and age		
P6.19 Usually or currently employed population in the household sector, by main status in employment, type of place of work, main occupation and sex		
P6.20 Usually active population, by monthly or annual income, occupation and sex		
P6.21 Households and population in households, by annual income and size of household		
P6.22 Population not usually (or currently) active (in other words, not in the labour force), by primary reason for inactivity, age and sex		
P6.23 Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over, by economic activity status, age and sex		
P6.24 Households and population in households, by size of household and number of employed members		
P6.25 Households, by size, number of usually (or currently) unemployed members and dependent children under 15 years of age in household		
P6.26 Usually (or currently) active heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, main industry and sex		
<b>Group 7. Tabulations on international migration and immigrant stock</b>		

<b>Optimum Set (Current P&amp;R)</b>	<b>Recommended set</b>	<b>Basic/ Essential</b>
P7.1 Foreign-born population, by country of birth, age and sex	*	
P7.2 Population, by country of birth and citizenship, age and sex	*	*
P7.3 Economically active foreign-born population ... years of age and over, by period of arrival, occupation and sex	*	
P7.4 Foreign-born population, by period of arrival, country of birth, age and sex		
P7.5 Foreign-born population, by marital status, age and sex		
P7.6 Foreign-born population ... years of age and over, by usual (or current) activity status, age and sex		
P7.7 Foreign-born population ... years of age and over, by educational attainment, age and sex		
<b>Group 8. Tabulations on disability characteristics</b>		
P8.1 Population with and without disabilities by urban/rural area, age and sex	*	*
P8.2 Population 5 to 29 years of age with and without disabilities by school attendance, urban/rural area, age and sex		
P8.3 Population with and without disabilities by activity status, urban/rural area, age and sex		
<b>Group 9. Tabulations on housing characteristics</b>		
H1. Households, by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless households	*	*
H2. Households in occupied housing units, by type of housing unit	*	*
H3. Households, by type of living quarters, cross-classified by sex and age of head of household	*	*
H4. Housing units, by number of rooms, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit	*	*
H5. Households in housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit	*	
H6. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply	*	*
H7. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of toilet and type of sewage disposal	*	*
H8. Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by tenure of household and, for tenant households, ownership of housing unit occupied	*	*
H9. Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, availability of piped water and availability of toilet facilities	*	
H10. Rented housing units, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished, and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit, water supply system and toilet facilities	*	
H11. Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by ownership of	*	*

<b>Optimum Set (Current P&amp;R)</b>	<b>Recommended set</b>	<b>Basic/ Essential</b>
information and communication technology devices and access to Internet (new table)		
H12. Households in occupied housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of household		
H13. Households in collective living quarters, by type of living quarters		
H14. Households, by type of living quarters, cross-classified by type of activity, occupation and sex of head of households		
H15. Homeless households, by age and sex of head of household		
H16. Vacant conventional and basic dwellings, by type of vacancy		
H17. Conventional and basic dwellings, by year (or period) of construction of building (in which dwelling is located), cross-classified by type of building and construction material of outer walls		
H18. Conventional and basic dwellings, by number of dwellings in the building		
H19. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by water supply system		
H20. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of toilet facilities		
H21. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of solid waste disposal		
H22. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by type of lighting		
H23. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by availability and type of cooking facilities		
H24. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by availability of bathing facilities		
H25. Renting households in housing units, whether space occupied is by rent paid, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, furnished or unfurnished and tenure of the household head		
H26. Renting households, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly by the household, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of households in housing unit		
H27. Rented housing units, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished, and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit and the number of rooms		
H28. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by available floor area and number of occupants		

### Cross-reference table – core topics and recommended tabulations

[illegible]

**Cross-reference table – core topics and recommended tabulations (continued)**

	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	H.1	H.2	H.3	H.4	H.5	H.6	H.7	H.8	H.9	H.10	H.11
1. Place of usual residence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Place where present at time of census	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Place of birth									<input type="radio"/>														
4. Duration of residence																							
5. Relationship to head or other reference member of household																							
6. Sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>								
7. Age	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>								
8. Marital status																							
9. Language spoken at home																							
11. Children ever born																							
11. Children living																							
12. Date of birth of last child born alive																							
13. Deaths in the past twelve months																							
14. Educational attainment	<input type="radio"/>																						
15. School attendance																							
16. Literacy																							
17. Activity status	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>															
18. Occupation		<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>												
19. Industry			<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>												
20. Status in employment				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																	
21. Country of birth										<input type="radio"/>													
22. Citizenship										<input type="radio"/>													
23. Year or period of arrival											<input type="radio"/>												
24. Disability												<input type="radio"/>											
25. Living quarters – type of												<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26. Room															<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>
27. Water supply																<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
28. Toilet and sewage facilities																		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
29. Tenure																				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
30. Ownership																				<input type="radio"/>			
31. Rent paid																						<input type="radio"/>	
32. Furnished/unfurnished																						<input type="radio"/>	
33. Information technology and communication devices																							<input type="radio"/>