



STATISTICAL PAPERS

Series M No. 67/Add.1

**SUPPLEMENTARY PRINCIPLES  
AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR POPULATION AND  
HOUSING CENSUSES**

**UNITED NATIONS**

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICAL OFFICE

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## PREFACE

Since its early years the United Nations has issued a series of international recommendations on population and housing censuses to assist countries in planning and carrying out improved and cost-effective censuses. Although the scope of these recommendations has varied somewhat over the decades, they usually provide guidance on the main characteristics of population and housing censuses, general material on census operations and methods and more detailed guidance on the content of censuses, including illustrative tabulations. This series of recommendations was prepared under the guidance of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations. The last such global recommendations were published in 1980 under the title Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67). 1/ That publication has been widely used by national statistical offices and census officials in countries throughout the world in planning and organizing their population and housing censuses, as well as other related data collection activities, particularly demographic and socio-economic surveys. Those recommendations are considered by the Statistical Commission to be largely valid as a guide for census-taking in the 1990 round.

However, since its publication in 1980, a number of developments have occurred in both census methodology and substantive areas that have important implications for the 1990 and later rounds of population and housing censuses. On the substantive side, they have principally related to the questions of the economically active population, international migration and specific population groups such as women, children, youth and the elderly.

Recognizing the above developments and the increasing demand for census data for effective development planning, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Statistical Commission, adopted in 1985 a resolution on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme (Council resolution 1985/8). That resolution recommended that "States Members of the United Nations should undertake to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1985-1994" and requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to make all necessary preparations with a view to assisting interested Member States to plan and carry out improved censuses in the 1990 census decade.

In the light of the above and as requested by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-third session, 2/ a set of draft supplementary principles and recommendations for the forthcoming population and housing censuses was prepared on the basis of the guidance provided by the Expert Group on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme and of the work being carried out by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat and the regional commissions in the area of census. In addition, national experiences in conducting the 1980 round of population and housing censuses and a number of methodological studies carried out by research institutions and others were largely taken into account in drawing up the draft supplementary recommendations. Finally, the latest revisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) have been taken into account.

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At its twenty-fourth session, in 1987, the Statistical Commission considered the draft supplementary principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses (PROVISIONAL ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Add.1) and approved them with some modifications. The Commission also requested their publication, as modified and revised to reflect the views of the regional commissions. 3/

Further guidance on a number of matters covered by these supplementary recommendations can be found in the following publications: Handbook of Statistical Organization (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/28), 4/ Handbook on Household Surveys (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/31) 5/ and Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67). 6/ Because of the close relationship between the latter work and these supplementary recommendations, special guidance is provided in paragraphs 11 and 12 below on the joint use of these publications. In addition, the following publications issued by the regional commissions will also provide useful guidance on census operations relevant to the countries in each region:

Economic Commission for Europe, Recommendations for the 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 40; 7/

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Report of the Regional Working Group on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme (STAT/WPHCP/14);

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Informe Final del Seminario sobre Contenido y Diseño de la Boleta Censal (IC/L.508);

Economic Commission for Africa, Report of the Working Group on the 1990 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in Africa (E/ECA/CPH/10);

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Final Report and Recommendations of the Regional Seminar on Population and Housing Censuses in the ESCWA Region (E/ESCWA/STAT/85/WG.1/2).

#### Notes

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 6 (E/1985/26), para. 97.

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (E/1987/19), para. 124.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.17.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XVII.13.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.II.E.38.



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## INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-third session, in 1985, the Statistical Commission requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the development of a 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, to be carried out during the period 1985-1994, and to make all necessary preparations with a view to assisting countries to plan and carry out improved censuses in the 1990 census decade. 1/ The present publication, submitted in response to that request, contains supplementary principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses as part of the Secretariat's preparations for the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme.

2. In connection with the 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme, the Statistical Commission, at its twentieth session, in 1979, adopted a comprehensive set of principles and recommendations 2/ designed to assist countries in planning and carrying out population and housing censuses. These were subsequently presented in the publication entitled Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses 3/ and widely distributed to Member States, international organizations and other users. Further, the regional commissions took an active role in the 1980 census programme and published regional variants of the global recommendations presented in the above-mentioned publication. 4/ With respect to any similar need for international recommendations in conjunction with the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, the Statistical Commission considered that the existing global recommendations contained in the above-mentioned Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses remained largely valid. Nevertheless, in view of certain recent developments, the Commission requested that draft supplementary principles and recommendations be prepared for its consideration at its twenty-fourth session, in 1987. 5/ Additional census training materials, handbooks and technical reports were also considered necessary to assist countries in planning and carrying out improved censuses in the 1990 census decade. 6/

### A. Recent developments and the need for supplementary recommendations

3. Recent developments included the adoption by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) of a resolution of the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982) concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment. 7/ The new resolution replaced the 1954 ILO resolution regarding labour force, employment and unemployment statistics, which formed the basis for the census recommendations and data on the economically active population collected in the 1980 and earlier rounds of population and housing censuses. A related development involved the revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as the revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), which is being carried out by ILO. Both classifications were last revised in 1968 and the new revisions have been made to take account of the tremendous changes in technology, industry and economic organization that have been occurring in various countries.

4. Another development was the adoption by the Statistical Commission, at its nineteenth session, in 1976, of a set of recommendations on statistics of

international migration. 8/ With respect to immigrant stock data, national population censuses are the principal data source and, therefore, the implementation of migration recommendations in population censuses should be considered, as far as feasible, in the 1990 round.

5. In addition, the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, which was adopted by the International Conference on Population, held in Mexico City in 1984, referred to a number of critical gaps in official statistics for formulating and monitoring population and development programmes. Governments were urged to ensure that population and related data were tabulated and published separately by sex and they were encouraged to tabulate and publish data about minority groups. 9/ Also, the development of statistics and indicators on special population groups is considered to be of high priority for policy and monitoring purposes. The principal groups for which statistics are urgently needed in order to monitor and implement various programmes designed to improve their status, include women, children, youth and the elderly. 10/

6. In the light of the above-mentioned developments in statistical methodology and data requirements, the present publication contains a set of supplementary principles and recommendations for the forthcoming population and housing censuses. These have been prepared on the basis of the guidance provided by the Expert Group on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, held in November 1985, and the work carried out by the Statistical Office and the regional commissions in the area of census methodology. In addition, national experiences in conducting the 1980 round of population and housing censuses and a number of census studies carried out by research institutions and others were taken into account in drawing up these recommendations.

7. The present volume consists of an introduction and three chapters. Chapter I deals with economic characteristics and addresses how best to adequately incorporate the new international standards adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1982 concerning statistics of the economically active population. It also takes into account the revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) and the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.3. Chapter II discusses the question of migration, in particular the implementation, as far as is feasible, of the United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics adopted in 1976. Chapter III includes a discussion of the data requirements related to specific population groups describing their circumstances and status, with a view to developing improved policies and programmes.

8. The chapters also include a set of tabulations to be prepared in population censuses in line with the supplementary principles and recommendations. As was the case previously, these tabulations are illustrative and do not in any way represent all of the tabulations that any given country may publish or eventually prepare for its uses.

9. Two annexes are included at the end of the publication. Annex I is a detailed version of the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.3, which was adopted by the United Nations in 1989. This classification supersedes ISIC, Rev.2, adopted in 1968 and used in subsequent rounds of population and housing censuses and surveys.



10. Annex II contains the revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1988. This revised classification supersedes the classification adopted in 1968. Census authorities in each country may wish to make direct use of these standard classifications and/or adapt them to suit national conditions and at the same time ensure correspondence for purposes of international comparability.

#### B. Guide to the use of the present volume

11. As the title implies, the present publication supplements the publication Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses and deals with a specific set of topics. Questions related to economic characteristics are one of the main focus of the present supplement; chapter I in the present volume supersedes the chapter concerning the economically active population and related tabulations contained in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Some other subjects, in particular international migration, are new and/or a slight variation of the topic previously covered. In addition, during the past decade, there has been a growing interest in a number of specific population groups, and censuses have been emphasized as the principal source for meeting the data requirements for those groups. Therefore, a detailed discussion of specific population groups has been included in the present volume. The list of such groups is rather open-ended and countries may attach priority to certain groups depending on their specific circumstances and policies. As countries focus attention on specific population groups and include them in population and housing censuses, the subject will call for further involvement and technical documentation at the regional and global levels.

12. In some areas, the text of the present volume completely supersedes the material presented in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses; in other areas, the paragraphs in the present volume expand the earlier discussion, and in still other areas, entirely new material or topics are presented. As an aid to the joint use of the present publication and Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, the relationship between the material in the two volumes is set out in figures I and II. Figure I is based on the table of contents of part two of Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses and shows by means of one asterisk (\*) which sections of that publication are replaced or modified by material in the present volume and by means of two asterisks (\*\*) the additional new material included in the present volume. The contents of part one and part three of Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses are not reproduced here since no changes have been made in those parts. Figure II provides for each section of the present volume the cross-reference to the earlier publication. Used together, figures I and II provide specific guidance on the relationship between the material in the two publications. In addition, throughout the present text, there are specific cross-references to the related material in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

Figure I

Contents of part two in Principles and Recommendations  
for Population and Housing Censuses

(Topics for tabulation marked with a single asterisk (\*) or double asterisks (\*\*) are included in the present volume. A single asterisk indicates revised sections; double asterisks indicate new sections. Sections with no asterisk remain unchanged. Parts one and three remain unchanged and therefore are not reproduced below.)

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Figure II

Topics included in the present volume with cross-references to material in  
Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses

Topics	Relevant paragraphs in the present volume	Remarks	Relevant paragraphs in <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u>
<b>I. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
A. Activity status	16-51	Supersede	2.188 - 2.197
B. Time worked	52-53	Supersede	2.209 - 2.211
C. Occupation	54-60	Supersede	2.198 - 2.201
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H. Sector of employment	79-82	Supersede	2.216 - 2.219
I. Tabulations to be prepared	83-96 and tabulations A1 to A20		Tabulations P12, P17 and P37 to P56
<b>II. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
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1. Immigrant stock	99-100	New topic	
2. Place or country of birth	101-102	Expands	2.30 - 2.36
3. Citizenship	103	Expands	2.105- 2.109
4. Year or period of arrival	104-106	New topic	
5. Classification	107	Expands	2.87 - 2.104
B. Tabulations to be prepared	108-112 and tabulations A21 to A25	New tabulations and complements	P4, P5, P6 and P21

Figure II (continued)

Topics	Relevant paragraphs in the present volume	Remarks	Relevant paragraphs in <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u>
III. SPECIFIC POPULATION GROUPS			
A. Statistics on women	116-120	Expanded discussion	Treated in various paragraphs of chapter V
B. Statistics on children and youth	121-125	Expanded discussion	Treated in various paragraphs of chapter V
C. Statistics on the elderly	126-129	Expanded discussion	Treated in various paragraphs of chapter V

## I. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

13. The census topics relating to economic characteristics of the population discussed below concentrate on the economically active population as defined recently by the International Labour Organisation. <sup>11/</sup> They also include some information on population not economically active and on the total income of households. The present chapter replaces the recommendations on the topic of economic characteristics presented in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (paras. 2.180-2.219).

14. Conceptually, the "economically active population" comprises all persons of either sex who provide the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances, during a specified time reference period. <sup>12/</sup> According to these systems, the production of economic goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products, whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market and, in the case of households that produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption. Production of economic goods and services also includes own-account construction.

15. Conforming to the above enlarged concept of production of economic goods and services and recognizing the possibility of measuring the economically active population in many different ways, the 1982 recommendations of the International Labour Organisation included, in particular, two useful measures of the economically active population: (a) the "usually active population", measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year, and (b) the "currently active population" or, equivalently, the "labour force", measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week or one day.

### A. Activity status

(paras. below supersede paras. 2.188-2.197 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses)

#### 1. Economically active population

16. To obtain statistics of the economically active population, it is important to determine the activity status, that is, the participation of each person in the production of economic goods and services during a year, which will denote the "usual activity status", or during a week, which will denote the "current activity" (i.e., the labour force). In so doing, particular attention should be given to special groups for which the determination of activity status may be difficult. These groups include, for example, active youth, women, in particular unpaid family workers, and the elderly. The common notion that women are generally engaged in home-making duties can result in a serious omission with respect to measuring their activity status. Unless enumerators are explicitly instructed or the questionnaires are specifically designed to ask about the possible economic activity of every woman in the household, as they do for men, they may tend automatically to enter women as home makers, particularly if the women are married. This tendency seems to be most pronounced in rural areas where most men are engaged in agriculture and the participation of their wives and daughters as unpaid family workers in agriculture is often overlooked. It can also happen in

urban areas where modern economic conditions are rapidly changing the traditional economic role of women. Great care should be taken, therefore, to identify the specific borderline groups in accordance with the concepts and definitions discussed below.

17. Further, economic conditions vary among countries. In predominantly agricultural countries, many young people take part in some agricultural work. Therefore, the minimum age limit for inclusion in the economically active population should be set in accordance with the economic conditions in each country. Thus, the predominantly agricultural countries will need to select a lower minimum age than will highly industrialized countries where employment of the very young is rare. However, in order to enable international comparison of data on the economically active population, tabulations of the economically active population by detailed age groups should distinguish between persons under 15 years of age and those aged 15 years and over.

18. Likewise, it is also possible that the participation of elderly men and women after the normal age of retirement in casual economic activities is frequently overlooked. This is again a special group and calls for closer attention in measuring the economically active population.

(a) Usually active population

19. The "usually active population" comprises all persons above a specified age whose main activity status, as determined in terms of number of weeks or days during a long specified period (such as the preceding 12 months or the preceding calendar year) was "employed" or "unemployed". The "employed" and "unemployed" are defined in the new international standards in respect of current activity during a short reference period, such as a week or a day (see paras. 24 and 35 below).

20. In applying the above definitions of employment and unemployment in respect of the usual activity during a long reference period, it is necessary to determine the "main activity status" of a person above a specified minimum age. For this purpose, main activity status may be conceived as a summary measure of the different statuses of each person during the 52 weeks or the 365 days of the specified reference year. The main activity status could be substantially different, as pointed out in the following paragraph, depending on whether it is based on weeks or days as the unit of measurement.

21. In countries where employment is mostly of a regular and continuing nature and where a week of employment means by and large a week of full-time employment or, at any rate, employment for a major part of the working time, the main activity status may well be based on weeks of employment or unemployment. However, in countries where employment is largely of an irregular nature and where a week of employment does not generally mean a week of full-time employment or even employment for a major part of the working time, the main activity would better be based on days of employment or unemployment.

22. Two procedures may be followed at the time of enumeration to determine the main status of each person. One is to interpret it as the status that prevailed over most of the 52 weeks or most of the 365 days during the specified reference year. Another is to set a specific number of weeks or days as the cut-off point and classify anyone with at least that many weeks or days of economic activity as the "usually active population".

(b) Currently active population (i.e., the labour force)

23. The "currently active population", or the "labour force", comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed as defined in paragraphs 24 and 35 below.

(i) Employment

24. The "employed" comprise all persons above a specified age who, during a short reference period of either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

(a) "Paid employment":

- (i) "At work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
- (ii) "With a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job as evidenced by, for example, a continued receipt of wage/salary, an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, an agreement on the date of return following the short duration of absence from the job etc;

(b) "Self-employment":

- (i) "At work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;
- (ii) "With an enterprise but not at work": persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

25. For operational purposes, the notion of some work may be interpreted as work for at least one hour during the reference period of either one week or one day that is selected.

Treatment of specific groups

26. According to the new standards adopted in 1982, the following treatment of certain groups of individuals in paid employment or self-employment is recommended.

27. Persons temporarily not at work because of illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lock-out, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, reduction in economic activity, temporary disorganization or suspension of work owing to such reasons as bad weather, mechanical or electrical breakdown, or shortage of raw materials or fuels or other temporary absence with or without leave should be considered as in paid employment provided they had a formal job attachment.

28. Employers, own-account workers and members of producers' co-operatives should be considered as in self-employment and classified as "at work" or "not at work", as the case may be.



29. Unpaid family workers at work should be considered as in self-employment irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period. Countries that prefer for special reasons to set a minimum time criterion for the inclusion of unpaid family workers among the employed should identify and separately classify those who worked less than the prescribed time.

30. Persons engaged in the production of economic goods and services in the primary sector for own and household consumption should be considered as in self-employment if such production comprises an important contribution to the total consumption of the household.

31. Apprentices who received pay in cash or in kind should be considered in paid employment and classified as "at work" or "not at work" on the same basis as other persons in paid employment.

32. Students, home makers and others mainly engaged in non-economic activities during the reference period, who at the same time were in paid employment or self-employment as defined in paragraph 24 above, should be considered as employed on the same basis as other categories of employed persons and be identified separately where possible.

33. Members of the armed forces should be included among persons in paid employment. The armed forces should include the regular members of the army, navy, air force and other military services.

34. Members of the armed forces are those personnel who are serving in the armed forces, including women's auxiliary services, whether on a voluntary or involuntary basis, and who are not free to accept civilian employment. Included are regular members of the army, navy, air force and other military services, as well as temporary members enrolled for full-time training or other service for a period of three months or more. Excluded are persons in civilian employment, such as administrative staff of government establishments concerned with defence questions; police (other than military police); customs inspectors and members of other armed civilian services; members of military reserves not currently in full-time active service; and persons who have been temporarily withdrawn from civilian life for a short period of military training.

(ii) Unemployment

35. The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

(a) "Without work", i.e., were not in paid employment or self-employment, as defined in paragraph 24 above;

(b) "Currently available for work", i.e., were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;

(c) "Seeking work", i.e., had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at work sites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends and

relatives; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise; arranging for financial resources; applying for permits and licences etc.

36. In situations where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is, at the time, inadequate, or where the labour force is largely self-employed, the standard definition of unemployment may be applied by relaxing the criterion of seeking work. This relaxation is aimed at the less developed countries where the criterion of seeking work does not capture the extent of unemployment in its totality. With that relaxation, which permits in extreme cases complete suppression of that criterion, the two basic criteria that remain applicable are "without work" and "currently available for work".

37. It is, however, cautioned that in the application of the criterion of current availability for work, especially in situations where the seeking work criterion is relaxed, appropriate tests should be developed to suit national circumstances. Such tests may be based on notions such as present desire for work, previous work experience, willingness to take up work for wage or salary on locally prevailing terms, or readiness to undertake self-employment activity, given the necessary sources and facilities. These criteria are expected to ensure objectivity in the expression of current availability.

#### Treatment of borderline groups

38. As seen in paragraph 24 above, in respect of paid employment or self-employment, some persons, that is, borderline groups, require careful treatment and are properly included in the category of unemployment. The following paragraphs discuss the treatment recommended in respect of such groups.

39. Persons without work and currently available for work who had made arrangements to take up paid employment or undertake self-employment activity at a date subsequent to the reference period should be considered as unemployed.

40. Persons temporarily absent from their jobs, with no formal job attachment, who were currently available for work and seeking work should be regarded as unemployed in accordance with the standard definition of unemployment. Countries may, however, depending on national circumstances and policies, prefer to relax the seeking work criterion in the case of persons temporarily laid off. In such cases, persons temporarily laid off who were not seeking work but classified as unemployed should be identified as a separate sub-category.

41. Students, home makers and others mainly engaged in non-economic activities during the reference period who satisfy the criteria for unemployment laid down above should be regarded as unemployed on the same basis as other categories of unemployed persons and be identified separately, where possible.

## 2. Population not economically active

42. The "population not economically active" comprises all persons, irrespective of age, including those below the age specified for measuring the economically active population, who were not "economically active", as defined in paragraphs 16 to 41 above.

(a) Population not usually active

43. The population not usually active comprises all persons whose main activity status during the longer reference period was neither employed nor unemployed. It comprises the following functional categories:

(a) Home makers. Persons of either sex, not economically active, who are engaged in household duties in their own home, for example, housewives and other relatives responsible for the care of the home and children (domestic employees, working for pay, however, are classified as economically active in line with para. 24 above);

(b) Students. Persons of either sex, not economically active, who attend any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education;

(c) Income recipients. Persons of either sex, not economically active, who receive income from property or investments, interest, rents, royalties or pensions from former activities;

(d) Others. Persons of either sex, not economically active, who are receiving public aid or private support, and all other persons not falling into any of the above categories, such as children not attending school. Where necessary, separate functional categories may be introduced to identify (i) persons engaged in unpaid community and volunteer services and (ii) other persons engaged in such chores that fall outside the boundary of economic activities.

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

(b) Population not currently active (i.e., population not in the labour force)

45. The population not currently active or, equivalently, population not in the labour force, comprises all persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the short reference period. They are not currently active for reasons of

(a) attendance at educational institutions, (b) engagement in household duties, (c) retirement or old age, or (d) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement, which may be specified.

46. It is recommended that the population not in the labour force be classified according to at least the above-mentioned reasons for current inactivity. The classification will thus include the following categories: (a) persons in attendance at educational institutions, (b) persons engaged in household duties, (c) persons in retirement, old age etc. and (d) persons inactive for other reasons, including disability. Additional reasons for inactivity that are considered particularly important and included in the regional recommendations should also be taken into account in the classification of population not in the labour force.

47. Countries adopting the standard definition of unemployment may identify persons not classified as unemployed who were available for work but not seeking work during the reference period and classify them separately under the population not currently active.

### 3. Advantages and disadvantages of the two measures

48. The choice of a specific measure for enumerating the economically active population in population censuses is fundamental to the scope and quality of census data on the economic characteristics of the population and their linkage with similar statistics obtained from different sources (e.g., labour force surveys, establishment surveys and administrative records). Further, it is vital to the international comparability of economic statistics of countries and regions. Of course, the simultaneous use of two measures in censuses is also a possibility that can be considered by countries, taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of each measure, as well as the national circumstances and specific needs.

49. The current activity status based on a brief reference period may be appropriate for countries where the economic activity of people is largely non-agricultural and therefore not much influenced by seasonal factors. It may not, however, be equally appropriate for countries where the economic activity of people is predominantly agricultural and hence widely subject to seasonal factors and where people are likely to be engaged in more than one activity or are seasonally unemployed. Seasonal variations may occur in employment and unemployment not only in agricultural economies as stated above but also in industrial economies. But such variations are less widespread and are generally measured by developed countries through monthly or quarterly surveys. Where no such survey programmes exist, it is important that the economic activity of people be measured on a more stable basis by referring to a long period, as in the case of the usual activity status.

50. The advantage of a long reference period such as the preceding 12 months is that it can provide information on the activity of major consequence to each individual over the year as a whole. It provides an opportunity for collecting information needed, not only the principal activity but also the secondary activity, if any, over the year. It is also possible to obtain useful information on the intensity of activity over the year and relate it to household income. Above all, as a stable measure of the economically active population and its structural distribution, the usual activity status based on a long reference period of 12 months provides a better basis for economic analysis projections and development planning.

51. One of the main drawbacks of the usual activity status is the difficulty of determining it in an objective manner and ascertaining the principal occupation and industry over a long period such as a year. It can, however, be got over by appropriate questions or a series of questions. Another drawback is the limitation faced in measuring the activity status of persons, particularly women, who are economically active for a brief part of the year.



broader economic context of developing an integrated system of classifications of activities and products, while its historical uses in population censuses, labour force surveys etc. were, to the extent feasible, taken into account. 15/ Thus, the basis for the most recent revision of ISIC (Rev.3) is different from that followed for the previous revision (Rev.2) in 1968 and its use by countries in population censuses will require much caution in order to ensure the inter-censal comparability of data.

63. The level of detail, that is, tabulation categories, divisions, groups and classes planned in the revision will reflect the industrial changes since the previous revision in 1968 and the experience in using ISIC (Rev.2). The revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) is shown in annex I for reference and adoption in the forthcoming population and housing censuses.

64. Countries should code the collected information on industrial status at the lowest possible level. If it is not possible to compile the data exactly in accordance with the latest ISIC available, provision should be made for converting the national classifications adopted to the latest ISIC or at least to its third-digit level comprising the groups. Further, an explanation of the differences between national industrial classifications followed and the latest ISIC should be given in the census publications.

65. For persons reporting more than one industry during the time reference period, the industry in which the person's main occupation was performed should be considered to be the main industry. If, however, the main occupation was performed in more than one industry, criteria for determining which is the main industry will have to be established in the same way as for determining the main occupation (see para. 59).

66. If the data on secondary occupation are collected (see para. 60), information on industry in regard to the secondary occupation may also be collected.

#### E. Status in employment

(paras. below supersede paras. 2.206-2.208 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses)

67. Status in employment refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment, that is, whether he or she is employed (or was, if unemployed) as an employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker or a member of a producer's co-operative etc. during the time reference period established for data on economic characteristics.

68. For purposes of international comparability, it is recommended that countries compile the data in accordance with the status in employment classification as contained in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. 16/ This classification is given below, with some modifications necessitated by the new standards concerning, in particular, unpaid family workers (see para. 29 above):

(a) Employer. A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.



Some countries may wish to distinguish among employers according to the number of persons they employ;

(b) Own-account worker. A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees;

(c) Employee. A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind;

(d) Unpaid family worker. Usually a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. Where it is customary for young persons, in particular, to work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person who does not live in the same household, the requirement of "living in the same household" may be eliminated. If there are a significant number of unpaid family workers in enterprises of which the operators are members of a producers' co-operative who are classified in category (e) below, these unpaid family workers should be classified in a separate subgroup;

(e) Member of producers' co-operative. A person who is an active member of a producers' co-operative, regardless of the industry in which it is established. Where this group is not numerically important, it may be excluded from the classification and members of producers' co-operatives should be classified under other headings, as appropriate;

(f) Persons not classifiable by status. Experienced workers whose status is unknown or inadequately described and unemployed persons not previously employed (i.e., new entrants). A separate group for new entrants may be included if information for this group is not already available elsewhere.

69. Further, countries may want to subdivide one or more of the above categories in the light of their specific needs and circumstances. Such subdivision may concern, in particular, the category of "employees" into, for example, private sector employees and public sector employees (see para. 81 below). Countries that require data on apprentices may include a sub-category of apprentices under the category of employees. "Unpaid apprentices" are, however, to be excluded in accordance with the new ILO standards concerning the measurement of the economically active population.

70. Countries that include members of the armed forces in the economically active population should show them, as is currently done, among the category of employees. However, because of the wide range of national practices in the treatment of the armed forces, it is recommended that census tabulations and related notes provide a clear indication of the above category in which they are included.

71. If data on secondary occupation are collected (see para. 60), information on status in employment in regard to the secondary occupation may also be collected.

#### F. Socio-economic group classification

72. In addition to the above three major classifications, per se, and their cross-classifications which provide key indicators of structural change, a set or sets of socio-economic group classifications might be useful in specific circumstances and studies as, for example, in mortality and fertility differentials, variations in educational attainment, patterns of employment and unemployment, social mobility and so on.

73. The socio-economic group classification refers to individuals or household (family) groups that are reasonably homogeneous and fairly clearly distinguishable from other groups in respect of their characteristics, behaviour, attitude and so on. Therefore, as compared to the above-mentioned classifications, such classification can be helpful to establish the relationship more meaningfully between the socio-economic position of individuals or households and, say, demographic, cultural or other phenomena. Towards those uses, the socio-economic classification is derived using a number of characteristics, such as industry, occupation, status in employment, income, education and so on. 17/

74. Because of the diverse uses and related requirements of various socio-economic group classifications, there is no established standard socio-economic group classification. In this situation, countries should consult the appropriate regional recommendations, where they exist, for further guidance.

75. In the absence of regional recommendations, a country may wish to develop one or more socio-economic group classifications for individuals or households that conform to national requirements. The socio-economic group classification for households may present a number of technical issues, in particular with regard to associating household characteristics with those of one or more household members and vice versa. It is recommended that data on socio-economic groups be derived without asking any additional questions in the population and housing censuses.

#### G. Income

(paras. below supersede paras. 2.212-2.215 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses)

76. In the light of the conceptual underpinning for the new international standards concerning the economically active population (see para. 14 above), income should be defined as (a) monthly income in cash and/or in kind from the work performed by each active person and (b) the total annual income in cash and/or in kind of households regardless of source. Collection of data on income, especially income from self-employment and property income, is extremely difficult in census and other field inquiries. The inclusion of non-cash income will further compound the difficulties. Collection of income data in a population census presents additional problems of burden of work, response errors etc. and, thus, the quality of information collected is bound to be poor, especially in the developing countries. Therefore, this topic, including the broader definition of income, is considered more suitable for use in a sample survey. Depending on the national requirements, countries may none the less wish to obtain some information on the cash incomes of the economically active persons and of the households. As thus defined, the information collected can provide some input into statistics on the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation of households, 18/ in addition to the immediate census purposes it serves.

77. The income from employment of economically active persons should include wages and salaries of employees, income of members from producers' co-operatives and the entrepreneurial income of employers and own-account workers operating business and unincorporated enterprises.

78. In addition to the income from employment of its economically active members, the total income of the household should include, for example, interest, dividends, rent, social security benefits, pensions, and life insurance annuity benefits of all its members. The concepts involved in determining income are not simple to grasp and respondents may be unable or unwilling to provide exact information. For example, income should include social security, pension fund contributions and direct taxes withheld from employees' salaries, but some persons will undoubtedly not include these amounts in reporting their salaries. Significant items of total household income may also be excluded or misstated. Despite instructions given to enumerators, the data collected can therefore be expected to be approximate at best. As an aid to the interpretation of the results, tabulations of the data should be accompanied by a description of the items of income assumed to be included and, if possible, an estimate of the accuracy of the figures.

#### H. Sector of employment

(paras. below supersede paras. 2.216-2.219 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses)

79. Sector of employment refers to the sector of the economy in which an economically active person works. For census purposes, the basic distinction to be made should be between the public sector and the private sector. Because there is not yet any interregional consensus on the sub-categories of sectors to be identified, countries should consult the appropriate regional recommendations for further guidance.

80. In the absence of regional standards on the topic, countries may wish to take account of some of the sectors and subsectors defined in table 5.1 of A System of National Accounts. 19/ Depending upon the structure of the national economy, some countries may wish to subdivide the public sector into, for example, (a) general government and (b) publicly owned and controlled enterprises. The private sector may, for example, be subdivided into (a) privately owned and/or controlled enterprises and (b) household and unincorporated enterprises. Co-operative enterprises may be separately identified.

81. If the distinction to be made is simply between employment in the public sector and employment in the private sector, information should be collected usually for persons classified as "employees" in the classification by "status in employment" (see para. 69), because the sector of employment for persons in any of the other status categories must of necessity be the private one. For the investigation of employment in the sub-categories given as examples in paragraph 80 above, or for particular categories recommended by any region, it may be necessary to obtain the information for persons classified in one or more of the other categories of "status in employment".

82. The extent to which most persons in a country are likely to be able to supply accurate information, particularly when detailed subsectors are involved, should be taken into account in planning any investigation of the present topic in the

census. Suitable testing prior to the census would be appropriate to determine whether or not the topic should be investigated. If the topic is included in the census, further investigation in a post-enumeration evaluation study would be helpful in determining the reliability of the results.

## I. Tabulations to be prepared

### 1. Scope of tabulations

83. The tabulations set forth in the present section take into account the new concepts and standards concerning the economically active population discussed above and, consequently, replace tabulations P37 to P56, P12 and P17 recommended in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. They are intended to indicate the key ones needed widely in published form as a basis for policy analysis and programmes devoted to economic and social development. They do not represent all of the tabulations that a given country may publish or those that may eventually be prepared for special purposes. It is anticipated that many countries will also prepare and publish even more detailed tabulations than those included here from the broader perspective of general uses at the national and international level.

84. Further, the tabulations to be prepared will depend in particular on the choice of concept and number of questions to be included in population censuses. As discussed in paragraphs 48 to 51, countries may choose to apply either the usual activity status approach or the current activity status approach (i.e., the labour force status) or both. In this section, the census tabulations are generally outlined bearing in mind the usual activity status approach. Where it is applicable to prepare the same tabulations by substituting the information obtained on the basis of the current activity status (i.e., the labour force), it is indicated by including within parentheses the term "current activity status" so that countries could prepare those tabulations.

85. In addition, a few important tabulations are identified, which are only relevant and applicable to the usual activity status or the current activity status approach. Some countries may decide to adopt simultaneously measures based on the usual activity status as well as the current activity status in their censuses, in which case a certain cross-tabulation of the information collected by the two approaches will be extremely valuable for a number of uses. Such cross-tabulations are, however, not set forth in this section in view of their complex scope and nature.

86. The tabulations outlined in this section employ the major topics discussed in the preceding sections. As would be expected, however, countries may further include certain sub-topics, as, for example, secondary activity, secondary occupation etc., especially if the economic topics are canvassed in great detail on a sample basis. To this end, each country should develop its own tabulations expanding on the basic tabulations presented herein and taking into account the appropriate regional recommendations that may focus on the sub-topics.

87. Census economic data are required not only in great detail as described above but also for many civil divisions, including cities and towns and small geographical areas. If sampling has been used to collect detailed data, the scope of tabulations should be carefully weighed, as detailed cross-classifications may



not always present a reliable picture, particularly concerning, for example, industry and occupation characteristics of the economically active population.

88. Accompanying each tabulation is a statement of the principal uses of the data contained and cross-classifications suggested. It is intended to aid countries in developing national tabulations in different format or combinations of topics according to the needs and practices of each country so long as the individual variables and cross-classifications are available as indicated in the recommended tabulations below.

## 2. List of tabulations

89. The following tabulations are recommended here for preparation in censuses relating to economic characteristics. An asterisk preceding the tabulation number indicates that it is a tabulation for early release. As explained in paragraph 83, the following tabulations replace tabulations P37 to P56, P12 and P17 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

<u>Tabulation number</u>	<u>Title</u>
*A.1	Population ... years of age and over by usual (or current) activity status, marital status, age and sex
*A.2	Usually (or currently) active population by main occupation, age and sex
*A.3	Usually (or currently) active population by main industry, age and sex
*A.4	Usually (or currently) active population by main status in employment, age and sex
A.5	Usually (or currently) active population by main status in employment, main industry and sex
A.6	Usually (or currently) active population by main status in employment, main occupation and sex
A.7	Usually (or currently) active population by main industry, main occupation and sex
A.8	Usually (or currently) active population by main occupation, educational attainment, age and sex
A.9	Usually (or currently) active population by main industry, educational attainment, age and sex
A.10	Usually active population by sex, main status in employment and number of weeks worked in all occupations during the last year



A.1 Population ... years of age and over by usual (or current) activity status, marital status, age and sex (for early release)

Population included: population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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) Activity status: usual (or current) activity status (paras. 16-47 of this volume): economically active: (i) employed; (ii) unemployed (distinguishing persons seeking work for the first time); not economically active; not stated;

(c) Marital status (see paras. 2.97-2.104 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): single; married; divorced; separated; not stated;

(d) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(e) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

Studies of the growth, composition and distribution of the economically active population are of fundamental importance for the determination of policies and planning of programmes aimed at full and effective utilization of a country's human resources. This tabulation provides the data needed for computing crude and age-specific participation rates, that is, the percentages of economically active persons among males and females of each age group, which are fundamental for studies of factors determining the size and composition of a country's human resources and its relation to the size and structure of the population, and for making projections.

Economic activity rates can also be used in conjunction with life-table functions to calculate the working life of males and females and rates of accession to, 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, which can serve as a guide for short-term and long-term policy formulation. It can provide some of the bench-mark data needed for more intensive and current studies of employment, unemployment and underemployment, which can be effectuated through sample surveys.

These data also provide material for the analysis of the relating of marital status to economic activity, which is particularly important in analysing the economic activity of women and the probable effect thereon of any anticipated changes in the distribution of the female population by marital status and in fertility level. If the results are tabulated separately for urban and rural areas, as recommended, they will provide useful approximations of the marital status of women engaged in agriculture and in non-agricultural work. At the same time, the data show the marital status groups in which untapped sources of labour supply can be found.

Further, the data on marital status of the economically active population may give an approximate indication of the number of workers who are responsible for the support of dependants, since most married persons may be presumed to have dependants, while most economically active single persons are probably without dependants.

Illustration A.1 Population ... a/ years of age and over by usual (or current) activity status, marital status, age and sex (for early release)

Geographical division, b/ marital status, sex and age (in years)	Total ... a/ years of age and over	Usual (or current) activity status			
		Economically active		Unemployed	
		Employed	Total	Seeking work	Not eco-
				for the first time	nomically active
<u>Both sexes</u>					
ALL AGES .....					
Under 15 c/					
15-19 .....					
20-24 .....					
25-29 .....					
30-34 .....					
35-39 .....					
40-44 .....					
45-49 .....					
50-54 .....					
55-59 .....					
60-64 .....					
65-69 .....					
70-74 .....					
75 and over .....					
Not stated .....					
<u>Single</u>					
(as for "All ages")					
<u>Married</u>					
(as for "All ages")					
<u>Widowed</u>					
(as for "All ages")					
<u>Divorced</u>					
(as for "All ages")					
<u>Separated</u>					
(as for "All ages")					
<u>Not stated</u>					
(as for "All ages")					
<u>Male</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					
<u>Female</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					

a/ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ 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.

A.2 Usually (or currently) active population by main occupation, age and sex (for early release)

Population included: economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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 (see paras. 54-60 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit);

(c) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

In addition to the picture they present of the age-sex distribution of the economically active population in particular occupations and industries, tabulations A.2 and A.3 furnish material for analyses of structural types of economic activities. These data also make it possible to carry out prospective studies of the number of workers likely to be attached to various occupations and industries, within the framework of 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 occupation and industry.

Illustration A.2 Usually (or currently) active population  
by main occupation, age and sex a/  
(for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and main occupation	Age (in years)								75 and over	Not stated
	All ages	Under 15 <u>c/</u>	15-19	20-24	25-29	.....	70-74			
<u>Both sexes</u>										
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE										
Sub-major group 11 .....										
Minor group 111 .....										
Minor group 112 .....										
(etc.)										
Sub-major group 21 .....										
Minor group 211 .....										
Minor group 212 .....										
.										
.										
.										
Sub-major group 91 .....										
Minor group 911 .....										
Minor group 912 .....										
.										
.										
.										
Sub-major group 01 .....										
Armed forces 011 .....										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ 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.



**A.3 Usually (or currently) active population by main industry, age and sex (for early release)**

**Population included:** economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

**Classifications:**

(a) **Geographical division** (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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) **Industry** (see paras. 61-66 of this volume): 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));

(c) **Age** (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(d) **Sex** (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

**Use of the tabulation**

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.2.

Illustration A.3 Usually (or currently) active population  
by main industry, age and sex a/

(for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and main industry	Age (in years)								75 and over	Not stated
	All ages	Under 15 <u>c/</u>	15-19	20-24	25-29	.....	70-74			
<u>Both sexes</u>										
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE										
Division 01 .....										
Group 011 .....										
Group 012 .....										
(etc.)										
Division 02 .....										
.										
.										
.										
Division 99 .....										
Group 990 .....										
(etc.)										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ 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.

A.4 Usually (or currently) active population by main status in employment, age and sex (for early release)

Population included: economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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 (see paras. 67-71 of this volume): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; persons not classifiable by status;

(c) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides the data that serve as a first indicator of socio-economic status. It also makes available useful data for the planning of social welfare schemes, health insurance programmes etc., 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.

Illustration A.4 Usually (or currently) active population  
by main status in employment, age and sex a/

(for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and age (in years)	Total eco- nomicall y active	Main status in employment					Persons not clas- sifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of pro- ducers' co-ope- rative	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
ALL AGES .....							
Under 15 <u>c/</u> ...							
15-19 .....							
20-24 .....							
25-29 .....							
30-34 .....							
35-39 .....							
40-44 .....							
45-49 .....							
50-54 .....							
55-59 .....							
60-64 .....							
65-69 .....							
70-74 .....							
75 and over....							
Not stated.....							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ 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.

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

Population included: economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Status in employment (see paras. 67-71 of this volume): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; persons not classifiable by status;

(c) Industry (see paras. 61-66 of this volume): 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);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations A.5, A.6, and A.7 furnish an inventory of a country's economically active population and its structure, which is of inestimable value as an aid 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 to another give information on the level and trend of industrialization and on important aspects of the country's potential for economic development. Studies of migration from rural areas to cities require analysis of the occupational and industrial structure of 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. Also, decisions concerning possible sites for industrial establishments and vocational schools require information on the industrial and occupational structure of the labour force in various localities and regions of the country.

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 by status in employment give indications of the occupations and industries in which particular status groups, such as own-account workers and unpaid family workers, 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, that is, the extent to which it



employs wage and salary workers as contrasted with the unpaid family workers who are typical of cottage-type industry and the informal sector. The number of wage and salary workers in different industries are often needed as bench-mark data for current statistics obtained from establishment reports.

Illustration A.5 Usually (or currently) active population by main status in employment, main industry and sex a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and main industry	Total economically active	Main status in employment					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	Persons not classifiable by status
<u>Both sexes</u>							
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE							
Division 01 .....							
Group 011 .....							
Group 012 .....							
(etc.)							
Division 02 .....							
.							
.							
.							
Division 99 .....							
Group 990 .....							
(etc.)							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

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

Population included: economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Status in employment (see paras. 67-71 of this volume): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; persons not classifiable by status;

(c) Occupation (see paras. 54-60 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor groups level (i.e., three-digit);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.5.

Illustration A.6 Usually (or currently) active population by main status in employment, main occupation and sex a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and main occupation	Total economically active	Main status in employment					Persons not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE							
Sub-major group 11 .....							
Minor group 111 .....							
Minor group 112 .....							
(etc.) .....							
Sub-major group 21 .....							
Minor group 211 .....							
Minor group 212 .....							
.							
.							
.							
Sub-major group 91 .....							
Minor group 911 .....							
Minor group 912 .....							
.							
.							
.							
Sub-major group 01 .....							
Armed forces 011 .....							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

A.7 Usually (or currently) active population by main industry, main occupation and sex

Population included: economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Industry (see paras. 61-66 of this volume): 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);

(c) Occupation (see paras. 54-60 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor groups level (three-digit). (If the detailed cross-classification according to the level of the major groups of ISIC (three-digit) and the minor groups of ISCO (three-digit) is not feasible, the divisions (two-digit) of ISIC, Rev.3, may be substituted, but the minor groups of ISCO (three-digit) should be retained because the detailed occupation data are of greater use than the detailed industry data.);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.5.



**Illustration A.7 Usually (or currently) active population by  
main industry, main occupation and sex a/**

Geographical division, b/ sex and main occupation	Total economically active	Industry		
		Division 01		Division 99
		Group	...	Group
		011	022	990

Both sexes

**TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE**

Sub-major group 11 ....  
 Minor group 111 .....  
 Minor group 112 .....  
 (etc.)

Sub-major group 21 ....  
 Minor group 211 .....  
 Minor group 212 .....

.  
.  
.

Sub-major group 91 ....  
 Minor group 911 .....  
 Minor group 912 .....

.  
.  
.

Sub-major group 01 ....  
 Armed forces 011 ....

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

A.8 Usually (or currently) active population by main occupation, educational attainment, age and sex

Population included: economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Occupation (see paras. 54-60 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor groups level (i.e, three-digit);

(c) Educational attainment (see paras. 2.149-2.163 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated. (The sub-category "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level, if feasible.);

(d) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(e) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations A.8 and A.9 provide the data needed for the analysis of present requirements for educated personnel and the degree to which they are satisfied by the present human resources. They also furnish information on the extent to which education is being used in the economic structure.

Illustration A.8 Usually (or currently) active population by main occupation, educational attainment, age and sex a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex, educational attainment and age (in years)	Total economically active	Occupation					Armed forces		
		<u>Sub-major group 11</u>			...	<u>Sub-major group 91</u>			
		<u>Minor group</u>				<u>Minor group</u>			
		111	112	etc.		911	912	etc.	
<u>Both sexes</u>									
<u>All levels of education</u>									
ALL AGES .....									
Under 15 <u>c/</u> .....									
15-19 .....									
20-24 .....									
25-44 .....									
45-64 .....									
65 and over .....									
Not stated .....									
No schooling .....									
(as for "All levels of education")									
First level of education: <u>d/</u>									
Not completed .....									
(as for "All levels of education") .....									
Completed .....									
(as for "All levels of education") .....									
Second level of education: <u>d/</u>									
Not completed .....									
(as for "All levels of education") .....									
Completed .....									
(as for "All levels of education") .....									
Third level of education:									
First stage not completed									
(as for "All levels of education") .....									
First stage completed <u>e/</u> .									
(as for "All levels of education") .....									
<u>Male</u>									
(as for "Both sexes")									
<u>Female</u>									
(as for "Both sexes")									

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

d/ Including a sub-category "special education", if feasible.

e/ Regardless of any education at the third level: second stage.

**A.9 Usually (or currently) active population by main industry, educational attainment, age and sex**

**Population included:** economically active population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

**Classifications:**

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Industry (see paras. 61-66 of this volume): 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 (i.e., three-digit);

(c) Educational attainment (see paras. 2.149-2.163 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated. (The sub-category "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level, if feasible.);

(d) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(e) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

**Use of the tabulation**

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.8.

Illustration A.9 Usually (or currently) active population by main industry, educational attainment, age and sex a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex, educational attainment, sex and age (in years)	Total economically active	Industry		
		<u>Division 01</u>		<u>Division 99</u>
		<u>Group</u>		<u>Group</u>
		011	022	990

Both sexes

All levels of education

ALL AGES .....  
 Under 15 c/ .....  
 15-19 .....  
 20-24 .....  
 25-44 .....  
 45-64 .....  
 65 and over .....  
 Not stated .....  
 No schooling .....  
 (as for "All levels of  
 education") .....  
 First level of education: d/  
 Not completed .....  
 (as for "All levels of  
 education") .....  
 Completed .....  
 (as for "All levels of  
 education") .....  
 Second level of education: d/  
 Not completed .....  
 (as for "All levels of  
 education") .....  
 Completed .....  
 (as for "All levels of  
 education") .....  
 Third level of education:  
 First stage not completed  
 (as for "All levels of  
 education") .....  
 First stage completed e/ .  
 (as for "All levels of  
 education") .....  
 Level not stated .....  
 (as for "All levels")  
     Male  
 (as for "Both sexes")  
     Female  
 (as for "Both sexes")

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

d/ Including a sub-category "special education" if feasible.

e/ Regardless of any education at the third level: second stage.



A.10 Usually active population by sex, main status in employment and number of weeks worked in all occupations during the last year

Population included: economically active population measured according to current activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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 (see paras. 67-71 of this volume): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; persons not classifiable by status;

(c) Time worked (see paras. 52-53 of this volume): less than 1 week; 1 to 4 weeks; 5 to 12 weeks, 13 to 24 weeks; 25 to 36 weeks; 37 weeks and over; not stated;

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

Tabulations A.10 and A.11 provide information for the analysis of potential underemployment, particularly among employees. It also makes available useful data for planning of vocational training, insurance programmes etc.

Information concerning the time worked by unpaid family workers is needed for comparative analysis of activity rates for females, particularly in view of the different practices followed by countries in defining and enumerating this group of workers in past censuses.

Illustration A.10 Usually active population a/ by sex, main status in employment and number of weeks worked in all occupations during the last year

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and number of weeks worked	Total economically active	Main status in employment					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	Persons not classifiable by status

Both sexes

TOTAL .....

less than 1 week ...

1 to 4 weeks .....

5 to 12 weeks .....

13 to 24 weeks .....

25 to 36 weeks .....

37 weeks and over ..

Not stated .....

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

A.11 Currently active population by sex, main status in employment and number of hours worked in all occupations during the last week

Population included: economically active population measured according to current activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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 (see paras. 67-71 of this volume): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; persons not classifiable by status:

(c) Time worked (see paras. 52-53 of this volume): less than 8 hours; 9 to 16 hours; 17 to 24 hours; 25 to 32 hours; 33 to 40 hours; 41 to 48 hours; 49 hours and over; not stated;

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

The use of this tabulation is discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.10.

Illustration A.11 Currently active population a/ by sex, main status in employment and number of hours worked in all occupations during the last week

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and age (in years)	Total economically active	Main status in employment					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	Persons not classifiable by status
<u>Both sexes</u>							
TOTAL .....							
less than 8 hours ..							
9 to 16 hours .....							
17 to 24 hours .....							
25 to 32 hours .....							
33 to 40 hours .....							
41 to 48 hours .....							
49 hours and over ..							
Not stated .....							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

A.12 Usually (or currently) active female population by main occupation, marital status and age

Population included: economically active female population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Occupation (see paras. 54-60 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the sub-major group level (two-digit);

(c) Marital status (see paras. 2.97-2.104 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated;

(d) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 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.)

Use of the tabulation

The data for the female population in this tabulation, together with those from the tabulation of the population by activity status, marital status, age and sex (tabulation P37 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses), provide material for the analysis of the relation of marital status to the broad occupation of economically active women and of the probable effect thereon of any anticipated changes in the distribution of the female population by marital status. A similar tabulation by industry will also be useful in understanding the pattern of absorption, particularly of married women, in different industries.

It should be noted that the present tabulation calls for occupation categories according to, or convertible to, only the major groups of ISCO. Although data according to the more detailed minor groups would be interesting and useful, because it would give a more precise picture of occupations that attract (or are available to) women in specific age marital status categories, it would necessitate an unduly expanded tabulation.



Illustration A.12 Usually (or currently) active female population by main occupation, marital status and age a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> occupation, marital status and age (in years)	Total economically active	Occupation						
		<u>Sub-major group 11</u>			<u>Sub-major group 91</u>			
		<u>Minor group</u> ...			<u>Minor group</u>			
		111	112	etc.	911	912	etc.	Armed forces

Total

ALL AGES .....

Under 15 years c/ ....

15-24 .....

25-44 .....

45-64 .....

65 and over .....

Not stated .....

Single  
(as for "Total")

Married  
(as for "Total")

Widowed  
(as for "Total")

Divorced  
(as for "Total")

Separated  
(as for "Total")

Not stated  
(as for "Total")

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation may be completed for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ 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.

A.13 Usually (or currently) active female population by main status in employment, marital status and age

Population included: economically active female population measured according to usual (or current) activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Occupation (see paras. 67-71 of this volume): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; persons not classifiable by status;

(c) Marital status (see paras. 2.97-2.104 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated;

(d) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 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.)

Use of the tabulation

The data for the female population in this tabulation, together with those from the tabulation of the population by activity status, marital status, age and sex (tabulation P37 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses), provide material for the analysis of the relation of marital status to the status in employment of economically active women and of the probable effect thereon of any anticipated changes in the distribution of the female population by marital status.

Illustration A.13 Usually (or currently) active female population by main status in employment, marital status and age a/

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> sex and age (in years)	Total economically active	Main status in employment					Persons not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
<u>Total</u>							
ALL AGES .....							
Under 15 years <u>c/</u> ...							
15-24 .....							
25-44 .....							
45-64 .....							
65 and over .....							
Not stated .....							
Single (as for "Total")							
Married (as for "Total")							
Widowed (as for "Total")							
Divorced (as for "Total")							
Separated (as for "Total")							
Not stated (as for "Total")							

a/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ This tabulation may be completed for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

c/ 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.

#### A.14 Usually active population by monthly or annual income, occupation and sex

Population included: economically active population measured according to usual activity status, as in tabulation A.1.

##### Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii);

(b) Income (see paras. 76-78 of this volume): income classification adopted by the country, preferably distinguishing approximately each 5 percentile or 10 percentile group;

(c) Occupation (see paras. 54-60 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor groups level (i.e, three-digit);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

##### Use of the tabulation

This tabulation furnishes basic information on income and occupation, useful as indicators of socio-economic status.

The present tabulation is also needed for appraising variations in the income level of persons both within and among groups of occupations. The tabulation can be usefully expanded to include a cross-classification by broad age groups (e.g., under 15 years, 15-64 years, 65 years and over).

It can usefully be expanded to include a classification by income of households and size of households. Such a tabulation is particularly useful for social policy studies and programmes focusing on households, particularly the poor.

Illustration A.14 Usually active population by monthly or annual income, occupation and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and occupation	Total economically active	Monthly or annual income (Income classification adopted by the country)
<u>Both sexes</u>		
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE		
Sub-major group 11 .....		
Minor group 111 .....		
Minor group 112 .....		
(etc.)		
Sub-major group 21 .....		
Minor group 211 .....		
Minor group 212 .....		
.		
.		
.		
Sub-major group 91 .....		
Minor group 911 .....		
Minor group 912 .....		
.		
.		
.		
Sub-major group 01 .....		
Armed forces 011 .....		
<u>Male</u>		
(as for "Both sexes")		
<u>Female</u>		
(as for "Both sexes")		

a/ This tabulation may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each principal locality. Distinguish between urban and rural for (i) and (ii). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)



A.15 Population not usually active by functional categories, age and sex

Population included: population not usually active, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division;

(b) Functional categories: (see paras. 43-45 of this volume): home maker; student; income-recipient; other; not stated;

(c) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation is of use in providing information for the analysis of potential sources of human resources that are not at present readily available but that may become so under different circumstances.

**Illustration A.15 Population not usually active by functional categories, age and sex**

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and age (in years)	Total not usually active	Functional categories			
		Home maker	Student	Income recipient	Other Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>					
ALL AGES .....					
Under 15 <u>b/</u> .....					
15-19 .....					
20-24 .....					
25-29 .....					
30-34 .....					
35-39 .....					
40-44 .....					
45-49 .....					
50-54 .....					
55-59 .....					
60-64 .....					
65-69 .....					
70-74 .....					
75 and over .....					
Not stated .....					
<u>Male</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					
<u>Female</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					

a/ This tabulation may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division. (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

b/ 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.

A.16 Population not currently active (i.e., not in the labour force) by primary reason for inactivity, age and sex

Population included: population not currently active, as in tabulation A.1.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division;

(b) Primary reason for inactivity (see paras. 45-47 of this volume): attendance at educational institution; engagement in household duties; retirement or old age; other reasons such as infirmity or disablement; not stated;

(c) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation is of use in providing information for the analysis of potential sources of human resources that are not at present readily available but that may become so under different circumstances.

Illustration A.16 Population not currently active (i.e., not in the labour force)  
by primary reason for inactivity, age and sex

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> sex and age (in years)	Total not currently active	Attendance at educational institutions	Primary reason for inactivity			
			Engagement in household duties	Retirement or old age	Other reasons such as infirmity or disablement	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>						
ALL AGES .....						
Under 15 <u>b/</u> .....						
15-19 .....						
20-24 .....						
25-29 .....						
30-34 .....						
35-39 .....						
40-44 .....						
45-49 .....						
50-54 .....						
55-59 .....						
60-64 .....						
65-69 .....						
70-74 .....						
75 and over .....						
Not stated .....						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						

a/ This tabulation may be compiled for (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division.  
(See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

b/ 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.

**A.17 Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over by economic activity status, age and sex**

**Population included:** all heads or other reference members of households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

**Classifications:**

(a) **Geographical division** (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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) **Economic activity status** (see paras. 16-47 of this volume): (i) usually (or currently) active heads or other reference members of households; (ii) not usually (or currently) active heads or other reference members of households; (iii) activity status not stated;

(c) **Age** (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 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.);

(d) **Sex** (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

**Use of the tabulation**

This tabulation provides information on the economic situation of households and families and allows the calculation of the percentage of households and families headed by economically active men and women. Further, the number of households and families headed by females is an important measure of the economic role of women in society. This information is also useful in planning for various facilities and services needed by women who work and maintain households. Similarly, data on households and families headed by the economically inactive such as retired persons are useful in formulating policies and programmes in social, housing and other sectors.

Illustration A.17 Heads or other reference members of households a/  
... b/ years of age by economic activity status,  
age and sex

Geographical division, <u>c/</u> sex and age (in years) of heads or other reference members of households	Total	Usually (or currently) active heads or other reference members of households	Usually (or currently) inactive heads or other reference members of households <u>d/</u>	Not stated
---	-------	--	--	---------------

Both sexes

ALL HOUSEHOLDS .....

Under 15 e/ .....  
15-19 .....  
20-24 .....  
25-29 .....  
30-34 .....  
35-39 .....  
40-44 .....  
45-49 .....  
50-54 .....  
55-59 .....  
60-64 .....  
65-69 .....  
70-74 .....  
75 and over .....  
Not stated .....

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

a/ Including one-person households (i.e., persons living alone).

b/ The minimum age adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity.

c/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

d/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

e/ All ages between the minimum age adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.



**A.18 Households and population in households by size of household and number of usually (or currently) active members**

**Population included:** all members of households.

**Classifications:**

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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 (see paras. 2.73-2.75 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 usually active or (currently active) members (see paras. 16-47 of this volume): none, 1 member; 2 members; 3 members; 4 members; 5 or more members; not stated.

**Use of the tabulation**

This tabulation provides information on the economic situation and size of households and families. The information is, for instance, useful to obtain indicators such as the number of dependent persons within households. Further, the variations in dependency by the size of households can be examined. This tabulation will be useful in formulating a variety of social policies and measures. The tabulation may be expanded by classifying the employed by sex, which will be further useful in studies focusing on women and their twin roles in the household and the economy.

Illustration A.18 Households and population in households by size of household and number of usually (or currently) active members

Geographical division, a/ and size of household	Households with indicated number of usually (or currently) active members															
	Total		0		1		2		3		4		5 or more		Not stated	
	House- holds	Popu- lation	House- holds	Popu- lation	House- holds	Popu- lation	House- holds	Popu- lation	House- holds	Popu- lation	House- holds	Popu- lation	House- holds	Popu- lation	House- holds	Popu- lation
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																

a/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

A.19 Households by size, number of usually (or currently) unemployed members and dependent children under 15 years in households

Population included: all members of households.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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 (see paras. 2.73-2.75 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 usually (or currently) unemployed members (see paras. 16-47 of this volume): none, 1 member; 2 members; 3 or more members;

(d) Dependent (or not economically active) children under 15 years (see paras. 16-47 of this volume): the dependent children under 15 years should include all children not economically active in those ages.

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation complements tabulation A.18, which provides basic information on the economic situation of households. Households in developing countries in particular include large numbers of dependent children and/or a considerable degree of unemployment and underemployment among their adult members. Therefore, such information as the number of unemployed members in households according to the size of households can serve as a basis for a variety of social programmes concerning the education and health of dependent children and for family allowance policies. This tabulation is also useful in focusing special attention on households containing several unemployed members and their needs, including unemployment assistance.

Illustration A.19 Households by size, number of usually (or currently) unemployed members and dependent children under 15 years in household

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> and size of households	Number of usually or (currently) unemployed <u>members of household</u>				Number of dependent children under 15 <u>years in household</u>				Total households	Total usually or (currently) unemployed	Total dependent children	Total population
	None	1	2	3 or more	None	1	2	3 or more				
All households												
1 person												
2 persons												
3 persons												
4 persons												
5 persons												
6 persons												
7 persons												
8 persons												
9 persons												
10 or more persons												
Not stated												

a/ This tabulation 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). See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

A.20 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

Population included: all households with usually active (or currently active) heads or other reference members at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (see paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): (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) Industry (see paras. 61-66 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) at least to the level of groups (i.e., three-digit);

(c) Status in employment of head or other reference member of household (see paras. 67-71 of this volume): employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' co-operative; persons not classifiable by status;

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

Tabulation A.20 furnishes information on the characteristics of heads or other reference members of households. It presents the type of industry, that is, agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and so on in which the head or reference member of the household is engaged and generally dependent on for the support of his/her household. This tabulation also provides information on whether the head or reference member of the household is self-employed or an employee, reflecting the socio-economic status of households and means of livelihood.

Illustration A.20 Usually (or currently) active heads or other reference members of households a/ ... b/ years of age and over by main status in employment, main industry and sex

Geographical division, <u>c/</u> main industry and sex of active heads or other reference members of households	Total	Main status in employment of active heads or other reference members of households <u>d/</u>					Persons not classifiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total households with active heads or other reference members							
Division 01 .....							
Group 011 .....							
Group 012 .....							
(etc.)							
Division 02 .....							
.							
.							
.							
Division 99 .....							
Group 990 .....							
(etc.)							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "Both sexes")							

a/ Including one-person households (i.e., persons living alone).

b/ The minimum age adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity.

c/ This tabulation 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). (See paras. 2.227-2.228 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.)

d/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.



## II. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS

97. International migration, as a census topic, is not dealt with separately in census recommendations so far. It was subsumed under the topic "geographical and migration characteristics", where migration is principally concerned with the movement of people within the country, i.e., internal migration. Interest in the movement of people across national boundaries, i.e., international migration, has steadily grown among countries and, therefore, a set of revised recommendations on statistics of international migration was issued by the United Nations in 1980. 20/ The present chapter is concerned with the application of those recommendations in the coming population censuses and, therefore, intended to supplement and expand the topic "geographical and migration characteristics", which is covered in paragraphs 2.19-2.43 of Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Section A of this chapter presents definitions and specific ways of applying them in population censuses, while section B includes certain common tabulations to be prepared in population censuses.

### A. Definition and characteristics of immigrant stock

98. The recent United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics are in two parts, dealing respectively with (a) migrant flows and (b) immigrant stock. Population censuses are underscored as the best sources for collecting data on immigrant stock and their characteristics and, therefore, the present draft supplementary principles and recommendations are concerned chiefly with the topic of immigrant stock.

#### 1. Immigrant stock

(new recommendation)

99. The immigrant stock of a country is defined as all foreign-born persons present in the country for more than one year. The criterion of presence in the country for one year or more is added to the definition in order to be consistent with the concept of long-term immigrant or emigrant. Consequently, a country's immigrant stock at the census date will be composed of the survivors of all long-term immigrants who have entered the country more than one year prior to the census date, whether or not they were considered to be immigrants when they arrived. 21/

100. In association with the question on place or country of birth, an additional question concerning the year or period of arrival in the country is necessary to measure immigrant stock exactly as defined above. Lacking such a question, it is recommended that the total foreign population enumerated in censuses be taken as a close approximation to the immigrant stock. In some cases, as pointed out in paragraph 103, the immigrant stock should be approximated based on the question on citizenship in the absence of the question on place or country of birth. The foreign-born population reported in the census will generally include all foreign-born persons irrespective of the period when they entered the country.

## 2. Place or country of birth

(see also paras. 2.30-2.36 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses)

101. The place of birth is, in the first instance, the country in which the person was born. It should be noted that the country of birth is not necessarily related to citizenship, which is a separate census topic dealt with in paragraph 103 below. The collection of information distinguishing between persons born in the country where the census is taken (natives) and those born elsewhere (foreign-born) is necessary even in countries where the proportion of foreign-born population is insignificant. It is therefore recommended that the place of birth be asked of all persons first to distinguish native-born from the foreign-born population. Further, collection of additional information on the specific country of birth is recommended to compile immigrant stock data. For respondents who cannot name their country of birth, at least the continent should be ascertained.

102. For purposes of international comparability, it is preferable that information on the country of birth be available according to national boundaries existing at the time of the census. In addition to collecting detailed information on the actual country of birth, it is essential that the coding of information on the country of birth be done in sufficient detail to allow for the individual identification of all countries of birth that are represented in the population of the country. For purposes of coding, it is recommended that countries use the numerical coding system presented in Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use, published in 1981. 22/ The use of standard codes for classification of the immigrant stock (or foreign-born) according to the country of birth will enhance the usefulness of such data, including an international exchange of foreign-born population statistics among countries. If countries decide to combine countries into broad groups, it is recommended that the standard regional and subregional classifications identified in the above-mentioned publication be adopted.

## 3. Citizenship

(see also paras. 2.105-2.109 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses)

103. A few countries collect and/or tabulate data only according to country of citizenship. Where no information is collected in the census on country of birth, the alien population (data on citizenship) may be used as a proxy for the foreign-born population in compiling tabulations on the immigrant stock data. For purposes of international exchange, where feasible, it is suggested that additional tabulations based on the collected information on country of birth be compiled.

## 4. Year or period of arrival

(new recommendation)

104. "Period of arrival" refers to the number of completed years between the time of arrival in the country and the time of inquiry, usually the census date. Information used in calculating the period of arrival can be collected by recording the calendar year and month of arrival of immigrants. Information on the month and

year of arrival provides great flexibility in tabulating the period of arrival in terms of any specified period, that is, one, three, five, 10 years and so on. It is also recommended that the period of arrival be shown in terms of the actual year of arrival in any tabulations in which the variable appears.

105. Information concerning the period of arrival for those persons who have arrived within the 12-month period preceding the date of a census is used to estimate migration flow on the basis of the census, as well as to derive an estimate of the immigrant stock in accordance with the recommended definition of long-term immigrants.

106. Information on the period of arrival can also be collected directly by asking how many years have elapsed since the time of arrival, instead of asking in what calendar year the person arrived. However, the direct question will probably yield less accurate information. No matter what form the question takes, special instructions must be given for the treatment of children not yet born at the time the parents arrived in the country.

## 5. Classifications

(see paras. 2.87-2.104 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses)

107. In regard to key characteristics of the foreign-born population, such as age, sex and marital status, the existing census recommendations in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses should be followed. For economic characteristics, the supplementary recommendations contained in chapter I of this publication should be taken into account and detailed census instruction provided in order to apply them precisely to the foreign-born population.

### B. Tabulations of immigrant stock to be prepared

108. The list of tabulations below are selected from the 10 tabulations on immigrant stock that are included in the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-first session, in 1981. <sup>23/</sup> The selection is guided by the need to compile a common set of tabulations by all countries in order to be useful to both immigration and emigration countries. Depending on the special needs of countries, in particular those with substantial numbers of foreign-born population, additional tabulations should also be undertaken.

#### 1. List of common tabulations

(new recommendations)

109. The list of tabulations to be prepared for immigrant stock data are:

A.21 Immigrant stock by period of arrival, country of birth, age and sex

A.22 Immigrant stock by marital status, age and sex (cross-classification by country of birth also useful)

- A.23 Immigrant stock ... years of age and over by usual (or current) activity status, age and sex
- A.24 Economically active immigrant stock ... years of age and over by period of arrival, occupation and sex (cross-classification by country of birth also useful)
- A.25 Immigrant stock ... years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex

## 2. Specifications for each tabulation and its uses

110. Each of the tabulations listed above is illustrated below with its specifications and the relevant population to be included. The possible additional cross-classifications for certain tabulations indicated in the above list (para. 109) have not been elaborated with the relevant specifications and illustrations.

111. The geographical classification is not so pertinent to immigrant stock data. Some countries may, however, find it useful for national purposes to tabulate information on the geographical divisions of the country. In so doing, countries should prepare the tabulations of immigrant stock for the same geographical divisions for which corresponding tabulations of the total population are prepared in the population censuses.

112. For further details regarding the concepts, definitions and specifications, the following publications, in addition to the present one, are useful in compiling the tabulations: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, 24/ Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, 25/ and National Migration Surveys, Manual I to IX. 26/

### A.21 Immigrant stock by period of arrival, country of birth, age and sex

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year (see para. 99 of this volume).

#### Classifications:

(a) Year or period of arrival (see paras. 104-106 of this volume): 1-4 years prior to the date of inquiry; 5-9 years; 10 years or more; not stated;

(b) Place or country of birth (see paras. 2.30-2.36 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which 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 (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 (with subtotals for 1-14 years; 15-44 years; and 45-64 years); 65 years and over; age not stated;

(d) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

#### Use of the tabulation

Data to assess the cumulative effect of annual flows of migration and, in particular, the proportion of the total population that is of foreign origin and its demographic characteristics.

Specifically, this tabulation provides information on the sources of immigration and their relative contributions over the years. It also provides an estimate of net immigration, by country of birth, during the interval between any two censuses in which the size and characteristics of the immigrant stock have been investigated. This information is useful, if migration flow statistics are not available, as a first approximation of the average annual net flow during the inter-censal period. Information of this type is useful for population estimates and projections.

Data on the country of birth are also useful for identifying ethnic groups among the immigrant stock, even though there is no one-to-one correspondence between ethnic origin and country of birth. Cross-classification by period of arrival provides information on the changes in the relative size of ethnic groups and their compositions by age and sex over recent years. These data are the basis for projecting population by ethnic groups and projecting the total population in countries where immigration plays a large role. Some indication of return migration can also be obtained based on similar tabulation from successive censuses.

These tabulations, if prepared for principal localities and major geographical divisions, will show the spread or concentration of immigrants born in specific countries or groups of countries. Such information is useful for assessing the possible impact of various migrant groups on subnational population growth and on social and economic development. The tabulations are also useful in counselling future immigrants on matters relating to their intended destination within the country. (See also tables P4, P5, P6 and P21 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, which conforms partially to the tabulations newly recommended here.)



Illustration A.21 Immigrant stock by period of arrival, country of birth, age and sex

Sex, country of birth and age (in years)	Period of arrival prior to date of inquiry a/				
	All periods	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All countries .....					
Africa .....					
Country A b/ .....					
Total 1 year and over .....					
1-4 .....					
5-9 .....					
10-14 .....					
1-14 .....					
15-19 .....					
20-24 .....					
25-29 .....					
30-34 .....					
35-39 .....					
40-44 .....					
15-44 .....					
45-49 .....					
50-54 .....					
55-59 .....					
60-64 .....					
45-64 .....					
65 and over .....					
Age not stated .....					
Country B b/ (as for "Country A") .....					
...					
...					
...					
Country Z b/ (as for "Country A") .....					
All other countries (as for "Country A") .....					
Country not stated (as for "Country A") .....					
America, North (as for "Africa") .....					
America, South (as for "Africa") .....					
Asia (as for "Africa") .....					
Europe (as for "Africa") .....					
Oceania (as for "Africa") .....					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....					
(as for "Country A") .....					
Continent not stated (as for "Country A") .....					
<u>Male</u> (as for "Both sexes") .....					
<u>Female</u> (as for "Both sexes") .....					

a/ In actual published tables, the period of arrival may be shown in calendar years.

b/ Name of country.



## A.22 Immigrant stock by marital status, age and sex

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year (see para. 99 of this volume).

### Classifications:

(a) Marital status (see paras. 2.97-2.104 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated;

(b) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 years and over; age not stated;

(c) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

### Use of the tabulation

Migration, when it occurs, consists predominantly of single men and women. This tabulation will be useful to study the pattern of marital status of immigrant stock and its differentials by country of birth and/or ethnic groups. Further, the pattern of migration, particularly whether it is of family-type, may be inferred from such tabulation.

This tabulation is the basis for assessing and projecting the effects of the immigrant stock on the distribution of the total population by age and sex. The data can be used to infer the extent of family and household formations among the immigrant stock and, therefore, the effect of immigration on housing requirements and the demand for various household goods and services. (This tabulation is newly recommended in the present volume. Cross-classification by country of birth is also useful.)

Illustration A.22 Immigrant stock by marital status, age and sex

Sex and marital status	All ages	Age (in years)						65 and over	Not stated
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	... 60-64			
<u>Both sexes</u>									
TOTAL .....									
Single .....									
Married .....									
Widowed .....									
Divorced .....									
Separated .....									
Not state .....									
<u>Male</u>									
(as for "Both sexes")									
<u>Female</u>									
(as for "Both sexes")									

A.23 Immigrant stock ... years of age and over by usual (or current) activity status, age and sex

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year who are at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population (see para. 99 of this volume).

Classifications:

(a) Usual (or current) activity status (see paras. 16-47 of this volume): economically active - employed, unemployed (distinguishing persons seeking work for the first time); not economically active; not stated;

(b) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): 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 years and over; age not stated;

(c) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides information on the influence of immigrant stock on the labour market of the receiving country. The labour force participation rates specific for each age and sex group that can be derived from tabulation are particularly useful for making labour force projections in countries where immigration is occurring on a large scale. The usefulness of this tabulation is further enhanced if a similar tabulation containing the economic activity pattern of the native population is available. By comparing the two tabulations, it is possible to identify differences that are of significance to national immigration policy. Moreover, because changes in labour market conditions may pose special problems of adjustment for immigrants, comparing the unemployment rates for the foreign-born and native populations may help to identify those problems and assist in the establishment of requisite vocational and other training programmes and social assistance schemes.

Illustration A.23 Immigrant stock ... a/ years of age and over by usual  
(or current) activity status, age and sex

Sex and age	Immigrant stock ... <u>a/</u> years of age and over	<u>Economically active</u>		Unemployed, seeking work for the first time	Not economically active	Not stated
		Employed	Total			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages .....						
Under 15 <u>b/</u> .....						
15-19 .....						
20-24 .....						
25-29 .....						
30-34 .....						
35-39 .....						
40-44 .....						
45-49 .....						
50-54 .....						
55-59 .....						
60-64 .....						
65 and over .....						
Age not stated ..						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for "Both sexes")						

a/ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

b/ All ages between the minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

A.24 Economically active immigrant stock ... years of age and over by period of arrival, occupation and sex

Population included: foreign-born persons above the specified minimum age in the country who are economically active according to usual (or current) activity status (see paras. 99 and 16-41 of this volume).

Classifications:

(a) Year or period of arrival (see paras. 104-106 of this volume): 1-4 years prior to the date of inquiry; 5-9 years; 10 years or more; not stated;

(b) Occupation (see paras. 54-60 of this volume): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit);

(c) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

Information on the occupations of the immigrant stock is needed for various analytical studies of immigrant workers, particularly studies concerning 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.

This tabulation is also useful for the study of the impact of the "brain drain" on the country of immigration (or of birth). From the cross-classification by period of arrival, one can observe the pattern of inflow of skilled migrants during the past 10 years or more.

Further, an additional classification by country of birth will provide an indication of countries that are losing a large volume of highly qualified migrants and will be useful in the formulation of appropriate employment and educational policy to redress the impact of the outflow of skilled personnel.

Illustration A.24 Economically active a/ immigrant stock ... b/ years of age and over by period of arrival, occupation and sex

Sex and occupation	Period of arrival prior to date of inquiry <u>c/</u>				
	All periods	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>					
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE					
Sub-major group 11 .....					
Minor group 111 .....					
Minor group 112 .....					
(etc.) .....					
Sub-major group 21 .....					
Minor group 211 .....					
Minor group 212 .....					
.					
.					
.					
Sub-major group 91 .....					
Minor group 911 .....					
Minor group 912 .....					
.					
.					
.					
Sub-major group 01 .....					
Armed forces 011 .....					
<u>Male</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					
<u>Female</u>					
(as for "Both sexes")					

a/ The treatment of unemployed immigrants (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

b/ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

c/ In actual published tables, the period of arrival can be shown in calendar years.



A.25 Immigrant stock ... years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year and at or above the usual age of entrance into school (see para. 99 of this volume).

Classifications:

(a) Educational attainment (see paras. 2.149-2.163 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): no schooling; first level of education: started but not completed; first level completed; not stated; second level of education started but not completed; second level completed; not stated; third level of education: first stage (UNESCO, International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), categories 5 and 6) started but not completed; first stage completed regardless of any education at the second stage of the third level (ISCED, category 7); not stated; level not stated;

(b) Age (see paras. 2.88-2.96 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): ... -9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated;

(c) Sex (see para. 2.87 in Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses): male; female.

Use of the tabulation

This tabulation provides the information needed to assess the educational level of the immigrant stock and the related impact on the economic and social development of the country. They provide profiles for comparison of the present educational attainment of the immigrant stock with that of the total population of the country. Such comparisons are useful in determining immigration policy, taking into account the requirements for educated personnel to undertake various types of economic activity. The educational profile by age provided by the tabulation is useful in assessing differences in the educational attainment of younger and older immigrants, which may provide some indication of time-trends in the educational attainment of the immigrant stock. The same profile is also useful in formulating educational programmes and policies for the country.

Illustration A.25 Immigrant stock ... a/ years of age and over  
by educational attainment, age and sex

Sex and educational attainment	Immigrant stock ... <u>a/</u> years of age and over	Age (in years)								65 and Not over stated
		... <u>a/</u> -9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64		
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Total .....										
No schooling .....										
First level of education ..										
Not completed .....										
Completed .....										
Not stated .....										
Second level of education .										
Not completed .....										
Completed .....										
Not stated .....										
Third level of education ..										
First stage not completed										
First stage completed <u>b/</u>										
Not stated .....										
Level not stated .....										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for "Both sexes")										

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

b/ Regardless of any education at the third level; second stage (ISCED, category 7).

### III. SPECIFIC POPULATION GROUPS

#### A. Introduction

113. During the past decade, interest in statistics on special population groups has emerged on a large scale as Governments sought to advance their situation and well-being. These groups include, inter alia, women, children, youth, the elderly, the disabled, the homeless and so on. To meet the need for statistics on those groups, as policies and programmes for them are being developed at the national as well as the international level, the population and housing census presents itself as the principal or sometimes the only comprehensive national data source. Therefore, it is important that, at the time of planning their censuses, countries identify data requirements concerning special population groups of particular interest to them and ensure that the definitions and classifications to be followed in censuses are appropriate for the special population groups concerned and also consistent with those in use for the entire population.

114. Further, the census tabulation plan should ensure in advance the inclusion of all relevant details about special population groups and a range of cross-classifications for each group, with a view to analysing its social and economic conditions. Concepts and methods for the census and the tabulation plan should be reviewed with users concerned with statistics for each special population group. The special groups may be divided into two categories for further attention in census planning: (a) groups such as women, children, youth and the elderly, for which a vast body of information is already collected according to international recommendations but needs improvement in terms of coverage, quality of data and avoidance of stereotype treatment, particularly of women with respect to their economic activity and their role in the household, and (b) groups such as the disabled, the homeless and those who reside in marginal settlements etc., for which international recommendations are few and/or non-existent. With respect to the first category of special population groups, substantial progress has been made during the past decade concerning definitions, classifications and improvement of data. Based largely on those developments, the present chapter deals with the few special groups, that is, women, children, youth and the elderly, to assist in preparing detailed tabulations according to international standards and data bases.

115. On the other hand, a great deal of conceptual work, including regional and international recommendations, need eventually to be evolved for the second category of special population groups based on a full review and analysis of national practices for application in future population and housing censuses. In the meanwhile, some work on concepts, classifications and development of statistics on disabled persons are cited in Development of Statistics of Disabled Persons: Case Studies. 27/

#### B. Statistics on women

116. For the purpose of developing statistics on the situation of women, the principal topics in census recommendations include, inter alia, (a) sex, (b) age, (c) place of residence, (d) relationship to head or other reference member of household, (e) marital status, (f) educational attainment and attendance, (g) activity status (usual activity or current activity), (h) time worked, (i) occupation, (j) industry, (k) status in employment and (l) fertility.

## 1. Coverage and quality of data

117. In addition to the more general problems of the quality of census data, two other types of problems are noted, which apply particularly to women and stem from sex-based stereotypes and sex biases. The first type, for example, connotes the idea that women are housewives and are therefore not part of the economically active population. Similarly, the notion that only men can be heads of households affects the way questions are designed and asked in censuses. Such stereotypes also affect the way respondents reply to the questions. If, for example, the gardening and poultry raising done by many rural women are not perceived as "work", they will not be reported as economically active even though those activities may be the main source of family livelihood.

118. The second type of problems relates to biases in the collection, processing, compilation and presentation of data. They may arise because of sex-based stereotypes and biases in the processing and publication of data. For example, when census tabulations are prepared for the employed by occupational status, they may be prepared either for males only or for both sexes only on the assumption that information on the occupational pattern of women is not of much use.

119. During the past decade, considerable effort has been devoted, on the one hand, to reviewing such bias and its impact on statistics concerning the situation of women, and on the other hand, to improving the concepts and methods involved in the collection of data in censuses and surveys. A major development, covered in the present volume, was the revised ILO recommendations concerning statistics of the economically active population. They are intended to overcome such deficiencies in concepts and identify all women active in agriculture and in the informal sector. Similarly, efforts at the national level have been focused, for example, on eliminating biases in concepts, classifications and definitions of head of household. For more information on these developments and their application in censuses for the improvement of statistics on women, see Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women. 28/

## 2. Census statistics on women

120. Important statistical series and measures on the status of women can readily be obtained based on the above-mentioned topics and recommended tabulations for preparation in censuses. Further, in the case of most topics mentioned above, the primary unit of classification is the individual and, therefore, a vast array of indicators may be obtained by devising appropriate additional cross-classifications for the female population and/or for the total population. For an illustration of census topics and tabulations that are useful for developing comprehensive statistics on women, see Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women 29/ and Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys. 30/

## C. Statistics on children and youth

121. As in the case for women, extensive data on children and youth are available in censuses but may need improvements in terms of coverage and quality of information on specific characteristics.

## 1. Definitions and classifications

122. For statistical purposes, persons less than 15 years of age are grouped as children and those aged 15-24 are referred to as youth. However, it is useful to further divide these special groups by five-year age groups (or nationally by groups of specific school ages) because of the rapid changes in characteristics and school attendance in this age range and the differences by sex in the age at marriage and entry into the labour market. To this end, the distribution by single years of age and sex is useful. If single-year age distribution is not feasible for young children under age 5, it would be desirable to distinguish between those aged up to 1 (infants) and aged 1-4. For youth aged 15-19, it would be desirable to distinguish between those 15-17 years old and those 18-19 years old.

123. For the purpose of developing statistics on children, the principal topics in census recommendations include, inter alia, (a) sex, (b) age, (c) school attendance (for school-age children), and (d) relationship to head or other reference member of household. For youth, the following should be added: (a) marital status, (b) literacy, (c) educational attainment, (d) economic activity status, (e) number of children born alive and (f) age at marriage.

124. Children under 5 years of age are generally underenumerated in censuses and all efforts should be made to achieve complete coverage of this group. Further improvement of age data should be endeavoured in censuses, including an in-depth evaluation of accuracy of age data.

## 2. Census statistics on youth

125. Some of the useful statistics and measures can be readily compiled based on the above-mentioned topics, while any additional indicators can also be obtained based on more detailed cross-classifications using the existing recommended census topics and/or tabulations. For an illustrative set of indicators on youth, see Statistical Indicators on Youth. 31/

## D. Statistics on the elderly

126. For the elderly, also, extensive data are available in population and housing censuses but may need detailed age-sex classification, as described below.

### 1. Definition and classifications

127. The elderly are defined as all persons aged 60 years and over. For purposes of classification, depending on the national situation, it is useful to tabulate data by five-year age groups up to 84, instead of including them in a single broad age category of 60 and over. Further, countries that use a 10-year group, covering the ages 55 to 64, may consider dividing this group into 55-59 and 60-64 in order to compile comparable statistics and indicators on the elderly.

128. For the purpose of developing statistics and indicators on the elderly, the principal topics in census recommendations include, inter alia, (a) sex, (b) age, (c) marital status, (d) economic activity status, (e) income, (f) household (or family) composition, (g) type of living quarters and (h) institutional population.



## 2. Census statistics on the elderly

129. The statistics needed for studies of the elderly are disparate depending on national policies and circumstances. Internationally, no illustrative list of indicators is available to ensure appropriate tabulations from the censuses. For some guidance in this area, see Handbook on Social Indicators 32/ and consult regional recommendations, where available.

### Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 6 (E/1985/26), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and paras. 87-101.

2/ Ibid., 1979, Supplement No. 3 (E/1979/23), para. 108.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.

4/ Economic Commission for Europe, Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 31 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.E.6); Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses (ST/ESCAP/52); Inter-American Statistical Institute, Program of the 1980 Census of America (COTA-1980): Standards for the Population and Housing Census (IASI document 7357a-3/16/78-25); Economic Commission for Africa, Report of the Working Group on Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses in Africa (E/CN.14/CPH/47); and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Expert Group Meeting on Census Techniques, 12-16 December 1977, Final Report (E/ECWA/POP/WG.9/2).

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 6 (E/1985/26), para. 93.

6/ See report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the World Population and Housing Census Programme, 1985-1994 (E/CN.3/1987/15), para. 24.

7/ See International Labour Office, "Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians; resolution I: resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment" (Geneva, 1983). In this connection, see also M. V. S. Rao, "New international standards for statistics of the economically active population", Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, vol. XII, No. 4 (December 1982); and International Labour Office, Bureau of Labour Statistics, "Recent changes in the international standards for statistics of the economically active population" (paper prepared for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Working Party on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Paris, 24-25 October 1983).

8/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/CN.3/500), para. 60.

9/ Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B, para. 33.

Notes (continued)

10/ See, for example, Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A, paras. 317-321; Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16).

11/ For more details, see International Labour Office, "Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, resolution I: resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment" (Geneva, 1983), paras. 14-20.

12/ A System of National Accounts (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3).

13/ International Labour Office, International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition 1968 (Geneva, 1969).

14/ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4/Rev.2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.8) and Indexes to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4/Rev.2/Add.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XVII.8).

15/ See "Draft of the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities" (PROVISIONAL ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.3).

16/ Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Series M, No. 67 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8), para. 2.206.

17/ See, for example, Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 31 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.E.6), pp. 22-24.

18/ See Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation of Households (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XVII.11).

19/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3.

20/ Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18).

21/ Ibid., para. 36.

22/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.XVII.8.

23/ See report of the Secretary-General on the strategy for implementation of recommendations on international migration statistics, (E/CN.3/549); and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 2 (E/1981/12), chap. VI, sect. D.

24/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.



Notes (continued)

25/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18.

26/ Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Comparative Study on Migration, Urbanization and Development in ESCAP Region, National Migration Surveys, Manual I to IX (Bangkok, 1984).

27/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.17.

28/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XVII.3.

29/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XVII.2.

30/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XVII.11.

31/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.85.XVII.12.

32/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XVII.6.

## Annex I

### REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (ISIC), REV.3

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. This annex presents the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.3. The original version of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities was adopted in 1948. Wide use has since been made of ISIC both nationally and internationally in classifying data according to kind of economic activity in the fields of population, production, employment, national income and other economic and social statistics. A number of countries have utilized ISIC as the basis for devising their industrial classification scheme. Substantial comparability has been attained between the industrial classifications of many other countries and ISIC by ensuring, as far as practicable, that the categories at detailed levels of classification in national schemes fitted into only one category of ISIC. An increasing number of countries have arranged a number of their statistical series according to ISIC. The United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international bodies have utilized ISIC in publishing and analysing statistical data.
2. The experience in the use of ISIC has revealed the need for periodic review of the structure and definition of its categories and underlying principles. Changes take place in the organization of economic activities and new types of economic activities become important. New analytical requirements develop for data classified according to kind of economic activity. The continuing experience in the use of ISIC reveals aspects that should be amplified, clarified or improved in other ways. The United Nations Statistical Commission therefore undertook a review and revision of ISIC in 1956, 1965 and again in 1979. In each instance the Commission emphasized the need to maintain as much comparability between the revised and the preceding versions of ISIC as was possible, while introducing alterations, modifications and other improvements.
3. The first revision of ISIC was issued in 1958, in the publication, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev.1, after it had been considered by the Statistical Commission at its tenth session. The second revision was issued in 1968 as Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev.2, after being considered and approved by the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session in 1968.
4. This annex sets out the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3), which was considered and approved by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session in 1989. In approving the revised classification, it was recommended that Member States adopt ISIC, Rev.3, with such modifications as might be necessary to meet national requirements without disturbing the framework of the classification, or use ISIC, Rev.3, in reporting data according to kind of economic activity for the purpose of international comparison.

**II. LIST OF TABULATION CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS  
(BROAD STRUCTURE)**

<b>Tabulation categories</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	
	01	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES
	02	FORESTRY, LOGGING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES
<b>B</b>	<b>FISHING</b>	
	05	FISHING, OPERATION OF FISH HATCHERIES AND FISH FARMS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO FISHING
<b>C</b>	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	
	10	MINING OF COAL AND LIGNITE; EXTRACTION OF PEAT
	11	EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION EXCLUDING SURVEYING
	12	MINING OF URANIUM AND THORIUM ORES
	13	MINING OF METAL ORES
	14	OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING
<b>D</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	
	15	MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES
	16	MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS
	17	MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES
	18	MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL; DRESSING AND DYEING OF FUR
	19	TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER; MANUFACTURE OF LUGGAGE, HANDBAGS, SADDLERY, HARNESS AND FOOTWEAR
	20	MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND OF PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK, EXCEPT FURNITURE; MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF STRAW AND PLAITING MATERIALS
	21	MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS
	22	PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA

Tabulation categories	Division	Description
	23	MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NUCLEAR FUEL
	24	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
	25	MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
	26	MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS
	27	MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS
	28	MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
	29	MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C.
	30	MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE, ACCOUNTING AND COMPUTING MACHINERY
	31	MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS N.E.C.
	32	MANUFACTURE OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS
	33	MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL, PRECISION AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS
	34	MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS
	35	MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
	36	MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE; MANUFACTURING N.E.C.
	37	RECYCLING
<b>E</b>		<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>
	40	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND HOT WATER SUPPLY
	41	COLLECTION, PURIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
<b>F</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>
	45	CONSTRUCTION
<b>G</b>		<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>
	50	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; RETAIL SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL

Tabulation categories	Division	Description
	51	WHOLESALE TRADE AND COMMISSION TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
	52	RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; REPAIR OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
<b>H</b>		<b>HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS</b>
	55	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
<b>I</b>		<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION</b>
	60	LAND TRANSPORT; TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES
	61	WATER TRANSPORT
	62	AIR TRANSPORT
	63	SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES; ACTIVITIES OF TRAVEL AGENCIES
	64	POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION
<b>J</b>		<b>FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION</b>
	65	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION, EXCEPT INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING
	66	INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING, EXCEPT COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
	67	ACTIVITIES AUXILIARY TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
<b>K</b>		<b>REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>
	70	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
	71	RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WITHOUT OPERATOR AND OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
	72	COMPUTER AND RELATED ACTIVITIES
	73	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
	74	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Tabulation categories	Division	Description
<b>L</b>		<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY</b>
	75	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
<b>M</b>		<b>EDUCATION</b>
	80	EDUCATION
<b>N</b>		<b>HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK</b>
	85	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK
<b>O</b>		<b>OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>
	90	SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL, SANITATION AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES
	91	ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS N.E.C.
	92	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES
	93	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
<b>P</b>		<b>PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>
	95	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS
<b>Q</b>		<b>EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES</b>
	99	EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

Tabulation categoriesDivisions

A	01, 02
B	05
C	10-14
D	15-37
E	40, 41
F	45
G	50-52
H	55
I	60-64
J	65-67
K	70-74
L	75
M	80
N	85
O	90-93
P	95
Q	99



III. LIST OF TABULATION CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS, GROUPS AND CLASSES (DETAILED STRUCTURE)

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
<b>A</b>			
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>			
	DIVISION 01	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES	
	011	Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture	
	0111	Growing of cereals and other crops n.e.c.	
	0112	Growing of vegetables, horticultural specialties and nursery products	
	0113	Growing of fruit, nuts, beverage and spice crops	
	012	Farming of livestock	
	0121	Farming of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules and hinnies; dairy farming	
	0122	Other livestock farming; production of animal products n.e.c.	
	013	0130	Growing of crops combined with farming of livestock (mixed farming)
	014	0140	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities
	015	0150	Hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities
	DIVISION 02	FORESTRY, LOGGING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES	
	020	0200	Forestry, logging and related service activities
<b>B</b>			
<b>FISHING</b>			
	DIVISION 05	FISHING, OPERATION OF FISH HATCHERIES AND FISH FARMS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO FISHING	
	050	0500	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing
<b>C</b>			
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>			
	DIVISION 10	MINING OF COAL AND LIGNITE; EXTRACTION OF PEAT	
	101	1010	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
	102	1020	Mining and agglomeration of lignite

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	103	1030	Extraction and agglomeration of peat
	DIVISION 11		EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION, EXCLUDING SURVEYING
	111	1110	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
	112	1120	Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
	DIVISION 12		MINING OF URANIUM AND THORIUM ORES
	120	1200	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
	DIVISION 13		MINING OF METAL ORES
	131	1310	Mining of iron ores
	132	1320	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores
	DIVISION 14		OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING
	141	1410	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay
	142		Mining and quarrying n.e.c.
		1421	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals
		1422	Extraction of salt
		1429	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.

**D**

**MANUFACTURING**

DIVISION 15		MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES
151		Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats
	1511	Production of meat and meat products
	1512	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
	1513	Processing of fruit and vegetables
	1514	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
152	1520	Manufacture of dairy products
153		Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products, and prepared animal feeds
	1531	Manufacture of grain mill products

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
		1532	Manufacture of starches and starch products
		1533	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
	<b>154</b>		<b>Manufacture of other food products</b>
		1541	Manufacture of bakery products
		1542	Manufacture of sugar
		1543	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
		1544	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
		1549	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
	<b>155</b>		<b>Manufacture of beverages</b>
		1551	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits; ethyl alcohol production from fermented materials
		1552	Manufacture of wines
		1553	Manufacture of malt liquors and malt
		1554	Manufacture of soft drinks; bottling of mineral waters
	<b>DIVISION 16</b>		<b>MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS</b>
	<b>160</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>Manufacture of tobacco products</b>
	<b>DIVISION 17</b>		<b>MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES</b>
	<b>171</b>		<b>Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles</b>
		1711	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres; weaving of textiles
		1712	Finishing of textiles
	<b>172</b>		<b>Manufacture of other textiles</b>
		1721	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
		1722	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
		1723	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting
		1729	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.
	<b>173</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles</b>
	<b>DIVISION 18</b>		<b>MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL; DRESSING AND DYEING OF FUR</b>
	<b>181</b>	<b>1810</b>	<b>Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel</b>
	<b>182</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur</b>

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	DIVISION 19		TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER; MANUFACTURE OF LUGGAGE, HANDBAGS, SADDLERY, HARNESS AND FOOTWEAR
	191		Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness
		1911	Tanning and dressing of leather
		1912	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
	192	1920	Manufacture of footwear
	DIVISION 20		MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND OF PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK, EXCEPT FURNITURE; MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF STRAW AND PLAITING MATERIALS
	201	2010	Sawmilling and planing of wood
	202		Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
		2021	Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board and other panels and boards
		2022	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
		2023	Manufacture of wooden containers
		2029	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials
	DIVISION 21		MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS
	210		Manufacture of paper and paper products
		2101	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
		2102	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard
		2109	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard
	DIVISION 22		PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA
	221		Publishing
		2211	Publishing of books, brochures, musical books and other publications
		2212	Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals
		2213	Publishing of recorded media
		2219	Other publishing
	222		Printing and service activities related to printing
		2221	Printing

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
		2222	Service activities related to printing
	223	2230	Reproduction of recorded media
	DIVISION 23		MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NUCLEAR FUEL
	231	2310	Manufacture of coke oven products
	232	2320	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
	233	2330	Processing of nuclear fuel
	DIVISION 24		MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
	241		Manufacture of basic chemicals
		2411	Manufacture of basic chemicals, except fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
		2412	Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
		2413	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms and of synthetic rubber
	242		Manufacture of other chemical products
		2421	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products
		2422	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
		2423	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
		2424	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
		2429	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
	243	2430	Manufacture of man-made fibres
	DIVISION 25		MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
	251		Manufacture of rubber products
		2511	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
		2519	Manufacture of other rubber products
	252	2520	Manufacture of plastic products

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	DIVISION 26		MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS
	261	2610	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	269		Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
		2691	Manufacture of non-structural non-refractory ceramic ware
		2692	Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
		2693	Manufacture of structural non-refractory clay products
		2694	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
		2695	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster
		2696	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
		2699	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
	DIVISION 27		MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS
	271	2710	Manufacture of basic iron and steel
	272	2720	Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
	273		Casting of metals
		2731	Casting of iron and steel
		2732	Casting of non-ferrous metals
	DIVISION 28		MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
	281		Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators
		2811	Manufacture of structural metal products
		2812	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
		2813	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
	289		Manufacture of other fabricated metal products; service activities to producers of fabricated metal products
		2891	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy
		2892	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering on a fee or contract basis
		2893	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
		2899	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.

<b>Tabulation categories</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>DIVISION 29</b>		<b>MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C.</b>
	<b>291</b>		<b>Manufacture of general purpose machinery</b>
	2911		Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
	2912		Manufacture of pumps, compressors, taps and valves
	2913		Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
	2914		Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners
	2915		Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment
	2919		Manufacture of other general purpose machinery
	<b>292</b>		<b>Manufacture of special purpose machinery</b>
	2921		Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
	2922		Manufacture of machine-tools
	2923		Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy
	2924		Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction
	2925		Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
	2926		Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production
	2927		Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
	2929		Manufacture of other special purpose machinery
	<b>293</b>	<b>2930</b>	<b>Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c.</b>
	<b>DIVISION 30</b>		<b>MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE, ACCOUNTING AND COMPUTING MACHINERY</b>
	<b>300</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery</b>
	<b>DIVISION 31</b>		<b>MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS N.E.C.</b>
	<b>311</b>	<b>3110</b>	<b>Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers</b>
	<b>312</b>	<b>3120</b>	<b>Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus</b>
	<b>313</b>	<b>3130</b>	<b>Manufacture of insulated wire and cable</b>
	<b>314</b>	<b>3140</b>	<b>Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries</b>
	<b>315</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>Manufacture of electric lamps</b>
	<b>319</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>Manufacture of other electrical equipment n.e.c.</b>



Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	DIVISION 32		MANUFACTURE OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS
	321	3210	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
	322	3220	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
	323	3230	Manufacture of television and radio receivers and associated consumer goods
	DIVISION 33		MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL, PRECISION AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS
	331		Manufacture of medical appliances and instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except optical instruments
		3311	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
		3312	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
		3313	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
	332	3320	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
	333	3330	Manufacture of watches and clocks
	DIVISION 34		MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS
	341	3410	Manufacture of motor vehicles
	342	3420	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
	343	3430	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
	DIVISION 35		MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
	351		Building and repairing of ships and boats
		3511	Building and repairing of ships
		3512	Building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats
	352	3520	Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	353	3530	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
	359		Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.
		3591	Manufacture of motorcycles
		3592	Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages
		3599	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.
	DIVISION 36		MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE; MANUFACTURING N.E.C.
	361	3610	Manufacture of furniture
	369		Manufacturing n.e.c.
		3691	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
		3692	Manufacture of musical instruments
		3693	Manufacture of sports goods
		3694	Manufacture of games and toys
		3699	Other manufacturing n.e.c.
	DIVISION 37		RECYCLING
	371	3710	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
	372	3720	Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap
E			ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY
	DIVISION 40		ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND HOT WATER SUPPLY
	401	4010	Production, collection and distribution of electricity
	402	4020	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
	403	4030	Steam and hot water supply
	DIVISION 41		COLLECTION, PURIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
	410	4100	Collection, purification and distribution of water
F			CONSTRUCTION
	DIVISION 45		CONSTRUCTION
	451	4510	Site preparation
	452	4520	Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	453	4530	Building installation
	454	4540	Building completion
	455	4550	Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator
<b>G</b>			<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>
	DIVISION 50		SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; RETAIL SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL
	501	5010	Sale of motor vehicles
	502	5020	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
	503	5030	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
	504	5040	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
	505	5050	Retail sale of automotive fuel
	DIVISION 51		WHOLESALE TRADE AND COMMISSION TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
	511	5110	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
	512		Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food, beverages and tobacco
		5121	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
		5122	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
	513		Wholesale of household goods
		5131	Wholesale of textiles, clothing and footwear
		5139	Wholesale of other household goods
	514		Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
		5141	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
		5142	Wholesale of metals and metal ores
		5143	Wholesale of construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
		5149	Wholesale of other intermediate products, waste and scrap
	515	5150	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
	519	5190	Other wholesale
DIVISION 52			RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; REPAIR OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
	521		Non-specialized retail trade
		5211	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
		5219	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores
	522	5220	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores
	523		Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores
		5231	Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles
		5232	Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
		5233	Retail sale of household appliances, articles and equipment
		5234	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass
		5239	Other retail sale in specialized stores
	524	5240	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
	525		Retail trade not in stores
		5251	Retail sale via mail order houses
		5252	Retail sale via stalls and markets
		5259	Other non-store retail sale
	526	5260	Repair of personal and household goods

# H

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

DIVISION 55			HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
	551	5510	Hotels; camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
	552	5520	Restaurants, bars and canteens

Classification Categories	Group	Class	Description
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION</b>			
	DIVISION 60		LAND TRANSPORT; TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES
	601	6010	Transport via railways
	602		Other land transport
		6021	Other scheduled passenger land transport
		6022	Other non-scheduled passenger land transport
		6023	Freight transport by road
	603	6030	Transport via pipelines
	DIVISION 61		WATER TRANSPORT
	611	6110	Sea and coastal water transport
	612	6120	Inland water transport
	DIVISION 62		AIR TRANSPORT
	621	6210	Scheduled air transport
	622	6220	Non-scheduled air transport
	DIVISION 63		SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES; ACTIVITIES OF TRAVEL AGENCIES
	630		Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
		6301	Cargo handling
		6302	Storage and warehousing
		6303	Other supporting transport activities
		6304	Activities of travel agencies, tour operators and tourist guides
		6309	Activities of other transport agencies
	DIVISION 64		POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION
	641		Post and courier activities
		6411	National post activities
		6412	Courier activities other than national post activities
	642	6420	Telecommunication

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
<b>J</b>			
			<b>FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION</b>
	DIVISION 65		FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION, EXCEPT INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING
	651		<b>Monetary intermediation</b>
	6511		Central banking
	6519		Other monetary intermediation
	659		<b>Other financial intermediation</b>
	6591		Financial leasing
	6592		Other credit granting
	6599		Other financial intermediation n.e.c.
	DIVISION 66		INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING, EXCEPT COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
	660		<b>Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security</b>
	6601		Life insurance
	6602		Pension funding
	6603		Non-life insurance
	DIVISION 67		ACTIVITIES AUXILIARY TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
	671		<b>Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding</b>
	6711		Administration of financial markets
	6712		Security dealing activities
	6719		Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation n.e.c.
	672	6720	<b>Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding</b>
<b>K</b>			
			<b>REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>
	DIVISION 70		REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
	701	7010	Real estate activities with own or leased property
	702	7020	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
	DIVISION 71		RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WITHOUT OPERATOR AND OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
	711		Renting of transport equipment

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
		7111	Renting of land transport equipment
		7112	Renting of water transport equipment
		7113	Renting of air transport equipment
	712		<b>Renting of other machinery and equipment</b>
		7121	Renting of agricultural machinery and equipment
		7122	Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment
		7123	Renting of office machinery and equipment (including computers)
		7129	Renting of other machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	713	7130	<b>Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.</b>
	DIVISION 72		<b>COMPUTER AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>
	721	7210	<b>Hardware consultancy</b>
	722	7220	<b>Software consultancy and supply</b>
	723	7230	<b>Data processing</b>
	724	7240	<b>Data base activities</b>
	725	7250	<b>Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery</b>
	729	7290	<b>Other computer related activities</b>
	DIVISION 73		<b>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>
	731	7310	<b>Research and development on natural sciences</b>
	732	7320	<b>Research and development on social sciences and humanities</b>
	DIVISION 74		<b>OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>
	741		<b>Legal, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy</b>
		7411	Legal activities
		7412	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
		7413	Market research and public opinion polling
		7414	Business and management consultancy activities



Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	742		Architectural, engineering and other technical activities
		7421	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
		7422	Technical testing and analysis
	743	7430	Advertising
	749		Business activities n.e.c.
		7491	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
		7492	Investigation and security activities
		7493	Building-cleaning activities
		7494	Photographic activities
		7495	Packaging activities
		7499	Other business activities n.e.c.
L			PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
	DIVISION 75		PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
	751		Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
		7511	General (overall) public service activities
		7512	Regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security
		7513	Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of business
		7514	Ancillary service activities for the Government as a whole
	752		Provision of services to the community as a whole
		7521	Foreign affairs
		7522	Defence activities
		7523	Public order and safety activities
	753	7530	Compulsory social security activities
M			EDUCATION
	DIVISION 80		EDUCATION
	801	8010	Primary education

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	802		Secondary education
		8021	General secondary education
		8022	Technical and vocational secondary education
	803	8030	Higher education
	809	8090	Adult and other education
N			HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK
	DIVISION 85		HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK
	851		Human health activities
		8511	Hospital activities
		8512	Medical and dental practice activities
		8519	Other human health activities
	852	8520	Veterinary activities
	853		Social work activities
		8531	Social work with accommodation
		8532	Social work without accommodation
O			OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES
	DIVISION 90		SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL, SANITATION AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES
	900	9000	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
	DIVISION 91		ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS N.E.C.
	911		Activities of business, employers and professional organizations
		9111	Activities of business and employers organizations
		9112	Activities of professional organizations
	912	9120	Activities of trade unions
	919		Activities of other membership organizations
		9191	Activities of religious organizations
		9192	Activities of political organizations
		9199	Activities of other membership organizations n.e.c.

Tabulation categories	Group	Class	Description
	DIVISION 92		RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES
	921		Motion picture, radio and television and other entertainment activities
		9211	Motion picture and video production and distribution
		9212	Motion picture projection
		9213	Radio and television activities
		9214	Dramatic arts, music and other arts activities
		9219	Other entertainment activities n.e.c.
	922	9220	News agency activities
	923		Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
		9231	Libraries and archives activities
		9232	Museums activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings
		9233	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities
	924		Sporting and other recreational activities
		9241	Sporting activities
		9249	Other recreational activities
	DIVISION 93		OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
	930		Other service activities
		9301	Washing, cleaning and dyeing of textile and fur products
		9302	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
		9303	Funeral and related activities
		9309	Other service activities n.e.c.
P			PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS
	DIVISION 95		PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS
	950	9500	Private households with employed persons
Q			EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
	DIVISION 99		EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
	990	9900	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

## Annex II

### REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (ISCO-88)

1. The desirability of an international standard classification of occupations as distinct from the classification of industries was recognized as early as 1923. a/ It was, however, at the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians of the International Labour Organisation in 1949 that a classification of occupations into nine major groups was adopted. b/ The classification was subsequently expanded to consist of major, minor and unit groups (three-digit code numbers) and adopted by the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1957. The expanded International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), together with definitions of the major, minor and unit groups, was published in 1958. c/ This classification was again revised and published in 1969, after adoption by the Eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians. d/

2. An occupational classification is a scheme or tool for organizing jobs in an establishment, an industry or a country and its subdivisions. It serves several purposes. Internationally, the occupational statistics are used to compare the distribution of the employed population or some other variables such as wages, income, hours of work, work accidents, consumption, living standards etc., by specific occupational category. Nationally, the classifications are, inter alia, used for job placement, vocational training and guidance, migration control, educational planning and human resource development and planning. Further, they are useful in the analysis of the labour market, the social structure and the formulation of public policies.

3. Many users of the revised ISCO have since found that its top aggregation level of nine groups meant that the differences within each group were too large for the groups to be useful for description and analysis. Therefore, the revision of ISCO has become urgent. It is also required in order to take account of emerging new jobs and skills relating to new technologies and developments. Therefore, the Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians has adopted a third revision of the occupational classification. This annex presents the revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). e/

#### Notes

a/ ILO, Systems of Classification of Industries and Occupations, Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 1 (Geneva, 1923).

b/ ILO, International Standard Classification of Occupations, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 15 (Geneva, 1949).

c/ ILO, International Standard Classification of Occupations (Geneva, 1958).

d/ ILO, International Standard Classification of Occupations (Geneva, 1969).

e/ ILO, Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Report of the Conference (ICLS/14/D.14) and annex to resolution concerning the revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ICLS/14/D.13), part II.

MAJOR, SUB-MAJOR, MINOR AND UNIT GROUPS

Major group 1. Legislators, senior officials and managers

Sub-major groups

- 11 Legislators and senior officials
- 12 Corporate managers a/
- 13 General managers b/

Sub-major and minor groups

- 11 Legislators and senior officials
  - 111 Legislators
  - 112 Senior government officials
  - 113 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages
  - 114 Senior officials of special-interest organizations
- 12 Corporate managers a/
  - 121 Directors and chief executives
  - 122 Specialized managers
- 13 General managers b/
  - 131 General managers

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

- 11 Legislators and senior officials
  - 111 Legislators
    - 1110 Legislators
  - 112 Senior government officials
    - 1120 Senior government officials
  - 113 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages
    - 1130 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages

114 Senior officials of special-interest organizations

1141 Senior officials of political party organizations

1142 Senior officials of employers', workers' and other economic-interest organizations

1143 Senior officials of humanitarian and other special-interest organizations

12 Corporate managers a/

121 Directors and chief executives

1210 Directors and chief executives

122 Specialized managers

1221 Production and operations managers

1222 Finance and administration managers

1223 Personnel and industrial relations managers

1224 Sales and marketing managers

1225 Advertising and public relations managers

1226 Supply and distribution managers

1227 Computing services managers

1228 Research and development managers

1229 Other specialized managers

13 General managers b/

131 General managers

1311 General managers in agriculture

1312 General managers in manufacturing

1313 General managers in construction

1314 General managers in retail and wholesale trade

1315 General managers of restaurants and hotels

1316 General managers in transportation

1317 General managers of business services firms

1318 General managers in personal care, cleaning, repairs and related services

1319 Other general managers

Notes

a/ This group is intended to include persons who, as directors, chief executives or specialized managers, manage enterprises requiring a total of three or more managers.

b/ This group is intended to include persons who manage enterprises on their own behalf, or on behalf of the proprietor, with the assistance of no more than one other manager and/or some non-managerial help.



Major group 2. Professionals

Sub-major groups

- 21 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
- 22 Life science and health professionals
- 23 Teaching professionals
- 24 Other professionals

Sub-major and minor groups

- 21 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
  - 211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals
  - 212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals
  - 213 Computing professionals
  - 214 Architects, engineers and related professionals
- 22 Life science and health professionals
  - 221 Life science professionals
  - 222 Health professionals (except nursing)
  - 223 Nursing and midwifery professionals
- 23 Teaching professionals
  - 231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
  - 232 Secondary education teaching professionals
  - 233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals
  - 234 Special education teaching professionals
  - 235 Other teaching professionals
- 24 Other professionals
  - 241 Business professionals
  - 242 Legal professionals
  - 243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals
  - 244 Social and related science professionals

245 Writers and creative and performing artists

246 Religion professionals

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

21 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals

211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals

2111 Physicists and astronomers

2112 Meteorologists

2113 Chemists

2114 Geologists and geophysicists

212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals

2121 Mathematicians and related professionals

2122 Statisticians

213 Computing professionals

2131 System designers and analysts

2132 Computer programmers

2139 Other computing professionals

214 Architects, engineers and related professionals

2141 Architects, town and traffic planners

2142 Civil engineers

2143 Electrical engineers

2144 Electronic and telecommunications engineers

2145 Mechanical engineers

2146 Chemical engineers

2147 Mining engineers, metallurgists and related professionals

2148 Cartographers and surveyors

2149 Other architects, engineers and related professionals

22 Life science and health professionals

221 Life science professionals

2211 Biologists, botanists, zoologists and related professionals

2212 Bacteriologists, pharmacologists and related professionals

2213 Agronomists and related professionals

222 Health professionals (except nursing)

2221 Medical doctors

2222 Dentists

2223 Veterinarians

2224 Pharmacists

2229 Other health professionals (except nursing)

223 Nursing and midwifery professionals

2230 Nursing and midwifery professionals

23 Teaching professionals

231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals

2310 College, university and higher education teaching professionals

232 Secondary education teaching professionals

2320 Secondary education teaching professionals

233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals

2331 Primary education teaching professionals

2332 Pre-primary education teaching professionals

234 Special education teaching professionals

2340 Special education teaching professionals

235 Other teaching professionals

2351 Education methods specialists

2352 School inspectors

2359 Other teaching professionals not elsewhere classified

**24 Other professionals**

**241 Business professionals**

2411 Accountants

2412 Personnel and careers professionals

2419 Other business professionals

**242 Legal professionals**

2421 Lawyers

2422 Judges

2429 Other legal professionals

**243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals**

2431 Archivists and curators

2432 Librarians and related information professionals

**244 Social and related science professionals**

2441 Economists

2442 Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals

2443 Historians and political scientists

2444 Philologists, translators and interpreters

2445 Psychologists

2446 Social work professionals

**245 Writers and creative and performing artists**

2451 Authors, journalists and other writers

2452 Sculptors, painters and related artists

2453 Composers, musicians and singers

2454 Choreographers and dancers

2455 Film, stage and related actors and directors

**246 Religion professionals**

2460 Religion professionals

Major group 3. Technicians and associate professionals

Sub-major groups

- 31 Physical science and engineering associate professionals
- 32 Life science and health associate professionals
- 33 Teaching associate professionals
- 34 Other associate professionals

Sub-major and minor groups

- 31 Physical science and engineering associate professionals
  - 311 Physical science and engineering technicians
  - 312 Computer assistants and computer equipment controllers
  - 313 Optical and electronic equipment controllers
  - 314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
  - 315 Building, safety, health and quality inspectors
- 32 Life science and health associate professionals
  - 321 Life science technicians and related workers
  - 322 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
  - 323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
  - 324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith healers
- 33 Teaching associate professionals
  - 331 Primary education teaching associate professionals
  - 332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
  - 333 Special education teaching associate professionals
  - 334 Other teaching associate professionals
- 34 Other associate professionals
  - 341 Finance and sales associate professionals
  - 342 Business services agents and trade brokers

- 343 Administrative associate professionals
- 344 Government associate professionals
- 345 Social work associate professionals
- 346 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
- 347 Non-ordained religion associate professionals
- Sub-major, minor and unit groups
- 31 Physical science and engineering associate professionals
  - 311 Physical science and engineering technicians
    - 3111 Chemical and physical science technicians
    - 3112 Civil engineering technicians
    - 3113 Electrical engineering technicians
    - 3114 Electronics and telecommunications engineering technicians
    - 3115 Mechanical engineering technicians
    - 3116 Chemical engineering technicians
    - 3117 Mining and metallurgical technicians
    - 3118 Technical draughters
    - 3119 Other physical science and engineering technicians
  - 312 Computer assistants and computer equipment controllers
    - 3121 Computer assistants
    - 3122 Computer equipment controllers
    - 3123 Industrial robot controllers
  - 313 Optical and electronic equipment controllers
    - 3131 Photographers and image and sound recording equipment controllers
    - 3132 Broadcasting and telecommunications equipment controllers
    - 3133 Medical equipment controllers
    - 3139 Other optical and electronic equipment controllers not elsewhere classified

- 314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
  - 3141 Ships' engineers
  - 3142 Ships' deck officers and pilots
  - 3143 Aircraft pilots and related workers
  - 3144 Air traffic controllers
  - 3145 Air traffic safety technicians
- 315 Building, safety, health and quality inspectors
  - 3151 Building and fire inspectors
  - 3152 Safety, health and quality inspectors
- 32 Life science and health associate professionals
  - 321 Life science technicians and related workers
    - 3211 Life science technicians
    - 3212 Agronomy and forestry technicians
    - 3213 Farming and forestry advisers
  - 322 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
    - 3221 Medical assistants
    - 3222 Sanitarians
    - 3223 Dieticians and nutritionists
    - 3224 Optometrists and opticians
    - 3225 Dental assistants
    - 3226 Physiotherapists and related workers
    - 3227 Veterinary assistants
    - 3228 Pharmaceutical assistants
    - 3229 Other modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
  - 323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
    - 3231 Nursing associate professionals
    - 3232 Midwifery associate professionals



- 324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith healers
  - 3241 Traditional medicine practitioners
  - 3242 Faith healers
- 33 Teaching associate professionals
  - 331 Primary education teaching associate professionals
    - 3310 Primary education teaching associate professionals
  - 332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
    - 3320 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
  - 333 Special education teaching associate professionals
    - 3330 Special education teaching associate professionals
  - 334 Other teaching associate professionals
    - 3340 Other teaching associate professionals
- 34 Other associate professionals
  - 341 Finance and sales associate professionals
    - 3411 Securities and finance dealers and brokers
    - 3412 Insurance representatives
    - 3413 Estate agents
    - 3414 Travel consultants and organizers
    - 3415 Technical and commercial sales representatives
    - 3416 Buyers
    - 3417 Appraisers and valuers
    - 3418 Auctioneers
    - 3419 Other finance and sales associate professionals
  - 342 Business services agents and trade brokers
    - 3421 Trade brokers
    - 3422 Clearing and forwarding agents

- 3423 Labour contractors and employment agents
- 3429 Other business services agents and trade brokers
- 343 Administrative associate professionals
  - 3431 Administrative and related associate professionals
  - 3432 Legal and related business associate professionals
  - 3433 Bookkeepers
  - 3434 Statistical and mathematical associate professionals
  - 3439 Other administrative associate professionals
- 344 Government associate professionals
  - 3441 Customs and border inspectors
  - 3442 Government tax and excise officials
  - 3443 Government welfare and pension officials
  - 3444 Government licensing officials
  - 3445 Commissioned police officers and detectives
  - 3449 Other government associate professionals
- 345 Social work associate professionals
  - 3450 Social work associate professionals
- 346 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
  - 3461 Decorators and commercial designers
  - 3462 Radio, television and other announcers
  - 3463 Street, nightclub and related musicians, singers and dancers
  - 3464 Clowns, magicians, acrobats and related workers
  - 3465 Athletes and related workers
- 347 Non-ordained religion associate professionals
  - 3470 Non-ordained religion associate professionals

Major group 4. Clerks

Sub-major groups

41 Office clerks

42 Customer services clerks

Sub-major and minor groups

41 Office clerks

411 Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks

412 Numerical clerks

413 Material recording and transport clerks

414 Library, mail and related clerks

42 Customer services clerks

421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks

422 Client information clerks

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

41 Office clerks

411 Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks

4111 Stenographers and typists

4112 Word processing and related operators

4113 Data entry operators

4114 Calculating machine operators

4115 Secretaries

412 Numerical clerks

4121 Accounting and bookkeeping clerks

4122 Statistical and finance clerks

413 Material recording and transport clerks

4131 Stock clerks

4132 Production clerks

4133 Transport clerks

414 Library, mail and related clerks

4141 Library and filing clerks

4142 Mail carriers and sorting clerks

4143 Coding, proofreading and related clerks

4144 Scribes

42 Customer services clerks

421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks

4211 Cashiers and ticket issuers

4212 Tellers and other counter clerks

4213 Bet bookmakers and croupiers

4214 Pawnbrokers and moneylenders

4215 Bill, debt and related cash collectors

422 Client information clerks

4221 Travel agency clerks

4222 Receptionists and information clerks

4223 Telephone switchboard operators

Major group 5. Service workers and shop and market sales workers

Sub-major groups

51 Personal and protective services workers

52 Salespersons, demonstrators and models

Sub-major and minor groups

51 Personal and protective services workers

511 Travel attendants and guides

512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers

513 Personal care workers

514 Other personal services workers

515 Astrologers, fortune-tellers and related workers

516 Protective services workers

52 Salespersons, demonstrators and models

521 Shop salespersons and demonstrators

522 Stall and market salespersons

523 Fashion and other models

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

51 Personal and protective services workers

511 Travel attendants and guides

5111 Flight attendants and travel stewards

5112 Transport conductors

5113 Travel guides and ground hosts

512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers

5121 House stewards and housekeepers

5122 Cooks

5123 Waiters and bartenders

- 513 Personal care workers
  - 5131 Child care workers
  - 5132 Institution-based personal care workers
  - 5133 Home-based personal care workers
  - 5139 Other personal care workers
- 514 Other personal services workers
  - 5141 Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers
  - 5142 Companions and valets
  - 5143 Undertakers and embalmers
  - 5149 Other personal services workers not elsewhere classified
- 515 Astrologers, fortune-tellers and related workers
  - 5151 Astrologers and related workers
  - 5152 Fortune-tellers, palmists and related workers
- 516 Protective services workers
  - 5161 Fire-fighters
  - 5162 Policemen/women
  - 5163 Prison guards
  - 5169 Protective services workers not elsewhere classified
- 52 Salespersons, demonstrators and models
  - 521 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
    - 5210 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
  - 522 Stall and market salespersons
    - 5220 Stall and market salespersons
  - 523 Fashion and other models
    - 5230 Fashion and other models

Major group 6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

Sub-major groups

61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers

62 Subsistence agricultural, fishery and related workers

Sub-major and minor groups

61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers

611 Market gardeners and crop growers

612 Market-oriented animal producers

613 Market-oriented crop and animal producers

614 Forestry and related workers

615 Fishery workers, hunters and trappers

62 Subsistence agricultural, fishery and related workers

621 Subsistence agricultural, fishery and related workers

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers

611 Market gardeners and crop growers

6111 Field crop and vegetable growers

6112 Tree and shrub crop growers

6113 Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers

6114 Mixed crop growers

612 Market-oriented animal producers

6121 Dairy and livestock producers

6122 Poultry producers

6123 Apiarists and sericulturists

6124 Mixed animal producers

613 Market-oriented crop and animal producers

6130 Market-oriented crop and animal producers



- 614 Forestry and related workers
  - 6141 Forestry workers and loggers
  - 6142 Charcoal burners and related workers
- 615 Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
  - 6151 Aquatic life cultivation workers
  - 6152 Inland and coastal waters fishery workers
  - 6153 Deep-sea fishery workers
  - 6154 Hunters and trappers
- 62 Subsistence agricultural, fishery and related workers
  - 621 Subsistence agricultural, fishery and related workers
    - 6210 Subsistence agricultural, fishery and related workers

Major group 7. Craft and related workers

Sub-major groups

- 71 Extraction and building trades workers
- 72 Metal and machinery trades workers
- 73 Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers
- 74 Other craft and related trades workers

Sub-major and minor groups

- 71 Extraction and building trades workers
  - 711 Miners and blasters, stone cutters and carvers
  - 712 Building frame and related trades workers
  - 713 Building finishers and related trades workers
  - 714 Painters, building structure cleaners and related workers
- 72 Metal and machinery trades workers
  - 721 Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural metal preparers and related workers
  - 722 Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related workers
  - 723 Machinery mechanics and fitters
  - 724 Electrical and electronic instrument mechanics and fitters
- 73 Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers
  - 731 Precision workers in metal and related materials
  - 732 Potters, glass formers and related workers
  - 733 Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials
  - 734 Printing and related trades workers
- 74 Other craft and related trades workers
  - 741 Food and related products processing trades workers
  - 742 Cabinet makers, wood treaters and related trades workers
  - 743 Textile and garment trades workers
  - 744 Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

- 71 Extraction and building trades workers
  - 711 Miners and blasters, stone cutters and carvers
    - 7111 Miners and quarry workers
    - 7112 Shotfirers and blasters
    - 7113 Stone splitters, cutters and carvers
  - 712 Building frame and related trades workers
    - 7121 Builders, traditional materials
    - 7122 Bricklayers, stonemasons and tile setters
    - 7123 Concrete placers, concrete finishers and terrazzo workers
    - 7124 Carpenters and joiners
    - 7129 Other building frame and related trades workers
  - 713 Building finishers and related trades workers
    - 7131 Roofers
    - 7132 Plasterers
    - 7133 Insulators
    - 7134 Glaziers
    - 7135 Plumbers and pipe fitters
    - 7136 Building and related electricians
  - 714 Painters, building structure cleaners and related workers
    - 7141 Painters and paperhangers
    - 7142 Laquerers and spray painters
    - 7143 Parquetry workers and floor layers
    - 7144 Building structure cleaners
- 72 Metal and machinery trades workers
  - 721 Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural metal preparers and related workers
    - 7211 Metal moulders and coremakers

- 7212 Welders and flame-cutters
- 7213 Sheet-metal workers
- 7214 Structural metal preparers and erectors
- 7215 Riggers and cable splicers
- 7216 Underwater workers
- 722 Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related workers
  - 7221 Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forging-press workers
  - 7222 Toolmakers, metal patternmakers and metal markers
  - 7223 Machine-tool setter-operators
  - 7224 Metal grinders, polishers and tool sharpeners
- 723 Machinery mechanics and fitters
  - 7231 Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters
  - 7232 Aircraft engine mechanics and fitters
  - 7239 Other machinery mechanics and fitters
- 724 Electrical and electronic instrument mechanics and fitters
  - 7241 Electrical mechanics and fitters
  - 7242 Electronics fitters and servicers
  - 7243 Radio and television servicers
  - 7244 Telegraph and telephone installers
  - 7245 Electrical line installers, repairers and cable jointers
- 73 Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers
  - 731 Precision workers in metal and related materials
    - 7311 Precision instrument makers and repairers
    - 7312 Acoustical musical instrument makers and tuners
    - 7313 Jewellery and precious metal trades workers
  - 732 Potters, glass formers and related workers
    - 7321 Potters and related clay and abrasive formers

7322 Glass formers, cutters, grinders and finishers

7323 Glass engravers and etchers

7324 Glass and ceramics painters and decorators

733 Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials

7331 Handicraft workers in wood and related materials

7332 Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials

734 Printing and related trades workers

7341 Compositors and type setters

7342 Stereotypers and electrotypers

7343 Printing engravers and etchers

7344 Bookbinders and related workers

7345 Silk-screen, block and textile printers

74 Other craft and related trades workers

741 Food and related products processing trades workers

7411 Meat and fish butchers and preparers

7412 Bakers, pastry cooks and confectionery makers

7413 Food and beverage tasters and graders

7414 Tobacco preparers and tobacco products makers

742 Cabinet makers, wood treaters and related trades workers

7421 Wood treaters

7422 Cabinet makers and related workers

7423 Woodworking machine setter-operators

7424 Basketry weavers, brush makers and related workers

743 Textile and garment trades workers

7431 Fibre preparers

7432 Hand weavers, knitters and other hand textile products makers

7433 Tailors, dressmakers and hatters

- 7434 Fur tailors and related workers
- 7435 Textile patternmakers and cutters
- 7436 Sewers, embroiderers and related workers
- 7437 Upholsterers and related workers
- 744 Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers
- 7441 Pelt dressers, tanners and fellmongers
- 7442 Shoemakers and related goods makers

Major group 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers

Sub-major groups

- 81 Industrial plant operators
- 82 Stationary machine operators and assemblers
- 83 Drivers and mobile machine operators

Sub-major and minor groups

- 81 Industrial plant operators
  - 811 Mining and mineral-processing plant operators
  - 812 Metal-processing plant operators
  - 813 Glass and ceramics kiln and related plant operators
  - 814 Wood-processing and papermaking plant operators
  - 815 Chemical-processing plant operators
  - 816 Power-generating and related plant operators
  - 817 Automated assembly-line and industrial robot operators
- 82 Stationary machine operators and assemblers
  - 821 Metal and mineral products processing machine operators
  - 822 Chemical products machine operators
  - 823 Rubber and plastics products machine operators
  - 824 Wood products machine operators
  - 825 Printing, binding and paper products machine operators
  - 826 Textile products machine operators
  - 827 Food and related products processing machine operators
  - 828 Assemblers
  - 829 Other stationary machine operators and assemblers
- 83 Drivers and mobile machine operators
  - 831 Railway engine drivers and related workers
  - 832 Motor vehicle drivers



833 Agricultural, earth-moving, lifting and other mobile materials-handling equipment operators

834 Ships' deck crews and related workers

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

81 Industrial plant operators

811 Mining and mineral-processing plant operators

8111 Mining plant operators

8112 Mineral ore and stone treating plant operators

8113 Well drillers and borers and related workers

812 Metal-processing plant operators

8121 Ore smelting, metal converting and refining furnace operators

8122 Metal melters, casters and rolling-mill operators

8123 Metal heat-treating plant operators

8124 Metal drawers and extruders

813 Glass and ceramics kiln and related plant operators

8131 Glass and ceramics kiln operators

8132 Other glass and ceramics plant operators

814 Wood-processing and papermaking plant operators

8141 Sawmill, wood panel and related wood-processing plant operators

8142 Paper pulp preparation plant operators

8143 Papermaking plant operators

815 Chemical-processing plant operators

8151 Crushing, grinding and mixing equipment operators

8152 Cooking, roasting and related heat-treating plant operators

8153 Filtering and separating equipment operators

8154 Still and reactor operators

8155 Petroleum-refining plant operators

8159 Other chemical-processing plant operators

- 816 Power-generating and related plant operators
  - 8161 Power-generating plant operators
  - 8162 Steam turbine, boiler and engine operators
  - 8169 Other power-generating and related plant operators
- 817 Automated assembly-line and industrial robot operators
  - 8171 Automated assembly-line operators
  - 8172 Industrial robot operators
- 82 Stationary machine operators and assemblers
  - 821 Metal and mineral products processing machine operators
    - 8211 Machine-tool operators
    - 8212 Cement and other minerals processing machine operators
  - 822 Chemical products machine operators
    - 8221 Pharmaceutical and toiletry products machine operators
    - 8222 Ammunition and explosive products machine operators
    - 8223 Metal finishers, platers and coaters
    - 8224 Photographic products machine operators
    - 8229 Other chemical products machine operators
  - 823 Rubber and plastics products machine operators
    - 8231 Tyre making and vulcanizing machine operators
    - 8239 Other rubber and plastics products machine operators
  - 824 Wood products machine operators
    - 8240 Wood products machine operators
  - 825 Printing, binding and paper products machine operators
    - 8251 Printing machine operators
    - 8252 Binding machine operators
    - 8253 Paper and paperboard products machine operators

- 826 Textile products machine operators
  - 8261 Spinning and winding machine operators
  - 8262 Weaving and knitting machine operators
  - 8263 Sewing and embroidering machine operators
  - 8264 Textile bleaching, dyeing and cleaning machine operators
  - 8269 Other textile products machine operators
- 827 Food and related products processing machine operators
  - 8271 Meat and fish processing machine operators
  - 8272 Dairy products machine operators
  - 8273 Grain and spice milling machine operators
  - 8274 Baked goods producing and cereals processing machine operators
  - 8275 Fruit, vegetable and nut processing machine operators
  - 8276 Sugar processing and refining machine operators
  - 8277 Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate preparing and producing machine operators
  - 8278 Tobacco products processing machine operators
  - 8279 Brewers and wine and other beverage machine operators
- 828 Assemblers
  - 8281 Mechanical machinery assemblers
  - 8282 Electrical machinery assemblers
  - 8283 Electronic equipment assemblers
  - 8284 Metal, rubber and plastic products assemblers
  - 8285 Wood and related materials products assemblers
  - 8286 Paperboard, textile and related products assemblers
- 829 Other stationary machine operators and assemblers
  - 8290 Other stationary machine operators and assemblers

83 Drivers and mobile machine operators

831 Railway engine drivers and related workers

8311 Railway engine drivers

8312 Railway brakemen, signallers and shunters

832 Motor vehicle drivers

8321 Motorcycle drivers

8322 Car, taxi and light van drivers

8323 Bus and tram drivers

8324 Heavy truck drivers

833 Agricultural, earth-moving, lifting and other mobile materials-handling equipment operators

8331 Motorized farm and forestry machinery operators

8332 Earth-moving and related machinery operators

8333 Crane, hoist and related materials-moving equipment operators

8334 Lifting-truck operators

834 Ships' deck crews and related workers

8340 Ships' deck crews and related workers

Major group 9. Elementary occupations

Sub-major groups

- 91 Sales and services elementary occupations
- 92 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport

Sub-major and minor groups

- 91 Sales and services elementary occupations
  - 911 Street vendors and related workers
  - 912 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
  - 913 Domestic helpers and cleaners and related workers
  - 914 Building caretakers and window cleaners
  - 915 Messengers, watchers and security workers
  - 916 Garbage collectors and related labourers
- 92 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
  - 921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
  - 931 Mining and construction labourers
  - 932 Manufacturing labourers
  - 933 Transport labourers

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

- 91 Sales and services elementary occupations
  - 911 Street vendors and related workers
    - 9111 Street food vendors
    - 9112 Street vendors, other products
    - 9113 Door-to-door and telephone salespersons
  - 912 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
    - 9120 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations

- 913 Domestic helpers and cleaners and related workers
  - 9131 Domestic helpers and cleaners
  - 9132 Helpers and cleaners in offices and hotels and related workers
  - 9133 Hand launderers and pressers
- 914 Building caretakers and window cleaners
  - 9141 Building caretakers
  - 9142 Window cleaners
- 915 Messengers, watchers and security workers
  - 9151 Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers
  - 9152 Watchers and doorkeepers
  - 9153 Private security guards
  - 9154 Vending machine money collectors and meter readers
- 916 Garbage collectors and related labourers
  - 9161 Garbage collectors
  - 9162 Sweepers and related labourers
- 92 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
  - 921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
    - 9211 Farmhands and labourers
    - 9212 Forestry labourers
    - 9213 Fishery, hunting and trapping labourers
- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
  - 931 Mining and construction labourers
    - 9311 Mining and related labourers
    - 9312 Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions
    - 9313 Building construction labourers

932 Manufacturing labourers

9321 Assembling labourers

9322 Hand packers and other manufacturing labourers

933 Transport labourers

9331 Freight handlers

9332 Hand and pedal vehicle drivers

9333 Drivers and operators of animal-drawn vehicles and machinery



Major group 0. Armed forces

Sub-major, minor and unit groups

01 Armed forces

011 Armed forces

0110 Armed forces