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Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2:
Updating topics and the quest for a core set[*]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.   Within the context of revising and updating the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* for the 2010 census round, the United Nations Expert Group Meeting to Review Critical Issues Relevant to the Planning of the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, at its September 2004[1] meeting recommended, inter alia:

    i.   The revision of the list of topics in the *Principles and Recommendations* to be as comprehensive as possible, taking into account different regional and national circumstances.[2]

    ii.   The reviewing, updating or developing of frameworks as well as standardized concepts, definitions, classifications for both the essential core set of outputs and the broader set of topics of general interest and concern.

    iii.   The development of a set of criteria that would guide national census authorities in determining the applicability as well as suitability of collecting data on individual topics through a census.

    iv.   The development of an essential core set of outputs for obtaining demographic and socioeconomic statistics that a statistical system, including population and housing censuses, should deliver. This core set of outputs, which is not tied to any single source of data, shall reflect, as much as possible, the essential data needs of countries and permit international comparability of data based on common concepts, definitions, and classifications.

2.   The edition of the Principles and Recommendations published in 1998 addresses the factors involved in determining the selection of topics as follows: "The topics to be covered in the census (that is, the subjects regarding which information is to be sought for each individual) should be determined upon balanced consideration of (*a*) the needs of the broad range of data users in the country; (*b*) achievement of the maximum degree of international comparability, both within regions and on a worldwide basis; (*c*) the probable willingness and ability of the public to give adequate information on the topics; and (*d*) the total national resources available for conducting the census."[3] These factors continue to be crucial to achieving a quality outcome from taking a census and experts are invited to maintain the careful balance between:

    i.   Meeting the needs of users for an increasingly complex set of data; while

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[1] For meeting report, see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/CensusEGM04/list_of_docs.htm.
[2] Fully acknowledging that not all topics apply to all national statistical circumstances and that one size does not fit all, the experts proposed that the *Principles and Recommendations* should provide guidance on how to include topics in censuses according to national circumstances.
[3] *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1,* United Nations publication, Sales No. E98.XVII.8, para 2.1

ii. Avoiding "questions too complicated and difficult for the average respondent to answer easily in the context of a population census"[4].

3.   This paper discusses selected census topics for updating in the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. The topics relate to both population and also to housing censuses. This does not mean that they are the only ones to be included in the revised global census recommendations, but rather that they need to be revised or considered for inclusion in the updated international guidelines. In addition, the paper examines the issue of an international core set of demographic and socio-economic topics for a national dataset.

II.   SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR UPDATING IN THE *PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES*

4.   This section is divided into two parts. Part A pertains to population census topics or subtopics to be updated in the *Principles and Recommendations*. Similarly, part B relates to topics for housing censuses to be considered when updating the census recommendations. For reference, a full list of population and housing topics covered in the 1998 *Principles and Recommendations* is given in Annex 1.

A.   POPULATION CENSUS TOPICS

5.   This subsection covers the following topics:

    a.   Place of usual residence
    b.   International migration
    c.   Marital status
    d.   Families and households
    e.   Educational characteristics
    a.   Economic characteristics
    b.   Ethnicity and indigenous peoples
    c.   Human functioning and disability
    d.   Mortality
    e.   Other population census topics and issues

a. Place of usual residence

6.   The concept of place of usual residence is linked to the measurement of both internal and international migration. The place of usual residence is the geographical place where the enumerated person usually resides.[5] This may be the same as, or different from, the place where a person is present at the time of the census or the person's legal residence.

7.   Making the definition of usual residence operational in a census faces many potential problems for a number of reasons. For example, it is recognized that although most persons will have no

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[4] Ibid, para 2.6

[5] *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1,* United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8, para. 2.20.

difficulty in stating their place of usual residence, some confusion may arise in a number of cases involving persons that appear to have more than one residence. Examples include persons who maintain two or more residences, students living at school, children of divorced parents who live with each parent at different times during the week, members of the armed forces living at a military installation but still maintaining private living quarters away from the installation, and persons who sleep away from their homes during the working week but return home for several days at the end of each week. Currently, the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1* do not provide guidelines on how to deal with these situations, but instead request that "the treatment of all such cases should be clearly set forth in the census instructions".[6] Without specific guidelines, it is conceivable that countries do not treat these groups the same, hence affecting the international comparability of data. The updated census recommendations should, therefore, provide more direction on how to treat persons for whom it is not easy to determine a place of usual residence.

8.   Furthermore, defining the place of usual residence as the geographical place where the enumerated person usually resides implies a time element. The recommendations do not offer any minimum time period for considering oneself a usual resident of a place. This can be particularly problematic if one has just moved into an area or if one still maintains ties elsewhere as is the case with migrant workers. It is true that the *Principles and Recommendations* request that in such cases, clearly stated time limits of presence in, or absence from, a particular place must be set, in accordance with the prevailing circumstances in the country, to determine whether or not the person is a usual resident.[7] This, however, could lead to countries using different time periods thus resulting in non-comparable data.

9.   The *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*[8] consider country of usual residence as the country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. This definition is similar to that in the census recommendations. However, in defining long-term and short-term migration, the international migration recommendations add a time element to the definitions. For example, a long-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.[9] Likewise, short-term migrants are persons who move to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than a year (12 months).[10] The country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it.

10.   The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, therefore, need to be reviewed and brought in line with the guidelines on international migration with regard to the time period to be used for defining a "usual" resident of a place. Also more guidance is needed to help countries determine the treatment of persons who appear to have more than one residence so that there is more comparability between countries in the data collected.

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[6] *Ibid,* para. 2.21.
[7] *Ibid,* para. 2.22.
[8] *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.
[9] *Ibid,* para. 36.
[10] *Ibid,* para. 37.

b. International migration

11. Population censuses are widely recognized as the primary source of data on international migration stocks. Data on international migration are usually obtained from the census questions on country of birth and country of citizenship. The section on international migration in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1* provides guidelines on how to apply the *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*[11] in census data collection. In addition to the items on country of birth and of citizenship the census recommendations also provide information on how to collect data on year or period of arrival, an important item used to establish length of stay by international immigrants in the country.

12. What is missing from the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* are definitions of the concepts used in the *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*. For example, although the census recommendations make reference to the relevant paragraph that contains the definition of an international migrant in the international migration recommendations, this definition is not provided. For easy reference and to facilitate its application, it is important for the definition to be included in the census recommendations. In addition, the census recommendations should include the definitions of the concepts of foreigners and foreign-born population which are derived from the items on citizenship and country of birth respectively. The concepts of foreigners and foreign-born population as contained in the recommendations on international migration are central in distinguishing between immigrants and non-immigrants. In including the concepts of foreigners and foreign-born population, the updated *Principles and Recommendations* should indicate the exceptions such as persons born in the country but still considered foreigners because of their citizenship and citizens who are foreign-born. The recommendations should also provide guidelines on how to collect the requisite information on these items.

13. Furthermore, the updated census recommendations should provide guidelines on how to deal with the issue of multiple citizenships when collecting information on citizenship as this information is crucial in distinguishing between foreigners and citizens. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), for example, has recommended that the revised *Principles and Recommendations* should address how censuses could be used to count people holding multiple citizenships[12].

14. The topic "Year or period of arrival" should be reviewed to include guidelines on how to treat persons who have lived in the host countries for at least 12 months more than once, i.e., repeat entrants. Should this information be collected for the most recent or the initial year of arrival for persons that have migrated to the country more than once?

15. The discussion on updating the census recommendations to collect data on migrant stock might consider the feasibility of using the census to collect data on emigrant stock. Experts may wish to

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[11] *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.
[12] Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Housing Censuses 9-10 December 2004, Bangkok, Thailand available at http://unescap.org/stat/meet/census2004/index.asp.

consider whether census guidelines on international migration should also include recommendations on collecting data on emigrants.

16.   Ways should be explored of developing, and including in the updated *Principles and Recommendations*, some guidelines on how to encourage and/or improve exchange among countries of their national data on foreign born population by country of origin. These data would be useful to the countries concerned for purposes of estimating their emigrant flows as well and locating where they have immigrated to. In order for this to be a reality, countries would need to have similar practices with regard to how the data are collected. These harmonized census standards for estimating emigrants based on reports of foreign born of other countries. The harmonization would, instance, include use of same country names during data collection. In this context, it is worth noting that for the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* countries are requested to provide population census-based data on the foreign-born population by country of birth, and by age and sex. If countries can provide detailed data for this table it would go a long way towards improving the exchange of data among countries on where their populations have moved to.

c.   Marital status

17.   Of late, there has been criticism of how the topic of marital status is treated in the current *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. It is argued by some, that the definitions and categories of marital status in the census recommendations do not necessarily reflect the reality in many countries where there are various forms of unions or partnerships and associated living arrangements for the persons involved. For instance, the Expert Group Meeting to Review the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* System (10-14 November 2003) recognized that there is a need to provide in-depth assessment of different national practices with regard to the marital and living arrangements and to review the categories that are now used in the *Demographic Yearbook* in light of current country practices.[13] See also a technical report on the "National reporting of data on marriage and divorce - Implications for international recommendations" available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybtr.htm.

18.   Similarly, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has recommended that since consensual unions outside of marriage are becoming common in many societies, the review and update of the *Principles and Recommendations* should consider the use of a new marital status category called 'consensual union'. It was also emphasized the need to collect data on the number of marriages not only in polygamous societies but also in other societies to account for marital patterns. In addressing this issue, the group recognized that special cultural practices should be taken into account in the census such as practices of couples reportedly married, but not living together; and the phenomenon of 'marriage annulment' that is increasing in Catholic societies.[14]

19.   The section on marital status in the census recommendations should be reviewed for possible updating in order to improve the applicability of the recommendations to many national and/or cultural situations. In so doing, Experts may want to consider the feasibility of collecting some of the information on marital status, particularly on "consensual unions" through the identification of

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[13] Report of the Expert Group Meeting to Review the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* available on the Internet at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/DYB_1103/docs/no_L4.pdf.
[14] *Ibid.*

relationship to head or other reference member of household by including a category of "defacto partner of head or reference person" or some other similar category. The updated version of the marital status section in the census recommendations should also be reflected in the next updating of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*.[15]

d. Families and households

20. The section on household and family characteristics in the census recommendations should be reviewed and updated to minimize the potential for confusion due to the terminology used. For example, in defining households, the section uses a combination of household and housing characteristics terminology (paragraphs 2.61 and 2.62). In these two paragraphs, there is use of the following terms: household, household-dwelling, housing unit, collective living quarters, institution, and homeless. Except for one (housing unit), the section does not provide definitions or cross-references to where these definitions are in the document. Definitions should be provided in the section for all the relevant concepts being used, including private households, collective households, homeless households and institutional population, in order to avoid confusion in the use of these terms.

21. The categories used to identify the relationship of household members to the reference person should be reviewed to see if they need to be modified (para.2.73). For instance, the category of "spouse" may be modified to either include or show separately those who are in consensual unions due to the different experiences of countries with regard to types of marital unions. Similarly, due to the increasing tendency towards families with step-parents and step-children, the updated Principles and Recommendations should consider whether or not the category "child" needs to be modified so as to be able to identify: child of reference person, child of reference person and spouse or partner, and child of spouse or partner of reference person.

22. Information on household members and their relation to one another is an important input to studying the living arrangements of the members concerned. It also provides some indication of the support household members provide and receive from one another. That said, the section on household and family composition should be reviewed so as to re-examine what types of data are needed for important policy issues. For example, what types of living arrangements need to be classified in censuses? And for what purpose? For example, is the typology of households as contained in paragraph 2.82 that distinguishes between one-person, nuclear, extended, and composite households the most useful in terms of classifying households by type? How useful are these data? Do we need to come up with another typology that would be more useful internationally? For instance, should the new typology include classifying households by presence of children of a particular age? Should it show presence of elderly persons, and if so, how?

23. Two population groups that are of particular interest are children and older persons and the care and support they receive from others. With regard to older persons, for example, one might want to know how many live on their own either as a couple or alone and how many live with

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[15] *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10. See also United Nations Statistics Division, DESA "Technical Report, United Nations Demographic Yearbook review: National reporting of data on marriage and divorce, Implications for International Recommendations" (ESA/STAT/2004/7) available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/techreport/md.pdf

others, particularly with their own children, and to consider their support systems.[16] In this respect, introducing a question in the census about how long each person has lived in the household would serve several purposes. For older persons, for example, this would give a reasonably good idea of whether the older person or couple has moved in with children or others or whether others have moved in with the older person(s).

24.   Another question that is often suggested for inclusion in the census is the identification of the natural mother of each child in the household to provide information for estimation of fertility by the "own children" method. A variation of this, that could be used to provide information related to household structure, is to show the line number of the parent of each child listed in the household, if the parent is present. It should be mentioned, however, that although these suggestions have been around for quite some time, to-date they do not seem to have been applied in any census. Information from this question would be useful in identifying multi-generation households and also in providing an indication about the welfare of the children in the household in terms of them living with their biological parents or with others and also an indication of whether or not grandparents might be caring for their grandchildren. This could especially be relevant for countries with high levels of orphanhood due to HIV/AIDS.

25.   It should be mentioned, however, that studies on living arrangements and provision of care and support are quite complex and better investigated in surveys, as it would be possible to collect more detailed information on the directions of exchanges between the members concerned. In the absence of such surveys, however, we may want to carefully evaluate the extent to which we can use the census to collect this information without unduly overloading the questionnaire and burdening the respondents.

26.   The current version of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* states that "For census purposes, a child is any unmarried individual, regardless of age, who lives with his or her parent(s) and has no children in the same household" (para. 2.80). Since the needs of children, such as their dependence on others for care as well as the financial and time resources required, vary by age, should we distinguish between younger and older children? Such as those aged below and those above 18 years, or some other categorization?

27.   The revision of the section on household and family characteristics should be based on some questions, including:

      a. What type of information do we need and for what purpose?
      b. What data can realistically be collected in a census?
      c. What concepts and classification(s) should be used to present the data in the most useful and meaningful way bearing in mind varying national or regional differences?
      d. How easy is it for countries to present the data using the recommended classification(s)?
      e. Is it feasible to develop a typology of household types for international use?

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[16] Suggestions by Albert I. Hermalin, University of Michigan, Population Studies Center at the Institute for Social Research (personal 5/13/04 e-mail communication with Branch).
[18] *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1,* United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8, para. 2.145.

e. Educational characteristics

(a) Literacy

28. The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1* recommend that data on literacy be collected, on all persons 10 years of age and over, so as to distinguish between persons who are literate and those who are illiterate. A literate person is defined as one who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such as simple statement.[18] When applied, this approach results in the identification of a dichotomous population, i.e., those who declare themselves able to read and write and are therefore literate, and those who consider themselves not able to, and are illiterate.

29. Of late, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has expressed concern over existing measures of literacy and considers them inadequate since the measurement of literacy is not just a matter of establishing who can read and who cannot. Furthermore, according to UNESCO, most of the data on literacy rely either on individuals' self-declaration of their own literacy or on "proxy" indicators such as their educational levels, thus resulting in indirect measures of literacy. According to UNESCO, literacy skills are needed at many different levels, from writing one's name on a form, to understanding instructions on a medicine bottle, to the ability to learn from reading a book.[19] The organization advocates for direct assessment of individuals' literacy ability by testing, through surveys, their skills as a means to getting more reliable data on the topic.

30. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics, in partnership with experts and stakeholders from a wide range of international, regional, and national organizations, has formed a project, the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP), aimed at developing an internationally recognized methodology for use in surveys to assess a range of literacy levels from the most basic to higher level skills. The survey is based on a scientifically selected sample of the population and also collects background and other information. This makes it possible to use the results to identify various characteristics that may be associated with literacy, including the respondents' and their parents' education, their access to reading materials and their employment and financial circumstances.

31. The new approach for measuring literacy being proposed by UNESCO is based on testing the skills of the persons involved, instead of on the individuals' self declaration of their reading and writing abilities. What implications does this new approach have in terms of the updating of the census recommendations with regard to the definition of literacy? Should population censuses continue to collect data on literacy? Can the new approach be implemented under census conditions?

(b) Educational attainment

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[19] Leaflet on Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP) available at the website of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics - http://www.uis.unesco.org/

32.   To improve Member States' overall understanding and application of the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97), the UNESCO Institute for Statistics has developed the ISCED *Operational Manual and the Manual on Fields of Education to assist Member States* to assist Member States in implementing the revised ISCED with a view to improving international comparability of educational data.[20] The Institute is also reviewing country experiences in the implementation of ISCED throughout the world. Furthermore, research is also underway to study the data from a number of countries where a large proportion of students enter school either one year earlier or one year later than the entry age for programmes under ISCED. The study has important implications for ISCED and the comparability of education programmes.

33.   The ISCED-97 operational manuals as well as the outcomes of the review of country experiences in the implementation of the classification should be assessed for possible input for updating the section on educational attainment in the census recommendations.

f. Economic characteristics

(a) Industry

34.   The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* recommend that the classification of data on the industry or activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the time-reference period be based on the most recent revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) available at the time of the census.[21] A draft of the high level structure for ISIC, Revision 4 was presented to and approved by the Statistical Commission at its thirty-fifth session[22] and the draft of the revised classification is being reviewed taking into account comments of national statistical offices and interested agencies. The updated census recommendations should, therefore, consider to what extent it should take into account the latest revision of ISIC, which is still in draft form.

(b) Occupation

35.   The International Labour Organization (ILO), in conjunction with other organizations, is planning to update and improve the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) by 2007 although it is expected that the main structure of ISCO will remain unchanged.[23] The updating of the census recommendations should, if feasible, take into account the revisions to ISCO.

g. Ethnicity and indigenous peoples

36.   The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* contain very brief guidelines (two paragraphs) on the collection and tabulation of data on national and/or ethnic group but highlight the difficulties of providing international recommendations on the subject due to inherent variations in national circumstances. It is pointed out, for example, that some of the bases

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20 Report of the Secretary-General on international economic and social classifications (E/CN.3/2004/22), Statistical Commission, Thirty-fifth session, 2-5 March 2004, p.9.

[21] *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1,* United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8, paras. 2.221-2.222.

[22] *Economic and Social Council Official Records 2004 Supplement No. 4, E/2004/24, E/CN.3/2004/33.*

[23] *Ibid.*

upon which ethnic groups are identified are ethnic nationality (in other words country or area of origin as distinct from citizenship or country of legal nationality), race, colour, language, religion, customs of dress or eating, tribe or various combinations of these characteristics.[24]

37.   The updated *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* should provide an elaboration of the different terms used as examples for identification of persons on this topic, so as to improve clarity and avoid confusion. Some of the terms included in the current version of the census recommendations that could be elaborated on include: national group, ethnic group, race and tribe. It is understood that national circumstances vary in terms of the terminology they use, but these different terms also for the most part correspond to different concepts of what ethnicity is. Providing definitions for or clarification about them may therefore help countries decide which one would best capture what it is they are interested in measuring.

38.   In 2000, the United Nations Economic and Social Council endorsed a resolution by the Commission on Human Rights establishing, within the United Nations system, a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.[25] In the resolution, the Permanent Forum was requested to, among other things, prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.

39.   The Permanent Forum has recommended that Member States collect data to identify indigenous persons and also on the socio-economic characteristics of the population.[26] Presently, no official definition of indigenous peoples has been developed. Guidelines are, therefore, required on how to assist countries in their data collection on this topic. In this regard, the updated *Principles and Recommendations* may include text recommending that countries carefully consider the definitions that they are using and publicise them for the guidance of the Permanent Forum.

40.   It is important that the updated *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* include some text about the requisite reliance on self-declaration of the individual when reporting information on ethnicity and indigenous affiliation.

41.   The updated census recommendations should also indicate that there are instances when a person belongs to more than one ethnic or indigenous group and provide some guidance (or just bring it to the attention of the countries) on how this could be handled.

42.   Given the sensitive nature of this topic, the census recommendations for the 2010 round should include introductory text about the necessity for clear explanation for collecting this type of information by the country and also highlight the potential for misuse of data on ethnicity. This should also contain recommendations about the need for the responding public to be educated or provided with sufficient clarifications on the potential use of and need for these data. The updated international guidelines on the collection and classification of data by ethnicity should also include

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[24] *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1,* United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8, para. 2.116.
[25] Economic and Social Council Resolution 2000/22, 45th plenary meeting of the Economic and Social Council, 28 July 2000.
[26] Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - Report of the Workshop on data collection and disaggregation for indigenous peoples, New York, 19-21 January 2004.

guiding principles on the importance of non-disclosure of this information for non-statistical purposes on the part of the Statistical Office.

h. Human functioning and disability

43.   The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1* contain a section on how to define and collect data on disability status as well as suggestions for the type of socio-economic characteristics on which to tabulate data on disability. New developments in the area of disability measurement necessitate a revision of the current recommendations. One of these is the development of the *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)*[27] framework to classify human functioning. The approach of the ICF is different from that of its predecessor, the *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH)*,[28] on which the current census recommendations on disability measurement are based.

44.   Another development is the formation of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, which is comprised of representatives of national statistical offices, relevant international organizations, and non-government organizations.[29] The main purpose of the Washington Group is the promotion and co-ordination of international co-operation in the area of health statistics by focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys that will provide basic necessary information on disability throughout the world. In line with its first objective, the Washington Group aims at developing a small set of general disability measures, suitable for use in censuses for the primary purpose of informing policy on equalization of opportunities. The group is also developing, in line with its second objective, more extended sets of survey items to measure disability, to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys. These extended sets of survey items are intended to be related to the general measure(s). All disability measures recommended by the group, general or extended, will be accompanied by descriptions of their technical properties, and methodological guidance will be given on their implementation and their applicability to all sections of the population.

45.   The updated census recommendations should, therefore, include a revised section on measurement of human functioning and disability that is based on the framework and terminology of the ICF and also on the work of the Washington Group.

i.   Mortality

46.   Mortality measurement is still problematic, particularly in countries that lack reliable data from vital registration. There is a call by some interested parties to include in the revised *Principles and Recommendations* international guidelines on how to collect data on these topics in a census or other means albeit fully knowing the inherent problems of trying to do so particularly in the former. For instance, a census meeting at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

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[27] *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)*, Geneva, World Health Organization, 2001.
[28] *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH)*, Geneva, World Health Organization, 1980.
[29] For information on the activities of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/citygroup/washington.htm ; for information on the United Nations disability statistics programme see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/disability/disab3.htm

(ESCAP) recommended that countries with incomplete vital registration should use the census to collect fertility and mortality data in view of national health policy and MDGs requirements. There was also consensus that population and housing censuses offered a unique opportunity to collect data on rare events, such as disability and maternal mortality. Furthermore, it was felt that to estimate these events from sample surveys required a very large number of observations, which would be costly. The group therefore agreed that this feature of the census should be thoroughly explored in the next round.[30]

47.   Two topics are presented in this paper as possible additions to the census recommendations, maternal mortality and deaths due to AIDS. Both topics are of serious public health concern in many developing countries, making their measurement of utmost importance. Presently, however, the census recommendations do not contain guidelines for collecting data on deaths due to maternal causes or to AIDS.

(a)) Maternal deaths

48.   Maternal mortality continues to be a major health concern in many developing countries. Furthermore, the Millennium Development Goals have as a target the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio but cite lack of reliable data as an obstacle to monitoring improvements especially in countries where the problem is the greatest.

49.   Some researchers have advocated the use of population censuses to collect data on maternal mortality citing advantages associated with use of this data source. These include: (i) cost-effectiveness of asking a question on maternal deaths, compared to large periodic demographic surveys; (ii) ability to present disaggregated results at the sub-national level; and (iii) ability to evaluate completeness of death and birth recordings.[31] To obtain data on maternal deaths, census information on deaths in the household would identify:

(i)   all deaths within a specified period, such as 12 months;
(ii)   the age and sex of each deceased person;
(iii)   the timing of adult female deaths relative to pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

(b) Deaths due to AIDS

50.   The census recommendations contain guidelines on how to collect data on deaths for use in indirect estimation of mortality especially in countries that lack reliable data from civil registration. The guidelines include information on how to obtain data for estimating infant and child mortality from questions on children ever born alive and children surviving as well as for estimating adult mortality from the questions on deaths in the past 12 months and on maternal or paternal orphanhood.

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[30] Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Housing Censuses 9-10 December 2004, Bangkok, Thailand available at http://unescap.org/stat/meet/census2004/index.asp.
[31] Kenneth Hill, Cynthia Stanton and Neeru Gupta, "Measuring maternal mortality from a census: Guidelines for potential users". MEASURE Evaluation, February 2001.

51.   While use of these questions has improved estimation of mortality in countries that do not have reliable or accurate data from registration of deaths, there is still a general lack of data on mortality particularly due to HIV/AIDS. At the Workshop on HIV/AIDS and Adult Mortality in Developing Countries, organized by the United Nations Population Division,[32] it was recommended that efforts be made to improve the availability of data on adult mortality in the affected countries. The Workshop expressed an urgent need to have usable real data from vital registration, although it was noted that it would take a long time to establish reliable and comprehensive registration systems. It was felt that in the interim, having appropriate questions in censuses could help to fill part of the vacuum. To be able to get some indication of the deaths related to AIDS, participants recommended that the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* be reviewed and strongly recommend to collect mortality data by including, when appropriate, questions on:

(i)   Household deaths by age and sex in the 12 months preceding the census (or other clearly defined reference period);

(ii)   Whether the deaths reported were related to pregnancy;

(iii)   Whether they were due to external causes (accidents or homicide or suicide).

Non-AIDS related deaths represented by items (ii) and (iii) may be used to refine the total number of deaths in (i).

52.   Due to their complex nature, however, both deaths due to AIDS and maternal deaths are not easy to investigate especially in a census where there are many other competing topics. It is recommended, therefore, that the inclusion in the census recommendations, of guidelines on how to collect, through a census, information on deaths due to AIDS as well as maternal deaths be based on outcomes of meetings of experts in the respective fields guided by evidence of data quality from existing censuses which have attempted to collect data on mortality.

   j.   Other population census topics and issues

53.   Other topics related to population censuses for consideration include the following:

   a. **Floating populations** – It has been suggested that the updated UN *Principles and Recommendations* should include the topic of "floating populations, including information on how to define and identify them.

   b. More elaboration is needed on when and **how to count de jure and de facto population** and how to combine both to determine total population.

   c. More clarification is needed on **population groups for inclusion or exclusion in determining total population** (para. 2.45).

   d. There is a need for guidelines on how to deal with **persons on transit in the country at time of census** (for de facto census).

   e. Is it possible to provide more guidance on the **definitions of "urban" and "rural" areas**?

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[32] Information on the workshop can be found on the website of the United Nations Population Division at http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/adultmort/Adult mortality.htm.

[35] Report of the United Nations Symposium on Population and Housing Censuses (Available on the Internet at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/Symposium04/list_of_docs.htm).

f. Should the two sections on "Geographical and internal migration characteristics" and on "International migration characteristics" be combined into one section on "Migration characteristics"?

g. Should the section on educational characteristics include a part on completed years of education to complement that on educational attainment?

B. HOUSING CENSUS TOPICS

52. A review of questionnaires used by countries to collect data on housing for the 2000 round of censuses, that are available at the United Nations Statistics Division, shows some variations between countries in the topics covered and the way questions were asked. It is noted from this review, for example, that new questions have emerged including on the availability of a computer in the living quarters as well as on access to the Internet. Given the importance of these two topics for providing data on access to information and technology, the updated *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* may have to include them as part of "Additional topics" in the list of topics for housing censuses.

53. It is also being suggested that the revised census guidelines should include a section on "Household Ownership of Assets" as this information may be used in poverty analysis and also in private sector market research. For example, ownership of a car and/or a plasma television set could be used to identify the very wealthy, while information on whether or not one owns a hoe would give an indication of absolute poverty (if one does not own one). Data on this topic can also be used for indicators on the diffusion of technology through questions aimed at assessing access and use of ICT by households and individuals, such as on ownership of a radio, television set, telephone and computer, to name some. In updating the *Principles and Recommendations* it may be necessary to take this into account although clearly, items for inclusion on the list of assets would differ among countries or regions depending on circumstances and the intent for collecting the data.

54. There is also a suggestion that the updated *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* should consider the inclusion of guidelines on how questions on or related to the environment can be included in censuses. It is further suggested that these questions could be on "environmental awareness". The call for the inclusion of guidelines on environment statistics in the updated census recommendations is based on the recognition of the fact that sound policy decisions related to issues of sustainable development must be based on reliable information, and that environmental statistics are relatively new in many countries and that data gaps exist. It is recognized that the topics related to the environment, such as water supply system and type of solid waste disposal, have been part of the *Principles and Recommendations* for many decades. It has been suggested, however, that additional items be included such as on energy use and conservation, and water use and conservation, to name a few. Critics of this suggestion cite the complexity of collecting in a census the suggested additions as well as concerns about overburdening the census questionnaire thereby increasing the cost of the census.

III. SUGGESTED LIST OF CORE TOPICS FOR A NATIONAL DATASET

55.   The United Nations Symposium on Population and Housing Censuses (13-14 September 2004) deliberated over the importance of a minimum national dataset as a means to obtain the necessary outputs for planning purposes, improving national and international comparability of data, and facilitating the integration of national statistical systems.[35] The Symposium concluded that output planning is critical and in that context a meaningful core national dataset based on specific outputs would be a useful tool for census planning. The Symposium recommended that the Expert Group on the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses provide guidance in the identification of items/topics for a core national dataset while considering the extent to which the current United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* reflects such a set. The essential core set of outputs is essentially for obtaining demographic and socioeconomic statistics that a statistical system, including population and housing censuses, should deliver.[36] This core set of outputs, which is not tied to any single source of data, shall reflect, as much as possible, the essential data needs of countries and permit international comparability of data based on common concepts, definitions, and classifications.

56.   The idea of a minimum list of census topics and related data items/variables is not new. In the mid-1990's, there was a lot of focus on statistical implications of the outcomes of major international conferences which were held between 1990 and 1996.[37] These conferences recognized the importance of adequate information in formulating policy and monitoring progress in the achievement of conference goals, and called on countries and international organizations to develop and improve the requisite statistics and indicators. Consequently, at its twenty-eighth session (New York, 27 February-3 March 1995), the Statistical Commission established the Expert Group on the Statistical Implications of Recent Major United Nations Conferences to draw up a work programme reflecting the major action areas and indicate the necessary international statistical work in the social field related to the outcomes of the major conferences.[38]

57.   Based on the programmes of action of the conferences, which described issues of current world concern, the Expert Group identified relevant policy themes and areas of social concern and proposed a list of corresponding social indicators to monitor or assess progress towards development. In this connection, the Expert Group recommended a basic list of 15 social indicators that would make up a minimum national social data set (MNSDS). These indicators were selected on the basis of the following criteria: (a) direct relevance to the identified policy areas; (b) accepted international definition and classification; (c) a collection instrument that is feasible in most countries; and (d) feasibility of gender disaggregation. The Statistical Commission at its twenty-ninth session endorsed the proposed list but emphasized that the 15 MNSDS indicators should be considered as a minimum and not a maximum list of indicators, and invited users to build on MNSDS to meet national needs and circumstances, as well as requirements in specific fields.[39] The list of 10 indicators for the minimum national social data set, for which data can be collected through censuses, is presented in annex 2. It should be mentioned that the Expert Group proposed that the

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[36] Report of the Expert Group Meeting to Review Critical Issues Relevant to the Planning of the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses (Available on the Internet at
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/default.htm).
[37] The major conference include the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 5-13 September 1994), the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995), and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995).
[38] Economic and Social Council Official Records, 1995 Supplement No.8 (E/1995/28, E/CN.3/1995/27).
39 Economic and Social Council Official Records, 1997 Supplement No. 4 (E/1997/24, E/CN.3/1997/29).

MNSDS should be developed to provide key statistics for national and international reporting and monitoring. Given the importance placed on this list both for national and international reporting and also that the 2000 round of censuses has ended, one wonders to what extent the suggested list of MNSDS indicators has been applied by countries based on data collected through national censuses and other data collection activities.

58.   In recent years, the focus has shifted to the Millennium Indicators as a framework for assessing and monitoring progress towards a set of internationally agreed development goals and targets.[41] While there are 48 Millennium Indicators for measuring progress towards the 18 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (see Annex 3 for a list of the MDG indicators), there are some similarities between the MDG indicators and those in the MNSDS. Indicators that are common to both include: (a) infant mortality; (b) child mortality; (c) access to safe water; (d) access to sanitation; and (e) maternal mortality.

59.   It should be born in mind that while the MNSDS was intended for international use, the MDGs are directed towards developing countries. This said, however, it is important to assess the extent to which some of the MDG indicators can be added to the list for the MNSDS so as to reflect current concerns.

60.   It should also be recalled that previous issues of the census recommendations had a list of recommended basic census topics, shown in bold in annex 1. Basic census topics in the global recommendations are those that were considered priority topics in the majority of the regional recommendations.

61.   What follows in terms of the recommended list of core topics is based on all these previous efforts, namely, (1) topics for generating the required data for the MNSDS, (2) data items to be used in the calculation of the MDG indicators, and (3) basic topics in previous issues of the *Principles and Recommendations.* The list also takes into account the recommendation of the Symposium that the development of the core set of topics takes into consideration the extent to which the current United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* reflects such a set. In this regard, Annexes 4 and 5 represent the List of topics and cross-classifying variables covered in six *Demographic Yearbook Questionnaires* and the List of tables in the questionnaires of the *Demographic Yearbook* respectively. In addition, the choice of topics for housing is based to a large extent on country practices in the 2000 round of censuses with regard to topics covered. Annex 6 presents a summary table of the number of countries by region that collected data on each of the 20 basic topics in the *Principles and Recommendations*. Housing topics included on the list of core topics are those on which data were collected by more than 50 out of 131 countries for which questionnaires were available.[42]

62.   It should be mentioned that some of the questionnaires and tables for the *Demographic Yearbook*, as shown in annex 5, request metadata that is used in the interpretation of the statistical

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[41] More information on the Millennium Indicators can be found at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp, and on the Millennium Development Goals at http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/.
[42] Based on analysis of questionnaires available at the United Nations Statistics Division up to September 2003.

data provided by the countries. In determining the core set of items for a national dataset, experts may want to determine what corresponding metadata could be recommended for international use.

63.   It should be mentioned upfront that the suggested topics on this core list do not necessarily have to come from censuses. The core set of topics is not tied to any single source of data but is intended for the production of demographic and socio-economic statistical outputs from a national statistical system. In this connection, countries are free to produce data on these items using whichever sources are relevant to them, including censuses, household surveys and administrative systems.

64.   Based on the considerations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, there are 23 population and 14 housing suggested core topics on which data should be collected or compiled for a minimal national dataset for planning and monitoring purposes. Since this is just a core minimum set, it goes without saying that countries can collected or compile data on additional topics as necessary, depending on availability of resources as well as national capabilities and priority data needs.

Table 1: List of suggested core topics on population for a national dataset

| | Topic | Recommended or included in | | | |
		Principles and Recommendations	MNSDS	DYB tables	MDG indicators
Population					
1.	Sex	√	√	√	√
2.	Age	√	√	√	√
3.	Marital Status	√		√	
4.	Citizenship	√		√	
5.	Children Ever born	√	√	√	√
6.	Children living	√	√	√	√
7.	Date of birth of last child born alive (or live births within past 12 months)		√	√	√
8.	Deaths in the past 12 months		√	√	√
9.	Relationship to head or other reference member of household	√		√	
10.	Literacy	√		√	√
11.	School attendance	√		√	√
12.	Educational attainment	√		√	
13.	Activity status	√	√	√	√
14.	Time worked	√			
15.	Occupation	√		√	
16.	Industry	√		√	√
17.	Status in employment	√		√	
18.	Place of usual residence	√			
19.	Place where present at time of census	√			

17

	Topic	Recommended or included in			
		Principles and Recommendations	MNSDS	DYB tables	MDG indicators
20.	Place of birth (including country of birth)	√		√	
21.	Duration of residence	√			
22.	Place of previous residence	√			
23.	Place of residence at a specified date in the past	√			
Housing[43]					
1.	Building – type of	√			
2.	Construction material of outer walls	√			
3.	Year or period of construction	√			
4.	Location of living quarters	√			
5.	Living quarters – type of	√			
6.	Ownership – type of	√			
7.	Rooms – number of	√			
8.	Water supply system	√	√		√
9.	Toilet and sewerage facilities	√	√		√
10.	Bathing facilities	√			
11.	Cooking facilities	√			
12.	Lighting – type of and/or electricity	√			
13.	Occupants – number of	√			
14.	Tenure	√			√

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[43] Topics on which data were collected by more than 50 out of 131 countries or areas in the 2000 round of censuses.

Annex 1: Population and Housing Census Topics in the 1998 *Principles and Recommendations*
      for Population and Housing Censuses[*]

(A)   **POPULATION CENSUS TOPICS**
      Geographical and internal migration characteristics (paras. 2.18-2.59)
              i.   **Place of usual residence** (paras. 2.20-2.24)
             ii.   **Place where present at time of census** (paras. 2.25-2.28)
           iii.   **Place of birth** (paras. 2.29-2.34)
           iv.   **Duration of residence** (paras. 2.35-2.37)
            v.   **Place of previous residence** (paras. 2.38-2.39)
           vi.   **Place of residence at a specified date in the past** (paras. 2.40-2.41)

      Household and family characteristics (paras. 2.60-2.84)
           vii.   **Relationship to head or other reference member of household** (paras. 2.67-2.76)

      Demographic and social characteristics (paras. 2.85-2.117)
          viii.   **Sex** (para. 2.86)
           ix.   **Age** (paras. 2.87-2.95)
            x.   **Marital status** (paras. 2.96-2.103)
           xi.   **Citizenship** (paras. 2.104-2.108)
          xii.   Religion (paras. 2.109-2.111)
          xiii.   Language (paras. 2.112-2.115)
          xiv.   National and/or ethnic group (paras. 2.116-2.117)

      Fertility and mortality (paras. 2.118-2.143)
           xii.   **Children ever born** (paras. 2.126-2.131)
          xiii.   **Children living** (paras. 2.132-2.133)
           xv.   Date of birth of last child born alive (paras. 2.134-2.136)
          xvi.   Deaths in the past 12 months (paras. 2.137-2.138)
         xvii.   Maternal or paternal orphanhood (paras. 2.139-2.141)
        xviii.   Age, date or duration of first marriage (para. 2.142)
         xix.   Age of mother at birth of first child born alive (para. 2.143)

      Educational characteristics (paras. 2.144-2.164)
          xiv.   **Literacy** (paras. 2.154-2.149)
          xv.   **School attendance** (paras. 2.150-2.152)
         xvi.   **Educational attainment** (paras. 2.153-2.157)
         xx.   Field of education and educational qualifications (paras. 2.158-2.163)

      Economic characteristics (paras. 2.165-2.247)
         xvii.   **Activity status** (paras. 2.168-2.208)
       xviii.   **Time worked** (paras. 2.209-2.211)
         xix.   **Occupation** (paras. 2.212-2.220)
          xx.   **Industry** (paras. 2.221-2.225)

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[*] Basic census topics are indicated in bold

Additional topics on housing

Unit of enumeration - building

xxi.	Dwellings in building – number of (para. 2.418)
xxii.	Elevator – availability of (para. 2.419)
xxiii.	Farm building or not (para. 2.420)
xxiv.	Materials of which specific parts of building are constructed (para. 2.421)
xxv.	State of repair (para. 2.422)

Unit of enumeration – living quarters

xxvi.	Bedrooms – number of (2.423)
xxvii.	Fuel used for cooking (para. 2.424)
xxviii.	Heating – type and energy used for (para. 2.425)
xxix.	Hot water – availability of (para. 2.426)
xxx.	Piped gas – availability of (para. 2.427)
xxxi.	Telephone – availability of (para. 2.428)
xxxii.	Use of housing unit (para. 2.429)

Unit of enumeration - occupants

xxxiii.	Cars available to the household – number of (para. 2.430)
xxxiv.	Durable consumer appliances available to the household (para. 2.431)
xxxv.	Outdoor space available for household use (para. 2.432)

Annex 2: Minimum National Social Data Set Indicators And Required Data Items (Items Based On Census Data)

Recommended indicators in the MNSDS	Required data items/variables	Corresponding tabulations in census recommendations
1. Population estimates, by sex, age and ethnic group	Total population; Sex; Age; National and/or ethnic group	P3.1 Population, by single years of age and sex P3.5 Population, by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex
2. Life expectancy at birth, by sex	Deaths in the past 12 months, by age and sex; Population, by age and sex	P4.9 Deaths, by sex and age within the 12 months preceding the census; and total population, by age and sex
3. Infant mortality, by sex	Live births within the 12 months preceding the census; Deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census (See also indirect estimates for indicator 4)	P4.7 Female population ... to 49 years of age, by age, number of live births by sex within the 12 months preceding the census, and deaths among these live births, by sex
4. Child mortality, by sex	Indirect estimates of child mortality are based on reports of women on: Children ever born, by sex and by age group of mother; Children living, by sex and by age group of mother	P4.1 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children ever born alive by sex P4.3 Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children living (or dead) by sex
5. Number of people per room cross excluding kitchen and bath-room	Number of rooms; Number of occupants	H.11 Housing units, by number of rooms, cross excluding classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit
6. Household income per capita (level and distribution)	Total annual income of household; Size of household	P6.18 Households and population in households, by annual income and size of household
7. Unemployment rate, by sex	Activity status; Sex	P6.1 Population ... years of age and over by usual (or current) activity status, marital status, age and sex
8. Employment-population ratio, by sex	Activity status; Sex	P6.1 Population ... years of age and over, by usual (or current) activity status, marital status, age and sex
9. Access to safe water	Water supply system; Source of water supply	H.14 Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply
10. Access to sanitation	Type of toilet facilities	H.15 Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of toilet facilities

Note: Five of the recommended indicators -- namely, maternal mortality; contraceptive prevalence; average number of years of schooling completed by sex; per capita gross domestic product (GDP); and monetary value of the basket of food needed for minimum nutritional requirements -- are not shown in the table because the data required for these indicators are not within the scope of questions usually included in population and housing censuses. Three dots (...) indicate the minimum age adopted by the country for responding to census questions on current fertility or economic activity.
Source: *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8, para. 3.21.

Annex 3: Millennium Development Goal Indicators[44]

The Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database shows the latest available data as of April 2005.

Goals, targets and indicators

A framework of 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators to measure progress towards the Millennium Development goals was adopted by a consensus of experts from the United Nations Secretariat and IMF, OECD and the World Bank. (Road Map towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, A/56/326 [PDF, 450KB])

Each indicator below is linked to millennium data series as well as to background series related to the target in question.

For a description of the monitoring process, see About the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

  Indicators
  1. Proportion of population below $1 (1993 PPP) per day (World Bank)[a]
  2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] (World Bank)
  3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (World Bank)

Target 2.
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

  Indicators
  4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (UNICEF-WHO)
  5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO)

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3.
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

  Indicators
  6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (UNESCO)
  7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (UNESCO)[b]
  8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (UNESCO)

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

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[44] Source: http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp.

Target 4.
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

    Indicators
    9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (UNESCO)
    10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old (UNESCO)
    11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ILO)
    12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (IPU)

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5.
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

    Indicators
    13. Under-five mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)
    14. Infant mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)
    15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (UNICEF-WHO)

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

    Indicators
    16. Maternal mortality ratio (UNICEF-WHO)
    17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (UNICEF-WHO)

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

    Indicators
    18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (UNAIDS-WHO-UNICEF)
    19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (UN Population Division)[c]
     19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex (UNICEF-WHO)
     19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (UNICEF-WHO)[d]
     19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate (UN Population Division)
    20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (UNICEF-UNAIDS-WHO)

Target 8.
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicators
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (WHO)
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures (UNICEF-WHO)[e]
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (WHO)
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy) (WHO)

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9.
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicators
25. Proportion of land area covered by forest (FAO)
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (UNEP-WCMC)
27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1,000 GDP (PPP) (IEA, World Bank)
28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (UNFCCC, UNSD) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) (UNEP-Ozone Secretariat)
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels (WHO)

Target 10.
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

Indicators
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (UNICEF-WHO)
31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (UNICEF-WHO)

Target 11.
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicators
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (UN-HABITAT)

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Indicators for targets 12-15 are given below in a combined list.

Target 12.
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally

Target 13.
Address the special needs of the least developed countries.
Includes: tariff and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14.
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 15.
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS)

Indicators

Official development assistance (ODA)

33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)(OECD)
34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) (OECD)
35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (OECD)
36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNIs (OECD)
37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs (OECD)

Market access

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duty (UNCTAD, WTO, WB)
39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (UNCTAD, WTO, WB)
40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP (OECD)
41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (OECD, WTO)

Debt sustainability

42. Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points

(cumulative) (IMF - World Bank)
43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (IMF-World Bank)
44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (IMF-World Bank)

Target 16.
In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Indicators
45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total (ILO)[f]

Target 17.
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Indicators
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (WHO)

Target 18.
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicators
47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU)
48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population (ITU)

Footnotes:

[a] For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.
[b] An alternative indicator under development is "primary completion rate".
[c] Among contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Since the condom use rate is only measured amongst women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). Indicator 19c (contraceptive prevalence rate) is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals.
[d] This indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys to be able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the following: (a) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know that a person can protect herself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom"; (b) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.
[e] Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under 5 who are appropriately treated.
[f] An improved measure of the target for future years is under development by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Annex 4: List of Topics and Cross-Classifying Variables Covered in Six *Demographic Yearbook Questionnaires*

Topic	Main characteristics	Classified by				Reference period
		Age	*Sex*	*Urban/ rural[45]*	*Other variable(s)*	
A. Questionnaire on population estimates						
Population		♦	♦	♦		Mid-year
Population	Marital status	♦	♦	♦		Mid-year
Population in cities			♦			Mid-year
B. Population census questionnaire						
Total area						
Population of major civil division			♦	♦		
Population in localities	Size-class of locality		♦			
Population of national capital and other principal cities			♦		Land area	
(a)　　Households (b)　　Population in households (c)　　Number of family nuclei	Size of household				Number of persons not living in households	
Population		♦	♦	♦		
Population	Marital status	♦	♦	♦		
Native and foreign born population		♦	♦	◊		
Foreign born population	Country of birth	♦	♦	◊		
Foreign born population in the country for less than five years	Country of birth	♦	♦	◊		
Population 10 years of age and over	Literacy	♦	♦	◊		
Population 15 years of age and over	Educational attainment	♦	♦	◊		
Population 5 to 24 years of age	School attendance	♦	♦	◊		
Number of children born alive		♦[46]		♦		

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[45] ♦ indicates that the questionnaire explicitly requests, in the form of a separate table, the breakdown by urban and rural area of residence; ◊ indicates that the questionnaire requests data for urban and rural area of residence, but using the following formulation: "On separate sheets, please provide similar tabulations by urban/rural residence, if possible."
[46] Age refers to age of mother for the female population 15 years of age and over.

Topic	Main characteristics	Classified by				Reference period
		Age	*Sex*	*Urban/ rural*[45]	*Other variable(s)*	
Number of children living		♦[47]		♦		
Population	Country of citizenship		♦	◊		
Population	National/ ethnic group		♦			
Population	Religion		♦			
Population	Language		♦			

C. Population Census Economic Characteristics questionnaire

Topic	Main characteristics	Age	Sex	Urban/rural	Other variable(s)	Reference period
Population	Type of activity	♦	♦	◊		
Population not economically active	Functional categories	♦	♦	◊		
Economically active population	Industry	♦	♦	◊		
Economically active population	Occupation	♦	♦	◊		
Economically active foreign born population	Occupation	♦	♦			
Economically active population	Status	♦	♦	◊		
Economically active population	Status		♦	◊	Industry	
Economically active population	Status		♦	◊	Occupation	
Female population	Type of activity	♦	♦[48]	◊	Marital status	

D. Population census questionnaire on household characteristics

Topic	Main characteristics	Age	Sex	Urban/rural	Other variable(s)	Reference period
Population	Type of household	♦	♦			
Households	Household size	♦	♦[49]			
Households	Marital status	♦	♦[50]			
Households	Number of persons in household	♦	♦[51]		Relationship to head or other reference member of household	
Population	Number of persons in household	♦	♦[52]		Relationship to head or other reference member of household	

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[47] Age refers to age of mother for the female population
[48] Female population only
[49] Age and sex of household head or other reference person.
[50] Age, sex and marital status of household head or other reference person.
[51] Age and sex of household head or other reference person.
[52] Age and sex of household

Topic	Main characteristics	Classified by				Reference period
		Age	*Sex*	*Urban/ rural*[45]	*Other variable(s)*	
Households	Type of household	♦	♦[53]		(a) Number of household members (b) Presence of spouse	
(a) Households (b) Population in households	Presence of persons 60 years of age and over	♦	♦[54]			
Household population	Relationship to householder	♦	♦			
(a) Households (b) Population in households	Number of persons 60 years of age and over	♦	♦[55]		Type of household	

E. Questionnaire on international migration and travel statistics (Trial)

Topic	Main characteristics	Age	Sex	Urban/rural	Other variable(s)	Reference period
Inflows of foreigners	Duration of stay		♦		Reason for admission	
Inflows of citizens	Duration of stay abroad		♦		Reason for stay abroad	
Long-term immigrants	Country of citizenship	♦	♦			
Outflows of foreigners	Current status		♦			
Outflows of citizens	Reason of stay abroad		♦			
Long-term emigrants	Country of citizenship	♦	♦			
Long-term immigrants	Country of last residence		♦			
Long-term emigrants	Country of next residence		♦			

F. Questionnaire on vital statistics

Topic	Main characteristics	Age	Sex	Urban/rural	Other variable(s)	Reference period
Mid-year population			♦	♦		Last five years
Total live births			♦	♦		Last five years
Total deaths			♦	♦		Last five years
Total infant deaths			♦	♦		Last five years
Total late foetal deaths			♦	♦		Last five

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[53] Age and sex of household

[54] Age and sex of household

[55] Age and sex of household

| Topic | Main characteristics | Classified by | | | | Reference period |
		Age	*Sex*	*Urban/ rural[45]*	*Other variable(s)*	
						years
Total marriages				♦		Last five years
Total divorces and annulments				♦		Last five years
Total divorces				♦		Last five years
Total annulments				♦		Last five years
Total legally induced abortions				♦		Last five years
Live births	Month of birth					Last five years
Live births	Legitimacy		♦			Last five years
Live births	Live-birth order					Last five years
Live births		♦[56]	♦[57]	♦		Last five years
Live births		♦				Last five years
Live births	Live birth order	♦[58]				Latest available year
Live births	Birth weight					Last five years
Live births	Gestational age					Last five years
Live births	Type of birth					Last five years
Total fertility rate						Last 12 years
Gross reproduction rate						Last 12 years
Net reproduction rate						Last 12 years
Abridged life table		♦	♦			
Complete life table	Number surviving to exact age (lx)	♦	♦			
Complete life table	Probability of dying (qx)	♦	♦			
Complete life table	Life expectancy (ex)	♦	♦			
Deaths	Month of death					Last five years

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[56] Age of mother
[57] Sex of child
[58] Age of mother

Topic	Main characteristics	Classified by				Reference period
		Age	*Sex*	*Urban/ rural*[45]	*Other variable(s)*	
Deaths		♦	♦	♦		Last three years
Deaths	Marital status	♦	♦			Latest available year
Deaths	Occupation	♦	♦			Latest available year
Infant deaths	Month of death					Last four years
Infant deaths		♦	♦			Last three years
Late foetal deaths		♦[59]				Last five years
Legitimate late foetal deaths		♦[60]				Last five years
Late foetal deaths	Total birth order	♦[61]				Latest available year
Foetal deaths		♦[62]				Last five years
Legally induced abortion	Number of previous live births	♦[63]				Latest available year
Marriages	Month of marriage					Last five years
Marriages	Previous marital status of bride				Previous marital status of groom	Latest available year
Marriages		♦[64]				Latest available year
First marriages		♦[65]				Last three years
Marriages	Previous marital status of bride	♦[66]			Previous marital status of groom	Latest available year
Divorces	Duration of marriage					Last five years
Divorces	Number of dependent children					Last five years
Divorces		♦[67]				Latest

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[59] Age of mother

[60] Age of mother

[61] Age of mother

[62] Period of gestation (age of fetus)

[63] Age of mother

[64] Age of bride and of groom

[65] Age of bride and of groom

[66] Age of bride and of groom

Topic	Main characteristics	Classified by				Reference period
		Age	Sex	Urban/ rural[45]	Other variable(s)	
						available year
Divorces	Duration of marriage	♦[68]				Latest available year

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[67] Age of husband and of wife
[68] Age of husband and of wife

Annex 5: List of tables in the questionnaires of the *Demographic Yearbook*

(1)   Population Census: General Characteristics Questionnaire

1. Total area: land; and inland water;

2. Population by *sex and urban/rural residence*;

3. Population of *major civil divisions* by urban/rural residence;

4. Population in localities by *size-class of locality* and sex;

5. Population of *national capital and other principal cities* with population of 100,000 or more by sex and land area;

6. *Households, population in households and number of family nuclei* by size of household and number of persons living in households.

This is followed by a series of questions on ***population according to*:**

7. *Single years of age*, five-year age groups, sex and urban/rural residence;

8. *Marital status*, age, sex and urban/rural residence;

9. *Native and foreign-born* by age and sex;

10. *Foreign-born by country of birth*, age and sex;

11. *Foreign-born in the country for less than five years* by country of birth, age and sex;

12. *Literacy* for 10 years of age and over by age and sex;

13. Educational attainment for15 years of age and over by age and sex;

14. School attendance for 5 to 24 years of age, by single years of age and sex;

15. Number of children born alive for females 15 years of age and over, by age and urban/rural residence;

16. Number of children living for females 15 years of age and over, by single years of age and urban/rural residence;

17. Country of citizenship and sex;

18. National and/or ethnic group and sex;

19. Religion and sex;

20. Language and sex.

Evaluation

All population statistics should agree with the total population shown in table 1. If there are disagreements, please explain fully in footnotes.

If any data are based on a sample of the population, please indicate in the table and explain fully in footnotes.

Also to identify the present basis of Census tabulation based on:

        a) De facto population or

        b) De jure population

It is requested to provide the definition for the following items if it differs from the Principles and Recommendations for Population Census:

        Urban/Rural residence;
        Localities;
        City and urban agglomeration;
        Households;

In addition, a set of questions relative to special population groups and census completeness is attached at the beginning of this questionnaire.

        1. Disposition of special population groups.

This is to indicate which population group is included or excluded from the population census.
    Nomads
    Military and diplomatic personnel
    Merchant seamen and fishermen
    Civilian residents temporarily in another country as seasonal workers
    Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country
    Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their family
    Transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census

        2. Method(s) used in estimation completeness

        a) Post enumeration survey
        b) Demographic analysis
        c) Other methods

        3. Estimated level of completeness by sex:

a) Gross under-enumeration (The base denominator of this percentage is enumerated population or estimated "complete " population or not sure)

b) Gross over-enumeration (The base denominator of this percentage is enumerated population or estimated "complete "population or not sure.)

c) Net error (The base denominator of this percentage is enumerated population or estimated "complete" population or not sure.)

4. If population enumeration survey conducted

a) Date conducted: year   month

b) Size of sample:

Number of persons

Total	Urban	Rural

c) Specify any population group excluded from the post enumeration survey sampling frame

(2)   Population Census : Economic Characteristics Questionnaire

1. Population by type of activity, age and sex
2. Population not economically active by functional categories, age and sex
3.   Economically active population by industry, age and sex
4.   Economically active population by occupation, age and sex
4A.   Economically active foreign-born population by occupation, age and sex
5.   Economically active population by status, age and sex
6.   Economically active population by status, industry and sex
7.   Economically active population by status, occupation and sex
8.   Female population by type of activity, age and marital status

Countries are requested to provide data by rural/urban area of residence for all tables except tables 4 and 4A.

(3)   Population Census: Household Characteristics Questionnaire

The *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on household characteristics has 9 tables as shown below.

1. Population by age, sex and type of household

2. Households by age and sex of household head or other reference member of household and household size

3. Households by age, sex and marital status of head of household or other reference member of household

4. Households by number of persons in household and relationship to head or other reference member of household by age and sex of head of household or other reference member

5. Population by number of persons in household and relationship to head of other reference member of household by age and sex of head of household or other reference member

6. Households by type of household, number of household members and presence of spouse by age and sex of head or other reference member of household

7. Households and population in households by sex, size of household and presence of persons 60 years of age and over

8. Household population by relationship to householder, (head or reference person), age and sex

9. Households and population in households by number of persons 60 years of age and over by age, sex of householder and type of household

Evaluation

At the beginning of this questionnaire, it is requested to specify the definition of household and/or family used in the census. Also to state the census refers to household head _____, or reference member of household _____

(4) and the definition of head of household or method of identification.

(4) **Questionnaire on Population Estimates**

1.   De facto population estimates by urban/rural residence as of mid-year for the past 40 years;

2.   Estimated population by age, sex and urban/rural residence: latest available year, preferably mid-year estimates; the age classification is in single years;

3.   De facto population estimates of the capital and cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; latest available year; and

4.   Estimated population by age, sex, marital status and urban/rural residence; the age classification is in 5-year age groups.

Evaluation

In addition, a set of questions relative to the quality of the data is attached at the end of this questionnaire as follows:

1.   Coverage of data

This is to indicate which population group is included or excluded from the estimated total population. The following list, while not necessarily complete, gives examples of population group.
        Nomads
        Military and diplomatic personnel
        Merchant seamen and fishermen
        Civilian residents temporarily in another country as seasonal workers
        Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country
        Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their family
        Transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census

2.   Method of estimation

This is to indicate the method by which the latest population estimates were prepared.

        a) Continuous population register;

        b)   Complete census taken: Population actually enumerated or adjusted to underenumeration;

        c)   Sample survey (date)

        d)   Partial census taken or partial registration

        e)   Non-censal count (date) and describe method

        f)   Conjectual estimate derived by means other than counting

3. Method of time adjustment

This is to indicate the time series adjustment, according to:

a) Population register, annually

b) Natural increase (births and deaths) and migration

c) Only by natural increase (births and deaths) no account taken of migration

d) Extrapolating mathematically from census taken (dates) and formula

e) Assumed rate of increase, mortality, fertility and migration

f) No time adjustment (base figure held constant)

g) Other (explain)

Also, estimates of population by age and sex, additional factors may be involved.

a) Non-based on population actually enumerated at various ages or estimated from survey results

b) Enumerated population estimated from survey results adjusted to take account of underenumeration at various age

c) Base age distribution smoothed

(5)   Questionnaire on International Migration and Travel Statistics (Draft)

Table 1 captures movements that are generally not considered as international migration, either because of the reason for admission/purpose of stay, or the duration of stay (visit):

1A.   Inflows of foreigners by reason for admission to the country and sex and outflows of foreigners by current status in the country and sex;

1B.   Inflows of citizens by purpose of stay abroad and outflows of citizens by purpose of travel abroad by sex;

Table 2 and 3 are to capture movements of migrants (foreigners and citizens) as defined in the United Nations Recommendations:

2A.   Inflows of foreigners by reason for admission, duration of stay and sex;

2B.   Outflows of foreigners by current status in country and sex;

3A.   Inflows of citizens by duration and purpose of stay abroad and sex;

3B.   Outflows of citizens by purpose of travel abroad and sex;

Tables 4, 5 and 6 collect demographic characteristics of the long term migrants defined as those who change their country of usual residence of 12 months or more:

4A.   Number of incoming migrants by country of citizenship, age and sex;

4B.   Number of departing migrants by country of citizenship, age and sex;

5A.   Number of incoming migrants by country of birth, citizenship, and sex;

5B.   Number of departing migrants by country of birth, citizenship, and sex;

6.   Number of incoming migrants by country of last residence and number of departing migrants by country of future residence by sex.

Evaluation

In this questionnaire it is requested that definitions for the following terms are provided:
     Migrant
     Long-term migrant
     Short-term migrant
     Dependents
     Residence

It is also requested to indicate which of the following statistics has been used for the different data entries on the questionnaire:
   1. Administrative register
        a. Population register
        b. Register of foreigners
        c. Register of refugees/asylum-seekers
        d. Other, specify:
   2. Other administrative sources
        a. Residence permits
        b. Work permits
        c. Applications for asylum
        d. Exit permits
        e. Clearance of migrant workers
        f. Other, specify:
   3. Border statistics
        a. Border collection (entry/exit forms)
        b. Border sample surveys
        c. Other, specify:
   4. Household-based field inquiries:
        a. Census

      b. Household surveys

      c. Other, specify:

  5. Other source:

In addition to the information on the type of data sources used, the methods of estimation used to capture the duration of stay for table 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B are requested. It is also requested that whether intended or actual duration of stay are identified. Examples for the methods of estimation are as follows:

    Duration indicator for foreigners arriving;
    Duration indicator for foreigners departing;
    Migrant declaring intended duration of stay;
    Validity of visa or permit;
    Actual duration of stay;
    Renting or buying a dwelling;
    Termination of contract;
    Duration of employment contract to work abroad.

(6)   Questionnaire on Vital Statistics

1. Vital statistics summary by urban rural residence for the last five years.

    a) Mid-year population;

    b) Live births;

    c) Deaths;

    d) Infant deaths;

    e) Late foetal deaths;

    f) Marriages;

    g) Divorces and annulments;

    h) Divorces;

    i) Annulments;

    j) Legally induced abortions.

2. The next part of the questionnaire focuses on Live births for the past five years by:

    (a) Month of birth;

    (b) Legitimacy and sex;

    (a) Live-birth order;

    (b) Legitimate live-births by duration of marriage,

    (e) Age of mother, sex of child, legitimate live-births by urban/rural residence;

    (f) Age of father and legitimacy;

(g) Age of mother and live birth order (latest available year only);

(h) Birth-weight;

(i) Gestational age; and

(j) Type of birth.

3.   This table requests data on fertility, namely:

Total fertility rate and gross and net reproduction rate.

4.   An additional table of the questionnaire focuses on Life Tables. An abridged life table is followed by a complete life table with values for:

(a) Number surviving to exact age (lx);

(b) Probability of dying (qx); and

(c) Life expectancy (ex).

5.   The next part of the questionnaire focuses on deaths by:

(a) Month of death (excluding foetal deaths);

(b) Age, sex and urban and rural residence (excluding foetal deaths);

(c) Age, sex and marital status; and

(d) age, sex and occupation.

6.   This is followed by statistics on infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) requested by:

(a) Month of death; and

(b) Age and sex.

7.   Statistics on Late foetal deaths (death of a foetus of at least 28 completed weeks of gestation) are requested by:

(a) Age of mother and legitimacy;

(b) Age of mother and total birth order; and

(c) Period of gestation (in weeks).

8.   Data on legally induced abortions by age and number of previous live births of mother are also requested.

9.   Statistics on marriages are collected by:

(a) Month of marriage;

(b) Previous marital status of bride and groom;

(c) Age of bride and groom;

(d) Age of bride and groom at first marriage; and

(e) Age and previous marital status of bride and groom.

10.   Data on divorces are requested by:

(a)   Duration of marriage;

(b)   Number of dependent children;

(c)   Age of husband and wife; and

(c) Duration of marriage and age of husband and wife.

Evaluation

 At the end of the questionnaire a table is enclosed requesting the information on quality of vital statistics events obtained from civil registers.

1) Present basis of tabulation based on

   a) Date of occurrence or

    b) Date of registration

2) Estimated completeness of registration:

   a) 90 per cent or more

   b) 75-89 per cent

   c) 50 –74 per cent

   d) Under 50 percent

3) Also to specify years to which complete estimate refers

4) Basis of completeness estimate:

   a) Demographic analysis

   b) Dual record check

   c) Other (specify)

Annex 6: Topics investigated in the 2000 round of population and housing censuses (1995- September 2003) - based on information from 131 countries or areas

Topics[69]	Total	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Europe	Oceania
Unit of enumeration: building							
1. Building - type of e.g. detached, attached; Up to 2 floors, 2+ floors; institutions; others	68	7	11	16	0	22	12
2. Construction material of outer walls	73	12	11	17	8	12	11
3. Year or period of construction	59	1	11	16	1	22	8
Unit of enumeration: living quarters							
4. Location of living quarters	72	11	14	6	9	25	7
5. Living quarters - type of	77	11	16	9	10	22	9
6. Occupancy status	37	2	8	8	7	11	1
7. Ownership - type of	51	2	14	11	0	21	3
8. Rooms - number of	110	15	20	20	9	34	12
9. Floor space - useful and/or living	37	1	9	0	0	26	1
10. Water supply system	106	14	22	20	10	24	15
11. Toilet and sewerage facilities	113	18	22	22	10	26	15
12. Bathing facilities	73	3	15	13	6	27	9
13. Cooking facilities	75	8	14	20	5	21	7
14. Lighting - type of and/or electricity	84	17	16	17	9	15	10
15. Solid waste disposal - type of	34	9	5	8	5	3	4
16. Occupancy by more than one households	8	0	2	2	3	1	0
17. Occupants - number of	72	8	12	11	8	20	13
18. Demographic and economic characteristics of the head of household [70]	Source: population census						
19. Tenure	77	16	10	10	10	18	13
20. Rental and owner-occupied housing costs	35	6	6	5	3	7	8

Source: "Incorporating housing statistics in the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection". Paper presented at the Expert Group Meeting to Review the United Nations Demographic Yearbook System (10-14 November 2003), available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/DYB_1103/doclist.htm.

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[69] Topics on which data are collected either as part of the population or housing census questionnaire.
[70] Count not given as the source for this is population census.