Population and Housing Censuses

Part II



} 	

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office

Studies in Methods Series F No. 54

Handbook of Population and Housing Censuses

Part II

Demographic and Social Characteristics



NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

The designations used in this publication have been provided by the competent authorities. Those designations and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Where the designation "country or area" appears in the headings of tables, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas.

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/54

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No. E.91.XVII.9

CONTENTS

PREFAC	E	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		viii
		<u>P</u>	aragraphs	Page
I.	AGE	AND SEX	1 - 20	1
	A.	Uses of data on age and sex	1 - 4	1
	В.	United Nations recommendations	5 - 10	1
	C.	National census practices: 1965-1974 and 19 75-1984	11 - 15	2
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	16 - 20	4
II.	MARI'	TAL STATUS	1 - 35	6
	A.	Uses of data on marital status	1 - 6	6
	B.	United Nations recommendations	7 - 16	7
	C.	National census practices: 1965–1984	17 - 31	8
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	32 - 35	11
III.	FERT	ILITY	1 - 75	16
	A.	Uses of data on fertility	1 - 14	16
	B.	United Nations recommendations	15 - 35	19
	C.	National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984	36 - 60	22
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	61 - 75	27
IV.	MORT	'ALITY	1 - 68	36
	A.	Uses of data on mortality	1 - 20	36
	В.	United Nations recommendations	20 - 32	39
	C.	National census practices: 1965–1984	33 - 59	41
	D.	Problems of data collection and classification	60 - 68	47
V.	CITIZI	ENSHIP	1 - 23	53
	A.	Uses of data on citizenship	1 - 2	53

		<u>Pa</u>	<u>ragraphs</u>	Page
	В.	United Nations recommendations	3 - 9	53
	C.	National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984	10 - 16	54
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	17 - 23	55
VI.	LANG	UAGE	1 - 19	58
	A.	Uses of data on language	1 - 4	58
	В.	United Nations recommendations	5 - 10	59
	C.	National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984	11 - 13	59
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	14 - 19	60
VII.	NATIO	ONAL AND/OR ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS	1 - 18	63
	A.	Uses of data on national and/or ethnic characteristics	1 - 4	63
	В.	United Nations recommendations	5 - 8	63
	C.	National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984	9 - 14	64
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	15 - 18	65
VIII.	RELIC	GION	1 - 11	67
	A.	Uses of data on religion	1	67
	В.	United Nations recommendations	2 - 6	67
	C.	National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984	7 - 9	68
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	10 - 11	68
IX.	DISA	BILITY	1 ~ 24	. 70
	A.	Uses of data on disability	1 - 3	70
	В.	International recommendations	4 - 13	70
٠	C.	National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984	14 - 17	73
	D.	Problems of collection and classification	17 - 24	74

Ann	ex. Reference tables	. 79
	TABLE	
	I	Page
1.	Type of population census question on age by major geographical region, 1970 an 1980 census decade	5
2.	Category of data collected on marital status by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decade	13
3.	Prevalence of minimum ages for persons questioned on marital status by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	14
4.	Investigation of de facto unions and type of data collected on data on persons separated by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	15
5.	Prevalence of data collected on fertility and married life, by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	30
6.	Type of data collected on fertility by major geographical region, 1965–1974 and 1975–1984	31
7.	Type of data collected on fertility by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	32
8.	Topics on fertility and married life investigated by continent or major area, 1970 and 1980 census decades	33
9.	Reference population for questions on fertility and married life, by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	34
10.	Investigation of deaths in the 12 months preceding the census, by major geographical region, sex, age at death, date of birth and date of death, census periods 1965–1974 and 1975–1984	50
11.	Type of data for indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, by major geographical region, periods 1965–1974 and 1975–1984	51
12.	Type of data collected on citizenship, by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	57
13.	Type of data collected on language by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	62

		Page
14.	Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	66
15.	Type of data collected on religion by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades	69
16.	Type of data collected on disability by major geographical region, 1965–1974 and 1975–1984	76
	ANNEX TABLES	
1.	Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1965–1974	81
2.	Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1975-1984	87
3.	Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1965–1974	93
4.	Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1975-1984	99
5(a)	Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1965-1974	105
5(b)	Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1975-1984	109
6(a)	Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1965–1974	113
6(b)	Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1975–1984	118
7(a)	Type of data on mortality (current) collected in population censuses by household approach, 1965–1974	124
7(b)	Type of data on mortality (current) collected in population censuses by household approach, 1975–1984	125
8(a)	Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1965–1974	127
8(b)	Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1975–1984	130
9.	Details of types of data on total number of children born alive (fertility) collected in population censuses, 1965–1974	134
10.	Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1965–1974	136

		Page
11.	Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1975–1984	140
12.	Type of data collected on language in population censuses, 1965-1974	144
13.	Type of data collected on language in population censuses, 1975–1984	146
14.	Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1965–1974	149
15.	Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1975–1984	155
16.	Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1965-1974	161
17.	Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1975–1984	166
18.	Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1965-1974	172
19.	Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1975-1984	174

PREFACE

The United Nations has, over the years, undertaken the preparation of a series of handbooks intended to assist countries in carrying out census. 1/ These handbooks have been revised from time to time to reflect new developments and emerging issues in census-taking, as well as national experiences in conducting a census every decade. The new edition of the handbook is being issued in several parts.

Each part of the <u>Handbook</u> is meant to be self-contained; nevertheless, all parts are closely interrelated. It is hoped that the revised <u>Handbook</u> will be not only of use to officials in charge of various census activities but also of assistance in both the in-service training of personnel engaged in census work and the training of students in universities and statistical training centres.

The present volume, which is the second part of the <u>Handbook</u>, comprises nine chapters dealing with the following selected topics on demographic and social characteristics: age and sex, marital status, fertility, mortality, citizenship, language, national and/or ethnic characteristics, religion and disability.

In addition, <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67) was issued in 1980 and <u>Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Add.1) in 1990.

^{1/} In connection with the censuses taken in or around 1950, the following reports have been issued: Population Census Handbook (provisional edition), October 1949; Population Census Methods (ST/SOA/SER.A/4), November 1949; Fertility Data in Population Census (ST/SOA/SER.A/6), November 1949; Data on Urban and Rural Population in Recent Censuses (ST/SOA/SER.A/8), July 1950; Application of International Standards to Census Data on the Economically Active Population (ST/SOA/SER.A/9), January 1952; and Handbook of Population Census Methods (SER.F/5), June 1954. For the 1960 round of censuses, the three-volume Handbook of Population Census Methods was issued (Vol. I: General Aspects of a Population Census (ST/STAT/SER.F/5 Rev.1), 1958; Vol. II: Economic Characteristics of the Population (ST/STAT/SER.F/5 Rev.1), 1958; Vol. III: Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Population (ST/STAT/SER.F/5 Rev.1), 1959). For the 1970 round of censuses, the following parts of Handbook of Population and Housing Census Methods (ST/STAT/SER.F/16) were issued: Part III: Topics and tabulations for housing censuses (1969); Part IV, Section I: Survey of population and housing census experience, 1955-1964. Relationship between population and housing censuses. Preparation of census control lists. Topics investigated and classifications employed in housing censuses (1972); Part IV, Section II: Topics investigated and classifications employed in population censuses (1974); and Part VI: Sampling in connexion with population and housing censuses (1971).

I. AGE AND SEX

A. Uses of data on age and sex

- 1. The analysis of almost all population phenomena can hardly be understood without taking into account the age and sex structure of the population. The importance of classification by age and sex is attested by the fact that virtually every population census includes a question on both items.
- 2. Data by age and sex are important in evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of population census counts and in many types of public and private planning, such as that for community institutions and services, particularly health services, and for sales programmes. Age data are required in preparing estimates and projections for the total, school age and voting populations, as well as those estimates and projections related, for example, to the manpower supply, households, school enrolment and the labour force. Age data also give an indication of kinds of requirements for schools, teachers, health services, food and housing, as well as of other needs of the population.
- 3. Tabulations on age and sex are essential in the computation of basic measures related to the factors of population change and in the study of economic dependency. Those tabulations are indispensable for the identification and examination of various functional population groups, such as infants, children, youth, the elderly, women and women in the childbearing ages, as well as for other demographic and actuarial analyses.
- 4. The cross-classification of age by such economic, sociological and demographic characteristics as marital status, household relationship, migration, educational attainment, fertility, mortality, economic activities and ethnicity makes possible a much more effective use of census data on those characteristics. Morbidity and mortality rates calculated by age can be used as a guide for public health activities and as a measure of the success of those activities. Furthermore, the application of most indirect techniques of demographic estimation requires data tabulated by age.

B. United Nations recommendations

5. <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations, 1980) makes the following suggestions.

1. Definition and classification

- 6. Sex: The sex (male or female) of every individual should be recorded on the census questionnaire.
- 7. Age: Age is the interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the investigation, expressed in completed calendar years. Information on age may be secured either by obtaining the date, that is, year, month and day, of birth or by asking directly for age last birthday. For children under one year of age, it may be desirable to obtain either the

date of birth or age in completed months because of the possibility that some of these children may be erroneously reported as one year of age rather than zero years of age.

- 8. If more than one calendar system exists in a country, it is extremely important that there be a clear understanding between the enumerator and the respondent about which calendar system the date of birth is based on. In this regard, Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP], 1978) cautions enumerators to be alert to the problem of some respondents' using the traditional Asian method of age-reporting whereby reported is one year greater than age in completed years. In such cases provision should be made on the questionnaire for indicating the method used.
- It sometimes happens, generally in cultures where there is little awareness of 9. individual age, that an estimated age has to be entered for persons for whom information on age is not available or appears unreliable. Criteria for making estimates should be provided in the instructions for enumerators. Methods of age estimation involve the use both of calendars of historical events of national or local significance and of membership in pre-identified local age cohorts. Other means of estimating age include asking if the person in question was born before or after other persons whose ages have been roughly determined and using age norms for such milestones as weaning, talking and marriage. In Recommendations for the 1980 censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE region (Economic Commission for Europe [ECE], 1978), it is suggested that persons whose age is not stated should generally be classified within a separate group; however, if the number of such persons is small, an age selected at random within the range appropriate to his or her other characteristics may be allocated to each individual in order to simplify the tabulation. An alternative approach, where the age estimated is once again an imputed age, allocates an age by referring to some other individual with similar characteristics whose age is stated. In cases where either approach is used, it is recommended that both method and number of imputations be clearly described in the census report.

2. Tabulation

10. The total population should be included and tabulated by single years of age and sex, for early release. Age should be classified according to the following categories: under one year; one year; two years; three years; and so on, that is, single years up to and including 99 years; 100 years and over; and "not stated". Sex should be classified as either male or female.

C. National census practices: 1965–1974 and 1975–1984

1. Questionnaire items

11. Of the 143 and 155 countries or areas for which questionnaires were examined for the 1965-1974 and 1975-1984 census decades respectively, all but one asked for both age and sex in their population censuses (see annex tables 1 and 2). During both census decades, that country did not ask the question on sex directly but obtained the desired information from the current population register.

- 12. As shown in annex tables 1 and 2 as well as in table 1, two types of question were used to determine age: one on date of birth only, that is, year, month and day, and the other on age in completed years at last birthday, as of the census date.
- During the 1970 census decade, covering the period 1965–1974 (table 1), the second type of question by itself was used more frequently (by 71 countries or areas, most of them in Africa, Asia and North America) than the first. Of those countries or areas, only 4 asked for age in completed years and completed months since last birthday; the rest asked for age merely in completed years. Furthermore, 17 of the 71 countries or areas asked for age in completed months of infants under 1 year of age and 3 of the 71 countries or areas asked for age in completed days of infants under 1 month old. Information on date of birth only was requested by 46 countries or areas, most of them in Europe. Of these 46 countries or areas, 45 asked for year and month of birth and 33 for year, month and day of birth. In 26 countries or areas, both date of birth and age in completed years were solicited. In 10 of those 26 countries or areas, year and month of birth were requested, as well as age in completed years, while in 13 of the 26 countries or areas, year, month and day of birth, along with age in completed years, were requested. Among the remaining 3 of those 26 countries or areas, various combinations of items were used. In some of the countries or areas using both questions, age in completed years was requested when date of birth was not known; in other countries or areas, date of birth was requested only for children under 1 year of age; in still others, the two questions were considered complementary.
- 14. For the 1980 census decade, covering the period 1975–1984, 56 countries or areas, mainly in Europe, asked in their censuses for date of birth only; 58 countries or areas, mainly in Africa and North America, asked for age in completed years only; and 42 countries or areas asked for both date of birth and age in completed years. On the 56 countries or areas asking for date of birth only, 10 asked for year and month of birth only and 44 for year, month and day of birth. Of the 58 countries or areas that asked for age in completed years only, 1 asked also for completed months since last birthday; 7 for age in completed months of infants less than 1 year old; and 1, for age in completed days of infants less than 1 month old.

Of the 42 countries or areas where both types of question were used, 22 asked for age in completed years as well as solicited year, month and day of birth; 10 combined the question on year and month of birth with that on age in completed years; and 7 asked for year of birth and age in completed years. The remaining 3 countries or areas used various combinations of items of both types.

2. Tabulation

15. In almost all censuses, tabulation of the population is by sex and age in single years. Together, the <u>Demographic Yearbook 1971</u> and the <u>Demographic Yearbook 1979</u> contain tabulations of the population by sex and age in single years for 104 countries or areas that conducted population censuses between 1965 and 1974. The <u>Demographic Yearbook 1979</u> and the <u>Demographic Yearbook 1983</u> jointly contain tabulations for 81 countries or areas that conducted censuses during the period 1975–1983. The terminal age group most frequently used by countries or areas represented in those yearbooks was that comprising people aged 85 years and over: 67 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and 72 during the

1980 census decade used that terminal age group. Tabulations by sex and five-year age group are available in every edition of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u>.

D. Problems of collection and classification

- 16. Classification of the population by sex usually raises no difficulties, and in most countries omissions probably occur more frequently than errors due to improper reporting. When there is an omission, an individual's proper sex can often be allocated on the basis of name or of other entries on the questionnaire.
- 17. Unlike classification by sex, an accurate enumeration of the population by age involves many difficulties. There is some evidence that the reliability of age data may be somewhat affected by the type of question asked. For instance, asking for day, month and year of birth is believed to yield data that are comparatively precise because the question is so specific as to discourage answers in approximate terms. However, the method of using this type of question is appropriate only when people know their birth date regardless of the calendar system used. When a large proportion of the population is illiterate, information on date of birth will often be incomplete or incorrect.
- 18. For a number of reasons, responses to the question on age at last birthday are likely to be more economical to process, though less accurate, than responses to the question on date of birth. Independent of their method of reckoning age, respondents may be unsure whether age wanted is that at last, next or nearest birthday. The tendency to report ages ending in certain preferred digits, such as zero and even numbers; exaggeration, especially at the older ages; ignorance of current age; deliberate misstatements; and carelessness in reporting are other causes of error among responses to the direct question on age. Therefore, before age data can be used for worthwhile analysis, various smoothing and adjustment techniques may have to be applied in order to minimize the effects of faulty age-reporting. The problem of age-misreporting is more frequent, however, where illiteracy levels are high and a large proportion of the population do not know their exact age.
- 19. Difficulties may also arise in the reporting or recording of information on children less than 1 year old. Their age may be given erroneously as "1 year of age" rather than as "0 years of age". Complications may arise from the use of the direct question if there is more than one method of calculating age in the country concerned.
- 20. In spite of its drawbacks, the direct question on age is the only question to use when people cannot provide even the year of their birth.

Table 1. Type of population census question on age by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

		Question on										
	Date of	birth only		completed	Date of birth and age in completed years							
Region	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980						
Africa	5	10	18	21	6	16						
America, North	5	6	24	18	4	5						
America, South	4	2	6	8	0	1						
Asia	4	6	14	10	9	14						
Europe	26	22	1	0	2	1						
Oceania	2	10	8	1	4	4						
USSR a/	0	0	0	0	1	1						
Total	46	56	71	58	26	42						

Sources: Annex tables 1 and 2.

a/Including the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR).

II. MARITAL STATUS

A. Uses of data on marital status

- 1. Marital status is another fundamental classification of the population that, like sex and age, has been obtained in the censuses of all countries. The uses of data on this subject are too diverse to permit a full description here, but a brief mention of a few of those data's most important applications will be helpful for an understanding of the problems connected with international standardization of marital status classifications and tabulations.
- 2. In so far as it greatly affects fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration, marital status has obvious importance as a factor influencing population growth. Marital status data offer an important perspective on patterns of family formation and dissolution. However, an evaluation of the data's importance in this connection requires that it be tabulated in relation to age and sex so that the influence of (a) failure to marry, (b) age at marriage and (c) prevalence of widowhood and divorce among the reproductive ages can be determined.

Marital status data, then, sheds light on the nature of the population's participation in marital activity, especially, on the extent to which adults spend their mature years as married persons. Under the circumstances, demographic analysis becomes especially fruitful if marital status data for the various age and sex groups are further classified using such measures of fertility as number of children born and such population characteristics as birth place or nationality, ethnicity, religion, education, occupation and economic status or income. In this way, different patterns in marital status among various population groups can be studied and the influence of those patterns upon trends in population composition determined.

- 3. Marital status data classified by age and sex are an important source of information on the supply of members of the population who are marriageable or at risk for marriage dissolution; hence, those data make possible the computation of probability rates used in preparing nuptiality tables and related measures of such variables as age at first marriage.
- 4. In addition to their demographic importance, marital status data have an evident value for the study of sociological and medical problems connected with bachelorhood, spinsterhood, widowhood and divorce. Appropriate marital status census and survey data provide valuable information for the study of incidences of illegitimacy and of the different types of marital arrangement, such as polygamy and polyandry, as well as monogamy. Marital status data are of primary importance in many kinds of economic analysis, including estimation of the demand for housing and other facilities and investigation of dependency-related problems and of factors affecting migration and the labour supply. Such data can, for instance, provide insight into the effects of marriage and marriage dissolution on the female labour supply.
- 5. Planning for community services, such as provision of water and sanitation facilities, health and hospital care, and education and staffing of teachers, may be determined on a "family basis". Furthermore, the setting up of annuity systems, social security schemes and old-age benefits, for example, requires marital status information for projection purposes. In

countries without adequate vital statistics systems, census information on marital status furnishes a basis for estimating the number of marriages and divorces in past years.

6. The value of census data on marital status is such as should give prime importance to the attainment of both international comparability of classifications and cross-tabulations with respect to the subject and standardization of the definitions of its principal categories. However, since the systems for classifying population by marital status vary from country to country in accordance with prevailing marriage laws and customs, care must be exercised when comparising statistics on the subject issuing from different countries.

B. United Nations recommendations

8. Marital status is the personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. The categories of marital status to be identified are at least:
(a) single, that is, never married; (b) married; (c) widowed and not remarried; (d) divorced and not remarried; and (e) married but separated.

In some countries or areas, category (b) may require a subcategory comprising persons contractually married but not yet living as man and wife. In all countries or areas, category (e) should comprise both the legally and de facto separated. These two groups may be shown as separate subcategories but neither should be included in category (b).

- 9. In some countries it will be necessary to take into account customary unions, which are legal and binding under customary law, and extralegal unions, often known as de facto or consensual unions.
- 10. Persons whose only or latest marriage has been annulled should constitute an additional category if they form a sizeable group and classified according to their marital status before the annulled marriage took place if that group is numerically insignificant.
- 11. Where distinguishing between formal marriages and de facto unions or between persons legally separated and those legally divorced necessitates a departure from the recommended classification of marital status, the composition of each category shown in the tabulations should be clearly stated.
- 12. Information on marital status should be collected at least for persons aged 15 and over. Since, however, the legal minimum age or customary age at marriage varies among countries and the population of a given country may include young persons who were married in other countries with a lower legal minimum age at marriage, some countries may find it useful to collect data also for persons under age. In order to permit international comparisons of marital status data, any tabulations of marital status not cross-classified in detail by age should at least distinguish between persons under 15 years of age and those 15 years of age and over.
- 13. Additional information related to customs in particular countries, such as polygamous and polyandrous marital arrangements and inheriting of widows, may be useful in meeting national needs. Some countries, for instances may wish to collect data on the number of spouses of each married person. However, in order to maintain international comparability

as far as possible, modifications of tabulations so as to take such information into account should be made within the framework of the basic classification.

- 14. Taking into account enumeration procedures and data-processing procedures, census reports should clearly explain definition to each tabulated marital status category.
- 15. Both Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region (ECE, 1978) and Asian and Pacific Recommendation for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses (ESCAP, 1978) acknowledge the need for some countries to distinguish between those married persons living with their spouses and those living apart from their spouses. It should be pointed out that ECE recommends that legally separated persons be classified together with married persons. In the ESCAP recommendations, there is no classification for divorced persons.

2. Tabulation

16. The total population should be included and tabulated by marital status, age and sex. Marital status should be classified according to the following categories: single, married, widowed, divorced, separated and not stated. Persons whose only, or latest, marriage, has been annulled may be classified either in a separate category or according to their marital status before the annulment.

Age should be classified according to the following categories: under 15 years, 15 years, 16 years and so on, that is, single years up to and including 29 years, years 30-34, years 35-39, years 40-44, years 45-49, years 50-54, years 55-59, years 60-64, years 65-69, years 70-74, years 75-79, years 80-84, years 85-89, years 90 and over, and not stated.

Sex should be classified as male or female.

C. National census practices: 1965–1984

1. Questionnaire items

(a) General

17. Marital status was investigated by 136 out of 145 countries that took censuses during the 1970 census decade and by 153 out of 155 countries or areas that took censuses in the 1980 census decade. As shown in table 2 and annex tables 3 and 4, of the five marital status subcategories recommended for investigation by the United Nations, only one, the "married" category, was investigated by all countries or areas during both census rounds. During the 1970 census decade, 135 countries or areas collected information on the "single" category, 135 collected information on the "widowed" category, 132 collected information on the "divorced" category and only 56 collected information on the "separated" category. During the 1980 census decade, 150 countries or areas collected data on the "widowed" category, 150 collected data on the "single" category, 148 collected data on the "divorced" category and only 63 collected data on the "separated" category.

18. In the majority of countries or areas, no minimum age had been established for persons who were to be asked questions on marital status. As indicated in table 3, only 49 countries or areas, mainly in North America, Oceania and South America, had established a minimum age for persons questioned on marital status during the 1970 census decade and only 66 countries or areas, mainly in Asia, North American and South America during the 1980 census decade. The minimum age for persons questioned on marital status in the 1970 census decade ranged from 6 to 16, with ages 14 and 15 the most commonly used; in the 1980 census decade, minimum age varied from 4 to 15, with the majority of countries or areas choosing ages 10, 12, 14 and 15. It should be noted that some countries where information was collected from everyone, regardless of age, may have published tabulations of data provided only by persons above a specific age.

(b) The "single" category

19. "Single" appears to have meant "never married" in the majority of countries or areas that took censuses between 1965 and 1984. In some instances, however, the never married were considered to be members of the "unmarried" category.

(c) The "married" category

- 20. The practice in a number of countries or areas, 16 during the 1970 census decade and 27 during the 1980 decade, was to define the "married" category as consisting of both the legally married and those in de facto unions. Most of those countries or areas were in Africa and some in Asia.
- 21. A question about persons living together in stable unions without being formerly married, diversely designated, inter alia, as consensually married, in common law or de facto marriage, living together as man and wife, married according to custom and repute, married according to tribal rites and freely united, was asked by 29 countries or areas, mainly in North America and South America, during the period 1965–1974 (table 4). In the 1980 census decade, 32 countries or areas, mainly in Africa, North America and South America, asked about such informal unions. In addition, 2 countries or areas in Africa distinguished between monogamous and polygamous units in the 1980 census decade.
- 22. In the 1970 census decade (annex table 3) a question regarding whether the type of marriage ceremony performed was civil or religious was asked by 2 countries, one in Africa and the other in South America. In the African country, a distinction was made between those married by both religious and civil ceremonies, those by religious ceremony only and those by civil ceremony only. In the South American country, the distinction was between civil marriage only, religious marriage only and "other" type of marriage. Only 1 country, in South America, asked the question on type of marriage ceremony during the 1980 census decade (annex table 4).

(d) The "widowed" category

23. Although the widowed were treated as a separate category in the majority of countries or areas during both census decades, in some instances they were grouped together with other categories, such as those computing the single divorced and separated during the 1970 census decade and those compensing the single and divorced during the 1980 census decade.

the lateration of the second control and

24. During the 1980 census decade, 1 country, in South America, classified the widowed according to whether they were widowed from a de facto union or legal marriage.

(e) The "divorced" category

25. Most countries or areas classified the divorced as belonging to a separate category during both census decades. In some instances, however, that category was combined with others. In the 1970 census decade, 5 countries or areas, mainly in South America, grouped together the divorced and the separated. During the 1980 census decade, 25 countries or areas, most of them in Africa and some in Asia and Europe, classified the divorced in the same way. During the 1970 census decade, 1 country combined the divorced and the legally separated; and another grouped together the married, the separated and the divorced.

(f) The "separated" category

26. A question on separation was included by 56 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade; of those 56, 25 countries or areas did not specify type of separation, 27 specified legal separation, 1 investigated de facto separation and only 3 distinguished between legal and de facto separation. In the 1980 census decade, 63 countries or areas included a question on separation. Thirty-nine of those countries or areas did not specify type of separation; 18 specified legal separation and 1, de facto separation. In only 5 countries or areas was a distinction made between legal and de facto separation. The notes to annex tables 3 and 4 show how some countries or areas classified separated persons.

2. Tabulations

- 27. The 1971, 1973, 1976 and 1982 editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> contain tabulations of marital status by age and sex for 131 countries or areas, and by sex only for 10 additional countries or areas. The tabulations are derived from the censuses taken by those countries during the 1970 census decade. The 1982 and 1987 editions of the <u>Yearbook</u> include marital status information tabulated by age and sex for 151 countries or areas that were engaged in census-taking during the 1980 census decade.
- During the 1970 and 1980 census decades, most countries or areas used the marital 28. status classification recommended by the United Nations. That classification, which distinguishes among single, married, widowed and divorced persons, was used by 111 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and by 118 countries or areas during the following decade. The basic classification, with the addition of a category for separated persons, was used by 26 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and by 37 countries or areas during the 1980 census decade. The basic classification, together with a category for the consensually married, was utilized in 6 countries or areas during the period 1965-1974 and in 8 countries or areas during the following period. Moreover, 17 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and 16 during the 1980 census decade included both the "separated" and "consensually married" categories. Some countries or areas - 10 during the 1970 census decade and 19 during the 1980 census decade - altered the basic classification recommended by the United Nations by including separated persons within the "divorced" category. Among other variations of the basic classification were the inclusion of the separated with the widowed and the divorced with the widowed, as well as the grouping together of the separated, widowed and divorced.

- 29. Even where the major classifications of marital status categories enumerated in the various censuses appear to be uniform, there may actually be important differences in the definition of those categories that have not been explicitly stated. The implications of such variations are discussed in the following section.
- 30. The greatest degree of age-related detail shown in the Yearbook was by five-year age groups spanning ages 15-19 to 70-74, and 75 years and above. Such an age classification was used more extensively in the 1980 census decade than in the 1970 census decade. Occasionally, it was possible to show only 10-year age distributions, particularly at the upper ages; sometimes distributions stopped at some age between 49 and 69, with the remaining ages combined in one group. However, those distributions were more prevalent in the 1970 census decade than in the 1980 census decade. It should be mentioned that the age classifications presented in the above-mentioned editions of the Demographic Yearbook do not necessarily represent the actual classifications used by countries and may reflect, especially for the last open age group, the age groupings used in the Yearbook questionnaire.
- 31. For both census decades, there was some variation in the lowest age shown; nevertheless, it was possible in almost all cases to distinguish between the populated aged 15 years and over and that aged below 15 years. In a few cases it was not possible to so distinguish between the groups and that was usually because the tabulation had begun with a somewhat older age than 15.

D. Problems of collection and classification

- 32. The apparent uniformity of the major marital status categories enumerated in the various censuses conceals not only important differences in the definition of those categories, but also a lack of definition in many instances that is highly damaging to international comparability as well as to the usefulness of results for national analyses. The lack of international standard definitions and classifications makes it impossible to achieve a meaningful interpretation of data.
- 33. In the absence of an exact definition, it may be assumed that the "widowed" category is understood to comprise those widowed but not remarried. The other marital status categories, however, are subject to important variations in interpretation, especially with respect to classification of (a) persons living as husband and wife who are not formally or legally married and (b) separated persons who are not divorced but not living with their spouses. Furthermore, some respondents' conscious effort to conceal unpleasant facts about difficulties in their own marital experience or that of others may result in a bias, towards overreporting of married persons and underreporting of the unmarried.
- 34. In many parts of the world, de facto unions are numerically highly significant and respondents show little or no reluctance to assign their marital status to the category of such unions. In those parts, the separate enumeration of persons in de facto unions appears to be essential for a clear determination of the sizes of the "single" and "formally married" categories, as well as for a realistic picture of the population's composition by marital status. If clear instructions for classifying persons in de facto unions are not given, some of them may be reported as married and others returned as single, or even widowed or divorced, depending on their current legal status, and the interpretation of results may be in doubt.

- 19860 . Grant to a la company de la como de des.

the second desirable is the second control of the second

Even if the instructions explicitly state that the persons in de facto unions are to be returned as married or as single, for example, some doubt is likely to remain since the instructions may be misread in a significant number of cases. Separate enumeration of this category, when it is numerically significant, has the advantage not only of clarifying the definition of the other categories but also of providing flexibility with respect to the data so that they can readily be adapted to different types of analysis. From the legal point of view, for example, persons in de facto unions may be related to single persons; for the purposes of economic analyses and of studies of conditions affecting reproduction, however, such persons are more properly combined with the formally married. Also, separate enumeration of this category in countries where it is statistically significant would make it possible, for the purpose of conducting international comparisons, to group statistics for all countries in accordance with United Nations recommendations.

35. In countries where legal separation is not common, it is evidently useful, if practicable, to obtain statistics on de facto separations for many of the same purposes for which statistics on the legally separated or divorced are used. For example, in the analysis of factors affecting marital fertility, or of the number and characteristics of consumer units, the separated should be distinguished from married persons living together. Even where legal separation is fairly common, permanent or extended, de facto separation with no legal basis may be numerically more significant. However, experience with some censuses where the legally separated were enumerated as a distinct category indicates that it is difficult to obtain an accurate count, and it may be still more difficult to obtain a reliable enumeration of married persons living apart though not legally separated.

Table 2. Category of data collected on marital status by major geographical regions 1970 and 1980 census decades

	Category									
	Sing	le	Mar	Married		Widowed		Divorced		ated
Region	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Africa	23	43	23	43	23	43	23	43	9	16
America, North	32	29	32	29	32	29	32	29	24	24
America, South	10	11	10	11	10	11	9	10	5	7
Asia	27	30	27	30	27	30	26	29	5	6
Europe	29	22	29	24	29	22	28	22	6	3
Oceania	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	7	7
USSR a/		1	1 <u>b</u> /	1	_	1	-	1	•	-
Total	135	150	136	153	135	150	132	148	56	63

Sources: Annex tables 3 and 4.

a/ Including Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

b/ Other marital status categories.

Table 3. Prevalence of minimum ages for persons questioned on marital status by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

	Minimum age									
Region	4	6	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				19	970 cen	ıs <u>us de</u>	cade			
Africa	-	-	-	1	~	1	-	-	1	1
America, North	-	-	_	-	-	1	1	12	4	1
America, South	_	_	-	1	~	5	-	2	1	-
Asia	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	_
Europe	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	1	-	1
Oceania	-	•••	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	1
Total	-	1	-	4	1	8	1	16	16	3
]				19	980 <u>cen</u>	sus de	cade			
Africa	1	-	-	6	~	6	-	1	_	-
America, North	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	12	3	-
America, South	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	1	_
Asia	-	-	1	7	~	2	1	-	6	-
Europe	-	~	~		-	1	-	-	1	-
Oceania	_	-	~	-	-	1	-	_	5	-
Total	1		1	_15		16	1	_16	16	

Sources: Annex tables 3 and 4.

Table 4. Investigation of de facto unions and type of data collected on persons separated, by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

	Data collected on									
			Legally Unspecified separated separated only		De facto separated only		Legally and de facto separated distinguished			
Region	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Africa	3	7	6	14	2	1	1	_	-	1
America, North	13	10	6	9	16	13	-	_	2	2
America, South	8	8	2	4	2	1	-	-	1	2
Asia	1	2	4	5	1	1	-		-	-
Europe	1	1	1	1	5	2		0	-	-
Oceania	3	4	6	6	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total	29	32	25	39	27_	18	1	1	3	5

Sources: Annex tables 3 and 4.

III. FERTILITY

A. Uses of data on fertility

- 1. Data on fertility constitute an indispensable basis for studying a country's prospects for population growth, the probable development of that country's age structure and the possible effects on population growth of economic and social changes, public health measures and other factors. Knowledge of the fertility of different segments of the population, such as religious, educational, occupational and ethnic groups, makes it possible to project changes in population composition. Study of the fertility of different groups also throws light on the conditions that influence fertility. Data on fertility is important in many different fields, including sociology, anthropology, genetics, medicine and economics, and essential for the evaluation of family planning programs and child-spacing practices, as well as for the study of role compatibility, especially among working women.
- 2. Census data constitute the basis for most determinations of fertility. Such vital measures as the crude birth rate, age-specific birth rate, parity-specific birth rate, total fertility rate and fertility rate of women in the reproductive ages are derived by relating number of births occurring in a given population group to the total number of persons in that group. The most satisfactory population figures serving as a basis for measures of fertility obviously must come from census tabulations of the population by age, sex and other characteristics; those figures are used either directly or for estimating intercensal population.
- 3. In addition to supplying registration data, population censuses or surveys provide fertility data that can be used independently, as either valuable supplements to vital rates or substitutes for those rates where birth registration is inadequate or does not exist. One application is the use of indirect estimation techniques in the computation of fertility levels when the quality of reported data is poor and birth registration data are either unreliable or unavailable. Registration statistics picture the fertility of a population as it prevails over a particular period of time, usually a month or a year, whereas census data can show the net effect of individual fertility patterns over a longer period. Birth registration documents usually provide information on selected characteristics of the parents of children born in the relevant period, whereas census inquiries can provide data on the characteristics of not only all enumerated women or men who ever had children but also, and equally important, all those who never had children.
- 4. There is additional supplementary information collected in censuses that, though not designed for the understanding of fertility, can be used for such a purpose, for instance, data on economic activity and education. Furthermore, there are certain kinds of supplementary information that can be collected in censuses specifically for use in conjunction with fertility-related data. Such information primarily data on the duration of present marriage, last marriage and all marriages of women and men, as well as on the ages at which those marriages were contracted can add much to the meaningfulness of fertility-related data. If, for example, a woman aged 45 years reports that she had had two live births, her report's significance as a depiction of a fertility pattern becomes quite different depending, for example, on whether she (a) was married at age 29 and has remained married for 16 years, (b) was married at age 20 but has been a widow since age 25 or (c) was married at age 35 and has remained married for 10 years.

5. In spite of their value, however, it is generally inadvisable for countries with limited resources or census experience to attempt to collect detailed data on fertility or duration of marriage on a 100 per cent basis in a general population census. Instead, it is recommended that some of the information be collected on a sample basis in special surveys. In this way, more accurate data can be secured as more time is devoted to each interview. Greater cooperation can be obtained from the respondents through the use, whenever it is considered advisable, of specially trained canvassers, especially female canvassers.

1. Fertility data from general census information

- 6. One way of utilizing census data for the study of fertility is to establish ratios of young children enumerated to the population of reproductive age. The ratio most commonly used is that of children under 5 years of age to women aged 15–49 years. No special tabulations are required since normal census tabulations of the population by sex and age group usually provide the materials needed to calculate such ratios for a country as a whole as well as for certain geographical subdivisions.
- 7. Some information on fertility may also be gleaned from tabulations of household compositions which show the number of young children in each household.
 - 2. Census or survey information specifically intended for the study of fertility
- 8. Information specifically intended for the study of the frequency of births may take the form of (a) special tabulations based on the analysis of the composition of households or (b) data on the number of children born alive with in the 12 months before the census. The two forms of information serve somewhat different purposes and require different enumeration and tabulation procedures.
- (a) Tabulation based on household composition
- 9. This type of tabulation provides the means of analysing the ratios of children to adults of child-bearing age in various sectors of the population, such as groups classified by geographical location, education or ethnicity, and can be derived from an inspection of the returns for children under a specified age, say, five years, enumerated in each household and for persons of reproductive age enumerated in the same household. The use of a household questionnaire simplifies the process. Children are linked to parents on the basis of household relationships entered on the questionnaire or of other available indicators, such as identity of surnames and order of enumeration. The tabulation shows, for each category of the adult population whose fertility is studied - any group classified, for example, by geographical location, education or ethnicity - both (a) distribution of adults by age and, usually, some marital status categories and (b) number of children under a certain age who are presumed to be the offspring of those adults. By relating numbers of children to numbers of persons of reproductive age, one may obtain various measures of fertility from such a tabulation. One application is "own-children analysis", which relates mothers and their children enumerated in the same household. Moreover, the information on the number of children in each household can be utilized to form a household birth roster, which can be utilized, in turn, to study such practices as child-spacing.

10. Ratios of children to the population of parental age serve as substitutes for ratios of births to population, that is, birth rates in the ordinary sense. As shown by the census, the ratio of all young children to, say, all women aged 15-49 will hardly be used to study fertility if birth registration is fairly complete, since the number of children enumerated is, owing to the effects of infant mortality and other factors, an uncertain index of the number of births. However, the tabulations described above, by supplying the number of young children enumerated with persons of various ages, make it possible to compute child-to-adult ratios for various age groups. Such tabulations are of special interest to countries where neither the age of the mother nor that of the father is recorded at the time of birth registration.

(b) Tabulation of number of live-born children

- 11. Data on the number of children born alive provide far more exact information than tabulations based on household composition and are particularly valuable in countries where birth registration is non-existent or too incomplete for statistical purposes. Those data elucidate not only the past fertility experience of areas where birth registration coverage has either only recently become adequate or failed, though practically complete for a long period, to supply data on such important topics as age at first marriage, age of parents, duration of marriage and order of birth, but also the total fertility experience of persons or marriages up to the time of the census, as reflected, for example, by the average number of children born, the proportions that have remained childless and the distribution of families by number of children born. Information related to the total fertility experience, which can be obtained only with difficulty and uncertainty from registration data and even then only under exceptionally favourable circumstances, can not be obtained using the other tabulation types mentioned above.
- 12. The question on the number of children born live to women of child-bearing ages up to the census or survey date may be divided into three parts in order to improve the accuracy of the information provided and may take the following form: "Of the children you have borne alive, how many (1) are still living at home with you? (2) are still living, but elsewhere, that is, in some other household? (3) have died?". The three parts of the question can also be asked separately for each sex. The data are generally tabulated by five-year age group of women, although sometimes, if the necessary information is available, they can be tabulated by five-year duration of marriage group. Information on duration of marriage should, however, be collected in such a way as to refer only to first marriage, not subsequent marriages.
- 13. Data can also be collected on the number of live births within the 12 months preceding the census. Such data serve to estimate current fertility rates, particularly as a supplement to vital rates or as a substitute for those rates in cases where birth registration is defective or inadequate. Age-specific fertility rates by five-year age group, obtained from information on births cumulated for women in the child-bearing ages, within the 12-month period before the census, make it possible to obtain the total fertility rate for a given period. Current fertility rates are used in conjunction with information on children ever born in indirect estimation techniques for the adjustment and estimation of fertility levels. The availability of information on current fertility makes possible a powerful consistency check, whereby current fertility rates can be cumulated and compared with average parities.

14. Theoretically, many measures of fertility, including reproduction rates, for both the male and female populations, may be computed from census data. However, such a course is normally not pursued because of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of collecting census fertility data on males. Asking fertility-related questions of males and females at the same time could be very confusing and the cost of information collection very high. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to define the reproductive ages for males.

B. <u>United Nations recommendations</u>

15. <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations, 1980) includes the following suggestions.

1. Definition and classification

- (a) General recommendations
- 16. The population group for which data on each of the topics included in the present section is collected should consist either of women aged 15 years and over or of particular subcategories of this group, except in some countries where it may be appropriate, in the course of investigating live births within the 12 months preceding the census, to reduce the lower age-limit by several years. It is strongly recommended that every effort be made to collect all information directly from the woman concerned because she is far more likely than any other member of the household to recall the details of her experiences.
- 17. For the collection of reliable data, some topics may require a series of probing questions that are more suitable for use in sample surveys than in censuses in so far as they are time-consuming and complex. If any topic requires questioning that would extend unduly the time required for enumeration, the data should either be collected only for a sample of the women concerned or not asked at all in the census. It is important that the sample be selected so that all data is collected from the same women or from a subsample of those women, thereby ensuring that the data can, as appropriate, be cross-classified in tabulations and used collectively for analytical purposes.
- 18. Tabulations based directly on responses to questions on included topics will often give a misleading picture of fertility levels and patterns because of the various types of error to which reporting on those topics is subject. It is therefore frequently necessary to use one or more procedures for preparing derived fertility estimates from the data. The limitations both of the data collected and of the estimates based on those should be made clear in the census reports. Since some estimation procedures are suitable for use only under certain circumstances and some elements of methodology for collection and use of data still at a developmental stage, it is important that census planners consult sources of detailed information that deal with methodology, as well as with the limitations of related procedures.

(b) Children born alive

- 19. Information on lifetime fertility, or number of children born alive, should enumerate, excluding foetal deaths, all children born alive, during the lifetime of the woman concerned, up to the census date. The number recorded should comprise all live-born children, regardless of (a) whether they were born in or out of marriage, (b) whether they were born of the present or a prior marriage or of a de facto union, (c) whether they are living or deceased at the time of the census and (d) where they may be living.
- 20. Data on the total number of live-born children should preferably be collected for all women aged 15 years and over, regardless of marital status. If it is not feasible to obtain the information for single women, it should at least be collected for all widowed, divorced, separated and married (including consensually married) women aged 15 years and over. The group of women for whom the data have been collected should be clearly described in the census report.
- 21. Sometimes it may be desirable to derive the needed information by asking separately about (a) children born alive and living in the household, (b) children born alive and living elsewhere and (c) children born alive but deceased at present. If resources permit, those three questions may be asked separately by sex in order to improve the reliability of the data reported and their suitability for subsequent analysis. When deciding on degree of recorded detail, countries should be guided by their own prior census or survey experience, their current data priorities and the resources available for the census, since there is some variation from country to country in the gains in quality achieved through such detailed investigation.
- 22. Identification of the natural mother of each child under 15 years of age in the same household may be facilitated asking each woman who reports one or more of her children as having been born alive and living in the household to identify those children in the questionnaire. The data collected is used in the "own-children" method of estimating fertility.
- (c) Live births within the 12 months preceding the census
- 23. Live births within the 12 months preceding the census, or current fertility, refers to the total number of children born alive to the woman concerned during the 12 months preceding the census.
- 24. Because of the errors and omissions commonly encountered in the reporting of live birth within a 12 month retrospective period, reliable estimates can be made by investigating the topic in conjunction with one or more additional topics. The topic is therefore more suitable for investigation in a sample survey than in a census; however, it may have to be introduced into the census if there are no opportunities for data collection in a separate survey.
- 25. Data on live births within the 12 months preceding the census should be collected for the same marital status categories and sample or total number of women, except those above the reproductive ages, as those for whom data on children born alive are collected. However, even if total fertility is investigated for all women in the relevant marital status categories,

serious consideration should be given to restricting the investigation of existing fertility to only a sample of those women.

- 26. In countries where current births to mothers aged under 15 years are statistically significant, the age limit for investigation of current fertility may be lowered to include mothers at appropriate younger ages. However, any subsequent analysis that uses both current and lifetime fertility data must take into account the fact that current fertility data include a number of mothers and births not included in lifetime fertility data.
- 27. Information on births during the 12-month period preceding the census may be collected either by asking directly for the total number of live births during that period or by asking for month and year of birth of the last child born alive to the woman concerned. There is some feeling that omissions of births are reduced by asking for the rate of birth of the last child born alive because an answer must be obtained for every woman reported as having had at least one live birth during her lifetime. In Asian and Pacific recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses (ESCAP, 1978), it is suggested that procedures be evolved so that enumerators can compare their information with that for population age zero recorded in the schedule.

(d) Age at marriage

- 28. Age at marriage is the age of the woman, in completed years, at the time when the marriage took place. Where it is considered appropriate, de facto unions should be included among marriages.
- 29. Where contractual marriages take place at an early age, age of the woman when the spouses actually began to live together is of more significance in the study of fertility than age at marriage and should be substituted for the latter. Also, countries where fertility in investigated in relation to status of the union rather than marital status should obtain information on age at marriage in relation to status of the union rather than marital status.
- 30. Age at marriage can be secured by either asking for it directly or obtaining the date of marriage and calculating age at the time of processing. Age at marriage may also be derived through a direct question on age combined with a direct question on duration of marriage.
- 31. For census purposes, the inquiry about age at marriage should relate only to (a) women in their first marriage and (b) widowed, divorced or separated women who have had only one marriage. Restriction of the investigation to women who have had only one marriage requires that all ever-married women be asked whether they have been married more than once. If information on children born alive is collected for only a sample of women, data on age at marriage should be obtained for the women within that sample who have had only one marriage. In the ESCAP recommendations, however, it is suggested that for women married more than once, age at first marriage be solicited. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), on the other hand, recommends that in the case of women who have been married more than once, it may be useful to obtain information on the dates of both first and current marriages. 1/

(e) <u>Duration of marriage</u>

- 32. Duration of marriage is the interval between date of marriage and date either of census or dissolution of marriage prior to census, expressed in completed years. Where appropriate, de facto unions should be included among marriages.
- 33. As with age at marriage, in countries where it is considered appropriate, contractual marriage and status of union should be taken into account in investigating duration of marriage.
- 34. Duration of marriage can be secured by either (a) asking directly for the number of years of marriage live or (b) obtaining dates of marriage and, if relevant, of dissolution of marriage and calculating duration as of the processing stage.
- 35. For census purposes, the inquiry about duration of marriage should relate only to (a) women in their first marriage and (b) widowed, divorced or separated women who have had only one marriage. If the inquiry about age at marriage is made for only a sample of women, the inquiry about duration of marriage should be addressed to the same sample. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), recommends, however, that for a person married more than once it is necessary to construct total duration by specifically asking for the dates of contract and of dissolution of the various marriages so as to exclude those periods during which the person remained single. 2/

C. National census practices; 1965-1974 and 1975-1984

1. Questionnaire items

(a) General

- 36. In the 1970 census decade, 59 countries or areas collected data on marriage frequency and/or duration of married life and in the 1980 census decade, 58 countries or areas collected such data (annex tables 5(a) and 5(b). In addition, in each census decade, about 120 countries or areas investigated the topic of fertility, particularly in relation to number of children born alive (annex tables 6(a) and 6(b). Fifty-eight countries collected data on both married life and fertility in the 1970 census decade and 57 in the 1980 census decade. The breakdown by major geographical regions is given in table 5.
- 37. The data collected on married life, although generally aimed at ascertaining its duration, covered various topics, such as year of marriage, age at marriage and number of marriages. While those on fertility mostly concerned number of children born alive. The number of countries or areas in the major geographical regions that collected data on fertility and/or married life are shown in table 5, and the number that collected data on the various topics related to married life are shown in table 6.

(b) Married life

- (i) Types of data collected
- 38. As shown in table 6 and in annex tables 5(a) and 5(b), four main types of data were collected.
- 39. Age at marriage was investigated in 8 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and by 22 in the 1980 census decade. Most of the countries or areas that included this item in their questionnaires were in Asia. In all but 1 case, the question referred to age at first marriage. During the 1970 census decade, 1 country combined the question on age at first marriage with that on year of first marriage and another country combined the question on age at first marriage with those on total duration of married life and duration of present or last marriage. In the 1980 round of censuses, 5 countries or areas that asked about age at first marriage also investigated total duration of married life; another country that asked about age at first marriage also investigated duration of present or last marriage; still another asked about year of, as well as age at, first marriage.
- 40. Data on duration of marriage was collected in 31 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and by 23 in the next census decade. Most of those countries or areas were in North America. The data collected either covered total married life, that is, all years of marriage added together, or was limited to (a) present marriage for persons married at the time of the census and (b) last marriage for widowed, divorced and separated persons. In both census decades, most of the countries or areas investigating duration of marriage asked about duration of present or last marriage.
- 41. Year of marriage was investigated, mostly in Europe, by 27 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and by 18 countries or areas in the 1980 census decade. The question on the topic referred mainly to year of current or previous marriage, although in some instances persons married more than once were also asked for year of first marriage. In 1 country, the question on year of marriage was combined with questions on total duration of married life and duration of current or previous marriage; in another country, with a question on duration of current or previous marriage.
- 42. Information on number of times married, or marriage order, was requested in 25 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and in 24 countries or areas in the 1980 census decade. During the first census decade, the topic was investigated mostly in Europe and during the subsequent census decade, mostly in Europe and Asia. The question on number of times married was almost always combined with the investigation of another item, for example, (a) year of marriage, in 19 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and in 12 during the 1980 census decade; and (b) duration of marriage, in 5 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and in 3 during the 1980 census decade.
 - (ii) Population from which data on married life was collected
- 43. As annex tables 5(a) and 5(b) demonstrate, the segments of the population from which data on married life were collected varied greatly. In 24 countries or areas representing the 1970 census round and in 17 representing the 1980 round, questions were asked of ever-married males and females, and in the majority of cases only ever-married women were

included. Sometimes the information was obtained from ever-married women of specified ages although at other times no age limit was set. The other categories whose members were asked questions on married life included married women only, though in some cases those comprised women married by common law; all women; women in specified age groups; all persons; and persons within specified age groups.

44. The population covered by the questions was generally determined by the kind of data being collected; for example, data on duration of total married life was collected from women ever-married rather than from women married only at the time of the census.

(c) Fertility

(i) Type of data collected

- 45. Data collected on fertility were mostly of two types, namely, those on number of children born alive and those on date of birth or age of mother at birth of her last or first child [table 7 and annex tables 6(a) and 6(b)]. Data from investigation of either item were collected by 48 countries or areas that took censuses between 1965 and 1974 and by 58 countries or areas that took censuses between 1975 and 1984. Data on number of children born alive only was collected by 70 countries or areas for the 1970 census decade and by 67 countries or areas for the 1980 census decade.
- 46. Information on number of children born alive was requested by 116 countries or areas in censuses carried out between 1965 and 1974 and by 124 countries or areas in the census-taking period between 1975 and 1984. In 70 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and in 67 countries or areas during the 1980 census decade, the practice generally was to refer in the question on that topic to number of children born alive only up to the census date. The information requested by 5 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and by 3 during the 1980 census decade specified number of children born alive only in current or previous marriage. Only 7 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and only 2 during the 1980 census decade asked for number of children born alive both up to the census decade and in current or previous marriage.
- 47. In some countries or areas, a question was asked on number of children born alive in the 12-month period preceding the census. Data on that topic were requested by 36 countries or areas, mostly in North America and Africa, during the 1970 census decade and by 52 countries or areas, mostly in Africa, North America and Asia, during the 1980 census decade. The information collected was combined, except in 4 instances, with that on number of children born alive either up to the census date or in current or previous marriage. In 1 country, the reference period for the question was one and a half years.
- 48. Where information on date of birth or age of mother at birth of her last of first child was requested, responses were always collected together with those concerning number of children born alive (a) up to the census date, (b) in current or previous marriage or (c) in the 12-month period before the census. Data on date of birth of last child may sometimes have been requested as either a substitute for those on number of children born alive in the past 12 months or as a quality check when responses to the question on that latter item had been deemed inaccurate.

49. As the footnotes to annex tables 6(a) and 6(b) indicate, there was some variation among questions asked to obtain data on birth of last or first child. Some countries or areas requested date of birth of every child; 1 requested the date of birth of the first 3 children; 1, that of the first 4; others, that of the first 6; and still another requested date of birth for each child in the current marriage. In 1 instance, the item pertaining to the last child requested information on the number of years that had elapsed since its birth.

(iii) Population from which data on fertility were collected

- 50. As with data on married life, the population from which data on fertility were collected differed notably from one country to another.
- 51. During the 1970 census decade, 72 countries or areas obtained information on fertility from all women, regardless of marital status, in specified age groups [annex table 6(a)]; in the majority, all those women aged 14 or 15 years and over, regardless of marital status, were asked fertility-related questions. Data on fertility were obtained from ever-married women only in 33 countries or areas and in most cases no age restrictions were specified; in 9 countries or areas, however, a lower age-limit, upper age-limit or age range was set for the population from which those data were collected. In 9 countries or areas, the data were collected from married women only, with and without age restrictions; in 2 of those 9, from married women and widows only; and in 7 countries or areas, from all women, regardless of their marital status and age.
- 52. In 3 instances, the segment of the population from which data on births in the 12 months before the census were collected was different from that segment questioned about other fertility-related items. In those 3 instances, only women in the child-bearing ages (15-49 years) were asked about births in the past 12 months.
- 53. During the 1980 census decade, 85 countries or areas asked questions on fertility of all women, regardless of marital status, in categories with specified lower age-limits ranging from 10 to 16 years and, in 1 case, an upper age-limit of 64 years [annex table 6(b)]. In 14 of those 86 countries or areas, however, only women aged 14 years and over and not attending school full time were included. In 27 countries or areas, questions on fertility were put to ever-married women only. Among the 27, 1 country or area restricted itself to questioning ever-married women aged 10 and over; 1, ever-married women aged 12 and over; 1, ever-married women aged 15-54; and 1, ever-married women aged 18-64. Six countries or areas practiced obtaining data by investigating married women only. In 1 of the 6, the married women were limited to those aged 10 and over; in another, married women were limited to those aged 15 and over; and in 2 of the 6, only those born in 1916 or later were questioned on fertility. In another 6 countries or areas, all women regardless of their marital status and age were asked questions on fertility.
- 54. As in the previous census decade, there were instances where the reference population for the question on births during the 12 months before the census differed from that for the other fertility questions. In 2 countries or areas, information on fertility in the 12 months preceding the census was collected from women aged 15-49; in 1 country from married women only and in another from ever-married women aged below 50.

- (d) Combination of items asked and the reference population
- 55. The various combinations of topics on married life and fertility included on the questionnaires of census-taking countries were too diverse to be presented here. The diversity occurred because in the majority of cases no more than 2 countries or areas used the same combination of items, except in North America and, to some extent Europe. The combinations depicted differences more than similarities among countries and areas; none the less, a continent-specific pattern of items did emerge. Virtually all countries or areas asked a question on number of children born up to the census date. Additional topics, however were common to questionnaires for countries and areas in each continent, as shown in table 8.
- 56. There were changes between the two census decades in the combinations of topics most investigated, except in Africa and North America. Furthermore, of the 94 countries or areas that investigated fertility and/or married life during the 1970 and 1980 census decades, only 57 investigated the same combination of topics in both decades (table 8).
- 57. During the 1970 census decade, 22 countries or areas used the same reference population for questions on fertility and married life, and in the next census decade 18 countries or areas used the same reference population (table 9). Of the countries or areas that had a census in the 1970 and for questions on fertility, and 22 used the same reference population in both decades for questions on married life.

2. Tabulation

- 58. Statistics for the female population aged 15 years and over, classified according to number of children reported to have been born alive, were presented in the <u>Demographic Yearbook 1975</u> for 81 countries or areas where censuses had been taken between 1965 and 1974 and in the 1981 and 1986 editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u>, for 77 countries or areas where censuses had been taken between 1975 and 1984. The distribution of those countries or areas by continent or major area for the period 1965–1974 was as follows: Africa, 10; Asia, 15; Europe, 14; North America, 17; Oceania, 16; and South America, 9. For the period 1975–1984, the distribution was as follows: Africa, 9; Asia, 15; Europe, 8; North America, 22; Oceania, 13; and South America, 10.
- 59. Age classification for the female population tabulated was generally by five-year age group, with 15 as the lower age-limit. Occasionally, a lower age was given as the age limit and in one case an age higher than 15 was selected. Most countries or areas used a terminal age range of 75 and over (28), 50 and over (20) or 60 and over (10) for the 1970 census decade and of 65 and over (28) or 75 and over (28) for the 1980 census decade. Number of children was generally reported as one of the following: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8-9, 10 and over, or unknown. Sometimes, however, but more frequently in the 1970 than in the 1980 census decade, other classifications were shown.
- 60. International comparability of data was hampered to the extent that a substantial number of countries or areas, 31 in the 1970 census decade and 43 in the 1980 census decade, did not refer to all women but, variously, to only (a) ever-married women, (b) married women, (c) females not in primary nor secondary school full time and, in one case, (d) ever-married women living in private households.

D. Problems of collection and classification

1. Tabulations based on household composition

- 61. In preparing tabulations based on household composition, it is necessary to decide whether the effort will be made to tabulate all children, regardless of the marital status of the adults with whom they are found, or only those children enumerated together with adults in certain marital status categories. In some countries or areas, it may be a waste of both time and money to tabulate children enumerated with single women or with single, widowed or divorced men because so few children are connected with adults belonging to those categories.
- 62. There may be countries or areas, however, in which the omission from the tabulation of children linked with persons in the above-mentioned marital status categories, particularly that of single women, would result in important losses. For a given country or area, the number of children likely to be enumerated with persons in a given marital status category depends on not only the fertility of such persons but also the extent to which they may be said to live in the same household with their children.
- 63. Children enumerated with persons so old that they are unlikely to be parents have sometimes been excluded from fertility tabulations. For example, children under 5 years of age enumerated with women aged over 45 or over 49 might be excluded on the assumption that those women were unlikely to be mothers of such young children.
- 64. International comparisons of fertility levels based on household composition may be hampered by differential omission of young children from census counts.

2. Tabulations of number of children born alive

- 65. There are a number of possible response errors likely to occur in connection with questions on number of children born alive. For older persons, such questions may relate to events long past. Answers may therefore be in error either because the respondent has a faulty memory or because some other person providing those answers is not well-informed. The latter source of error is especially important in censuses where information for each household is taken from any person who is present when the canvasser calls. Children who died in infancy and those living in other households are particularly likely to be omitted. Fertility data relating to older persons, particularly if they have borne many children, are thus especially subject to error.
- 66. Some censuses obtain no response from a substantial proportion of informants to the question on number of children born alive often partly because persons who have not had children, or those who fill out the questionnaire for them, suppose that no entry need be made. In such cases, number of children born alive, to childless women is wrongly recorded as not stated instead of 0.
- 67. Questions on number of children born alive may be misunderstood in other ways. For example, it may not be evident that children who died before the census must be included and still births and foetal deaths excluded.

- 68. The reporting of children born alive in the 12 months before the census may also be subject to errors and problems omission. Information may be distorted because of a misconception about the length of the reference period, with the result reported births belong to an ill-defined period whose average length may be either shorter or longer than a year.
- 69. It may be noted that the accuracy of reporting on children born alive to existing marriages is likely to be greater than that of reporting on children born alive to previous marriages.
- 70. There is great variety in census practice regarding choice of persons required to answer questions on fertility. Although the best procedure is to put the necessary questions to all women over age 15, regardless of their marital status, in some societies it is impossible from a cultural standpoint those to ask women who have never been married whether they have had children. Under circumstances, the questions can be put only to women who have been married at least once. Consequently, the value of the information collected will vary inversely with the incidence of premarital fertility.
- 71. If the inquiry relates to total number of children by all marriages, it is desirable to extend such and inquiry to all ever-married persons. In some countries or areas, the inquiry has been extended to all men and women, thereby making it possible to analyse male as well as female reproductive performance over generations. The added expense involved in so extending the inquiry has been substantial, however.

3. Data on duration of marriage and age at marriage

- 72. A question on duration of marriage or age at marriage may relate to age at first marriage, age at last marriage, age at each marriage, duration of current or last marriage or total number of years lived in the married state. Instead of age at marriage or duration of marriage date of marriage may be obtained. If replies are correct, the various forms of the question will yield precisely equivalent information on those married only once and still married at the census date. However, there are problems associated with measuring duration of sexual relations from a reported date of marriage since in some societies onset of sexual intercourse may predate formal marriage and in others may not occur immediately upon formal marriage. Also, among persons married more than once, there may be some confusion as to whether the question refers to first, second, or most recent marriage; occurrences of this problem can be minimized, however, by asking a question that refers specifically to first marriage. The form of the question should depend on the way such persons are to be dealt with in the tabulations.
- 73. Apart from entailing the above-mentioned considerations, the form of question will affect the cost of the census operation. If, for example, tabulation of data by duration of marriage only is desired, it is obviously cheaper to request the stating of on the questionnaire than to ask a question on age at marriage and determine duration by subtracting the age that is given from age at census date. There may be less obvious cost advantages in choosing one forme of question over another in cases where tabulation by both age at and duration of marriage is intended.

The form of the question may also affect the accuracy of answers. Substituting a question is analogous to substituting a question on date of birth for one on age. The question on date of marriage is often held to produce more accurate results.

- 74. In the course of analysing fertility data by age at, or duration, marriage, a question inevitably arises about how persons whose marriages have ended are to be treated. For the purpose of many analyses, there is a great advantage in isolating persons whose marital history has remained uninterrupted, that is, those who have been married once only and are still married at the census date. To identify such persons, who will normally constitute the largest component in any child-bearing age group, requires a question about whether they have been married once only. Sometimes persons married more than once are required to state the date of each marriage. If the information gathering is satisfactorily carried out, separate tabulation of the fertility of those married once only becomes possible.
- 75. A woman's fertility is not affected if her marriage is dissolved after she has passed beyond child-bearing age. Therefore, women married once only and whose marriage ended through their husband's death or in divorce after they had reached, say, age 45, may be included in fertility studies with women married once only and still married. Since widows constitute a large proportion of the population of older women and, after their forty-fifth birthday, many of them lose their husband, the inclusion of widows aged 45 and over, with women still married at the census date offers a valuable addition to the number of cases available for studying the fertility of older women. Moreover, women whose husbands are still alive represent a biased sample of all women in their particular age group.

Identification of women whose marriage was uninterrupted until the end of their child-bearing period requires a question for widows and divorced women on the date or age at which their marriage was dissolved.

Table 5. Prevalence of data collected on fertility and married life, by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

		Data collected on							
Region	Married life only				Marrie and fer		Total		
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
Africa	0	0	17	27	4	7	21	34	
America, North	0	0	15	9	16	16	31	25	
America, South	0	0	9	9	1	1	10	10	
Asia	0	1	6	9	14	17	20	27	
Europe	1	1	1	3	22	12	24	16	
Oceania	0	0	13	10	1	3	14	13	
USSR a/	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	

Sources: Annex tables 5(a), 5(b), 6(a) and 6(b).

a/ Including Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

Table 6. Type of data collected on married life by major geographical region 1965-1974 and 1975-1984

	Data collected on								
]	Age at		Dura	tion of	Yea				
Region	First marriage	Current or previous marriage	Total married life	Current or previous marriage	First marriage	Current or previous marriage	Marriage order		
	. –			1965-1974					
Africa	_	-	2	1	1	1	2		
America, North	-	-	-	14	2	1	1		
America, South	_	-	-	1		-	-		
Asia	8	-	4	3	2	1	4		
Europe	0	_	4	3	10	16	15		
Oceania	-	-	_	1	-	-	1		
Total	8	0	8	23	15	19	23		
				1975-1984					
Africa	6	-	1	-	1	1	3		
America, North	-	-	-	14	2	1	1		
America, South	-	-	-	1	_	-	-		
Asia	14	1	5	1	3	1	9		
Europe	-	-	-	-	5	11	8		
Oceania	1	-	-	1	_	-	2		
Total	21	1	6	17	11	14	23		

Sources: Annex tables 5(a) and 5(b).

Table 7. Type of data collected on fertility by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

	·	Time reference for children born alive			of mo	birth or ge ther at th of	Info	Information collected on		
Region	Children born alive	Up to the census date	Current/ previous marriage	During previous 12 months	Last child	First child	Children only	Born alive	Children born alive, or date of birth or age of last/first child	
				<u>1970 ∝</u>	nsus deca	<u>ide</u>			_	
Africa	20	20	1	10	8	1	13	8	21	
America, North	30	30	-	20	16	14	15	16	31	
America, South	10	10	- .	3	4	2	5	5	10	
Asia	19	18	0	2	4	_	16	4	20	
Europe	23	18	10	-	9	9	14	9	23	
Oceania	14	14	1	1	1	7	7	7	14	
Total	116	110	12	36	42	33	70	49	119	
				<u>1980</u> ∝	nsus deca	<u>ide</u>				
Africa	34	33	1	16	13	4	21	13	34	
America, North	25	25	-	14	19	14	6	19	25	
America, South	10	10	-	5	6	1	4	6	10	
Asia	26	26	-	13	5	-	21	б	26	
Europe	15	12	4	-	6	6	9	6	15	
Oceania	13	13	-	4	б	5	5	8	13	
USSR	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Total	124	120	б	52	64	30	67	57	124	

Sources: Annex tables 6(a) and 6(b).

Table 8. Topics on fertility and married life investigated by continent or major area, 1970 and 1980 census decade

Topic	Afi	rica	_	rth erica		uth erica	A	sia	Eur	rope	Oce	ania
Children born alive in past 12 months	х	Y	х	Y	_	Y	_	Y	_	_	_	-
Date of birth of last child	х	Y	x	Y	X	Y	_	→	_	_	_	Y
Date of birth of first child	_	_	X	Y	_	_	_	_	_	_	X	Y
Duration of present/last marriage	_	_	x	Y	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Year of present/last marriage	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	x	Y	-	-
Age at first marriage	_	-	_	_	_	_	X	Y	_	_	_	-
Marriage order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	X	Y	-	-
Year first married					_			_	X			-
	Same combinations of topics investigated during 1970 and 1980 census decades (Number of countries or areas)											
	,	7	1	.9		3	1	.3	1	.0		 5

Sources: Annex tables 5(a), 5(b), 6(a) and 6(b).

Note: X represents the 1970 census decades; Y, the 1980 census decade.

Table 9. Reference population for questions on fertility and married life, by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

	Same reference population for investigation of fertility and married life		Same reference population in both census decades for investigation of			
Region	1970 1980 census census decade decade		Fertility	Married life		
Africa	4	3	8	1		
America, North	_	-	9	13		
America, South	-	-	4	1		
Asia	7	7	10	3		
Europe	11	7	7	4		
Oceania	_	1	8	-		
Total	22	18	46	22		

Sources: Annex tables 5(a), 5(b), 6(a) and 6(b).

<u>Notes</u>

- 1/ Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), <u>Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region</u> (United Nations publication, Sales No. 78.II.E.6; ST/CES/31).
- 2/ Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), <u>Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations publication, ST/ESCAP/52, 1978).

IV. MORTALITY

A. Uses of data on mortality

- 1. Mortality and health are related subjects that are relevant in turn to demographic assessment both of the population and of health policies and programmes. Estimates of infant, child and adult mortality are an important input to population projections. Information on mortality can be used to determine the health status of children and of the population in general so that health services can identify high-risk population groups and assess the coverage offered by existing services.
- 2. Knowledge of mortality among different segments of the population, such as religious, educational status, occupational and ethnic groups, not only make possible the estimation of changes in future composition of the population, but also allows for a better understanding of the social and economic mechanisms and conditions that influence mortality. Furthermore, such knowledge is of equal relevance to various disciplines, including health, genetics, medicine, anthropology, sociology and economics.
- 3. Mortality statistics, in conjunction with those on fertility and migration, are fundamental in the estimation of future population size and distribution, as well as of other characteristics of a country as a whole and its administrative divisions. Data on population size and composition by sex and age at any given moment are indispensable to many governmental and non-governmental organizations, especially those dealing with economic and social planning.
- 4. The three main potential sources of mortality data, namely, civil registration systems, population censuses and sample surveys, are complementary and, if reliable, should provide an adequate basis for estimating levels, patterns and trends for certain parameters of mortality. For instance, in the calculation of vital rates population census data tabulated by various geographical, demographic, social and economic characteristics serve as denominators in conjunction with reliable, timely registration data, which serve as numerators. For the most part, population censuses provide information for indirect estimation of mortality but do not record cause of death or the social and economic characteristics of persons who have died.
- 5. In the more developed countries of the world, data on mortality is collected regularly through such sources as the civil registration system and hospital records. The data include decedents' social and economic characteristics and cause of death, as well as classifications by demographic variables. Yet, in most developing countries, those sources are still largely inadequate, although registration of births and deaths has been in existence for about a century. With few exceptions, both the coverage and quality of data collected are deficient, and in most cases they cannot be used for national assessment of the health situation. Similarly, hospital records on live births and deaths are not representative of the population as a whole since the rural population is likely to have less access than the urban population to health facilities.
- 6. Countries have therefore made efforts to obtain necessary data from either population censuses or sample surveys so that mortality measures can be estimated with a certain degree of confidence. Sample surveys of various types, whether follow-up demographic

survey or single-round retrospective survey, as well as the dual-records system, have been important means of collecting relevant data for both direct and indirect estimation of mortality measures.

7. Data from population censuses and surveys are bound, however, by limitations that make it difficult to estimate mortality levels, patterns and trends with confidence, particularly in developing countries where complete death registration has not yet been achieved on a continuous basis and accurate census figures are seldom available. In fact, census and sample demographic survey data reflect considerable misreporting of age and underreporting of parity, especially among older women, as well as possible overall underenumeration. Under the circumstances, developing countries have resorted to utilizing all available sources of data in order to derive the most plausible estimates of mortality indicators. That practice is likely to continue during the 1990s, while improvement of the civil registration system, for the purpose of producing the required data, is carried out simultaneously.

1. Census-based mortality estimates from general census information

8. Enumeration of the population classified by sex and age in two consecutive censuses, five or ten years apart, provides for the estimation of adult mortality parameters from calculation of intercensal survival probabilities or from similar methods. Those methods require that underenumeration of the population be similar in both censuses and migration negligible. If migration is not negligible, data must be available to make population-related adjustments corresponding to such activity. From age distributions in both censuses, probabilities of cohort survivorship from the earlier census to the one following can be calculated. Another approach, which consists of projecting the initial population to the time of the subsequent census using different mortality levels, leads to various estimates on the basis of the final population over given ages. 1/

2. Census or survey data specifically intended for mortality estimates

9. In a population census, information on deaths may be collected by asking respondents about (a) number of deaths among family members in a recent period, for example, the 12 months prior to the enumeration; (b) recent infant and child mortality among all women in the household, that is, number of children ever born alive and number surviving; (c) live births in the preceding 12 months including whether the live-born are still alive as of the census date; and (d) orphanhood, that is, survivorship of each respondent's parents. Each question will produce data that explains the mortality of the population from a specific perspective. The perspectives are discussed below.

(a) Deaths in the previous 12 months

10. Current deaths can be investigated in a population census by asking respondents the following questions: Have any deaths occurred in the household in the past 12 months? Age and sex of the deceased can be recorded and age-specific death rates calculated. Those rates can then be used to calculate life-tables and to make other analyses. Selected household characteristics of the deceased can also be obtained through cross-tabulation of household data.

(b) Children ever born alive and children surviving

11. Questions on children ever born alive and children surviving are generally asked to collect information relevant to the estimation of fertility, as discussed in the previous chapter, as well as of infant and child mortality, and are directed to all women aged 15 years and over. Using indirect estimation techniques, various measurements of fertility and mortality levels and patterns may be obtained. The following questions may be presented:

How many children have you had ever born alive?

How many of your children are still living?

12. In some countries, a direct question on number of children who have died may be asked. A set of additional questions to improve the quality of the data collected may be presented:

How many of your children born alive are living with you in this household?

How many of your children live elsewhere?

How many of your children born alive have died (or are dead)?

- 13. It is important that the data obtained be given separately for girls and boys so that the reliability of those data can be verified. When the data are reliable, the sex differentials for infant and child mortality become meaningful.
- 14. Information on children ever born alive and on children living is used to calculate proportion of children dead among children born alive classified by five-year age group of women. These proportions are by themselves indicators of childhood mortality and may be transformed into probabilities of dying between birth and various exact ages. Life-tables can be calculated from such probabilities. Various indirect measures to estimate mortality of the population are given in the United Nations publication entitled Manual X. Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation. 2/
- (c) Survival of child born alive in the previous year
- 15. The question on live births that occurred in the 12 months prior to census enumeration and on the live-born infants still alive at the time of the census may be addressed to all women aged 15 years and over regardless of their marital status. An alternative technique is to request the date of birth of the woman's most recent child born alive and ask whether this child is still alive at the census date.
- 16. Information derived from the above questions has been used to estimate recent infant mortality since the proportion of children alive is an approximation of the life-table function L₀, which shows the number of person-years lived under age 1 and can be used as a measure of mortality in early infancy.

(d) Tabulations of data on survival of close relatives

- 17. The question "is your mother/father still alive?" can be asked in a population census to learn the survival status of the parent. The proportion of the population in each five-year age group with surviving mothers and/or fathers provides the basis for estimation of adult female survival probabilities. 3/ Such data are particularly important when information on adult deaths by sex and age from the other source, namely, continuous registers of death, is inaccurate. Adult mortality estimates so obtained represent the average mortality experience of the population throughout the period of exposure.
- 18. Similarly, survivorship of husbands and/or wives can be used to estimate adult mortality measures. Classification of survival of first husband by five-year group of ever-married women makes it possible to calculate the proportion of ever-married women in each group whose first spouse was alive at the time of the interview. From the proportions, which are by themselves indicators of adult male mortality, probability of surviving from one age to another and thus life-tables for the adult male population, generally those aged 25 and above can be calculated. 4/
- 19. Similarly, data on survival of fathers classified by five-year age group of respondents constitute basic input to calculation of the proportion in each age group of respondents whose father was alive at the date of the census. The observed proportions are indicators of adult male mortality as well and can be transformed into life-table probabilities of survivorship from one age to another.
- 20. The proportion of respondents with a surviving first husband reflects mortality experience throughout the married lives of women rather than mortality at the time of the inquiry. A similar qualification applies to information on the proportion of respondents with a surviving father.

B. United Nations recommendations

1. Questionnaire items

- 21. Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses
 (United Nations, 1980, paras. 2.124–2.148) suggests that, in order to obtain the most complete report on number of children born alive during a woman's lifetime, data on the item should be derived from information on children living and children who have died that has been collected by asking separately about (a) children born alive and living in the household, (b) children born alive and living elsewhere and (c) children born alive but now dead. The publication states that "whenever resources permit, the three questions are sometimes asked separately for children of each sex in order to improve the reliability of the data reported and their suitability for subsequent analysis" and suggests that in deciding on the degree of detail to be recorded, countries be guided by their own prior census or survey experience, their current data priorities and the resources available for the census.
- 22. Since the question on number of children born alive is also a fertility-related question, the discussions presented in chapter III should be consulted when discussing mortality.

- 23. <u>Principles and Recommendations</u> also advises that information on number of children living should include all children born to the woman concerned whether they were born in or out of marriage or de facto unions and whether born of the present or prior marriages who are still living at the census date, regardless of their age. The number recorded should comprise both those children living with her and those living elsewhere, regardless of place of residence.
- 24. Data on total number of children living should be collected for the same group of women for whom data on the total number of live-born children are secured. Preferably, therefore, the group should consist of all women aged 15 years and over, regardless of their marital status.
- 25. If information on live-born children is to be collected for only a sample of women, data on children living should be obtained for the same sample.
- 26. With respect to collecting information related to estimation of recent infant mortality, a question on the topic of "deaths of infants born within the 12 months preceding the census" is recommended. That topic refers, for the woman concerned, to number of reported deaths that occurred among live births within the 12 months preceding the census. The topic is to be included only if live births within the period are also to be investigated.
- 27. For adult female mortality estimation, <u>Principles and Recommendations</u> suggests a question on maternal orphanhood, which is the determination of the survival, at the time of the census, of the natural mother of the person enumerated, regardless of whether the mother is enumerated in the same household. Such a determination therefore requires a direct question on "whether or not the natural mother is living, to be put to all persons for whom neither the information on relationship to the head or other reference member of the household nor the identification of the natural mother living in the same household has demonstrated that the natural mother is still alive".
- 28. At the time <u>Principles and Recommendations</u> was issued, estimation of adult female mortality based on the proportion by age of persons whose mothers are dead was undergoing refinement to improve the reliability of the estimates. Some disagreement existed about the age group for which the topic should be investigated. Each country was therefore expected to decide for itself whether data should be collected for (a) all persons aged 44 years of age or younger, (b) only persons aged 15-44 years or (c) only children aged under 15 years.
- 29. No recommendation is made to collect data on survival of spouse or on paternal orphanhood for indirect estimation of adult male mortality. Likewise, no recommendation is found on items for direct estimation of mortality based on "deaths in the past 12 months by sex and age" that have taken place in the household. At that time, it was well known that question on such items tend to lead to unsatisfactory estimates of mortality when the data were derived from unreliable census returns.

2. Tabulations

30. The United Nations recommendations for tabulation of mortality data deal primarily with five mortality- and fertility-related topics, namely, children born alive, children still living, live births within the 12 months preceding the census, deaths of infants within the

12 months preceding the census and maternal orphanhood. The recommendated tabulations are: (a) female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children born alive; (b) female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children still living; (c) female population 15-49 years of age, by age and number of live births within the 12 months preceding the census; and (d) population, by maternal orphanhood, that is, according to whether mother is living, mother is dead or mother's status is "not stated". For (c), if a country has a minimum age different from age 15 for fertility-related questions, that age should be used as the minimum age instead of age 15.

- 31. Recommended classifications are: (a) age by five-year age group, that is, 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, ... 70-74 years, 75 years and over, and "not stated"; (b) number of children, presented as none, 1, 2, 3, 4, ... 9, 10 and over, and "not stated"; and (c) geographical division, by (i) total country and (ii) each major administrative division. For (i) and (ii), urban and rural populations are to be distinguished.
- 32. In the following sections concerning experiences of countries in the collection of data on mortality, it can be seen that many of those countries did not follow the above-mentioned United Nations recommendations. The data refer mostly to the experience of the 1970 census decade (1965–1974) and countries were then following the United Nations recommendations for the 1970 round of censuses. During that period, recommendations for collecting data on survival of parents, husbands and wives had not been made since some indirect estimation techniques were still at an experimental stage. Among the tabulations mentioned above, only (a) and (b) were recommended for the 1970 round of censuses. Those two tabulations are now recommended for early release.

C. National census practices: 1965-1984

1. Questionnaire items

(a) General

- 33. The following description of how data relevant to mortality estimation were collected and tabulated in national population censuses for the period from 1965 to 1984 will enable data users to discern the weaknesses and strengths of those data and help demographic data collectors better plan their censuses.
- 34. In general, countries have adhered to the international recommendations on mortality-related topics, classifications and data presentation. Those recommendations have therefor resulted in a high level of standardization and thus contributed to the international comparability of census data. Moreover, countries have closely followed technical recommendations made in various scientific studies on collecting data on a range of mortality-related subjects about which the United Nations has not yet made any recommendations.
- 35. National census data show that two approaches have been utilized in population censuses to collect mortality statistics. The first approach, for direct estimation of mortality measures, is to collect data on deaths by sex and age in the year prior to the census through retrospective questions. A few countries have recorded maternity histories in the censuses in

order to measure infant and child mortality. The second approach, also relying on a few retrospective questions, requires respondents to state the survival status of close relatives, namely, children, mother, father and first spouse. Information derived from answers to those questions are used to measure infant and adult mortality through indirect estimation techniques.

- 36. Intercensal mortality can also be measured by using age and sex distributions of two consecutive census populations. Recording of sex and age characteristics in population censuses is discussed in another section of the present work.
- 37. As indicated in table 10 and annex tables 7(a) and 7(b), in the census period 1965–1974, data on deaths in a period preceding the census were collected in censuses from a total of 11 countries or areas: 5 in Africa, 3 in Asia, 2 in North America and 1 in South America. In the census period 1975–1984, data on that item were collected by 32 countries or areas. The majority of those countries or areas (22) were in Africa, 7 were in Asia and 1 was in North America, 1 in Oceania and 1 in South America. Countries in Europe generally did not investigate deaths in a period preceding the census since they could obtain the needed data from their population registration records. Table 10 presents the number of countries or areas that investigated the item by region, census period and type of data collected.
- 38. More countries investigated the combined topic of total number of children ever born alive and children surviving than that of deaths in the 12 months preceding the census. During the 1970 census decade, 66 countries or areas included a question on children ever born alive and children surviving in their censuses: 20 in Africa, 16 in Asia, 7 in Europe, 7 in North America, 9 in Oceania and 7 in South America. The number of countries or areas (87) investigating that topic during the 1980 census decade was slightly larger, with 31 in Africa, 22 in Asia, 4 in Europe, 9 in North America, 12 in Oceania and 9 in South America. Table 11 provides the number of countries or areas, by major geographical region, that asked questions on the combined topic.
- 39. Information on recent infant mortality was also derived from responses to a combination of two questions: one on total number of children born alive in a period preceding the census date, generally the previous 12 months, and the other on children surviving among them. Such an approach was found in only 2 censuses, both taken by countries in North America, in the 1970 census decade. Four countries in Africa gathered similar data in the 1980 round of censuses (table 11). In the period 1965–1974, 7 countries, 1 in Africa and 6 in Europe, collected complete maternity histories [annex table 6(a), note (a) and (d)]. Mothers were required to state date of birth and sex of each child born alive and, if the child was deceased at the time of the census, date of death. In the same period, 3 other countries in Europe recorded truncated maternal histories [notes (b) and (c)]. In the period 1975–1984, 3 countries, 1 in Africa and 2 in Europe, collected complete maternal histories from their censuses [annex table 6(b), note (a)]. In the same period, 4 other countries in Europe collected truncated maternal histories [notes (b), (c) and (d)].
- 40. The other technique employed in population censuses to estimate infant mortality required the following information from mothers: date of birth of last child born alive and whether or not that child was still alive at the census date. This technique uses the same reference period for both infant birth and death and tends to improve the collection of data on

recent infant deaths. During the 1970 census decade, 13 countries or areas utilized this technique; during the subsequent census decade, 22.

41. With respect to adult mortality, 15 countries or areas in the period 1965–1974 collected data on survival of each respondents's mother: 6 in Africa, 2 in Asia, 1 in Europe, 3 in North America, 1 in Oceania and 2 in South america (table 11). In the 1980 census decade, the question was asked in the censuses of 29 countries or areas: 13 in Africa, 1 in Asia, 1 in Europe, 4 in North America, 7 in Oceania and 3 in South America. In addition, 2 countries conducting censuses in the period 1965–1974 and 3 in the period 1975–1984 asked ever-married women about survival of their first husband at the census date. Survival of respondent's father was investigated in 10 censuses during the 1970 census decade and in 14 during the 1980 census decade.

(b) Deaths in the preceding 12 months

- 42. Nine countries or areas in the period 1965-1974 and 30 in the period 1975-1984 collected data on total number of deaths in each household during the 12-month preceding the census date. Five countries or areas in Africa, 1 in Asia, 2 in North America and 1 in South America asked a question on this item in their censuses during the 1970 census decade and 21 countries or areas in Africa, 6 in Asia, 1 in North America, 1 in Oceania and 1 in South America investigated the item during the following census decade. During the 1970 census decade, 1 country, in Asia, collected data on total number of deaths in household during the 24 months preceding the census and another, also in Asia, collected data on that topic using the reference period of 6 months preceding the census. In the 1980 census decade, 1 country in Africa and 1 in Asia investigated the topic using the reference period of 24 months preceding the census.
- 43. In 9 of the 11 countries or areas that, during the 1970 census decade, investigated total number of deaths in a period preceding the census, generally 12 months, data on sex and age of the deceased were collected so that age patterns and levels and sex differentials on mortality might be derived. Furthermore, 3 countries that collected data on age or age group at death, namely, Bangladesh, Cyprus and Nepal, also inquired about date of or age at death. Annex table 7(a) lists countries that collected data on number of deaths in household as well as on other death-related items in population censuses carried out in the period 1965-1974.
- 44. In the 1980 census decade, all 32 countries or areas that collected data on total number of deaths recorded sex of the decedent; 27 of the 32 inquired about decedent's age or age group at, or death of, death; and 1 asked for decedent's date of birth in addition to sex. Annex table 7(b) tabulates countries or areas by various items related to deaths for which data was collected during the 1980 census round.

(b) Reference period for recent deaths

45. The reference period for recent deaths was defined as the 12 months preceding the date of the inquiry in 9 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and in 30 during the 1980 census decade [annex tables 7(a) and 7(b)].

- 46. Two countries, namely, Bangladesh (1974 and 1981 censuses) and Mauritania (1976/1977 census) used a 24-month reference period. Cyprus asked about the occurrence of deaths in the 6-month period preceding its 1973 census.
- 47. Each household enumerated in the population census was asked to provide information on deaths of family members that had occurred in the reference period. However, Mauritania, in its 1976/1977 census, investigated this item only among the nomad population whereas Burkina Faso and Burundi gathered their data during the 1980 census decade from a post-enumeration (PES) sample survey. Bangladesh collected data on deaths of family members in the retrospective survey of fertility and mortality conducted in conjunction with the population census PES survey in 1974.

(c) Survival of close relatives

- (i) <u>Children living (surviving)</u>
- 48. In population censuses carried out between 1965 and 1984, the collection of data on children living up to the census date was closely linked to collection of data, used in fertility measurement, on total number of children born alive. In the period 1965–1984, 20 countries in Africa, 16 in Asia, 7 in Europe, 7 in North America, 9 in Oceania and 7 in South America gathered information on children living up to the census date from women aged 15 years and over. In the period 1965–1974, nine of those countries, namely, the Congo, Hungary, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, The Republic of Korea and Samoa, asked separate questions by sex on number of children born alive and number [annex table 8(a)]. In 19 countries or areas in the period 1965–1974, data on the total number of children ever born alive were collected in a more detailed manner. With regard to the total number of their children ever born alive, women were asked how many (a) lived in the household, (b) lived elsewhere and (c) had died.
- 49. With such a detailed approach, data on number of children living, that is, surviving, can be obtained as a derived item. Theoretically, that approach leads to better counts of children born alive and children surviving and, ultimately, to better estimates of infant and child mortality. The misreporting of children born alive, especially those who either died shortly after birth or no longer live with the mother, is minimized (annex table 9). Nine of the 19 countries or areas using the detailed approach in the period 1965–1974 were in Africa. In the censuses of 6 countries or areas, namely, Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Gibraltar, Iraq and Papua New Guinea, data on number of children ever born alive was collected, as a derived item, from two questions, one on children living and the other on children who had died.
- 50. The 1970 census schedule of Malaysia included the following question.

How many of the children you have ever borne (excluding adoptions):

- (a) Are living here
- (b) Are living elsewhere
- (c) Are dead

(d) Were born dead

- 51. Such an approach would reduce, in part, the inclusion of adopted children as well as foetal deaths in the total number of children ever born alive. Furthermore, the category of children living elsewhere would serve as a reminder to the respondent of those of her children who either or were married might have emigrated.
- 52. In the census period 1975-1984, more countries or areas made use of information on children ever born alive and children surviving for their estimates on infant and child mortality than in the preceding census period. Thirty-one of the countries or areas making use of such information were in Africa, 22 in Asia, 4 in Europe, 9 in North America, 12 in Oceania and 9 in South America [annex table 8(b)].
- 53. Censuses undertaken between 1975-1984 in 27 countries or areas gathered information on children living through two questions: one on children living with mother in household and the other on children living elsewhere. Nine countries asked about children living (surviving) and children who had died (annex table 9). Three examples are given below.
 - (1) The 1979 census of Tuvalu asked:
 - (a) How many children this woman had borne who were now living with her;
 - (b) How many children this woman had borne who were now living elsewhere;
 - (c) How many children she had borne who had died.
 - (2) The 1980 census of Indonesia asked for:
 - (a) Number of living children: (i) total, (ii) living at home and (iii) living elsewhere;
 - (b) Number of dead children.
 - (3) The 1981 census of Bangladesh included a question on number of male/female children (i) living in household, (ii) living elsewhere, (iii) dead and (iv) born alive.
 - (ii) Survival of last child born alive
- 54. In the two census decades studied, collection of information on recent infant deaths, like that of information on children living up to the census date, was carried out, in most cases, in conjunction with fertility data collection. One technique involved asking for total number of children born alive in the 12 months and number of children still living among them. The other technique investigated date of birth of the woman's most recent child born alive and whether that child was still alive at the census date. Of the 16 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade that used either type of question, 6 were in Africa, 1 in Asia, 2 in Europe, 4 in North America, 1 in Oceania and 2 in South America. Only 2 census—taking countries, both in North America, inquired both about children born alive within some period preceding the census date and about survival of those children. Zimbabwe failed to collect information on either topic. Data on both date of birth of most recent child born alive and its survival status

at census date were collected in 13 countries or areas conducting censuses during the 1970 census decade [annex table 8(a)]. The approach used by those countries or areas is believed to overcome part of the problem related to the misconceptions about reference period that are mostly present when the other approach is utilized. The census of Zambia, though it collected data on date of birth of last child born alive, did not inquire about its survival at the census date. The use of those data for recent infant mortality estimates was therefore precluded.

- 55. The number of countries or areas in the 1980 census decade (34) that collected data on either the total number of children born alive in the 12 months preceding the census date or date of birth of most recent child born alive was more than twice that of the preceding census decade [annex table 8(b)]. The distribution by regions indicates that of the 34, 20 were in Africa, 4 in Asia, 1 in Europe, 3 in North America, 3 in Oceania and 3 in South America. Of the 10 countries or areas whose censuses collected data on children ever born in the preceding 12 months, 6 collected no data on the survival status of those children. In 22 countries or areas conducting censuses in the period 1975–1984, both date of birth of most recent child born alive and survival status of that child were investigated.
- 56. For the purpose of obtaining sex differentials in infant mortality estimates, sex of the latest surviving child was required in 4 countries or areas conducting censuses in the period 1965–1974, namely, Mauritius (1972), Hungary (1970), Poland (1970) and Papua New Guinea (1971). In the subsequent census round, 11 countries, namely, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, France, Kiribati, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, the Sudan, Tuvalu and Zimbabwe, required the same information.

(iii) Survival of mother and father

- 57. Information on survival at census date of natural mother of each member of the population was requested in 15 censuses undertaken between 1965 and 1974: 6 in Africa, 2 in Asia, 1 in Europe, 3 in North America, 1 in Oceania and 2 in South America [annex table 8(a)]. The data provided the basis for estimation of adult female survival probabilities. The same approach was used in 29 censuses of the 1980 census round: 13 in Africa, 1 in Asia, 1 in Europe, 4 in North America, 7 in Oceania and 3 in South America [annex table 8(b)]. Data on survival of natural father was collected in 10 censuses of the 1970 census decade: 6 in Africa, 2 in Asia, 1 in Europe and 1 in North America [annex table 8(a)]; and in 14 censuses carried out during the 1980 census decade: 9 in Africa, 1 in Asia, 1 in Europe and 3 in Oceania [annex table 8(b)]. In both decades, every country or area that inquired about survival of natural father also inquired about survival of naturel mother. However, not every country or area inquiring about survival of natural mother asked about that of natural father: 5 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and 15 in the second census decade asked about survival of natural mother but not about that of natural father.
- 58. In the 1980 census decade, some countries or areas made further efforts to refine the quality of data by adding the question: "Are you your mother's eldest child?" Replies to that question, which attempted to overcome the bias due to duplication in reporting by siblings of whether mother was still alive, created a more equitable basis for tabulations of maternal orphanhood.

(iv) Survival of first husband

59. A few countries or areas, exploring another technique in their census for collecting complementary data with which to estimate adult mortality rates, devised a question that merely investigated whether the first husband of all ever-married women was still alive at the census date. Only a few countries, namely, Bangladesh (1974), France (1982), the United Republic of Tanzania (1978), Tonga (1976), and the United States of America (1970), attempted such an approach, owing, perhaps to its experimental nature and to the high cost involved in adding questions to the census questionnaire.

D. Problems of collection and classification

1. Deaths in the preceding 12 months

- 60. A number of possible response errors are likely to occur when the question on number of deaths in the household in the preceding year or preceding 12 months is asked. Misconceptions about the reference period constitute the foremost source of error. When the term "past year" is utilized, some respondents may report total number of deaths that took place in the preceding calendar year while others may report deaths in the 12 months preceding the census date. Unless the reference period is clearly understood by respondents, data on total number of deaths are likely to be distorted. In order to ensure data quality, some countries ask how many deaths have occurred in the household between 1 January and 31 December. Others ask about the number of deaths that have occurred between the day and month of the census and the same day and month of the previous year.
- 61. Another major problem affecting collection of recent death-related data is disintegration of the household as the result of a death, with no family member available at the census date to report the event. That problem results in undercounting of deaths.
- 62. A third problem concerns omission, due to memory lapse, of infant deaths, especially those of babies who died soon after birth. The aftermath is an underestimation of mortality. In some countries, late foetal deaths (still births) may be reported as live births followed by death. The result of classifying foetal deaths as infant is an overestimation of mortality. 5/ Errors of this nature can be minimized only through the clarity of the questions in the census schedule.
- 63. In general, investigation for deaths in the preceding year or preceding 12 months has led to underestimation of mortality rates and rarely given satisfactory results. Even though analytical developments offer the possibility of assessing and adjusting the information obtained for post-childhood ages as long as coverage of deaths reaches 60 per cent, data collected on the item should not be used on their own since they are particularly defective for childhood deaths. 6/

2. Children ever born and children surviving

64. Experiences in analysing population census data of the past 20 years, collected on children ever born alive and children living and tabulated by five-year age group of women, regardless of their marital status, suggest that older women in particular omit some of their

offspring when stating total number of children ever born alive. The likelihood of counting foetal deaths as live births is always present. The literature on the subject points out that information on lifetime fertility has never been fully and accurately reported. 7/ It is believed that some children, presumably those live born and now dead, might have been forgotten by the women who generally reported only their surviving children. Census enumerators may not have had training adequate for properly checking the consistency of the information collected. if children ever born alive and children living are omitted, it is likely that larger omissions may occur in the reporting of dead children. Another problem is the respondent's inclusion of adopted children as their own.

3. Survival of last child born alive

65. In population censuses and retrospective surveys, the approach using questions, directed at women of child-bearing age, on date of last child born alive and whether child is still alive at census date has yielded better infant mortality estimates than has that using questions on number of children born alive in the preceding 12 months coupled with others on number of children surviving among them. 8/ The reference period stated in the latter approach is subject to misconceptions, whereas the former approach minimizes such misconceptions. Processing of data on date of most recent live birth involves (a) tabulation of women who have borne their last child within the 12 months exactly preceding the census date by five-year age group of mothers and (b) calculation of the proportion of children born to them and of children who have died. Those proportions, however, are influenced by several factors, including memory lapses and understatement of age. Such errors, mainly in the dating of events, have been proved to be present even when more powerful instruments for data collection, like those in the World Fertility Survey of the 1970s, for example, maternity histories, were used. None the less, the data collected may still be valuable in countries lacking reliable information from civil registers on current deaths by sex and age; and estimates can be adjusted to minimize the various types of bias already referred to.

4. Survival of mother and father

- 66. Studies have shown that in each five-year age group of the population the percentage of adult females with father and/or mother alive is generally higher than that of adult males. The findings have been attributed to the tendency of adult males to exaggerate their own age. The data from female respondents have usually been regarded as more reliable. Furthermore, the practice of adoption and fostering prevailing in a particular country may cause some persons difficulty in identifying their true parents and they may report instead on survival of their foster parents.
- 67. The main disadvantage of asking all respondents about survivorship of their parents is that a woman or man who has, say, seven children alive, will be represented seven times, whereas a childless woman or man will not be represented at all. The data so obtained refers, therefore, to a selected group of the population, namely, that whose members have had children. In order to overcome the bias arising from multiple reporting, many countries that have collected the pertinent information will tabulate data from the eldest surviving children only.
- 68. Finally, the probabilities of surviving estimated from those data do not refer to a specific time period, since they represent average measures of non-well-defined intervals of

the population's exposure over time to the risk of dying. In cases where mortality has remained unchanged, estimates so obtained do not present a problem. However, in most developing countries, mortality has been steadily declining. On the other hand, developments in methodology now allow for time localization survivorship reports. 9/

Table 10. Investigation of deaths in the 12 months preceeding the census by major geographical region, sex, age at death, date of birth and date of death, census periods 1965–1974 and 1975–1984

Region	Census period	Total number of deaths	Sex	Age at death	Date of birth	Age at or date of death
Africa	1965–1974 1975–1984	5 22	4 22	4 20	-	- 6
America, North	1965–1974 1975–1984	2 1	2 1	2 1	- -	_ 1
America, South	1965–1974 1975–1984	1 1	- 1	<u> </u>	- 1	- 1
Asia	1965-1974 1975-1984	3 7	3 7	3 5		3 3
Oceania	1965-1974 1975-1984	- 1	- 1	-		- -
Total	1965-1974 1975-1984	11 32	9 32	9 26	- 1	3 11

Sources: Annex tables 7(a) and 7(b).

Note: Reference period for 2 countries in Asia during the period 1965-1974 was 24 months and 6 months. Reference period for 1 country in Africa and 1 country in Asia during the period 1975-1984 was 24 months.

Table 11. Type of data for indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, by major geographical region, periods 1965–1974 and 1975–1984

			Child/ir	fant mor	tality	Orpha	nhood	
Region	Period of census	Total number of children ever born alive and of children surviving up to census date (Brass questions)	Total number of children born alive in a period preceding census date	Date of birth of last child born alive	Survival of last child born alive	Maternal	Paternal	Survival of first spouse
Africa	1965-1974 1975-1984	20 31	- 9	6 11	5 13	6 13	6 9	- 1
America, North	1965-1974 1975-1984	7 9	2 -	2 3	4 3	3 4	1 -	1 -
America, South	1965-1974 1975-1984	7 9	-	2 3	2 3	2 3	-	-
Asia	1965-1974 1975-1984	16 22	- 1	1 3	1 3	2 1	2 1	1 -
Europe	1965-1974 1975-1984	7 4	-	2 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	- 1
Oceania	1965-1974 1975-1984	9 12	- -	1 3	1 4	1 7	- 3	_ 1
Total	1965-1974 1975-1984	66 87	2 10	14 24	15 27	15 29	10 14	2 3

Sources: Annex tables 8(a) and 8(b).

Notes

- 1/ William Brass and others, <u>The Demography of Tropical Africa</u> (Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1968); William Brass, "Methods for estimating fertility and mortality from limited data", Laboratories for Population Statistics, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, an occasional publication (October 1975), and <u>Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation</u> (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/81, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2), pp. 196-220.
- 2/ Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication ST/ESA/SER.A/81, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2), pp. 78-100.
- 3/ William Brass and K. Hill, "Estimating adult mortality from orphanhood", in <u>International Population Conference</u> (Liège, Liège International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1973), vol. 3, pp. 111–123; K. Hill and J. Trusell, "Further developments in indirect mortality estimation", <u>Population Studies</u>, vol. 31, No. 1 (July 1977), pp. 313–333; and <u>Manual X. Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation</u> (United Nations, publication ST/ESA/SER.A/81, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2), pp. 78–100.
- 4/ Kenneth Hill, "Indirect methods of estimating adult mortality levels", unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of London, 1975; Kenneth Hill, "Estimating adult mortality levels from information on widowhood", <u>Population Studies</u>, vol. 31, No. 1 (March 1977), pp. 75-84; and J.G.C. Blacker, "The estimation of adult mortality in Africa from data on orphanhood", <u>Population Studies</u>, vol. 31, No. 1 (March 1977), pp. 107-128.
- 5/ John Blacker, "Experiences in the use of special mortality questions in multi-purpose Surveys: the single-round approach", in <u>Data Bases for Mortality Measurement</u> (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/84, Sales No. E.83.XIII.3), pp. 79-89.
- 6/ A. Adlakha and M. Nizamuddin, "Mortality data collections: a review of integrated multipurpose household surveys and multi-round demographic surveys", in <u>Data Bases for Mortality Measurement</u> (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/84, Sales No. E.83.XIII.3, pp. 104-114; Samuel Preston, Ansley J. Coale, James Trusell and Maxine Weinstein, "Estimating the completeness of reporting of adult deaths in population that are approximately stable", <u>Population Studies</u>, vol. 46 (Summer 1980), pp. 179-202.
- 7/ John Blacker, "Experiences in the use of special mortality questions in multi-purpose surveys: the single-round approach", in <u>Data Bases for Mortality Measurement</u> (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/84, Sales No. E.83.XIII.3), pp. 79-89.
- 8/ <u>Data Bases for Mortality Measurement</u> (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/84, Sales No. E.83.XIII.3).
- 9/ William Brass and E. A. Bamgboye, "The time location of reports of survivorship: estimates from maternal and paternal orphanhood and the ever-widowed", Centre for Population Studies, working paper No. 81 (London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medecine, 1981).

V. CITIZENSHIP

A. Uses of data on citizenship

- 1. The most important use of data on citizenship is for the study of problems related to the legal status and civil rights of immigrants and other non-citizens. Together with data on birthplace, citizenship statistics can be used to determine comparative rates of naturalization among foreign-born persons. Also, in countries where all native persons are citizens by birth and naturalization is not unduly difficult, such data can be of use in the study of the rate of assimilation of the foreign-born population.
- 2. Data on citizenship also provide insight into the national allegiance of population groups both within countries and throughout the world as a whole. Country of citizenship has more limitations than birthplace and language as an indicator of a population's ethnic origin, but may provide some indicators for particular population groups.

B. United Nations recommendations

3. <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations, 1980) includes the following suggestions.

1. Definition and classification

- 4. Citizenship is the legal nationality of each person. A citizen is a legal national of the country of the census; an alien is a non-national of that country. It should be noted that citizenship is not necessarily related to place of birth, which is a separate topic.
- 5. Data on citizenship should be collected so as to permit classification of members of the population as (a) citizens, including all citizens by birth or naturalization whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means, or (b) aliens. Information on country of citizenship of aliens should be collected if aliens are believed to constitute a significant proportion of the total population.
- 6. Enumeration and processing instructions should indicate the disposition to be made of stateless persons, persons with dual nationality and persons in process of naturalization, as well as of all other ambiguous citizenship groups. The treatment of those groups should be described in the census reports.
- 7. For countries where the population a significant proportion of naturalized citizens, additional information distinguishing citizens by birth and citizens by naturalization may be desirable. Additional questions on previous nationality or method of naturalization are very useful if highly detailed information is required.
- 8. The reliability of reported citizenship may be doubtful either among persons whose status has recently changed as a result of territorial changes or among the population of some newly independent country where the concept of citizenship has only recently become

important. As an aid in the analysis of results, tabulations based on citizenship should be accompanied by notations indicative of the likelihood of the above-mentioned or similar causes of misstatement.

2. Tabulation

The total population should be included, and tabulated by country of citizenship, age and sex.

The following classifications are recommended: (a) for citizenship, citizen, alien and "not stated"; (b) for country of citizenship of aliens, each continent or major geographical region, that is, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America; each country, within a given continent, that is the country of citizenship of a significant number of aliens; in each continent, all other countries combined; "country not stated"; and "continent not stated"; (c) for age, under 15 years, years 15–24, years 25–44, years 45–64, years 65–84, years 85 and over and "not stated"; and (d) for sex, male and female. In the case of (c), the age group that includes the minimum voting age may be usefully subdivided to show those persons who have attained voting age.

C. National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984

1. Questionnaire items

(a) General

10. Citizenship was investigated in 86 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and in 99 in the 1980 census decade (table 12 and annex tables 10 and 11). As shown in table 12, all countries or areas that made a distinction between citizens and aliens asked for the country of citizenship of aliens except for 14 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and 19 in the following census decade.

(b) Distinction between citizens and aliens

11. A distinction between citizens and aliens was made in 86 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and in 99 during the 1980 census decade. In 6 of the 86 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and 10 of the 99 during the 1980 census decade, the investigation was limited to just making a distinction between citizens of the country or area in which the census was taken and aliens.

(c) Country of citizenship

12. As shown in table 12 and annex tables 10 and 11, data on country of citizenship were collected by 72 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and by 80 in the 1980 round. As already indicated, most of the countries or areas that made a distinction between aliens and citizens also asked for country of citizenship of aliens.

(d) Method by which citizenship was acquired

13. Information on acquisition of citizenship was collected in 26 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and in 21 during the 1980 census decade. Most of those countries or areas asked if citizenship was acquired by birth or naturalization. It should be mentioned that 3 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and 1 during the 1980 round included birth, but not naturalization, as a means of acquiring citizenship. Naturalization, but not birth, was included as a of acquiring citizenship in 5 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and in 5 during the 1980 census decade. During both census decades, a few countries or areas asked if citizenship was acquired by marriage, or by option. Moreover, in both census decades, the same single country or area made a distinction between citizenship acquired by birth and by other means, thereby grouping together acquisition of citizenship by naturalization, marriage and option. In the 1980 census decade, country or area distinguished between acquisition of citizenship by birth and by naturalization, thereby grouping together acquisition by marriage and option.

2. Tabulation

- 14. The 1971 and 1973 editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> contained citizenship distributions for 53 countries or areas for the period 1965–1974. The <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> of 1983 contained such information for 34 countries or areas for the period 1975–1983. The distribution was limited to distinguishing between aliens and citizens in 10 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and in 5 during the 1980 census decade. In the 1970 census decade, 8 countries or areas classified aliens only by continent, not by country, and 4 of the distributions did not include a cross-classification by sex.
- 15. Tabulations for the 1970 census decade presented cases where nationals of dependent territories and colonies had been given citizenship in the administering power or mother country; only sovereign countries or areas appeared, therefore, as country of citizenship. Citizens of the Bahamas and St. Helena, for example, were considered British. Similarly, citizens of Réunion, Guadeloupe and French Guiana were considered French and citizens of areas including American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were considered American.
- 16. It should be noted that for the same time period, in Australia, for example, and in other areas under British influence, the category of aliens included only persons who were citizens of a country outside the British Commonwealth of Nations.

D. Problems of collection and classification

1. Classification of countries of citizenship

17. Differences in methods used by various countries or areas for classifying countries of citizenship in census publications are the main source of difficulty in international comparisons of the statistics produced. The chief classification problems involve nomenclature of nationality categories and grouping of legal nationalities that cannot be tabulated separately.

- 18. In some cases, designations of citizenship do not have uniformly understood meanings. When such variants as "British", "English" and "Great Britain" are used, it is impossible to know whether the categories they designate are the same. Examination of the remaining categories shown in the classification will often be helpful in determining whether data for the United Kingdom refer only to citizens of the United Kingdom or also include citizens of former colonies. Adherence to names of countries or areas used in the most recent edition of the Demographic Yearbook would contribute materially to improvement in international comparability.
- 19. As with statistics on country of birth, it is obviously desirable to tabulate statistics for each country of nationality separately as far as possible; however, some method of grouping is necessary for countries represented by a very small numbers of national. A simple basis for grouping is by continent. Such grouping may be supplemented by a special category for certain countries of nationality, like Great Britain and France, that are not located on the same continent.
- 20. When data tabulated by special nationality category is to be used in analysing such items as international migrations and ethnic origins, the meaningfulness of those data can be enhanced through their appropriate subdivision by place of birth.

2. Defining citizenship

- 21. The proper citizenship classification for each person is not always immediately apparent. For instance, "stateless" persons, that is, persons who have lost their claim to citizenship in any country, may be tabulated as a separate category or allocated to country of previous citizenship, depending upon the uses to which data are to be put.
- 22. Dual citizenship constitutes another problem. For the most part, persons with dual citizenship were (a) born in one country of parents who had been citizens of another and (b) claim citizenship in both countries. When one of the countries is that of the census, those persons are usually classified as citizens of that country and their alien citizenship is ignored. Even where a second citizenship is noted, the second country of allegiance may not be specified.
- 23. Problems somewhat more difficult are created by a national boundary change. Persons who, at the time of the change, are residing in the area affected ordinarily acquire citizenship in the country to which the area is added and in the next census of that area may be considered nationals. However, a question arises about the appropriate citizenship classification for persons who emigrate to another country from such an area before the boundary change occurs. Commonly, no specific provision for the contingency of emigration before a boundary change is made in census instructions, so that for the purpose of the census whatever citizenship the individual states is accepted. Whenever a considerable number of such persons is likely to be enumerated, it is obviously desirable, for the sake of consistency in reporting, to indicate the rule to be followed.

Table 12. Type of data collected on citizenship, by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

			Citizenship acquired by				
Region	Distinction between citizens and aliens	Country of citizenship of aliens	Birth	Natura- lization	Marriage	Option	
		19	70 census	decade			
Africa	24	23	5	4	1	-	
America, North	13	10	7	7	2	2	
America, South	4	2	4	4	-	-	
Asia	21	16	1	1	-	-	
Europe	17	17	2	1	1	1	
Oceania	6	3	2	5	-	1	
USSR	1	1	-	-	-	•	
Total	86	72	21	22	4	4	
		19	80 census	decade			
Africa	39	36	4	4	-	-	
America, North	11	4	5	7	2	2	
America, South	5	-	2	3	-	-	
Asia	21	19	1	1	-	1	
Europe	14	13	2	1	-	-	
Oceania	8	7	2	3	-	1	
USSR	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Total	99	80	16	19	2	4	

Sources: Annex tables 10 and 11.

VI. LANGUAGE

A. Uses of data on language

- 1. There are several types of information on language that can be collected in censuses. As set forth in <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations, 1980), information may deal with:
- (a) Mother tongue, defined as the language usually spoken in the individual's home in his or her early childhood;
- (b) Usual language, defined as the language currently spoken, or most often spoken, by the individual in his or her home;
 - (c) Ability to speak one or more designated languages.
- 2. Data on mother tongue, although generally more useful than the other types of language data for analysing composition of the population by ethnic origin, are not reliable indicators of that population's actual linguistic abilities at the time of enumeration. Data on mother tongue are instrumental for providing an index of a country's national and ethnic group structure. The influence of such groups is often reflected in the mother tongue of individuals long after those individuals have assimilated the customs of the majority of the country's population.
- 3. Data on usual language are less appropriate for identification of ethnic groups than are data on mother tongue because many persons of different linguistic background habitually use the dominant language of the country in which they reside. However, data on usual language are very well-adapted to certain other uses. Together with data on birthplace or legal nationality, statistics on languages currently spoken may be very useful in the study of linguistic assimilation among various immigrant groups. Such study can indicate the possible need for measures to encourage assimilation. The value in this connection of those data is enhanced by their availability for a series of census dates. Data on usual language provide a measure of the population's linguistic homogeneity and differences.
- 4. Data on ability to speak one or more of a country's designated languages are exceedingly important in connection with problems of education and assimilation of, as well as communication with, linguistic minorities. Those data are especially useful in planning for teaching the official language to linguistic minorities in a country or area that either has recently received large numbers of immigrants or is inhabited by several native linguistic groups. In a country or area inhabited by such groups, it may be desirable to determine specifically the number of people speaking each of the principal languages, particularly when either more than one official language is recognized or, more than one language being in general use, decisions must be made about the language to be used in schools and official communications, and other under circumstances as well.

B. <u>United Nations recommendations</u>

5. <u>Principles and Recommendations for population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations, 1980) includes the following suggestions.

1. Definition and classification

- 6. As discussed at the beginning of the chapter, three types of language data can be collected in censuses.
- 7. Each of data serves a very different analytical purpose. Each country should decide which, if any, of those types of data is applicable to its own needs. International comparability of tabulations is not a major factor in determining the type of data to be collected.
- 8. In compiling data on usual language or mother tongue, it is desirable to show each language that is numerically important in the country, not merely the dominant language.
- 9. Information on language should be collected for all persons. In the tabulated results, the criterion for determining the language of children not yet able to speak should be clearly indicated.

2. Tabulation

- 10. The total population should be included, and tabulated by language (subdivided by mother tongue, usual language and ability to speak one or more languages), age and sex. The following classifications are recommended:
- (a) For language, each language or combination of languages for which separate information is required, all others and "not stated"; (b) for age under 5 years, years 5-9; years 15-19, years 20-24, years 25-29, ..., years 80-84, years 85 and over and "not stated"; and (c) for sex, male and female.

C. National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984

1. Questionnaire items

11. The collection of at least one type of data on language was undertaken by 44 countries or areas in the 1970 census round and by 56 in the 1980 census round (table 13 and annex tables 12 and 13). Most of the countries or areas that investigated language asked for either usual language or mother tongue during the 1970 census decade, and most asked for either usual language or designated languages during the 1980 census decade. In the 1970 census decade, 1 country requested information on designated languages for the household as a whole and another asked for the usual languages/dialects spoken by the head of the household. In the 1980 census decade, 1 country investigated mother tongue in terms of language spoken by respondent's forefather; 3 asked for the usual language spoken by the household as a whole; and 1 asked about designated and other languages spoken by each member of the household.

2. Tabulations

- 12. Tabulations of language data from population censuses for the 1970 census round were presented in the 1971, 1973 and 1979 editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u>, while those for part of the 1980 round were presented in the 1983 edition. For the earlier censuses, 33 tabulations were presented, with 7 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 9 from Europe, 4 form North America, 2 from Oceania and 3 from South America. For the period 1975–1983, the distribution of tabulations was as follows: Asia, 7; Europe, 4; North America, 3; South America, 1; and Oceania, 6. For the 1970 census round, 26 countries or areas had data cross-classified by sex, while for the 1980 round 13 showed such a breakdown.
- 13. It was indicated in the various editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> that the classification of data presented had been by the following categories: mother tongue, language usually spoken in the home, all languages spoken and ability to speak the designated languages, as well as by a combination of any two. In some cases, however, footnotes indicated what the data actually pertained to. For the period 1965–1974, in 12 countries or areas distributions referred to mother tongue; in 6, to language usually spoken; in 1, to ability to speak one or more languages; in 3, to persons aged 5 and over; and in 2, to those aged 10 and over. In tabulations for the 1980 round, the data of 4 countries or areas referred to persons at least 3 years of age; the data of another 4 countries or areas referred to persons at least 5 years of age.

D. Problems of collection and classification

- 14. Collection and classification of data on language do not ordinarily pose many problems, but it should be remembered that even slight differences in the questions asked may greatly affect the meaning of the results.
- 15. The nature of language data itself limits the possibilities for international comparability. Data on mother tongue, however, are usually more or less comparable from country to country. International comparisons of data on usual language are subject to greater difficulties because of differences in the form of questions asked on the topic in various censuses. Investigations of that topic in different censuses have included a request for language usually spoken, for language spoken best, for language spoken fluently, for language spoken with family and for language spoken in addition to mother tongue or official language.
- 16. Almost invariably, a census question on ability to speak a designated language or languages refers only to the official or dominant language or languages of a given country. The meaning of the results, however, may vary according to the question asked. A respondent who answers yes when asked merely if he speaks a given language might answer no if asked if he speaks that language fluently. Comparability is also affected by the language classification used in the tabulations. The establishment of such a classification involves making certain decisions about what constitutes a distinct language as opposed to some variant or dialect of one. The decision concerning what should be regarded as a distinct language in each case is necessarily dependent on data for the groups in question and on the practicability obtaining those data. It may be most important for the census of a country where several markedly different variants of the native language are spoken to treat each of

those variants as a distinct language, whereas in a census taken elsewhere it may be neither desirable nor practicable to so distinguish them.

- 17. International differences in census practice with respect to the above-mentioned issues do not seriously impair the comparability of results provided that the definition of those subgroups included in each major language category is uniform. Confusion may be created, however, when, without adequate explanation of listed categories, a nomenclature for languages that is not familiar to persons in all countries is used.
- 18. Selection of different languages that are to be tabulated separately is a major source of difficulty in analyses of data on an international scale. For example, it is impossible to carry out a complete investigation of the international distribution of persons speaking a given mother tongue or currently speaking a given language unless the language in question is separately specified in the tabulations of all those countries where it applies to a considerable number of people.
- 19. However, it is obviously impractical to present separate statistics on all the languages in a given country that may be represented by very small numbers of persons. Since some combinations are inevitable, it becomes important from the standpoint of both international comparison and of national analysis to devise a scheme for grouping the numerically less important languages in such a way as to minimize the information sacrificed through not tabulating such languages separately. The practice followed in many censuses of grouping those languages together in a "other languages" category is not efficient from either standpoint. It is clearly preferable to establish certain broad language groups whose members are related in accordance with some specified criterion and to classify any language not tabulated separately as belonging to one of those groups.

Table 13. Type of data collected on language by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

Region	Mother tongue only	Usual language only	Designated languages only	Mother tongue and usual language	Mother tongue and designated languages	Usual language and designated languages
			1970 cen	sus decade		
Africa	2	5	-	-	-	-
America, North	. 1	2	3	1	-	-
America, South	-	-	-	-	1	-
Asia	1	3	2	-	1	-
Europe	7	2	3	-	-	-
Oceania	-	3	-	-	-	-
USSR		-	-	-	-	- [
Total	11	15	8	1	2	0
			<u>1980 cen</u>	sus decade		
Africa	-	7	1	3		1
America, North	-	1	3	1	1	1
America, South	-	-	3	-	-	-
Asia	1	3	1	2	-	2
Europe	4	2	3	1	-	-
Oceania	-	5	1	-	-	1
USSR	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	16	12	7	1	5

Sources: Annex tables 12 and 13.

VII. NATIONAL AND/OR ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Uses of data on national and/or ethnic characteristics

- 1. Ethnicity, race, colour, language, religion and place of birth are the characteristics usually investigated in population censuses as often utilized indicators of cultural affiliation. The more easily defined topics, namely, place of birth, language and religion, are examined in other chapters of this volume. The present chapter is concerned with investigation of nationality, ethnic group, race, color and origin.
- 2. Statistics on ethnic groups, which, as will be seen below, may reflect variety of concepts, constitute one useful element in the picture of ethnic composition. Although it is impossible to define those concepts precisely, the defining terms remain in use in national statistics and find application in analysing national data. Knowledge of tribal or racial characteristics is essential for any analysis of economic and social development in societies where the population is not homogeneous. Such analyses are necessary in planning the future development of resources. International comparisons of data on similar groups may yield interesting relationships.
- 3. Statistics on ethnic origin are the delineator of cultural communities in some countries and serve as the framework for basic studies as well as for demographic analyses.
- 4. Studies of country composition in terms of aboriginal or indigenous population groups can use statistics on ethnic composition if detailed data on tribal composition by subgroup are available

B. United Nations recommendations

5. <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations, 1980) includes the following suggestions.

1. Definition and classification

- 6. The kind of information needed on national and/or ethnic population groups in different countries is dependent upon national circumstances. Some of the bases on which ethnic groups are identified include ethnic nationality, that is country or area of origin as distinct from citizenship or country of legal nationality; race; color; language; religion; customs of dress or eating; and tribe, as well as various combinations of these characteristics. Moreover, some of the terms used, such as "race", "origin" and "tribe", have a number of different connotations. The definitions and criteria applied by each country investigating its population's ethnic characteristics must therefore be determined by the groups that it desires to identify. By the very nature of the subject, those groups will vary widely from country; thus, no internationally relevant criteria can be recommended.
- 7. Because of the interpretative difficulties that may arise, it is important, whenever such an investigation is undertaken, that the basic criteria used be clearly explained in the census report so that the meaning of the classification is readily apparent.

2. Tabulation

8. The total population should be included, and tabulated by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex.

The following classifications are recommended: (a) for national and/or ethnic group, each group for which separate information is required, all others and "not stated"; (b) for age, under 5 years, years 5-14, years 15-24, years 25-34, years 35-44, years 45-54, years 55-64, years 65-74, years 75 and over and "not stated"; and (c) for sex, male and female.

C. National census practices: 1965-1974 and 1975-1984

1. Questionnaire items

- 9. Information on national and/or ethnic group was collected by 67 countries or areas in the 1970 census decade and by 74 in the 1980 census decade (table 14 and annex tables 14 and 15). As can be seen from table 14, during both census decades most of the countries or areas that collected such information investigated either race or ethnic group. Data collected by European countries or areas in both census rounds referred only to national origin. There were a few instances in both census periods when information that did not deal with race, origin or color was requested. Requests included use of such terms as "village of allegiance", "community" and "tribal or non-tribal household".
- 10. When a question on race, colour, ethnic group or nationality was asked, there was considerable variety in possible responses because of the different connotations attached to each of the terms and also because of national interests in identifying different segments of the population. The important consideration in analysing the question was therefore not the dictionary definition of the terms employed, but rather the particular connotation for each census. For instance, race in some cases was used in a physical sense, while in other cases it referred to more or less recent country or area of origin of an individual or his ancestors. Furthermore, response categories, as either illustrated by examples or limited hy a fixed number of choices, were on occasion established in such a way that answers to the same question had to be sometimes in terms of race or colour, sometimes in terms of national origin and sometimes in terms of indigenous group.
- 11. Membership in an indigenous caste or tribe was the subject of a question in 1 country or area during the 1970 census round and in 1 during the 1980 round.

2. Tabulations

- 12. The 1971, 1973 and 1979 editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> contain data on national and/or ethnic composition tabulated by sex from the censuses, taken between 1965 and 1974, of 57 countries or areas; and the 1983 edition shows data for 30 countries or areas over the period 1975–1983. Four countries or areas in the earlier census decade and 3 in the later decade did not include a classification by sex.
- 13. As would be expected, the tabulations reflect a number of different concepts. During both census decades, the majority of countries or areas used nationality or a corresponding

geographical classification; the second largest number classified by concepts of color and geography combined. Other concepts used included color alone, ethnic group alone, origin alone, origin and religion combined, tribe alone and race alone.

14. Even where the concepts used were similar, the groups shown in the classifications were so varied that it was not possible to use a more or less uniform classification scheme for presenting Yearbook data. Instead, the principal categories used by each country or area are listed.

D. Problems of collection and classification

- 15. The two main problems connected with collection of information on national and/or ethnic groups are misunderstanding and falsification on the part of respondents.
- 16. Where investigations are concerned with more or less endogamous groups that have existed for many generations within a country, such as indigenous and aboriginal peoples, each person is usually well aware of the group to which he or she belongs and there is little difficulty in obtaining information. In other cases, however, the adequacy of individual responses may be seriously affected by the degree of clarity of the question used and by the nature of the explanatory material provided. Aside from possibilities for misinterpretation of a question's intent, there is always the considerable possibilities of deliberate falsification in connection with a question having to do with matters affecting political rights, social benefits, prestige or even personal safety.
- 17. The heterogeneity of concepts and terminology used, in addition to opportunities for complex misunderstanding and misstatement, makes it impossible to estimate the degree of comparability that may exist among published data. Furthermore, different shades of meaning are attached to the various terms so that the connotation of a given concept may be, for example, roughly biological or involve either the national origin of one or more of the ancestors of the person concerned or cultural affiliation with a country's historically well-defined groups. In addition, more than one concept has sometimes been employed in a single distribution so that "French" and "Negro", for example, may both appear as items in a classification by race or origin.
- 18. Another important drawback of the use of such data for purposes of comparison is the lack of data of the same type for a sufficient number of countries.

Table 14. Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decades

(Number of countries or areas)

				Term used			
Region	National origin	Ethnic group	Tribe	Race	Race or ethnic origin	Colour or race	Other
			197	0 census de	ca <u>de</u>		-
Africa	-	5	6	10	-	-	3
America, North	-	2	-	15	-	3	1
America, South	-	-	-	1	-		-
Asia	-	4	2	2	-	-	2
Europe	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	5	-	6	-	-	-
USSR	1	-	-	-	· -	-	-
Total	5	16	8	34	0	3	6
	1		198	0 census de	cade		
Africa	-	12	4	6	1	-	1
America, North	1	2	-	13	-	2	2
America, South	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Asia	-	7	-	1	-	-	3
Europe	5	-	-	~	-	-	-
Oceania	-	9	-	3	-	-	1
USSR	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	30	4	25_	1	2	7

Sources: Annex tables 14 and 15.

VIII. RELIGION

A. Uses of data on religion

1. Data on religion constitute one type of statistic that can be used to analyse the ethnic composition of populations. Such data are also useful for analysis of economic, social and demographic characteristics of populations. Much of the information's usefulness, however, is at the national level.

B. <u>United Nations recommendations</u>

2. <u>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</u> (United Nations, 1980) includes the following suggestion.

1. Definition and classification

- 3. For census purposes, religion may be defined as either (a) religious or spiritual belief or preference, regardless of whether or not this belief is represented by an organized group or (b) affiliation with an organized group having specific religious or spiritual tenets. Each country that investigates religion in its census should use the definition most appropriate to its needs and should set forth that definition in the census publication.
- 4. The amount of detail collected on this topic is dependent upon the requirements of the country concerned. It may, for example, be sufficient to inquire only about religion of each person; on the other hand, respondents may be asked to specify, if relevant, the particular sect, within a given religion, to which they adhere.
- 5. For the benefit of data users who may not be familiar with all the religions or sects within a country, as well as for purposes of international comparability, classifications of those data should show each sect as a subcategory of the religion of which it forms a part. A brief statement of the tenets of religions or sects that are not likely to be known beyond a given country or region is also helpful.

2. Tabulation

6. The total population should be included, and tabulated by religion, age and sex.

The following classifications are recommended: (a) for religion, each religion, and sect, if desired, of significance in the country, all others, no religion and "not stated"; (b) for age, under 5 years, years 5–14, years 15–24, years 25–34, years 35–44, years 45–54, years 55–64, years 65–74, years 75–84, years 85 and over and "not stated"; and (c) for sex, male and female.

C. National census practices; 1965-1974 and 1975-1984

1. Questionnaire items

- 7. The investigation of religious belief or affiliation was undertaken by 75 countries or areas during the 1970 round of censuses and by 69 during the 1980 round (table 15 and annex tables 16 and 17). During the 1970 census decade, 27 countries or areas provided a list of designated religions or sects from which the answer to the question on religion was to be taken and 43 provided such a list during the 1980 census decade. In the remaining cases, the choice of responses was not limited only to designated religions or sects.
- 8. The combination of religious beliefs included on the questionnaires varied greatly between countries. In some cases, an entry such as "Moslem", "Christian" or "other" was all that was required, while in other cases a particular sect, such as Anglican, Baptist, Church of God, Methodist or Moravian, was required.

2. Tabulations

9. The 1971, 1973 and 1979 editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> contain tabulations by religion for 73 countries or areas that took censuses between 1965 and 1974. Eleven of those tabulations did not include a classification by sex. For the censuses taken between 1975 and 1983, the 1979 and 1983 editions of the <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> contain tabulations for 37 countries or areas that took censuses between 1975 and 1983. In 4 of those countries or areas there was no classification of religion by sex.

D. Problems of collection and classification

- 10. The very nature of statistics on religion makes them basically non-comparable. Some data represent religious belief and others data, religious affiliation. No criteria are used by the enumerator to determine church membership and note to verify belief are possible.
- 11. Variations in the amount of detail in tabulations are another deterrent to comparability. Where only totals by major religion are given it is impossible to know of what denominations or sects those totals consist. On the other hand, when detailed information on denominations is given, it is difficult to classify those subgroups by major religion since many sects are of purely local importance and hence unknown outside national boundaries. Tabulations according to a standard nomenclature would help resolve the difficulty.

Table 15. Type of data collected on religion by major geographical region, 1970 and 1980 census decade

(Number of countries or areas)

	Data co	llected on
Region	All religions	Designated religions only
	1970 cen	sus decade
Africa	6	6
America, North	16	3
America, South	2	2
Asia	9	10
Europe	7	5
Oceania	8	1
Total	48	27
	1980 cen	sus decade
Africa	1980 census decade 7 6	6
America, North	1	16
America, South	2	1
Asia	4	15
Europe	4	3
Oceania	8	2
Total	26	43

Sources: Annex tables 16 and 17.

IX. DISABILITY

A. Uses of data on disability

- 1. Disability data provide statistics on the numbers, distribution accomplishments, problems and needs of disabled persons. Such information can be used by Governments as background data for community policy and planning. Specifically, relevant data at the appropriate level of detail, by elucidating and quantifying the causes and results of disability, will help make rehabilitation services and other agencies addressing the problem more efficient in their work. Relevant data would include prevalence statistics concerning numbers of disabled persons, desegregated in various ways, for example, by sex, age group, region, socio-economic group or occupation, impairment and type of disability. Detailed disability data make it possible to compare disabled persons with the non-disabled in terms of educational attainment, labour force participation and family and household status, among others, and thus render feasible the study of disability related handicaps within any cultural or environmental context.
- 2. There is always a need to devise statistics on the numbers of persons newly affected by the principal persistent endemic diseases that almost invariably result in disability (such as poliomyelitis, leprosy and malaria, as well as the various disorders leading to blindness) in order to determine whether disease-related disability is increasing and whether the measures being taken are proving effective in dealing with the problem.
- 3. Yet another application of disability statistics has been that by Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO) in their endeavours to attain health for all by the year 2000 and to monitor progress toward that goal. In this regard, disability statistics provide selective measures of people's health status that can serve as indicators of the progress being made towards universal health. Another important use of disability data has been in providing the statistics necessary for implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, 1/ as well as in assessing the progress being made by Member States towards implementation. The objectives of the Programme are threefold, namely, (a) prevention of disability, (b) rehabilitation and (c) realization of the goals of (i) full participation of disabled persons in social life and development and (ii) equality.

B. <u>International recommendations</u>

4. The United Nations has not yet made any recommendations on the collection, classification and tabulation of disability data. However, preliminary work that could lead to the adoption of international standards has begun. WHO, for example, has developed the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH), 2/ which defines as well as categorizes various disorders. In addition, the Expert Group on Development of Statistics on Disabled Persons 3/ has devised the following five areas for statistical coverage of disability issues in population censuses, surveys and registration systems: (a) presence of impairments; (b) presence of disabilities; (c) causes of impairment; (d) social, economic and environmental characteristics; and (e) distribution and use of services and support.

- 1. ICIDH definitions and characterizations of impairment, disability and handicap
- 5. ICIDH has defined impairment, disability and handicap as follows.

Impairment is "any loss or abnormality or psychological, or anatomical structure or function. Impairment is characterized by losses or abnormalities that may be temporary or permanent, and that include the existence or occurrence of any anomaly, defect, or loss in a limb, organ, tissue, or other structure of the body, including the systems of mental function. Impairment represents exteriorization of a pathological state, and in principle it reflects disturbances at the level of the organ".

- 6. Disability is "a restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Disability is characterized by excesses or deficiencies of customarily expected activity performance and behaviour, and these may be temporary or permanent, reversible or irreversible, and progressive or regressive. Disabilities may arise as a direct consequence of impairment or as a response by the individual, particularly psychologically, to a physical, sensory, or other impairment. Disability represents objectification of an impairment, and as such it reflects disturbances at the level of the person. Therefore, disability is concerned with abilities, in the form of composite activities and behaviours, that are generally accepted as essential components of everyday life".
- 7. Handicap is "a disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or disability, that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors) for that individual". Handicap classification is "a classification of circumstances in which disabled people are likely to find themselves, circumstances that place such individuals at a disadvantage relative to their peers when viewed from the norms of society". Therefore, handicap is "concerned with the value attached to an individual's situation or experience when it departs from the norm. It is characterized by a discordance between the individual's performance or status and the expectations of the individual himself or of the particular group of which he is a member. Handicap thus represents socialization of an impairment or disability, and as such it reflects the consequences for the individual cultural, social, economic, and environmental that stem from the presence of impairment and disability".
 - 2. ICIDH classification of impairments, disabilities and handicaps
- (a) <u>Impairments</u>
- 8. List summary of one-digit categories: 4/
 - 1. Intellectual impairments
 - 2. Other psychological impairments
 - 3. Language impairments
 - 4. Aural impairments

- 5. Ocular impairments
- 6. Visceral impairments
- 7. Skeletal impairments
- 8. Disfiguring impairments
- 9. Generalized sensory and other impairments

(b) Disabilities

- 9. List summary of one-digit categories:
 - 1. Behaviour disabilities
 - 2. Communication disabilities
 - 3. Personal-care disabilities
 - 4. Locomotor disabilities
 - 5. Body disposition disabilities
 - 6. Dexterity disabilities
 - 7. Situational disabilities
 - 8. Particular skill disabilities
 - 9. Other activity restrictions

(c) <u>Handicaps</u>

- 10. List of dimensions:
 - 1. Orientation handicap
 - 2. Physical independence handicap
 - 3. Mobility handicap
 - 4. Occupational handicap
 - 5. Social integration handicap
 - 6. Economic self-sufficiency handicap
 - 7. Other handicap

- 11. While the Expert Group on Development of Statistics on Disabled Persons supported ICIDH concepts and classifications of impairments and disabilities, it recommended that handicaps of disabled persons be defined in terms of the social, economic and cultural loss attributable to interaction between the characteristics of their disability and those of their environment. The Expert Group also recommended that data collected on disability examine distribution and use of services and support.
- 12. That some countries and even regional commissions tend to use the concepts of impairment, disability and handicap interchangeably, with impairments sometimes listed as disabilities, is probably due to lack of long-standing international recommendations on data collection and classification. For instance, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) states that "in canvassing disability, specific questions have to be framed on (a) cause of disability, (b) age at disability, and (c) type of disability. Causes of disability can, perhaps, be grouped as (i) congenital, (ii) accident, (iii) leprosy, (iv) paralysis including polio, and (v) other diseases to be specified. Under type of disability the following can likewise be identified: (i) blindness of one eye, (ii) blindness of both eyes, (iii) deafness and dumbness, (iv) speech defect, (v) lameness of one leg, (vi) lameness of both legs, (vii) loss of fingers, hand, arm, (viii) loss of toes, foot, leg, (ix) paralysis of any kind, (x) cleft palate, (xi) club foot, (xii) permanent stiffness or deformities of foot, leg, hand, arm, etc., (xiii) mentally retarded and (xiv) insanity. It is desirable that inquiry, if any, into disability in a census be confined to broad categories, namely, total blindness, totally deaf, mute and the like only, and detailed investigation be left to the sample surveys".

3. Tabulation

13. ESCAP makes the following recommendations. 6/

The population should include all disabled persons, to be tabulated by type of disability, age and sex.

The following classifications are suggested: (a) for age, years 0-4, years 5-9, years 10-14, years 15-19, years 20-24, years 25-34, years 35-44, years 45-49, years 50-59, years 60-64, years 65-69, years 70-74, years 75-79, years 80-84, years 85-89, years 90 and over and "not stated"; (b) for type of disability, such broad categories as totally blind, totally deaf, mute, both legs lost or paralysed and both hands lost or paralysed, according to countries' particular needs; and (c) for sex, male and female.

C. <u>National census practices</u>; 1965–1974 and 1975–1984

1. Questionnaire items

(a) General

14. The investigation of disabilities was undertaken by 19 countries or areas during the 1970 census decade and by 36 in the 1980 census decade (table 16 and annex tables 18 and 19). As is shown in table 16, most countries or areas used impairment-related questions to identify the disabled during both census decades, that is to say, the information required was concerned with physical impairments or malformations, such as blindness, deafness,

mutism, deafness and mutism and loss of one or both arms and/or legs, and not with ability to perform certain functions. During the 1970 census decade only 1 country, in North America, used a disability-related question and during the 1980 census decade, only 4. In those countries or areas, the question investigated conditions, physical health-related or mental, that, for example, limited the amount of work a person could do or prevented him or her from working at a job or using public transportation.

- 15. Although for the most part there were similarities among countries in the categories of impairment included for investigation, some exceptions were nevertheless present. In some instances, no particular impairment was mentioned; instead, questions concerning such topics as nature of infirmity, visible disabilities and whether there was anyone living in the household who was physically or mentally handicapped were asked. In 1 country, during the 1980 round, persons were classified as either (a) not disabled or (b) disabled, and only if totally blind, deaf, dumb or with some disability in arm or leg. During the previous round, 1 country regarded persons who were not "blind, mute, deaf, crippled, etc." as normal; in another, bedridden persons were regarded as disabled; in still another, persons who had been sick and therefore unable to work in the week preceding the census enumeration were regarded as disabled.
- 16. The number of impairments included for investigation differed to some extent among countries or areas (annex tables 18 and 19). Some countries or areas included more categories than others. In 1 country, persons were regarded as being disabled only if they were either blind or deaf; in an other, enumerators were instructed to "tick" a person as disabled only if that person was blind.

2. Tabulations

17. Although <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> does not as yet collect information on disability tabulations in recent censuses, there are other United Nations publications that are devoted to reviews and discussions of the collection, compilation and dissemination of disability statistics obtained during the 1970 and 1980 census rounds. Those publications include the following: (a) <u>Report of the Expert Group on Development of Statistics on Disabled Persons</u> (ESA/STAT/AC.18/7), (b) <u>Development of Statistics of Disabled Persons</u>: <u>Case Studies 1975–1986</u> (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Y/2) and (c) <u>Disability Statistics Compendium</u> (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Y/4). 7/

D. Problems of collection and classification

- 18. There can be no doubt that data on the incidence of physical and mental disabilities in a population are extremely important to both the country concerned and international authorities. The collection of detailed disability data from a population census, however, is constrained by the limited time period assigned for enumeration. Indeed, overburdening the census questionnaire with as many detailed questions as may be needed for so specialized a topic as disability may jeopardize the collection of other necessary and basic information.
- 19. Presence of disability is difficult to ascertain under census conditions. Even in sample surveys, unless they are supported by more detailed probes, difficulties arise when a state of disability is being recorded for a whole range of borderline cases. For example, barring

obvious cases of blindness, deafness and insanity, there are varying degrees of severity of those impairments that cannot be brought to light in a census. If data on the topic is at all desired, disability should be canvassed preferably within the built-in sample using suitable probing questions, but even under such circumstances, only some general conditions can be recorded.

- 20. "Disability" is a term that is not always used consistently, and many definitions have been offered over the years. Consequently, the meaning of the disability statistics in one surveys not always consistent with that collected in others. The problem exists partly because there is no unified international strategy for identification of disabled persons.
- 21. Furthermore, the challenge of defining disabled persons and their environment is made difficult in so far as persons bearing the different types of disabilities and confronting the different types of barriers and obstacles to be overcome in different ways do not form a homogeneous group.
- 22. Besides differences in definition, the inherent differences among countries affect the conceptualization of disability. Since disability constitutes not just an attribute of individuals in themselves, but also a relationship between those individuals with their environment, it therefore follows that the environment partly determines the effect of an impairment on individual lives and that the groups of persons likely to experience disability and handicap will be different in different societies. At the same time, surveys should be required to so adapt to national conditions that they focus on persons especially at risk.
- 23. Data collection programmes also differ according as whether disabled persons are screened through use of a disability or impairment-related question. Use of one or the other greatly affects the determination of not only the overall proportion disabled but also the difference between the sexes in proportion disabled. Available information shows that, in general, use of an impairment-related question to screen disabled persons results in a lower crude disability rate and a higher proportions of male disabled than female disabled than does use of a disability-related question.
- 24. Some suggestions can be made about collection of disability data in a population census. 8/ One way of getting detailed disability data is by collecting those data from a sample of the population either during or immediately after the complete enumeration. Another opportunity is offered when a country decides to conduct a post-enumeration survey (PES) for census evaluation. Questions on disability topics may then be added to the PES questionnaire. An alternative method for achieving some grasp of a country's distribution of disabled persons is to ask a few questions about functional limitations during the complete enumeration without trying to verify truth or falsity of the information recorded. Such an approach can then be followed up by a specialized survey that asks more detailed and specific impairment-related questions. That strategy, adopted by Canada during its 1986 population census, provided a sampling frame for the Canadian Health and Activity Limitations Survey (HALS), which was conducted immediately after the population census.

Table 16. Type of data collected on disability by major geographical region, 1965–1974 and 1975–1984

(Number of countries or areas)

		Dat	ta on	
	Impair	rments	Disa	bility
Region		1975-1984		
Africa	7	8	0	0
America, North	0	3	1	2
America, South	0	1	0	0
Asia	8	13	0	0
Europe	2	0	0	1
Oceania	0	1	0	1

Sources: Annex tables 18 and 19.

Notes

- 1/ Adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. See resolution 37/42 of 3 December 1982, in Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/37/51), sect. VI., pp. 185-186.
- 2/ World Health Organization (WHO), <u>International Classification of Impairments</u>, <u>Disabilities</u>, and <u>Handicaps</u> (1980).
- 3/ Report of the Expert Group on Development of Statistics on Disabled Persons (ESA/STAT/AC.18/7).
- 4/ WHO, <u>International Classification of Impairments</u>, <u>Disabilities</u>, and <u>Handicaps</u> (1980).
- 5/ ESCAP, Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses (1978).
- 6/ ESCAP, Asian and Pacific Recommendation for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses (1978).
- 7/ <u>Disability Statistics Compendium</u> (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.17).
- 8/ Mary Chamie, "Survey design strategies for the study of disability", World Health Statistical Quarterly, vol. 42, No. 3 (1989).

	1		
1			
I			
•			

<u>Annex</u>

REFERENCE TABLES

Annex table 1. Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1965-1974

Provided					Date of birth				Age	
Vear of Sex Year Month Day years Sex Year of Sex Year Month Day years Sex Year Month Sex X X X X X X X X X								Completed	Completed months for	Completed days for
consulty or area Sex Year Month, or area Day years burthday year tride 1970 X X X X X X fride 1971 X X X X X X fride 1971 X X X X X X 1966 X X X X X X X 1973 X X X X X X X 1969 X X X X X X X 1969 X X X X X X X 1969 X X X X X X X 11 1969 X X X X X X 11 X X X X X X X 1973 X X		Year of					Completed	months since last	infants under one	infants under one
1966 X	Country or area	census	Sex	Year	Month	Day	years	birthday	year	month
1966 X	Africa									
rede 1971 X	Algeria	1966	×	×	×	×	×	ı	×	ı
erde 1970 X X X X X X X X X 1 1974 1976 1970 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Botswana	1971	×	1	1	1	×	1	×	1
1974 X	Cape Verde	1970	×	×	×	×	1	ı	1	ı
1966 X	Congo	1974	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	ı
Here to the control of the control o	Egypt	1966	×	ı	ı	1	×	1	ſ	ı
1973 X	Gabon	1969/70	×	×	×	×	×	•	×	×
1970 X	Gambia	1973	×	ı	ı	ı	×	•	•	1
Arab Jamahiriya 1969 X	Ghana	1970	×	ŀ	•	ı	×	ı	1	ı
1966 X - - X -	Kenya	1969	×	ı	,	ı	×	ı	1	ı
1974 X - - X - - - X - - - X X X -	Lesotho	1966	×	ı	ı	ı	×	1	1	ı
1973 X - - X -	Liberia	1974	×	1	ı	ı	×	,		•
1966 X X X Z Z Z X X Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1973	×	ı	,	ı	×	1	×	ı
1972 X X X X X X 1972 1971 X X X X X X X X 1 1971 1967 X X X X X X X 1 1971 1972 X X X X X X X X 1 1971 1973 X X X X X X X X X X 1 1970 1973 X X X X X X X X X X X X 1966 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Malawi	1966	×	×	,	ı	1	1	1	ı
1971 X X X X — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Mauritius	1972	×	×	×	ı	×	1	×	ı
1970 X X X X X	Morocco	1971	×	×	×	1	×	1	1	ı
ton 1967 X X - <td>Mozambique</td> <td>1970</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>•</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td>	Mozambique	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	•	1	1
lena 1966 X X X X K - K K - K	Réunion	1967	×	×	×	ı	,	r	1	ı
t Leone 1971 X X X X X X X X X X	St. Helena	1966	×	ı	,	I	×	1	×	ı
Leone 1974 X - - X -<	Seychelies	1971	×	ı	•	ı	×	ı	ı	1
Africa 1970 X - - X -	Sterra Leone	1974	×	ı		ı	×	ı	ı	ı
n 1973 X - - X - X Jand 1966 X - - X - X 1a 1966 X - - - X - X da 1969 X - - X - - X amia 1969 X - - X - - - - - - - - - - - - - - X - - - X - - X - - - X - <td>South Africa</td> <td>1970</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ι</td>	South Africa	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ι
land 1966 X - - X - X - X 14 1970 X - - X - X - X 4a 1966 X - - X - - X - - X X - - X X - - X - - X - - X - - - X -	Sudan	1973	×	ı	•	ı	×	ı	ı	ı
1970 X - - - X X da 1966 X X - - X da 1969 X - - X - - cania 1969 X X - - X - abwe 1969 X - - X - -	Swaziland	1966	×	ı	ı	ı	×		×	×
ta 1966 X <td>Togo</td> <td>1970</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>×</td> <td></td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td>	Togo	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	×		×	1
Republic of use 1969 X - - X - - use 1969 X X - X - - we 1969 X - - X - -	Tunista	1966	×	×	×	×	×	ı	×	ı
Republic of use 1967 X - - X - - use 1969 X X - - X - - we 1969 X - - X - X X	Uganda	1969	×	ı	•	ı	×	ı	1	1
ua 1967 X X · 1969 X X · - X · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	United Republic of									
1969 X X X 1	Tanzania	1967	×	ı	ı	1	×		ı	•
1969 X X W	Zambia	1969	×	×	1	ı	×	1	ı	ı
	Zimbabwe	1969	×	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	×	ı

Annex table 1 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1965-1974

				Date of birth				Age	
	Year of					Completed	Completed months	Completed months for infants	Completed days for infants under one
Country or area	ccusus	Sex	Year	Month	Day	years	birthday	year	month
America, North									
Antigna and Barbuda	1970	×	,	i	,	×	×	1	ı
Bahamas	1970	×	×	×	×	,		1	ı
Barbados	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	×		1	ı
Belize	1970	×	1	ı	I	×	,		ı
Bermuda	1970	×	1	t	1	×	1	ı	ı
British Virgin									
Islands	1970	×	1	1	1	×	1	1	×
Canada	1971	×	×	×	1	1	•	1	1
Cayman Islands	1970	×	ı	1	1	×		1	1
Costa Rica	1973	×	ı	ı	ı	×	×		ı
Cuba	1970	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1
Dominica	1970	×	,	ı	1	×	1	ı	ı
Domínican Republic	1970	×	,	ı	ı	×	×	ı	1
El Salvador	1971	×	1	ı	ı	×			ı
Grenada	1970	×	ı	1	ı	×	1	•	ı
Guadeloupe	1967	×	×	×	ı	ı	ŀ		1
Guatemala	1973	×	ı	1	ı	×	,		ı
Haiti	1971	×	ı	1	ı	×	×	,	1
Honduras	1974	×	1	4	ı	×	ı	ı	×
Jamaica	1970	×	ı	1	1	×	ı	ı	•
Martinique	1967	×	×	×	ı	1	•	1	ı
Mexico	1970	×	1	ı	ı	×	×	1	ı
Monserrat	1970	×	1	ı	1	×	1	1	•
Nicaragua	1971	×	1	ı	ı	×	1		×
Panama	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	×	,	1	1
Puerto Rico	1970	×	×	×	1	×	1	,	,
St. Christopher	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	×		ı	ı
St. Lucia	1970	×	ı	i	ı	×	ı	ı	ı
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1967	×	×	×	ı	1	1	1	1
St. Vincent and									
the Grenadines	1970	×	ı	ı	1	×	1	•	•

Annex table 1 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population eensuses, 1965-1974

				Date of birth				Age	
							Completed	Completed months for infants	Completed days for triants
Country or area	Year of census	Sex	Year	Month	Day	Completed years	sinee last birthday	under one year	under one month
America North (continued)									
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	×	ı	1	ı	×	1	ı	1
Turks and Catcos Islands	1970	×	ı	,	ı	×	,	ı	1
United States	1970	×	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	i
United States Virgin Islands	1970	×	×	×	ı	×	1	ı	t
America, South					-				
Argentina	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	,	1
Brazil	1970	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	ı
Chile	1970	×	ı	1	1	×	1	ı	1
Colombia	1973	×	1	1	ı	×	ŧ	ı	1
Ecuador	1974	×	,	ı	1	×	,	•	•
French Guiana	1967	×	×	×	ı		ı	ı	
Guyana	1970	×	í	ı	t	×	1	1	,
Paraguay	1972	×	1		ı	×	•	•	ı
Peru	1972	×	ı		ı	×	1	×	1
Vcnezuela	1971	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	I
Asia									
Bahrain	1971	×	I	,	ı	×	,	1	1
Bangladesh	1974	×	1	1	ı	×	1	×	•
Brunci	1971	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	ı
Cyprus	1973	×	×	×	1	×		•	1
Democratic Yemen	1973	×	ı	,	ı	×	1	1	1
Hong Kong	1971	×	×	ı	ı	×	1	×	•
India	1971	×	1	ı	ı	×	1		1
Indonesia	1971	×	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	,

Annex table 1 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1965-1974

				Date of birth				Age	
	Year of					Completed	Completed months	Completed months for infants	Completed days for infants
Country or area	census	Sex	Year	Month	Day	years	birthday	year	month
Asia (continued)									
Iran	1966	×	×	×	ı	×	ł	1	1
Iraq	1965	×	×	×	×	1	•	1	ı
Israel	1972	×	×	×	ı		1	ı	•
Japan	1970	×	×	×	ı	1	•	1	•
Korea, Republic of	1970	×	×	×	×	×	•	1	•
Kuwatt	1970	×	ı	,	1	×	1	×	t
Malaysta	1970	×	×	×	×	×	•	1	,
Myanmar	1973	×	×	×	×	×	×		ı
Nepal	1971	×	ı	ı	,	×	ı		ı
Pakistan	1972	×	,	1	ı	×	1	×	•
Philippines	1970	×	ı	1	I	×	1	ı	•
Qatar	1970	×	t	,	ı	×	1	1	ı
Saudi Arabia	1974	×	ı	ı	1	×	1	1	ı
Singapore	1970	×	×	×	×		ı	•	ı
Sri Lanka	1971	×	×	×	×	×	ı	•	ı
Syrian Arab Republic	1970	×	ı	ı	,	×	ı		ı
Thailand	1970	×	×	×	1	×	1	1	ı
Turkey	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	×	1	1	1
United Arab Emirates	1968	×	ı	ı	,	×	ı	ı	ı
Europe									
Austria	1971	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	1		1
Bulgaria	1965	×	×	×	×	×	,	×	1
Channel Islands	1971	×	×	×	×		ı	,	1
Czechoslovakta	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	•	ı	ı
Denmark	1970	×	×	×	×	•	ı	,	1

Annex table 1 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1965-1974

				Date of birth				Age	
							Completed	Completed months for	Completed days for
Country or area	Year of census	Sex	Year	Month	Day	Completed years	since last birthday	under one year	under one month
Europe (continued)									
France	1968	×	×	×	×	,	ı	ı	ı
German Democratic Republic	1971	×	×	×	×	ı	t	I	I
Germany Federal	1970	×	×	×	×	,	ı	ı	ı
Gibraltar	1970	×	×	×	×	×	ı	1	ı
Greece	1971	×	×	(3) X	ı	ı	ı	1	1
Hungary	1970	×	×	×	×	1	1		ı
Ireland	1971	×	×	×	×	ı	1		ı
Isle of Man	1971	×	×	×	×	1	ı	ı	ı
Italy	1971	×	×	×	×	,	1	ı	ı
Lechtenstein	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ť	
Luxembourg	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	•	,
Malta	1967	×	ı	•	ı	×	i	1	1
Monaco	1968	×	×	×	×	ı		i	ı
Netherlands	1971	×	×	×	1	1	ı	ı	ı
Norway	1970	×	×	×	×	•	ı	1	1
Poland	1970	ı	×	×	×	ı	ı	,	,
Portugal	1970	×	×	×	×	•	ı	ı	ı
Romania	1966	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ı
Spatn	1970	×	×	×	×	,	ı	ı	ı
Sweden	1970	×	×	×	×	1	1	ı	ı
Switzerland	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	•	,	í
United Kingdom	1971	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	•	
Yugoslavia	1971	×	×	×	×	t	-	-	1

Annex table 1 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1965-1974

				Date of birth				Age	
							Completed	Completed months for	Completed days for
	Year of					Completed	months since last	infants under one	Infants under one
Country or area	census	Sex	Year	Month	Day	years	birthday	year	month
Oceania (continued)									
American Samoa	1970	×	×	×	,	1	i	ı	ı
Australia	1971	×	ı	ı	,	×	×	×	ı
Cook Islands	1966	×	1	,	•	×	×	×	
Fiji	1966	×	×	×	ı	X	i	ı	ı
Guam	1970	×	×	×	,	•	•	,	,
Kirlbati	1968	×	ı	J	1	×	t	1	ı
New Zealand	1971	×	ı	1	1	×	×	×	×
Pacific Islands	1970	×	×	×	1	×	1	•	•
Papua New Guinea	1971	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	•
Samoa	1971	×	×	×	×	×		1	ı
Solomon Islands	1970	×	1	1	ı	X	,	1	ı
Tokelau	1966	×	1	1	1	×	×	1	ı
Tuvalu	1968	×	1	•	1	×	1	1	1
Vanuatu	1961	×	t	1	ı	×	i	1	ı
USSR	1970	×	×	×	1	×	1		ı

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(*) For persons born in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Annex table 2. Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1975-1984

Completed Comp					Date of birth				Age		
vertex of census Sex Year of census Sex Year of census Month Day Completed since last platings infinitists infinitists infinitists na 1972 X								Completed	Completed months for	Completed days for	
1977 X	Country or area	Year of census	Şex	Year	Month	Day	Completed	months since last birthday	infants under one year	infants under one month	
1977 X	Africa										I^-
1983 X	Algeria	1977	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	
1979 X	Angola	1983	×	×	×	×	×	ı	•	1	
1991 X X X 1976	Benin	1979	×	1	ı	ı	×	ı	1	ı	
1975 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Botswana	1981	×	ı	1	ı	×	•	•	•	_
1979 X	Burkina Faso	1975	×	×	1	1	×	1	1	1	
1976 X X X X X X X X X 1998 1980 X X X X X X X X X X X X 1984 1984 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Burundi	1979	×	1	ı	1	×	ι	,	ı	
1990 X X X X X X X X X 1990 1984 X X X X X X 1994 1985 X X X X X X 1994 1983 X X X X X 1994 1984 X X X X X X 1994 1985 X X X X X X 1994 1985 X X X 1994 1976 X 1977 1976 X 1977 1977 X X X 1977 1985 X X X 1994 1986 X X X 1994 1987 X X X X 1994 1988 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X 1994 1988 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Cameroon	1976	×	×	×	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	
1975 X X X X X X X 1984 1984 X X X X X X X X X X 1984 1975 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Cape Verde	1980	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	_
1975 X	Central African										
se 1980 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Republic	1975	×	×	×	×	•	,	X	•	
1984 X	Comoros	1980	×	×	ı	,	×	•	•	,	
1975 X	Congo	1984	×	×	×	×	×	1	ı	1	_
Head	Côte d'Ivoire	1975	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	1	
1976 X - X - - X -	Dilbout	1983	×	ı	i	ı	×	1	•	1	_
tal Guinea 1984 X - - X - <	Egypt	1976	×	×	ı	ı	×	ı	•	1	
tig 1984 X - - X - <td>Equatorial Guinea</td> <td>1983</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>t</td> <td></td>	Equatorial Guinea	1983	×	×	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	t	
1981 X	Ethiopia	1984	×	ı	ı	i	×			ı	_
(a) 1983 X - - X - <td>Gabon</td> <td>1981</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td> <td>ı</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td>ı</td> <td></td>	Gabon	1981	×	×	1	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	
a blasau 1984 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Gambla	1983	×	1	ı	ı	×	1	ı	ı	
a-Bissau 1983 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Ghana	1984	×	1	1	ı	×	1	1	ı	
a-Bissau 1979 X X X X X X X X X	Gutnea	1983	×	×	ı	ı	×	•	r	i	
1979 X	Guinea-Bissau	1979	×	ı	1	ı	×	ı	×	×	
table by the control of the control	Kenya	1979	×	ı	ı	1	×	1	1	1	
1984 X	Lesotho	1976	×	ı	ŀ	ı	×	ı	1	ı	
gascar 1974/75 X X X - <t< td=""><td>Liberia</td><td>1984</td><td>×</td><td>ŀ</td><td>•</td><td>ı</td><td>×</td><td>ı</td><td>1</td><td>ı</td><td></td></t<>	Liberia	1984	×	ŀ	•	ı	×	ı	1	ı	
1 1977 X - - - X - - tania 1976 X - - - - - - tus 1976/77 X X - - - - - tus 1983 X X X - - X co 1982 X X X - - n 1977 X X X - - n 1982 X X X X -	Madagascar	1974/75	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	1	
tania 1976 X X X	Malawi	1977	×	ı	ŀ	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	
tania 1976/77 X X X - X X X X CO	Mali	1976	×	ı	t	1	×	ı	ı	1	
tius 1983 X X X - X - X - X - X CO 1982 X X X X X X X C CO C	Mauritania	1976/77	×	×	ı	ı	1	•	1	,	
co 1982 X X X X - - abique 1980 X - - X - - - on 1982 X X X X X - -	Mauritius	1983	×	×	×	1	×	ı	×	ı	
Abique 1980 X X X X ON X X X - X X - X X X X X X X X X X	Morocco	1982	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	
on 1962 X X X X X X X X - X X - X X X 1982 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X Y Y Y Y	Mozambique	1980	×	,	1	ı	×	ı	ı	t	_
1982 X X X	Niger	1977	×	×	1	ı	×	ı	×	1	
	Réunion	1982	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	_

Annex table 2 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1975-1984

				Date of birth				Age	
Country or area	Year of		Year	Month	Dav	Completed	Completed months since last birthday	Completed months for infants under one vear	Completed days for infants under one month
Africa (continued)									
•		;	;		1				
Rwanda	1978	×	×	×	×	×	ı	•	,
Senegal	1976	×	×	×	×	×	1	•	,
Seychelles	1977	×	ı	ı	1	×	ı	ı	,
Somalía	1975	×	1	,	ŧ	×		ı	ı
Sudan	1983	×	ı	ı	ı	×	1		,
Swaziland	1976	×	•	ı	1	×	1	ı	1
Togo	1981	×	×	×	×	,	1	ı	1
Tunisia	1984	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	•	,
Uganda	1980	×	ı	ı	1	×	1	×	,
United Republic									
of Tanzania	1978	×	×	,	(•	,	ı	1
Zafre	1984	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	•	•
Zambia	1980	×	1	1	,	×	ı	×	•
Zimbabwe	1982	×	ı	ı	ì	×		×	1
America, North									
Bahamas	1980	×		t	1	×	1	ŀ	ı
Barbados	1980	×	ı	ı	1	×	•	,	ı
Belize	1980	×	ı	1	ı	×	1	,	ı
Bermuda	1980	×	ı	,	t	×	1		
British Virgin									
[slands	1980	×	t	ł	ι	×	ı	ı	ı
Canada	1981	×	×	×	×	,	ı	1	1
Cayman Islands	1979	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	1	
Costa Rica	1984	×	ı	ı	,	×	ı	1	,
Cuba	1981	×	×	×	×	×		,	ı
Domínica	1981	×	ı	1	ı	×	1	,	1
Dominican Republic	1981	×	×	×	×	×		×	ı
Grenada	1981	×	ı	1	ı	×	1	,	ı
Guadeloupe	1982	×	×	×	×	1	ı	1	ı
Guatemala	1981	×	ı	1	ı	×	1	•	ı
Haiti	1982	×	ı	ı		×	ı	×	ı
Jamaica	1982	×	,	ı	1	×	-	1	-

Annex table 2 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1975-1984

				Date of birth				Age	
							Completed	Completed months for	Completed days for infants
Country or area	Year of census	Sex	Year	Month	Day	Completed years	since last birthday	under one year	under one month
America North (continued)									
Martinique	1982	×	×	×	×	1	ı	,	,
Mexico	1980	×	1	,	1	×	•	×	,
Monserrat	1980	×	ı	ı	1	×	,		t
Panama	1980	×	ı		1	×	ı	1	1
Puerto Rico	1980	×	×	×	ı	×	•	ı	ı
St. Christopher	1980	×	ı	1	,	×	1	ı	ı
St. Lucia	1980	×	ı		,	×	1	ř	,
St. Plerre and Miquelon	1982	×	×	×	×	ı	1	ı	ı
St. Vincent and the									
Grenadines	1980	×	ı	,	ı	×	,		,
Trinidad and Tobago	1980	×	×	×	×	1	,		,
Turks and Catcos Islands	1980	×	ı	ŀ	,	×	ı	1	1
United States	1980	×	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	ı
United States Virgin							1		1
Islands	1980	×	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	1
America, South									
Argentina	1980	×	1	ı	ı	×	1	,	1
Bolivia	1976	×	1	1	ı	×	1	ı	,
Brazil	1980	×	×	×	1	•	•		
Chile	1982	×	ı	ı	1	×	•	ı	,
Ecuador	1982	×	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı
French Gutana	1982	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ı
Guyana	1980	×	1	,	1	×	1	,	•
Paraguay	1982	×	ı	,	1	×	•	,	•
Peru	1981	×	ı	ı	ı	×	1	ı	1
Uruguay	1975	×	ı	1	ı	×	ı	ı	1
Venezuela	1981	×	×	×	×	×	1	ı	ı

Annex table 2 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1975-1984

				Date of birth				Age		
							Completed	Completed months for infants	Completed days for triants	
Country or area	Year of eensus	Sex	Year	Month	Day	Completed years	since last birthday	under one year	under one month	
Asia (continued)										
Afghanistan	1979	×	ı	ı	ı	×	•	1	1	
Bahrain	1981	×	×	×	ı	×	ı	•	ı	
Bangladesh	1981	×	1	ı	ı	×	1	ı	1	
Bhutan	1980/81	×	×	×	×	×	1		ı	
China	1982	×	×	×	×	×	ı	1	ı	
Cyprus	1982	×	×	×	×		ı	ı	1	
Hong Kong	1981	×	×	×	ı		ı	t	ı	
India	1981	×	ı	ı	1	×	ı	1	,	
Indonesia	1980	×	×	×		×	1	ı	1	
Iran	1976	×	×	×	ı	×	ı		1	
Iraq	1977	×	×	×	×		ı		ı	
Israel	1983	×	×	×	1	ı	1	1		
Japan	1980	×	×	×	1	,	1	ı		
Jordan	1979	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	
Korea, Republic of	1980	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	
Kuwatt	1980	×	×	×	1	×	ı	1	ı	
Malaysta	1980	×	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	
Maldives	1977	×	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	•	ı	
Mongolia	1979	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	
Myanmar	1983	×	,	ı	,	×	•	1	ı	
Nepal	1981	×	ı	í	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	
Pakistan	1981	×	ı	ı	1	×	ı	1	ι	
Philippines	1980	×	×	×	1	×	ı	,	ı	
Singapore	1980	×	×	×	×		1		ı	
Sri Lanka	1981	×	×	×	×	×	ı	1	1	
Syrian Arab Republie	1981	×	×	×	ı	×	1	í	1	
Thalland	1980	×	×	×	1	×	1	ı	ı	
Turkey	1980	×	ı		ı	×	ı	ı	•	
United Arab Emirates	1980	×	ı	ı	1	×	1	ı	ı	
Yemen	1975	×	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	
										1

Annex table 2 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1975-1984

				Date of birth				Age	
Country or area	Year of census	š	Үевг	Month	Day	Completed	Completed months since last birthday	Completed months for infants under one year	Completed days for Infants under one month
Europe									
Austria	1981	×	×	*	*	1	ı		
Belølum	1981	: ×	; >	< >	< >	ı	•		
Bulgaria	1975	* ×	< ×	< ×	< ≻	1 1) (i 1	ı
Czechoslovakła	1980	×	×	:×	:×				•
France	1982	×	×	×	×	•	,	,	
German Democratic				!	:				ı
Republic	1981	×	×	×	×	1	ı	ı	ı
Gibraltar	1981	×	×	×	×	×	1	,	J
Greeee	1981	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	,	ı
Hungary	1980	×	×	×	×	•	,	,	ı
Ireland	1981	×	×	×	×	1	,	,	ı
Isie of Man	1981	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	,	ı
Italy	1981	×	×	×	×	1	ı	1	,
Llechtenstein	1980	×	×	×	×	ı	•	,	,
Luxembourg	1981	×	×	×	×	1	•	•	,
Monaco	1982	×	×	×	×	ı	,	1	ı
Poland	1978	×	×	ı	ı	,	•	,	ı
Portugal	1981	×	×	×	×	•	ı	,	ı
Romania	1977	×	×	×	×	,	ı	,	ı
Spain	1981	×	×	×	×	,	ı	1	ı
Sweden	1975	ı	K	×	×	1	1	ı	ı
Switzerland	1980	×	×	×	×	1	,	,	1
United Kingdom	1981	×	×	×	×	ı	1	,	ı
Yugoslavia	1981	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	I
Oceania									
American Samoa	1980	×	×	×	1	ı	,	ı	ı
Australia	1981	×	1	1	ı	×	×	×	,
Cook Islands	1976	×	×	×	×	×	×	: ×	ı
Fiji	1976	×	×	×	×	1	1	۱ ۱	•
French Polynesia	1977	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	,	ı
Guam	1980	×	×	×	1	ı	ı	1	ı

Manager to the Manager of Manager Control of the Co

Annex table 2 (continued). Type of data collected on age and sex in population censuses, 1975-1984

				Date of birth				Age	
	Year of					Completed	Completed months since last	Completed months for infants under one	Completed days for infants under one
Country or area	eensns	Sex	Year	Month	Day	years	birthday	year	month
Oceania (continued)									
Kiribati	1978	×	×	×	×	1	,	1	•
New Caledonia	1976	×	×	×	×	1	ı	i	,
New Zealand	1981	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	•
Pacific Islands	1980	×	×	×	ı	1	1	1	,
Papua New Guinea	1980	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	ı	,
Samoa	1981	×	×	×	×	×	ı	•	ı
Solomon Islands	1976	×	×	×	ı	1	1	•	ı
Tonga	1976	×	×	×	×	×	•	ı	1
Vanuatu	1979	×	×	×	×	1	1	ı	ı
USSR	1979	×	×	1	,	x	1	1	1

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

Annex table 3. Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1965-1974

				_											_						_	_			_		 	_	_			
	Lower age= limit for these questions (in years)		(1	1 1	•		,	,	10	ı	•	12	,	i	15	16	•	•	ı	•	•		1	ı	ı			ı	ı	ı	ı
	Specifying de facto separated		ı	ı	ı	ı		×	۱ ۱	,	1	ı	ı	,	ı	,	1	ı	1	1	ı	1		ŀ	ı				1	ı	ı	1
Separated	Specifying legally separated		,	•	٠,>	<	, ,	ı	ı	1	ı	•	ı	×	ı	4	1	ı	ı	,	•	ı		•	ı	ı			×	×	×	×
	Without specifying type of separation		*	<;	Κ 1	ı	1 1	•	1	,	,	×	ı	•	•	•	1	1	ı	ı	ı	×		1	×	×			1	ı	ı	1
	Divorced		>	< >	< >	< >	< ×	: ×	×	X (2)	×	×	×	×	×	×	X (4)	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×	X
	Widowed		*	< >	< >	< >	< ×	: ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×	X
	De facto unions		,	ı	1 (· >	۱ ۵	,	1	ı	ı	×	1	1	,	1	ı	×	1	,	ı	•		1	i	ı			1 ;	×	1	-
	Магпеф		X (1)	3	(I) X	< >	< ×	×	×	X(1)	×	X (3)	×	×	×	×	X(1)	×	×	X (1)	X (5)	×		X (1)	X(1)	X (1)			×	×	×;	X
	Single		*	< >	< >	< >	< ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×;	x
	Year of census		1966	200	1971	1074	1966	1969	1966	1974	1973	1972	1971	1980	1961	1966	1971	1970	1973	1970	1966	1969		1967	1969	1969			1970	1970	1970	1970
	Country or area	Africa	Algena	Determine	Care Verde	Confee volue	Evot	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mauritus	Morocco	Mozambique	Réunion	St. Helena	Seychelles	South Africa	Sudan	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	United Republic of	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe	America, North		Antigua and Barbuda	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize

Annex table 3 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1965-1974

	Lower age= limit for these questions (in years)		16	2 1	1	ı	1	12/14	,	•	14	14	15	13	14	ı	14	15	15	14	ı	14	ı	14	14	15		14		14	14		ı	
	Specifying de facto separated		,	1	ı	1	ı	1	,	١	ı	ı	1	•	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	×	1	ı	ı	1		ı		ı	ı		ı	
Separated	Specifying legally separated		×	: ×	ı	×	1	1	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	×	×	ı	•	×	1	×	ı	×	×	1		×		×	ţ		1	
	Without specifying type of separation		ı	ı	×	1	×	1	ı	ı	•	ı	1	1	ı	ı	1	•	,	×	t	1	,	×	1	ı		ı		ı	1		×	
	Divorced		×	:×	×	: ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×		×	×		×	
	Widowed		×	: ×	×	: ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×		×	×		×	
	De facto unions		,	,	١	ı	×	×	ı	×	×	1	,	×	×	×	ı	1	×	1	×	×	×	ı	1	ı		ı		ı	,		×	
	Married		×	:×	×	: ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×		×	×		×	
	Single		×	: ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×		×	×		×	
	Year of census	ส	1970	1970	1971	1970	1973	1970	1970	1970	1971	1970	1967	1973	1971	1974	1970	1967	1970	1970	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970	1967		1970		1970	1970		1970	
	Country or area	America, North (continued)	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Canada	Cayman Islands	Costa Rica	Cuba	Dominica	Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Grenada	Guadeloupe	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica	Martinique	Mexico	Monserrat	Nicaragua	Panama	Pucrto Rico	St. Christopher	St. Lucia	St. Pierre and Miquelon	St. Vincent and	the Grenadines	Turks and Calcos	Islands	United States	United States Virgin	Islands	

Annex table 3 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1965-1974

	age= for se ions ars)			_																					_			_		_					
	Lower age: limit for these questions (in years)		12	2	12	ı	12	15	14	12	12	14		1	1	55	'	5.	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	15	10	1	9	1	ľ	ı	12	
	Spectfying de facto separated		ı	×	,	ı	,	,	1	1	1	ı		í		1	ı		ı	,	1	1	,	,	ı	ı	,	1	ı		ı	1	•	•	
Separated	Specifying legally separated		ı	×	ı	t	ı	ı	×	1	×	ı		ı	,	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	i	•	ı	1	ı	ı	1	1	
	Without specifying type of separation		I	ı	×	ı	×	ı	1	ı	,	1		ı	1	,	×	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	ŀ	1	1	,	1	1	•	ı	×	ı	,	
	Divorced		X (2)	×	ı	X (2)	×	×	×	X (2)	×	×		×	×	1	×	×	: ×	: ×	: ×	×	×	×	×	X (2)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	Widowed		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	: ×	: ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	De facto unions		×	×	×	×	×	ı	1	×	×	×		ı	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	•	1	,	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1	
	Married		×	(9) X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	: ×	X	×	(S) X	×	×	X(1)	X (1)	×	×	×	×	X(1)	X(1)	×	×	
	Single		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	: ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	Year of census		1970	1970	1970	1973	1974	1967	1970	1972	1972	1971		1971	1974	1971	1973	1973	1971	1971	1971	1966	1965	1972	1970	1970	1970	1970	1973	1971	1972	1970	1970	1974	
	Country or area	America, South	Argentine	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	French Guiana	Guyana	Paraguay	Peru	Venezuela	Asta	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Brunel	Cyprus	Democratic Yemen	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Lan	Iraq	Israel	Japan	Korea, Republic of	Kuwalt	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	Paktstan	Philippines	Gatar	Saudi Arabia	

Annex table 3 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1965-1974

	"																													
	Lower age= limit for these questions (in years)		ı	,	15	11	ı	1		ı	ı	ı	1	1	,	,	ı		ı	ı	,	14	۱ ،	ı	,	1	I	,	ı	,
	Specifying de facto separated		ı	,	ı	,	ı	ı		ı	ı	ı	1	1	,	1	ı		ı	ı	1	,	1	1	1	ı	1	,	ı	,
Separated	Speeifying legally separated		ı	×	¦ 1	ı	ı	ı		1	×	1	,	,	×	,	ı		ı	1	,	,	1	×	1	1	1	,	×	×
	Without specifying type of separation		×	۱ ؛	1	×	•	ı		ı	1	1	ı	,	1	ı	1		ı	ı	ı	ı	,	,	ı	×	ı	1	1	1
	Divorced		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×
	Widowed		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	De facto unions		•	×	,	,	,	1		1	ı	×	ı	,	,	,	1		1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	ŀ	3	ı	1
	Married		(T) X	×	×	X (1)	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X (8)	×	×	×
	Single		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Year of census		1970	1971	1970	1970	1970	1968		1971	1970	1965	1971	1970	1970	1968	1971		1970	1971	1970	1971	1971	1971	1970	1970	1967	1968	1971	1971
	Country or area	Asia (continued)	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Syrian Arab Republie	Thatland	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Europe	Austría	Belgium	Bulgaria	Channel Islands	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	France	German Democratic	Republic	Germany Federal Republic	Gibraltar	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Isle of Man	Italy	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg	Malta	Monaco	Netherlands

Annex table 3 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1965-1974

						,				
								Separated		
Country or area	Year of census	Single	Маттеф	De facto unions	Widowed	Divorced	Without specifying type of separation	Specifying legally separated	Specifying de facto separated	Lower age= limit for these questions (in years)
Europe (Continued)										
Norway	1970	×	×	,	×	×	1	,	,	ı
Poland	1970	×	×	1	×	×	1	ı	ı	l I
Portugal	1970	×	×	1	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı
Romania	1966	×	×	ı	×	×	t	! 1	ı	ı
Spatn	1970	×	×	1	×	×	ı	1	ı	ı
Sweden	1970	×	×	1	×	×	ı	1	ı	ı
Switzerland	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	,	ı	1	,
United Kingdom	1970	×	×	ł	×	×	1	1	ı	,
Yugoslavia	1971	×	×	1	×	×	ı		1	ı
Oceania										
American Samoa	1970	×	×	×	×	×	×	,	,	75
Australia	1971	×	×	1	×	×	×	,	1	} ı
Cook Islands	1966	×	×	ı	×	×	,	1	ı	7
Fiji	1966	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	ı	۱ ا
Guam	1970	×	×	×	×	×	×	,	•	15
Kiribati	1968	×	×	t	×	×	ı	ı		1
New Zealand	1971	×	×	ı	×	×	,	×	1	15
Pacific Islands	1970	×	×	×	×	×	×	,	1	15
Papua New Guinea	1971	×	×	ı	×	×	×	,	í	10
Samoa	1971	×	×	I	×	×	×	1	,	11
Solomon Islands	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	•	ı	15

Annex table 3 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1965-1974

								Separated		
Country or area	Year of census	Single	Married	De facto unions	Widowed	Divorced	Without specifying type of separation	Specifying legally separated	Specifying de facto separated	Lower age= limit for these questions (in years)
Oceania (continued)										
Tokelau Tuvalu Vanuatu	1966 1968 1967	×××	×××	1 1 1	×××	×××	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	16
USSR	1970	1	X(1,7)	ı	1	1		,	,	_

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

- (1) Legal unions and de facto unions grouped together.
- (2) Divorced and separated grouped together.
- (3) Married religiously and civilly, married religiously only, married civilly only.
- (4) Including legally separated.
- (5) Including separated.
- (6) Civil marriage only, religious marriage only, other.
- (7) Single, widowed, divorced and separated grouped together.
- (8) Married, divorced and separated grouped together.

Annex table 4. Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1975-1984

Year									Separated		
1970 2								Without			Lower age= limit for
1977 X	Country or area	Year	Single	Married	De facto	Widowed	Divorced	specifying type of	Specifying legally	Specifying de facto	these
na 1977 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Africa		3.6					Tona madas	orpasses.	orbanaca	(mi years)
1977 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X											
ma 1983 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Algeria	1977	×	×	,	×	×	×	ı	ı	1
na 1937	Angola	1983	×	×	×	×	×	×	ŀ	•	12
African 1991 X X(1) - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Benin	1979	×	×	ı	×	X (2)	ı	1	•	1
1975 X X X X X X X X X	Botswana	1981	×	X (1)	ı	×	×	×	,	,	1
1 1979 X X(1) -	Burkina Faso	1975	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	1	•	10
on 1976 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Burundi	1979	×	X(1)	1	×	X (2)	ı	ı		1
African 1980 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Cameroon	1976	×	×	ı	×	X (2)	1	1	ı	4
African 1975 X X(1,3) - X X X	Cape Vcrde	1980	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	
lite ss 1980 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Central African	1975	×	X (1,3)	1	×	×	,	ı	,	ı
se 1980 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Republic										
1984 X X(1,3) X	Comoros	1980	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ŀ	,	1
yotr 1975 X X(1) - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Congo	1984	×	X (1,3)	1	×	×	ı	ı		1
1983 X	Côte d'Ivoire	1975	×	X (1)	ı	×	X (2)	1	ı	,	10
1976 X	Djibout	1983	×	×	ı	×	×	×	ı	1	ı
rial Guinea 1983 X	Egypt	1976	×	×	1	×	×	•	ı	1	1
a 1984 X X - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Equatorial Guinea	1983	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	1	1
Here the second of the second	Ethiopia	1984	×	×	1	×	×	×	,	1	12
a 1983 X X X - X X X X X 1983 X X X X 1983 X X X X	Gabon	1981	×	×	•	×	×	×	ı	,	10
1983 X	Gambía	1983	×	×		×	×	×	ı	t	12
L-Bissau 1979 X X(1) - X X X X	Guinea	1983	×	×	1	×	×	ı	ŀ	•	,
1979 X X(1) - X X X	Guinea-Bissau	1979	×	X (1)	,	×	×	×	ı	•	•
a 1976 X X - X X(2)	Kenya	1979	×	X(1)	1	×	×	×	,	•	ı
a 1984 X X(1) - X X(2)	Lesotho	1976	×	×	,	×	X (2)	1	,		1
gascar 1974/75 X <t< td=""><td>Liberia</td><td>1984</td><td>×</td><td>X (1)</td><td>ı</td><td>×</td><td>X (2)</td><td>1</td><td>ı</td><td>1</td><td>10</td></t<>	Liberia	1984	×	X (1)	ı	×	X (2)	1	ı	1	10
tenia 1977 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Madagascar	1974/75	×	×	ı	×	X (2)		ı	1	ı
1976 X	Malawi	1977	×	×	×	×	X (2)	1	ı		10
tentia 1976/77 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Mali	1976	×	×	,	×	×	ı	ŧ	•	12
titus 1983 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Mauntania	1976/77	×	×	ı	×	×	,	,	1	1
xco 1982 X X(1) - X X - - nbique 1980 X X X X - - 1977 X X(4) - X X - -	Mauritius	1983	×	×	×	×	×	×	ı	1	ι
nbique 1980 X X	Morocco	1982	×	X(1)	ı	×	×		,	1	ı
1977 X X (4) - X X	Mozambique	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	1	ı	1	1
	Niger	1977	×	X (4)	ı	×	×	ı	ı	•	1

Annex table 4 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1975-1974

Year									Separated		
Continued Canada		Year					/	Without	Specifying	gujajjoads	Lower age= limit for these
1982 X X X X X X X X X	Country or area	of	Single	Married	De facto unions	Widowed	Divorced	type of separation	legally separated	de facto separated	questions (in years)
a begin begin by the control of the	Africa (continued)										
la light with the light of the light with the light of the light with the light w	Réunion	1982	×	X(1)	1	×	×	1	ı	,	,
1976 X X(1)	Rwanda	1978	×	X (1,4)	ι	×	X (2)	X (5)	1	1	1
1975 X	Senegal	1976	×	X(1)	1	×	×	1	ı	,	,
a 1983 X X(1) - X X	Somalia	1975	×	×	ı	×	X (2)	ı	1	ı	14
a a bell X X X - X X X - A X X X - A X X X X - A X X X X	Sudan	1983	×	X(1)	ı	×	×	1	ı	,	10
and 1964 X X(3) - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Togo	1981	×	×	1	×	×	×	1	ı	12
1980 X X X X X X X X X	Tunista	1984	×	X (3)	1	×	×	1	ı	ı	1
Republic of ania 1978 X	Uganda	1980	×	×	ı	×	X (2)	ŀ	,	•	ı
antia 1978 X X - X X X X - C X X X X X X X X X X X	United Republic of										
a bee 1984 X X (1) - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Tanzania	1978	×	×	•	×	×	•	ı	,	1
a 1980 X X(1) - X X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	Zatre	1984	×	×	×	×	X (2)	t	1	1	,
byee 1982 X X(1) - X X X X	Zambla	1980	×	X(1)	ı	×	×	•	×	ı	12
raa, North	Zimbabwe	1982	×	X(1)		×	×	×	ı	ı	1
ass 1980 X X X X Z <td>America, North</td> <td></td>	America, North										
dos 1980 X - - X - - X - - X - X - - X - - X - - X - - X - - X - - X - <td>Bahamas</td> <td>1980</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td> <td>,</td> <td>,</td>	Bahamas	1980	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	,	,
1980 X - - X - - X - - X - - X - - X - - X -	Barbados	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	•	×	ı	14
1980 X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - - X - - X - - X - - X - - X - - X -	Belize	1980	×	×	1	×	×	,	×	,	14
1 Vurgin Islands 1980 X	Bermuda	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	•	×	ı	14
ia 1981 X X X X X C <td>British Virgin Islands</td> <td>1980</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>ı</td> <td>×</td> <td>,</td> <td>14</td>	British Virgin Islands	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	×	,	14
Ruca 1979 X X X X X X - </td <td>Canada</td> <td>1981</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>,</td> <td>•</td> <td>,</td>	Canada	1981	×	×	1	×	×	×	,	•	,
Ruca 1984 X X X X X X X - </td <td>Cayman Islands</td> <td>1979</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td> <td>•</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td>	Cayman Islands	1979	×	×	1	×	×	1	•	1	1
uca 1981 X X X X X - <td>Costa Rica</td> <td>1984</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td>	Costa Rica	1984	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	10
ntea 1981 X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X - X X X - X X X X X X - X	Cuba	1981	×	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	14
ndean Republic 1981 X	Dominica	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	×	,	14
ada 1981 X X - X X - X - X - X - C X - C C C C C	Dominican Republic	1981	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	12
eloupe 1982 X X(1) - X X	Grenada	1981	×	×	1	×	×	1	×	,	14
mada 1961 X X X X 1982 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Guadeloupe	1982	×	X(1)	,	×	×	ı		•	ı
X X X X Z861	Guatemala	1981	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	ı	14
_	Haiti	1982	×	×	×	×	×	ı	×	×	1

Annex table 4 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1975-1984

										_						_															
	Lower age= limit for these questions (in years)		1	ı	12	14	14	ı	15	15	1		14	14		15	ı		ı		14	12	10	15	12	1	14	12	12	i	•
	Specifying dc facto separated		í	ı	ı	1	×	1	ı	,	1		1	•		ı	ı		•		ı	i	×	1	,	ı	ı	,	1	×	ı
Separated	Specifying legally separated		×	,	,	×	×	1	×	×	1		×	×		×	ı				ı	ı	×	,	,	ı	×	ı	1	×	ι
	Without specifying type of separation		,	1	×	ı	1	×	1	,	ı		•	ı		i	×		×		ı	ı	ı	×	×	ı	ı	,	×	ı	×
	Divorced		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×		×	×		×		X (2)	X (2)	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Widowed		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×		×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X (7)	×
	De facto unions		,	1	×	1	×	×	1	1	1		•	1		,	1		×		×	ı	×	×	×	ı	ı	×	×	×	×
	Married		×	X(1)	×	×	×	×	×	×	X(1)		×	×		×	×		×		×	X(1)	X (6)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Single		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×		×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Year of census	٩	1982	1982	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1982		1980	1980		1980	1980		1980		1980	1976	1980	1982	1982	1982	1980	1982	1981	1975	1981
	Country or area	America, North (continued)	Jamaica	Martinique	Mexico	Monserrat	Panama	Puerto Rico	St. Christopher	St. Lucia	St. Pierre and Miquelon	St. Vincent and	the Grenadines	Trinidad and Tobago	Turks and Catcos	Islands	United States	United States Virgin	Islands	America, South	Argentina	Boltvía	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	French Gulana	Guyana	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela

Annex table 4 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1975-1984

								Separated		
							Without			Lower age=
	Year			De facto			specifying type of	Specifying legally	Specifying de facto	these
Country or area	census	Single	Marrled	unions	Wldowed	Divoreed	separation	separated	separated	(in years)
<u>Asia</u>										
Afghanistan	1979	×	×	ı	×	×	1	ı	ı	8
Bahrain	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	•	,	1	12
Bangladesh	1981	×	×	1	×	1	×	1	,	ŀ
Bhutan	1980/81	×	×	ı	×	×	×		,	1
China	1982	×	×	ı	×	×	í	ı	1	15
Cyprus	1982	×	×	1	×	×	×	,	1	ı
Hong Kong	1981	×	X (1)	ı	×	X (2)	1	ı	ı	15
India	1981	×	X(1)		×	X (2)	,	ı	ı	1
Indonesia	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	ı	1
Iran	1976	×	×	ı	×	×	1	1	1	10
Глад	1977	×	×	ı	×	X (2)	ı	1	ı	10
Israel	1983	×	×	1	×	×	1	1	1	1
Japan	1980	×	X (1)	ı	×	×	1	1	1	ı
Jordan	1979	×	×	×	×	×	1	ı	ı	15
Korea, Republie of	1980	×	X (1)	1	×	×	ı	1	1	15
Kuwait	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	1	1	ı	15
Malaysia	1980	×	×	1	×	×	1	1	1	10
Maldives	1977	×	×	1	×	X (2)	ı	ı	ı	ı
Mongolia	1979	×	×	ı	×	×	1	1	ŀ	1
Myanmar	1983	×	×	1	×	×	•	•	,	ı
Nepai	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	,	ı	10
Pakistan	1981	×	×	ı	×	X (2)	ı	1	1	1
Philippines	1980	×	X (1)	ı	×	×	1	1	,	,
Singapore	1980	×	×	1	×	×	×	ı	1	10
Sri Lanka	1981	×	×	×	×	×	,	×	1	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	•	1	10
Thailand	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	×	ı	1	13
Turkey	1980	×	×	1	×	X (2)	i	1	,	12
United Arab Emirates	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	,	15
Yemen	1975	×	×	,	×	×	1	,	1	10

Annex table 4 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1975-1984

								Separated		
							Without			Lower age= limit for
	Year of			De facto			specifying type of	Specifying legally	Specifying de facto	these
Country or area	census	Single	Married	suojun	Widowed	Divorced	separation	separated	separated	(in years)
Europe										
Austria	1981	×	×	t	×	×	ı	1	1	12
Belgtum	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	1	1	ı	,
Bulgaria	1975	×	×	×	×	X (2)	ı	×	ı	ı
Czechoslovakia	1980	×	×	•	×	×	•	1	ı	,
France	1982	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	•	ı
German Democratic										
Republic	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	1	•	1	ı
Gibraltar	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ı
Greece	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	1	ı
Hungary	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	1	ı	ı	ı
Iceland	1981	ı	X (8)	•	ı	×	ı	ı	,	ı
Ireland	1981	×	×	ı	×	×		ı	,	ı
Isle of Man	1981	×	X (3)	ı	×	×	ı	,	ı	ı
Italy	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	١	ı	15
Liechtenstein	1980	×	×	,	×	X (2)	•	×	ı	1
Luxembourg	1981	×	X(1)	1	×	×	•	ı	ı	,
Monaco	1982	×	×	,	×	×	×	ı	,	ı
Poland	1978	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	,	,
Portugal	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	•	ı	1
Romania	1977	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı	ι	ı
Spain	1981	×	×	1	×	×	ı	,	ı	1
Sweden	1980	1	X (8)	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
Switzerland	1980	×	×	ı	×	X (2)	ı	1	ı	ı
United Kingdom	1981	×	X (3)	1	×	×	•	ı	1	t
Yugoslavia	1981	×	×	1	X	×	1	1	ı	ı

Annex table 4 (continued). Type of data collected on marital status in population censuses, 1975-1984

								Separated		
	Year						Without	BurljicedS	Specifying	Lower age= limit for these
Country or area	of census	Single	Married	De facto untons	Widowed	Divorced	type of separation	legally separated	de facto separated	questions (in years)
Oceania										
American Samoa	1980	×	×	×	×	×	×	ı	ı	1
Australia	1981	×	×	ı	×	×	×	,	1	15
Cook Islands	1976	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	•	•	1
Fiji	1976	×	×	ı	×	×	,	١	1	15
French Polynesia	1977	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ļ	1	14
Guam	1980	×	×	×	×	×	×	,	•	1
Kiribati	1978	×	×	ı	×	×	ι	ì	1	15
New Caledonia	1976	×	×	1	×	×	ı	,		1
New Zealand	1981	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	ı	1
Pacific Islands	1980	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	ı	15
Papua New Guinea	1980	1	X (8)	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	15
Samoa	1981	×	×	1	×	×	×	,	1	ı
Solomon Islands	1976	×	X (1)	ı	×	×	ı	١	×	'
Tonga	1976	×	×	ı	×	×	•	ı	1	12
Vanuatu	1979	×	×	,	×	X (2)	1	1	ı	١
USSR	1979	×	X(1)	,	×	X (2)	1	1	'	1

- (1) Legal unions and de facto unions grouped together.
- (2) Divorced and separated grouped together.
- (3) Including separated.
- (4) Monogamous and polygamous units.
- (5) Separated less than one year.
- (6) Civil marriage only, religious marriage only, other.
- (7) Whether widowed from legal marriage or de facto union was stated.
- (8) Single, widowed, divorced grouped together.

Annex table 5(a): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1965-1974

		Age at 1	Age at marriage	Duration o	Duration of marriage	Year of	Year of marriage		
	Year			Total	Present				
	8		Present	married	or last		Present	Marriage	Population from which
Country or area	census	First	or last	life	marriage	First	or last	order	these data were collected
Africa									
Congo	1974	ı	,	J	ı	ı	ı	×	Women 12 years of age and
_									over
Egypt	1966	ı	ı	×	×	,	ı	1	Women ever-married
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1973	,	•	×	ı	1	ì	ı	Women ever-married
Mauritius	1972	,	1	1	ı	×	×	×	Women ever-married
									under 55 years of age
America, North									
Barbados	1970	1	,	ı	×	1	,	1	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married of
									common-law)
Belize	1970	ı	1	ı	×	ı	1	ı	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married of
Berminda	1070	ı	;	ı	Þ	ı			Women 14 mone of note and
Delinada	0.61	ı	1	ı	<	ı	ŧ	ı	women 14 years or age and
									common law)
Britteh Virgin Islands	1970	,	ı	ı	>	1	ı		Women 14 more of our and
	2	I	ì	,	ŧ	ı	ı)	women 14 years of age and
									common-law)
Canada	1971	ı	1	1	ı	×	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married of
									common-law)
Cayman Islands	1970	ı	ı	ı	×	1	ŀ	1	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married of
									common-law)
Dominica	1970	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	1	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married of
									common-law)
Grenada	1970	ı	ι	1	×	,	ı	•	Women 14 years of age and
_									over (married of
	0201				;				common-law)
Osmalca	0/61	'	ì	ı	<	ı	ı	1	women 14 years or age and
									over (married of
									common-iaw)

Annex table 5(a) (continued): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1965-1974

		Age at 1	Age at marriage	Duration of marriage	f marriage	Year of	Year of marriage		
	Year			Total	Present				
	Jo		Present	married	or last		Present	Marriage	Population from which
Country or area	census	First	or last	IIfe	таттаде	First	or last	order	these data were collected
America, North (continued)									
Monserrat	1970	ı	,	1	×	,	ı	•	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
					;				common-law)
St. Christopher	1970	ı	1	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and
									common-law)
St. Lucia	1970	ı	ı	1	×	1	ı	1	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
•	,				;				common-law)
St. Vincent and the	1970	ı	ı	ı	×	,	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and
Grenadines									over (married or
					;				common-law)
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
\(\frac{1}{2}\)					;				common-law)
I ui ka anu carcos isianus	1970	ı	I	ı	<	1	1	ı	wonten 14 years of age and
									over (mained or
Imited States	1970	ı	•	ı	*	×	>	*	All rersons
Other States	261	ı	İ	ı	<	<	<	<	All persons
America, South									
Guyana	1970	,	ł	ı	×	ı	ı	1	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
									common-law)
Asia									
Bangladesh	1974	,	ı	*	ı	,	ı	×	Married women
	1079	>		:				:	Western and the second
Cypi us	1970	<;			ı	ı	ι	ı	Wolliett evet -ittatitied
Hong Kong	1971	Κ;	1	ı		ı	,	ı	Persons ever-manned
India	1971	×	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	married women
Iraq	1965	ı	ı	ı	×	1	t	:	Married women
Israel	1972	ı	,	ı	ı	×	×	×	All ages
Japan	1970	ı	1	×	1	ı	ı	ı	Women ever-married

Annex table 5(a) (continued): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1965-1974

		Age at 1	Age at marriage	Duration (Duration of marriage	Year of	Year of marriage		
	3000			Total	Drocos				
	Jo Jo		Present	narried	or last		Dresent	Marriage	Donilation from which
Country or area	census	First	or last	life	marriage	First	or last	order	these data were collected
Asia (continued)									
Kuwait	1970	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	,	×	i
Malaysta	1970	,	ı	×	×	ı	•	×	Persons 10 years of age
									and over
Pakistan	1972	×	1	,	ı	,	ı	ı	Women ever-married
Philippines	1970	×	ı	1	ı	ı	1	•	Women ever-married
Singapore	1970	×	1			×	1	1	Women ever-married
Srf Lanka	1971	×	ı	×	×	í			Women ever-married
	į	;							under 50 years of age
Syrian Arab Republic	1970	×	ı	ı	I	ı		ı	Persons ever-married
Europe									
Austria	1971	ŀ		1	ı	×	,	1	Women ever-married
Belgium	1970	1	1	1	ı	×	×	×	Women ever-married
Bulgaria	1965	•	ı	ı	1	•	×	×	Women ever-married
									15-54 years of age
Czechoslovakia	1970	t	ı	1	1	,	×	×	Persons ever-married
German Democratic Republic	1971	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	All persons
Germany Federal Republic	1970	1	ı	ı	ł	ı	×	×	Persons ever-married
Gibraltar	1970	ł	1	ı	ı	×	ŀ	×	Women ever-married
Greece	1971	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	×	×	Married women
Hungary	1970	,	ı	×	×	×	×	×	Women ever-married 14
							;		years of age and over
reland	1971	ı	ı	1	,	1 ;	Υ.	١;	Married women
Isle of Man	1761	ı	I	ı		×	1	×	Women ever-married
	į				;	;	;	;	under 60 years of age
Italy	1971	ı	ı	ı	×	×	×	×	Women ever-married
Liechtenstein	1970	ı	ı	i	ı	ı	×	×	Married women
Luxembourg	1970	ı	ı	•	ı	١	×	×	Married women
Malta	1967	1	ı	×	×	ı	ı	ı	Married women and
									widows
Netherlands	1971	ı	•	i	١	ı	×	×	Women ever-married
Norway	1970	ı	1	•	ı	ı	×	1	Married persons
Poland	1970	ı	ı	ı	ı	×	×	×	Women ever-married
Portugal	1970	'	L	,	1	ı	×	1	Married women

Annex table 5(a) (continued): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1965-1974

		Age at 1	Age at marriage	Duration o		Year of	Year of marriage		
	Year		Present	Total	Present or last		Present	Marriage	Pomilation from which
Country or area	census	First	or last	life	marriage	First	or last	order	these data were collected
Europe (continued)									
Romania	1966		ı	ı	ı	×	1	ı	Women ever-married 15
Spain	1970	1	ı	,	1	×	ı		Married women
Switzerland	1970	ı	,	1	1	ı	×	×	Married women
United Kingdom	1971	ı	ı	1	1	×	,	×	Women ever-married
									under 60 years of age
Oceania									
Australia	1971	1			×		1	×	Married women 15 years of age and over

Source: Statistical Office of the United nations Secretariat census methodology file.

Women 15 years of age and Women 14 years of age and Women ever married under these data were collected Population from which Persons at marriageable Persons 14 years of age Persons ever-married Women ever-married Women ever-married over (married of 55 years of age common-law) common-law) common-law) eornmon-law) common-law) common-law) common-law) and over Marriage order IXX × Annex table 5(b): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1975-1984 Present or last Year of marriage 1 1 × First × таптаде Present or last Duration of marriage × × × × × × married Total He × Present or last Age at marriage First \times \times × × × census 1980 1980 1980 1981 1979 1980 1983 1983 1980 1980 1981 1976 1983 1984 Year ō Country or area British Virgin Islands America, North Mauritus Dominica Bahamas Barbados Веглида Comoros Burundt Djibouti Tunista Canada Sudan Beltze Egypt

Annex table 5(b) (continued): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1975-1984

		Age at I	Age at marriage	Duradon c	Duration of marriage	Year of	Year of marriage		
	Year		í	Total	Present			}	
Country or area	census	First	Present or last	married	or last marriage	First	Present or last	Marriage	Population from which these data were collected
America, North (continued)									
Grenada	1981		i	,	×	•	,	,	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
Jamaica	1982	ı	ı	1	×	ı	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or common-law)
Monserrat	1980	1	1	1	×	J	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and
									common-lawi
St. Christopher	1980	•	,	1	×	1	1	1	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
,	;								common-law)
St. Lucia	1980	ı	t	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
	,				;				common-law)
St. Vincent and the	1980		ı	ı	×	ı	ı	t	Women 14 years of age and
Of cliatuics									over (married or
Trinidad and Tobago	1080				>				common-law)
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	1990	ı	ı	ı	<	ı	ı	ı	women 14 years of age and
									common-lawl
Turks and Catcos Islands	1980	ı	ı	1	×	ı	1	1	Women 14 years of age and
_									over (married or
									common-law)
United States	1980	,	ı	1	1	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and
									over (married or
									common-law)
America, South									
Guyana	1980	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	Vomen 14 years of age and
									over (married or
									Colimitati-raw)

Women 16 years of age and Worr,en 10 years of age and Women 15 years of age and these data were collected (1) Persons 15 years of age Women 18-64 years of age Population from which Women ever-married 15 Women ever-married 10 Women 12 years of ange Persons 15 years of age Persons 10 years of age Persons 10 years of age Persons ever-married Ever-married women Ever-married women Persons ever-married Women ever-married years of age and over years of age and over Vomen ever-married Women ever-married and over (2) Women Married women All women All women All women All women and over and over and over and over Annex table 5(b) (continued): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1975-1984 Marriage order × 1 1 $\times \times \times \times \times$ ı $\times \times$ × × × Present or last Year of marriage 1 🔀 ××××× × First 1 1 🗙 1 🗙 \times 1 \times × marriage Present or last Duration of marriage × married X (2) Total Present σr last Age at marriage 1 I I 1 🗙 1 1 1 1 X(1) First × $\times \times \cdot \times \times$ ×× ×× × × 1981 1980/81 census 1980 1981 1980 1982 1981 1980 1981 1980 1977 1983 1979 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1981 0861 1980 1975 1981 1977 1981 Year ŏ German Democratic Republic Country or area United Arab Emirates Syrian Arab Republic Korea, Republic of Czechoslovakła Bangladesh Philippines Singapore Indonesia Thalland Hungary Malaysta Maldives Belgium Bahrein Bhutan Europe Austria France lceland Jordan Kuwalt Yemen **srael** India

Annex table 5(b) (continued): Type of data collected on marriage in population censuses, 1975-1984

		Age at 1	Age at marriage	Duration c	Duration of marriage	Year of	Year of marriage		
	Year		Present	Total	Present or last		Present	Marriage	Population from which
Country or area	census	First	or last	life	marriage	First	or last	order	these data were collected
Europe (continued)									
Ireland	1981	,	ı	ι	ı	ı	×	ı	Married women
Liechtenstein	1980	1	,	ı		ı	×	×	Married women
Portugal	1981	ı	ı	ı	•	ı	×	ı	All women
Spain	1981	ı		ı	ı	×	ı	•	Married women
Switzerland	1980	ı	١	ı	•	ı	×	×	Married women
United Kingdom England and Wales	1981	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	×	All persons
Oceania									
Australia	1981	ı	ı	ı	×	t	1	×	All persons
Fiji	1976	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	×	Women 15 years of age and
									over
Tonga	1976	×	ŀ	1	ı	1	ı	ı	Women ever-married 15
									years of age and over

Source: Statistical Office of the United nations Secretariat census methodology file.

Annex table 6(a). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1965-1974

Year Country or area Year Dorn alive The census Year The census Year				Time reference for children born alive	e for children	born alive	Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	oirth or other at of her	
Southy or area Centaus Dorn alive the centaus marriage months child ch		Year	Children	Up to the date of	Present or last	During last 12	Last	First	Population from which these data
erde 1971 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Country or area	census	born alive	the census	marriage	months	child	child	were collected
rede 1970 X X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X	Africa								
erde 1970 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Botswana	1971	×	×	,	1	×	,	Women 15 years of age and over
a 1974 X X	Cape Verde	1970	×	×	1	×	ı	ı	Women 13 years of age and over
a 1966 X X X	Congo	1974	×	×	,	×	ì	•	Women 12 years of age and over
Arab Jamahuriya 1973 X X X	Egypt	1966	×	×	×	ı	1	1	Women ever-married
Arab Jamahurya 1974 X X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X	Gambia	1973	×	×	,	•	×		Women 15 years of age and over
Arab Jamahutiya 1974 X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	Kenya	1969	×	×	ı	1	×	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
1973 X X X X(a) X(a) 1972 X X X X(a) X(a) 1972 X X X X(a) X(a) 1967 X X X X(a) X(b) 1974 X X X(b) 1974 X X X(b) 1976 X X X X(b) 1966 X X X X X X X 1969 X X X X X X X X 1969 X X X X X X X X X 1970 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Liberia	1974	×	×	ŀ	×	ı	,	Women 10 years of age and over
te 1972 X X - X - X (a) X (b) X (b) X (c)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1973	×	×	,	ı	ı	1	Women ever-married
te 1970 X X X	Mauritius	1972	×	×	ł	I	X (a)	X (a)	Women ever-married under 55 years of
the 1970 X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -			1						age
1967 X X X X X X X X X	Mozambique	1970	×	×		×	ı	ı	Women 13 years of age and over
ne 1971 X X - X - X - X - Ca - 1974 X X X - X - X - X - Ca - 1974 X X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X	Réunion	1961	×	×	,	1	ı	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
1974 X X X(1) 1970 X(1) 1973 X X X X(1) 1966 X X X X(1)	Seychelles	1971	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	All women
1970	Sterra Leone	1974	×	×	ı	ı	×	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
1973 X X X - X - 1979	South Africa	1970	ı	ı	,	X(1)	ı	ı	All women
1d 1966 X X X - X X - 1966 X X X X 1966 X X X X X 1969 X X X X - X X	Sudan	1973	×	×	1	ı	×	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
1966 X X X X X X X X X	Swaziland	1966	×	×	ı	×	1	t	Women 15 years of age and over
1969 X X X X X X X X X	Tunisia	1966	×	×	ı	i	1		Women ever-married
1967 X X - X X - 1969	Uganda	1969	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	Women 13 years of age and over
a, North los	United Republic of Tanzania	1967	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
a, North Action X <	Zambia	1969	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
a, North X<	Zimbabwe	1969	×	×	ı		×	t	Women 15 years of age and over
tos 1970 X X - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	America, North								
da 1970 X X - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X			;	;		;	;	;	
da 1970 X X - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Barbados	1970	Κ;	Κ;		≺ ;	Κ;	∢;	women 14 years of age and over
1970 X X - X X X 1970 X X 1970 X X X X - X X X 1971 X X X - X X X X X X X 1971 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Belize	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over
1970 X X - X X X 1971 1971 X X X X X X X X X X X X 1971	Bermuda	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over
1971 X X 1991	Brittsh Virgin Islands	1970	×	×	•	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over
pue	Canada	1971	×	×	ı	ı	,	ı	Women ever-married 15 years of age
									and over

Annex table 6(a) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1965-1974

			Time reference	Time reference for children born alive	born alive	Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	oirth or other at of her		$\overline{}$
Country or area	Year of census	Children born alive	Up to the date of the census	Present or last marriage	During last 12 months	Last	First	Population from which these data were collected	
America, North (continued)			•						
Cayman Islands	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
Costa Rica	1973	×	×	1	1	1	ı	Women 15 years of age and over	
Cuba	1970	×	×	ı	X (*)	ı	ı	Women 12 years of age and over (*) Women 15–49 years of age	
Dominica	1970	×	×	,	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
Dominican Republic	1970	×	×	ı	X (*)	í	ı	Women 15 years of age and over	
	į	;	;					(*) Women 15–49 years of age	
El Salvador	1971	××	××	ı	(S) X X	۱ >	ı >	Women 14 years of age and over	
Grenada	1970	Χ;	Χ;	ı	×	×	Κ	women 14 years of age and over	
Guadeloupe	1967	×	×	ı	1	1 ;	ı	Women 15 years of age and over	
Guatemala	1973	×	×	ι	t ,	×	1	Women 15 years of age and over	
Haiti	1971	ı	•		×	ı	•	Women 15-49 years of age	
Honduras	1974	×	×	ı	ı	×	,	Women 15 years of age and over	
Jamaica	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
Martinique	1967	×	×	•	1	ı	ı	Women 15 years of age and over	
Mexico	1970	×	×	ι	ı	ı	ı	Women 12 years of age and over	
Monserrat	1970	×	×	,	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
Niearagua	1971	×	×	ı	X(*)	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and over	
	,	;	;		;			(*) Women 15-49 years of age	
Panama	1970	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	age	
Puerto Rico	1970	×	×	ı	ı	L	1 }	age	
St. Christopher	1970	×	×	1	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
St. Lucia	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1967	×	×	t	ı	ı	ı	Women 15 years of age and over	
St. Vincent and the									
Grenadines	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	_
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
Turks and Caicos Islands	1970	×	×	ı	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over	
United States	1970	×	×	ı	ı	ı	i	15	
United States Virgin Islands	1970	×	×	,	ı	ı	ı	Women 15 years of age and over	
									ı

Annex table 6(a) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1965-1974

			Time reference	Time reference for children born alive	born altve	Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	oirth or other at of her	
Country or area	Year of census	Children born alive	Up to the date of the census	Present or last marriage	During last 12 months	Last	First	Population from which these data
America, South								
Argentine	1970	×	×	1	1	1	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
Brazil	1970	×	×	ſ	×	ı	•	Women 15 years of age and over
Chile	1970	×	×	1	ı	ı	•	Women 15 years of age and over
Colombia	1973	×	×	ı	ı	×	1	Women 15 years of age and over
Ecuador	1974	×	×	1	ı	×	,	Women 15 years of age and over
French Guiana	1967	×	×	1	1	ı	,	Women 15 years of age and over
Guyana	1970	×	×	,	×	×	×	Women 14 years of age and over
Paraguay	1972	×	×	,	1	×	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Peru	1972	×	×	ı	×	ı	×	Women 12 years of age and over
Venezuela	1971	×	×	ı	t	•	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Asia								
Bahrein	1971	×	×	ı	ı	,	ı	Women ever-married
Bangladesh	1974	×	×	ı	ı	×	1	Women ever-married
Cyprus	1973	×	×	ı	ı	×	1	Women 15 years of age and over
Hong Kong	1971	×	×	,	ı	ı	ι	All persons ever-married
India	1971	ı	•	ı	×	ı	ı	Married women
Indonesta	1971	×	×	1	1	ı	ı	Women ever-married
Iraq	1965	×	×		1	ı	ì	All women
Israel	1972	×	×		í	ı	ı	Women ever-married
Japan	1970	×	×	1	1	1	1	Women ever-married
Korea, Republic of	1970	×	×	1	1	ı	ı	Women ever-married
Kuwait	1975	X (2)	•	ı	ı	,	1	Women ever-married
Malaysta	1970	×	×	ı	ı	1	ı	Women ever-married
Nepal	1971	×	×	,	×	ı	ı	Married women 6 years of age and over
Pakistan	1972	×	x	ı	1	×	ı	Women ever-married

Women ever-married under 60 years of Women ever-married under 50 years of Women ever-married under 70 years of Women ever-married (married women Women ever-married (married women Population from which these data Women ever-married 15-54 years of Women 11 years of age and over Women 14 years of age and over Women 15 years of age and over were collected Women ever-married Married women Married women Married women Married women and widows) and widows) age Ali women All women All women Annex table 6(a) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1965-1974 X (a) X (d) X (a) X (a) X (c) X (a) X (b) X (a) First Age of mother at Date of birth or - 1 1 1 birth of her X (a) X (a) X (d) X (a) X (a) (p) X (c) X (a) Last child _ ⊢ 🔀 Time reference for children born alive During last 12 months marriage Present or last 1 1 1 1 1 F 1 1 1 1 1 🔀 1 × × $\times \times \times$ 1 **XX** t **X** 1 1 Up to the date of the census \times \times XXX $\times \times$ × ×××× × \bot \times \times × 1 × ××× born alive Children ××× ××× ×× XXXXIX 1 X X × 1 🔀 ××× census 9961 1965 1970 1971 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1977 1970 1971 1970 1970 1967 1971 1970 1970 1970 1966 1970 Year 1971 1971 ŏ Country or area Syrian Arab Republic German Democratie Germany, Federal Asia (continued) Czechoslovakia Liechtenstein Republic of Netherlands Norway Poland Luxembourg Philippines sle of Man Singapore Republic Sri Lanka Thatland Gibraltar Hungary Romania Belglum Bulgaria Portugal Europe Greece Ireland Turkey Spain Malta

Annex table 6(a) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1965-1974

			•			Date of birth or	olrth or	
			Time referenc	Time reference for children born alive	born alive	birth of her	of her	
Country or area	Year	Children born alive	Up to the date of	Present or last	During last 12	Last	First	Population from which these data
Rurone (continued)								10000 TO
Carmiaca)								
Switzerland	1970	×	ı	×		X (c)	(c)	Married women
United Kingdom	1971	×	×	ı	ì	1	1	Women ever-married under 60 years
Yugoslavia	1971	×	×	1	•	ı	•	All women
<u>Oceania</u>								
American Samoa	1970	×	×	1	1	,	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Australia	1971	×	×	×	ı	,	1	Women 15 years of age and over
Cook Islands	1966	×	×	ı	ı	1	ı	Women 14 years of age and over
Fly	1966	×	×	ı	ı	ı	×	Women 10 years of age and over
Guam	1970	×	×	1	ı	ı	,	Women 15 years of age and over
Kirlbati	1968	×	×	,	1	1	×	Women 15 years of age and over
New Zealand	1971	×	×	1	ı	1	1	Women ever-married 15-54 years of
								age
Pacific Islands	1970	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Papua New Guinea	1971	×	×	1	1	1	ı	Women 10 years of age and over
Samoa	1971	×	×	1	×	1	×	Women 14 years of age and over
Soloman Islands	1970	×	×	ı	•	X (3)	×	Women 15 years of age and over
Tokelau	1966	×	×	1	1	ı	×	Women 15 years of age and over
Tuvalu	1968	×	×	ı	ı	ì	×	Women 15 years of age and over
Vanuatu	1967	×	×	i	ı		×	Women 15 years of age and over

- (a) Date of birth of each child.
- (b) Dates of birth for the first six children.
- (c) Date of birth of the first child and dates of birth for the first six children.
- (d) Date of birth of each child in present marriage.
- (1) For Bantu population only.
- (2) One and a half years.
- (3) Number of years since birth of the last child.

Annex table 6(b). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1975-1984

			Thne referenc	The reference for children born alive	born alive	Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	irth or ther at f her	
Country or area	Year of census	Children born alive	Up to the date of the census	Present or last marriage	During last 12 months	Last	First	Population from which these data were collected
Africa								
Angola	1983	×	×	ı	,	×	1	Women 12 years of age and over
Botswana	1981	×	×	×	1	,	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
Burkina Faso	1975	×	×	1	,	×	1	Women 12 years of age and over
Burundi	1979	×	×	ı	×	ı	1	Women 12 years of age and over
Cape Verde	1980	×	×	1	×	1	ι	Women 13 years of age and over
Central Antean	1076	>	>		>			Women was a second
Compros	1980	< ≻	< ≻		< >	(() 1	Women 19 years of age and over
Congo	1984	; ×	: ×	ı	; (,	. 1	
Dilbouti	1983	: ×	: ×	1	×	ı	4	Women 15 years of age and over
Egypt	1976	×	×	1	; t	ı	,	ever-married
Equatorial Guinea	1983	×	×	1	1	×	,	
Ethiopia	1984	×	×	,	×	,	ı	Women 10 years of age and over
Gabon	1981	×	×	1	×	ı	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
Gambia	1983	×	×	ı	1	×	,	Women 12 years of age and over
Kenya	1979	×	×	ı	1	ı	ı	12
Lesotho	1976	×	×	i	ı	×		Women 15 years of age and over
Liberia	1984	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	_
Malawi	1977	×	×	1	×	ı	į	All women
Mauntania (*)	1976/77	×	×	ı	ı	×	×	Women 12 year of age and over
Mauritius	1983	×	×	ı	ı	X (a)	X (a)	Women ever-married under 55 years
Morocco	1982	×	×	,	×		ı	ot age Women ever-married under 50 vears
								ofage
Mozambique	1980	×	×	1	×	ı	,	Women 12 years of age and over
Rwanda	1978	×	×	1	×	1	ı	Women 14 years of age and over
Seyehelles	1977	×	×	1	×	1	,	Women 15 years of age and over
Somalla	1975	×	×	I	×	ı	ı	Women 14 years of age and over
Sudan	1983	×	×	1	ı	×	ı	Women ever-married 12 years of age
•		;	;			;		and over
Swaziland	1976	×	×	ı	4	×	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Togo	1981	×	×	1	×	ı	ı	Women 12 years of age and over
Tunisla	1984	×	×	١	١	1	-	Women ever-married

Annex table 6(b) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1975-1984

Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	During last 12 Last First Population from which these data months child child were collected		- X - Women 12 years of age and over	1	X - Women 12 years of age and over	X X Women 12 years of age and over	with the former is former in the control	A A A	<	X X Women 14 years of age and over	X X Women 14 years of age and over	(not attending school full time)	•	X X Women 14 years of age and over	(not attending school full time)	- Women ever-married 15 years of age	and over Women 15 years of age and over	1	X X Women 14 years of age and over			< <		,	×	1	X Women 14	
Time reference for children born alive	Present I I or last I I marriage n		ı	,	ı	i i			1	ı	•	ı		ι			,	,			ı		1	,	•	1	•	
Time reference	Up to the date of the census		×	×	×	* *	4	>	4	×	×	>	4	×		×	×	×	×	;	< >	<	×	×	×	×	×	
	Children born alive		×	×	×	××	t	>	4	×	×	>	\$	×	;	×	×	×	×	;	< >	<	×	×	×	×	×	
	Year of census		1980	1978	1984	1980		0001	1200	1980	1980	1980		1980		1981	1984	1981	1981		1981	1981	1981	1981	1982	1980	1980	
	Country or area	Africa	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Zaire	Zambia	America, North	D C	Dariedinas	Barbados	Belize	Remindo		British Virgin Islands		Canada	Costa Rica	Cuba	Dominica	\$ \$	Common Kepublic	Grenada	Guatemala	Haiti	Jamaica	Mexico	Молѕеттат	

Annex table 6(b) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1975-1984

			Time reference	Time reference for children born alive	born alive	Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	oirth or other at of her	
Country or area	Year of census	Children born alive	Up to the date of the census	Present or last marriage	During last 12 months	Last	First	Population from which these data were collected
America, North (continued)								
Puerto Rico St. Christopher	1980 1980	××	××	1 1	: ×	' ×	·×	Women 15 years of age and over Women 14 years of age and over
St. Lucia	1980	×	×	,	×	×	×	(not attending school full time) Women 14 years of age and over
St. Vincent and the	1980	×	×	1	×	×	×	(not attending school full time) Women 14 years of age and over
Trinidad and Tobago	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	×	(not attending school full time) Women 14 years of age and over
Turks and Caicos Islands	1980	×	×	ı	×	×	×	(not attending school rull time) Women 14 years of age and over
United States United States Virgin Islands	1980	××	××		. ,	1 1	, ,	(not attending school full time) Women 15 years of age and over Women 15 years of age and over
America, South								
Argentina	1980	×	×	ı	X (*)	,	,	
Bolivia	1976	×	×	,	,	×	ı	(*) Women 15-49 years of age Women 12 years of age and over
Brazil	1980	×	×	ı	•	×	1	Women 15 years of age and over
Chile	1982	×	××	ı	×	ı ;	t	Women 15 years of age and over
Guyana	1962	< ×	< ×	1 1	· ×	< ×	· ×	women 15 years of age and over Women 14 years of age and over
Doroghou	1089	>	>	,		>		(not attending school full time)
Peru	1981	*	* ×		1 1	< ×	1 1	Women 12 wears of age and over
Uruguay	1975	×	×	ι	×		•	Women 15 years of age and over
Venezuela	1981	×	×	ı	x		-	Women 12 years of age and over

Annex table 6(b) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1975-1984

			Time reference	Tane reference for children born alive	born alive	Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	oirth or other at if her	
Country or area	Year of eensus	Children born alive	Up to the date of the eensus	Present or last marriage	During last 12 months	Last	First	Population from which these data were collected
Asia								
Bahrein	1981	×	×	1	×	ı	ı	Women ever-married
Bangladesh	1981	×	×	ı	ı	×	1	:
Bhutan	1980/81	×	×	,	×	ı	ι	Married women
China	1982	×	×	1	X (*)	ı	1	Women 15-64 years of age; (*) Women
(;	;					15-49 years of age
Cyprus	1973	×	×	1	ı	×	1	Women 15 years of age and over
Hong Kong	1981	×	×	ı	ı	1	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
India	1981	×	×	ι	(*) X	ı	ı	Women ever-married; (*) Married
								women
Indonesia	1980	×	×	ı	ı	×	ı	Women ever-married
Iraq	1977	×	×	ı	ı	ı	1	Women ever-married
Israel	1983	×	×	ı	ı	ı	,	Women ever-married
Jordan	1979	×	×	1	×	1	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Korea, Republie of	1980	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	Married women 15 years of age and
;	,	;	;					over
Kuwait	1980	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	Women ever-married
Malaysia	1980	×	×	ı	ı	ı	t	Women ever-married
Maldives	1977	×	×	ı	×	ı	i	Women 10 years of age and over
Mongolia	1979	×	×	ı	ı	ı	ι	All women
Myanmar	1983	×	×	ı	ı	×	ι	Women ever-married
Nepal	1981	×	×	1	×	ı	ı	Married women 10 years of age and
								over
Pakistan	1981	×	×	ı	×	I	ı	Women ever-married
Philippines	1980	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	Women ever-married 10 years of age
								and over
Singapore	1980	×	×	ı	ı	ı	i	Women ever-married
Sri Lanka	1971	×	×	1	1	×	ı	Women ever-married under 50 years
Syrian Arab republie	1981	×	×	•	(•) X	ι	ı	Women ever-married; (*) Women
								ever-married under 50 years of age
Thailand	1980	×	×	ı	1	,	1	Women ever-married
Turkey	1980	×	×	,	×	ı	ı	Women ever-married
United Arab Emirates	1980	×	×	ı	×	ı	ı	Women ever-married

Married women born in 1916 and later Married women born in 1916 and later Population from which these data Women ever-married 15-54 years of Women ever-married 18-64 years of Women 15 years of age and over Women 16 years of age and over Women 15 years of age and over Women 12 years of age and over women 15 years of age and over were collected Women ever-married Women ever-married Married women All women All women All women All women Annex table 6(b) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1975-1984 X (a) X (c) X (a) (p) X (p) X (p) X Date of birth or Age of mother at First child 1 🗙 🗙 + 1 - 1 birth of her X (a) (p) X (q) X X (a) Last 1 × 1 1 🔀 1 During last 12 Time reference for children born alive months \times 1 1 \times 1 1 marriage Present or last 1 1 🗙 🗙 1 1 1 🗙 1 Up to the date of the census ××××××× \times × $\times \times$ born alive Children \times × ***** **** $\times \times$ census 1980 1981 1976 1976 1980 1978 1975 1980 1981 1981 1980 Year 1980 1982 1981 1977 1981 1980 1981 1981 981 ŏ Country or area German Democratic American Samoa Czeehoslovakta Liechtenstein Cook Islands Yougoslavia New Zeland Switzerland Republic Australia Romania Bulgaria Hungary Portugal Belgium Oceania Kiribati Austria **Iceland** Europe France Ireland Guam Spain

Annex table 6(b) (continued). Type of data collected on fertility in population censuses, 1975-1984

			Time reference	Time reference for children born alive	born alive	Date of birth or Age of mother at birth of her	outh or other at	
Country or area	Year of census	Children born alive	Up to the date of the census	Present or last marriage	During last 12 months	Last	First	Population from which these data were collected
Oceania								
Pacific Islands	1980	×	×	ı	×	,	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Papua New Guinea	1980	×	×	ı	1	×	×	Women 15 years of age and over
Samoa	1981	×	×	ı	ı	×	ı	Women 15 years of age and over
Soloman Islands	1976	×	×	ı	1	×	1	Women 15 years of age and over
Tonga	1976	×	×	ı	×	ı	×	Women 15 years of age and over
Tuvalu	1977	×	×	ı	1	ı	×	Women 15 years of age and over
Vanuatu	1977	×	×	ı	1	ı	×	Women 15 years of age and over
USSR	1979	×	×	'	'	۱	'	Women 15 years of age and over

(*) Six months.

(a) Date of birth of each child.

(b) Dates of birth for the first four children.

(c) Date of birth of the first three children.

(d) Date of birth for the first six children.

Annex table 7(a). Type of data on mortality (current) collected in population censuse by household approach, 1965–1974

Africa Congo 1974 X X X - - 12 months Congo Congo 1973 X X - - - 12 months Liberia 1974 X X - - - 12 months United Republic of Tanzania 1967 X X - - 12 months Zambia America, North X X - - 12 months Cuba Haut 1971 X X - - 12 months Peru 1972 X - - - - 12 months Bangladesh (*) 1974 X X - - - 12 months Cyprus 1973 X X X - - - 12 months Nepal 1974 X X - - - - 12 months Nepal - - -	Country or area	Year of census	Total number of deaths	Sex	Age or age group of death	Datc of birth	Date of or age at death	Reference
1974 X	Africa							
1973 X	Congo	1974	×	×	×	ı	,	12 months
tepublic of Tanzania 1974 X -	Gambia	1973	×	×	×	,	,	12 months
Sepublic of Tanzania 1967 X X X -	Liberia	1974	×	1	•		1	12 months
North 1970 X (1) X X X X X X X X X	United Republic of Tanzania	1967	×	×	×	ı	ı	12 months
. South South (*) 1970 X(1) X(1) X(1)	Zambla	1969	×	×	×	ı	I	12 months
South 1970 X(1) X(1) X(1)	America, North							
South 1972 X X X	Cuba	1970	X(1)	X(1)	X(1)	ı	ı	12 months
esh (*) 1972 X	Haiti	1971	×	×	×	1	I	12 months
esh (*) 1974 X X X X X X X 1974 X X X X X X 1973 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	America, South							
esh (*) 1974 X X X - X X - X X 1973 X X X X - X X X X 1973 X X X - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Peru	1972	×	ı	1	ı	ı	12 months
esh (*) 1974 X X - X X - X X 1973 X X X - X X X 1973 X X X X - X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Asia							
1973 X X X 2 - X X 1971 X X 1971 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Bangladesh (*)	1974	×	×	×	1	×	24 months
X X X X X X 1971	Cyprus	1973	×	×	×	ı	×	6 months
	Nepal	1971	X	x	x	1	X	12 months

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(1) Sex.

^(*) Retrospective survey of fertility and mortality conducted in conjunction with post-enumeration syrvey of the population census in 1974.

Annex table 7(b). Type of data on mortality (current) collected in population censuses, by household approach, 1975–1984

	Year	Total		Age or	Date of	Date of	Reference
Country or area	census	of deaths	Sex	of death	birth	at death	period
Africa						-	
Botswana	1981	*	*	*	ı	1	19 months
Burkina Faso (*)	1975	: ×	: ×	: ×	1	×	12 months
Burundt (*)	1979	×	×	×	,	×	12 months
Cameroon	1976	×	×	×	ı	: '	12 months
Cape Verde	1980	×	×	×	1	ı	12 months
Comoros	1980	×	×	×	ı	×	12 months
Congo	1984	×	×	×	1	×	12 months
Djibouti	1983	×	×	×	1	1	
Ethiopia	1984	×	×	×	1	1	12 months
Gabon	1981	×	×	×	ı	1	12 months
Guinea	1983	×	×	×	1	•	12 months
Lesotho	1976	×	×	×	1	•	12 months
Liberia	1984	×	×	1	,	1	12 months
Malawi	1977	×	×	×	1	ı	12 months
Mali	1976	×	×	×	1	1	12 months
Mauritania (**)	1976/1977	×	×	×	1	1	24 months
Mozambique	1980	×	×	×	,	•	12 months
Rwanda	1978	×	×	×	•	×	12 months
Somalia	1975	×	×	×	i	ı	12 months
Togo	1981	×	×	×	,	•	12 months
Turista	1984	×	×	×	ı	×	12 months
Zaire	1984	×	×	ı	,	•	12 months
America, North							
Hatt	1982	×	×	×	,	×	12 months
America, South							
Brazil	1980	×	×	1	×	×	12 months
Asia							
Afghanistan	1979	×	×	×	ı	×	12 months
Bahram	1981	×	×	×	,	×	12 months
Bangladesh	1981	×	×	:		X (1)	24 months

Annex table 7(b) (continued). Type of data on mortality (current) collected in population censuses, by household approach, 1975-1984

	Year	Total		Age or		Date of	
	o	number		age group	Date of	ज शहर	Reference
Country or area	census	of deaths	Sex	of death	birth	at death	period
Asia (continued)							
China	1982	×	×	1	ı	,	12 months (2)
Maldives	1977	×	×	×	•	×	12 months
Nepal	1981	×	×	×	•	•	12 months
United Arab Emirates	1980	×	×	×	1	×	12 months
Oceania							
Tonga	1976	×	×	ı	(-	12 months

(*) Post-enumeration survey.

(**) Nomade population only.

(1) Age and date of death.

(2) During 1981.

Annex table 8(a). Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1965–1974

			Chil	Child/infant mortality	ıty	Orpha	Orphanhood	
		Total number of children born alive and children	Total number					
		surviving up to census date	of children born alive in a period	Date of birth of	Survival of last			Survival
Country or area	Year of census	(Brass question)	preceding census date	last child born alive	child born alive	Maternal	Paternal	of first spouse
Africa								
Botswana	1971	×	ı	×	×	1	ı	1
Cape Verde	1970	×	•	1	ı	,		,
Congo	1974	X (2)	•	1	ı	×	×	,
Egypt	1966	×	ı	ı	1	ı	1	1
Gambia	1973	×		×	X(1)	×	×	ŀ
Kenya	1969	×	1	ı	,	×	×	ı
Liberia	1974	×	ı	ı	ı	1	•	1
Lybian Arab Jamahiriya	1973	×			ı	,		,
Mauritius	1972	×	•	×	X (2,3)	,	,	,
Mozambique	1970	×		ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
Réunion	1967	×	,	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
Seychelles	1971	×	ı	ı	1	•	1	ı
Sterra Leone	1974	×	ı	×	X(1)	×	×	ı
Sudan	1973	×	ı	×	X (1)	×	×	1
Swaziland	1966	×	ı	ı	•	1	ı	1
Tunisla	1966	×	ı	ı	ı	•	•	1
Uganda	1969	×	i	ı	ı	×	×	ŀ
United Republic of Tanzania	1967	×	,	ŀ	ı	1	1	1
Zambia	1969	×		×	,	,	,	,
Zimbabwe	1969	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
America, North								
Costa Rea	1973	×	,	,	ı	ł	1	1
Cuba	1970	×	ı	1	1	×	×	1
Dominican Republic	1970	×	•		ı	ı	ı	ı
El Salvador	1971	×	×	1	×	1	•	1
Guatemala	1973	×	ı	×	X (1)	1	ı	•
Honduras	1974	×	,	×	×	×	ı	ı
Niearagua	1971	×	×	ı	×	×	ı	ı
United States	1970	•	1	1	ı	1	1	×

Annex table 8(a) (continued). Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1965-1974

		suao	censuses using individual approach, 1965–1974	lual approach,	1965~1974			·
			Chil	Child/infant mortality	lty	Orphanhood	nhood	
	, Xear	Total number of children born alive and children surviving up to census date	Total number of children born alive in a period preceding	Date of birth of last child	Survival of last		·	Survival of first
Country or area	of census	donsanb	census date	ьот айче	воги айve	Maternal	Paternal	spouse
America, South								
Argentina	1970	×	,	ı	ı	ı	,	,
Brazil	1970	×	•	×	×	ı		t
Chile	1970	×	,	1	•	ı	ı	ı
Colombia	1973	×	,	1	(ı	ı	1
Ecuador	1974	×	ı	1	1	ı	ı	,
Paraguay	1972	×	ı	×	X (1)	×	ı	,
Peru	1972	×	ı	1	,	×	1	1
Asia								
Bahraín	1971	*	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	ı
Bangladesh (*)	1974	: ×	,	*	X (1)	×	×	· >
Cyprus	1973	:×	1	;)		; 1	; 1	; ;
Hong Kong	1971	×	1	,	,	1	,	,
Indonesia	1970	×	,	ı	ı	,	,	t
Lad	1965	×	1	,	,	×	×	ı
Korea, Republic of	1970	X (2)	1	ŧ	1	,	1	1
Malaysta	1970	×	ı			•	,	ı
Nepal	1971	X (2)	,	ı	,	•	ı	ı
Pakistan (*)	1972	X (2)	•	ı	1	ı	1	1
Philippines	1970	X (2)	•	1	1	1	1	1
Singapore	1970	×	1	•	•	•	•	•
Sri Lanka	1971	×	•	,	•	•	ı	ı
Syrian Arab Republic	1970	×	ı	,	F	,	,	t
Thailand	1970	×	1	ı	ı	1	1	,
Turkey	1970	×	(ı	ı	ı		ı
Europe								
Beløtum	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	,
Bulgaria	1965	: ×	1	,		,		1 1
Gibraltar	1970	: ×	,	,	,	ı	ı	,
Hungary	1970	X (2.4)	,	×	X (2.4)		ł I	, ,
				ا ا	;; (=)			

Annex table 8(a) (continued). Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1965-1974

			Chil	Child/infant mortality	ty	Orphanhood	poodu	
		Total number of children born alive and children surviving	Total number of children					
Country or area	Year of census	up to census date (Brass question)	born allive in a period preceding census date	Date of birth of last child born alive	Survival of last child born alive	Maternal	Paternal	Survival of first spouse
Europe (continued)								
Luxembourg	1970	×	1	,	1	1	ı	1
Poland	1970	X (2,5)	1	×	X (2,5)	ı	1	1
Portugal	1970	1	,	•	ı	(9) X	(9) X	,
Yugoslavia	1971	×	•	1	1	ı	ı	1
<u>Oceania</u>								
Australia	1971	×	1	1	1	1	ı	1
Cook Islands	1966	×	•	t	ı	ı	ı	,
Fiji	1966	×	•	•	ı	ı	ı	,
Kiribati	1968	×	1	1	1	1	ı	ı
Papua New Guinea	1971	X (2)	1	×	X (2)	×	ı	ı
Samoa	1971	X (2)	1	1	,	,	1	,
Solomon Islands	1970	×	1	,		1	1	1
Tuvalu	1968	×	1	,	ı	ŀ	ŀ	1
Vanuatu	1961	X	1		ı	ı	1	

- (*) Post-enumeration survey.
- (1) Particulars of most recent birth (year and month).
- (2) Sex.
- (3) Dates of birth and death.
- (4) Year of death.
- (5) "Is a child still alive?"
- (6) For persons under 18 years of age only.

Annex table 8(b). Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1975-1984

							[-	
			Ch	Child/infant mortality	üty	Orphanhood	nhood	
		Total number of children						
		norm allive and children	Total number					
		surviving up to census	of children born alive	Date of	Survival			
		date	in a period	birth of	of last			Survival
Country or area	Year of census	(Brass question)	preceding census date	last child born alive	child born alive	Maternal	Paternal	of first spouse
Africa								
Angola	1983	×	,	×	X (1)	×	×	,
Botswana	1981	×	×	1	<u>}</u>	; ,	; ,	,
Burkina Faso (*)	1975	X (2)	ŀ	×	X (1,2,5)	ı	1	1
Buru nd! (*)	1979	×	X (2)	1	1	ı	ı	1
Cape Verde	1980	×	×	1	•	ı	ı	ı
Central African Republic	1975	×	×	1	•	ı	ı	ı
Comoros	1980	X (2)	X (2)	ı	×	×	×	1
Djibouti	1983	X (2)	X (2)	ı	×	×	•	1
Egypt	1976	X (2)		•	1	ı	ı	,
Equatorial Guinea	1983	×	,	×	X (1)	ı	1	,
Ethiopia	1984	×	ı	ı	•	ı	ı	ı
Gabon	1981	×	,		ı	ı	ı	ı
Gambia	1983	×	ı	×	X (1)	×	×	ı
Kenya	1979	×	ı	1	1	×	×	ı
Lesotho	1976	×	1	×	X(1)	ı	ı	1
Liberia	1984	×	,		ı	×	1	1
Malawi	1977	X (2)	1	•	ı	×	×	ı
Mauritania (**)	1976/77	×		ı	ı	ı	,	ı
Mauritius	1983	×		×	X (2,3)		•	,
Morocco	1982	×	×	,	×	1	ı	ı
Mozambique	1980	×	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	1
Rwanda	1978	×	×	ı	×	,	ı	
Somalia	1975	X (2)	X (2)	ı	1	1	ı	1
Sudan	1983	×		×	X (2,4)	×	1	ı
Swaziland	1976	×	1	×	X(1)	×	×	
Tunisia	1984	×	•	•	1	,	١	ı
Uganda	1980	×	,	ı	1	×	×	i
United Republic of Tanzania	1978	×	1	,	ı	×	1	×
Zaire	1984	×	,	,	ı	×	×	1
Zambia	1980	X (2)	ı	×	•	,	ı	ı
Zimbabwe	1982	×	ı	×	X (1,2)	×	×	1

Annex table 8(b) (continued). Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1975–1984

			0	33				
			Chil	Child/Infant mortality	lty	Orphanhood	nhood	
		Total number of children						
		born alive and children	Total number of children				-	
		surviving up	born alive	Date of	Survival			Contraction
Country or area	Year of census	(Brass question)	preceding census date	last child born alive	child born alive	Maternal	Paternal	of first
America, North								
Bahamas	1980	×	ı		ı	,	,	١
Costa Rica	1984	×	•	,	1	,	,	ı
Cuba	1981	×	1	1	1	,	•	ı
Dominican Republic	1981	X (2)	,	×	X (1,2)	×		ı
Guatemala	1981	X (2)	,	×	X(1)	×	•	ı
Haiti	1982	×	,	•		ı	ı	1
Jamaica	1982	×	,	•	,	×	1	ı
Mexico	1980	×	1	1	t	,	1	,
Panama	1980	×	ı	×	X (1)	×	ı	1
America, South								
Argentina	1980	×	ı	ì	,	ı	ı	1
Войма	1976	×	ı	1	ı	1	ı	,
Brazil	1980	×	1	1	ı	×	1	,
Chile	1982	×	,	ı	1	,	•	,
Ecuador	1982	×	1	×	X(1)	ı	1	,
Paraguay	1982	×	1	×	X(1)	×	1	1
Peru	1981	×	1	×	X(1)	×	ı	1
Uruguay	1975	×	ı	ı	ı	1	1	ı
Venezuela	1981	×	1		1	1	•	ı
<u>Asia</u>								
Bahrain	1981	X (2)	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	ı
Bangladesh	1981	×	,	×	X(1)	1	ı	ı
Bhutan	1980	(9) X	1	1		ı	1	1
Витта	1983	×	ı	1	•	ı	ı	1
China	1982	×	ı	1	ı	,	ı	
Cyprus	1982	•	1	1	,	X (7)	X (7)	1
India	1981	X (2)	ı	•	1	ı		1
Indonesta	1980	×	ı	×	X (1)	i	1	,
Iraq	1977	X (2)	ı	1		1	ı	ı

Annex table 8(b) (continued). Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1975-1984

		CCTTO	consusts using marriaded approach, 1910-1901	ida approacii,	F061-0761			
			Chil	Child/infant mortality	lity	Orphanhood	ppood	
		Total number of children born alive and children surviving up	Total number of children born alive	Date of	Survival		·	
Country or area	Year of census	to census date (Brass question)	In a period preceding census date	birth of last child born alive	of last child born alive	Maternal	Paternal	Survival of first spouse
Asia (continucd)								
Jordan	1979	•	X (2)	ı	ı	1	1	ı
Korea, Republic of	1975	×	<u>;</u>	ı	1	•	ı	ı
Korea, Republic of	1980	×	١	1	1	1	ı	ı
Kuwait	1975	X (2)	1	1	1	,	1	1
Kuwait	1980	X (2)	ı	1	,	ı	1	•
Malaysia	1980	×	1	•	,	1	•	ı
Maldives	1977	×	•	×	X (8)	1	•	ı
Nepai	1981	X (2)	•	1	ı	1	,	ı
Pakistan	1981	×	1	ı	ı	1	ı	•
Philippines	1980	X (2)	ı	1	1	ı	ı	•
Sri Lanka	1971	×	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1981	×	1	,	,	1	•	ı
Thatland	1980	×	1	1	•	1	1	ŀ
Turkey	1980	×		,	,	1	•	ı
United Arab Emirates	1980	×	1	ı		ı	ı	ı
Europe								
Belgium	1981	×	•	,	•	ı	•	1
Bulgaria	1975	×	1	•	•	ı	•	,
France	1982	X (2)	1	×	X (2)	×	×	×
Romania	1977	×	1	1	ı	I	1	ı
<u>Oceania</u>								
American Samoa	1980	×	ı	,	,	×	ı	ı
Australia	1981	×	1	t	ı	ı	ı	•
Cook Islands	1976	X (2)	1	×	X (1)	i	,	ı
Fiji	1976	X (2)	1	ı	1	×	×	1
Guam	1980	×	1	1	1	×	ı	ı
Kiribati	1978	×	1	×	X (1,2)	ı	,	1

Annex table 8(b) (continued). Type of data on indirect estimations of mortality collected in population censuses using individual approach, 1975–1984

			Chi	Child/infant mortality	Lity	Orphanhood	pood	
Country or area	Year of census	Total number of children born alive and children surviving up to census date (Brass question)	Total number of children born alive in a period preceding census date	Date of birth of last child born alive	Survival of last child born alive	Maternal	Paternal	Survival of first spouse
Oceania (continued)								
Pacific Islands	1980	×	1	ı	,	×	,	,
Papua New Guinea	1980	X (2)	•	1	X (2)	×	1	,
Samoa	1981	×	•	1	,	ı	ı	,
Solomon Islands	1976	X (2)		1	ı	×	×	,
Tonga	1976	×	,	1	,	•	1	×
Tuvalu	1979	×	1	X	X (2)	X	X	

- (*) Post enumeration survey.
- (**) Nomad population only.
- (1) Particulars of the most recent birth (year and month).
- (2) Sex.
- (3) Dates of birth and death.
- (4) Date of birth of each child.
- (5) Date of death.
- (6) Distribution of deceased children by age group.
- (7) For persons born after 1974.
- (8) Age of death.

Annex table 9. Details of types of data of total number of children born alive (fertility) collected in population censuses, 1965-1984

		196	1965-1974					15	1975-1984		
		Chil	dren e	Children ever born alive				: ס	hildren ev	Children ever born alive	
Country or area	Year of census	Laving with mother		Living	Dead		Year of census	Living with mother		Living elsewhere	Dead
<u>Africa</u>						Africa					
Botswana	1971	×		×	×	Botswana	1981	×	×	×	
Egypt	1966		×	(a)	×	Burkina Faso (b)	1975	X(1)		X(1)	X(1)
Gambia	1973	×		×	×	Burundi (b)	1979	×	×	×	
Kenya	1969	××		×	×	Cape Verde	1980	×	×	×	;
Liberia	1974	< >		< >	< >	Comoros	1980	5	(E) X	(a)	(E) (E)
Series Series	1971	< ×		< ×	< ×	Ethimia	1984	(T) ×	(T) ×	(E) ×	V (1)
Sudan	1973	: ×		: ×	: ×	Gambia	1983	X(1)	X (1)	X(1)	
Uganda	1969	×		×	×	Kenya	1979	X(1)	X (1)	X(1)	
Zambia	1969	×		×	×	Lesotho	1976	X(1)	X (1)	X(1)	
						Liberia (c)	1984	×	×	×	
						Mauritania	1976/77	×	×	×	
						Morocco	1982	×	×	×	×
						Rwanda	1978		X (1)	(a)	×
						Sudan	1983	X(1)	X(1)	X(1)	
						Swaziland	1976	×	×	×	
						Tuntsta	1975	1	 X	(a)	×
						Tuntsta	1984		×	(a)	×
						Uganda	1980	×	×	×	
						United Republic					
						of Tanzania	1978	×	×	×	
						Zambia	1980	(1) (1)	(E) (S	(E) X	
						Zimbabwe	1987	Y (1)	Y (1)	Y (1)	
America, North						America, North					
Honduras	1974	×		×	×	Dominican					
						Republic	1981	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	
						Hain	1987	<	<	<	
America, South						America, South					
Argentina	1970		×	(a)	×	Brazil	1980) 	×	(a)	×
Brazil	1970	×		×	×	Uruguay	1975	×	×	×	
Chile	1970	×		×	×						
Paraguay Peru	1972	××		××	××						
lvia		<u>ا</u>		٤							

Annex table 9 (continued). Details of types of data of total number of children born alive (fertility) collected in population censuses, 1965-1984

			1965-1974						1975-1984		
			Children ev	ever born alive					Children ev	Children ever born alive	
Country or area	Year of census	Living with mother		Living elsewhere	Dead		Year of census	Living with mother		Living	Dead
Asia			į			Asia					
Bangladesh Indonesia	1974 1971	X(1)		X (1)	X (1)	Bangladesh Bhutan	1981	X(1)	X (1)	X(1)	X(1)
Iraq Malavsia	1965	×	×	(a) X	××	Jordan Korea, Republic of	1975	X(1)	(E) X	X (1)	
		ŀ		ł	!	Korea, Republic of	1980	X (1)	X(1)	X(1)	
Europe											
Gibraltar Hungary	1970 1970	×	×	×	××						
Oceania						<u>Oceania</u>					
Australia	1966		×	(a)	×	Papua New Guinea	1980	X(1)	X(1)	X (1)	
Papua New Guínea Samoa	1971 1971	X(1)	X (1)	X (1)	X X (1)	Solomon	1976	X(1)	X(1)	X (1)	

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(a) Question on children ever born alive only.

(b) Data obtained in the sample survey for census coverage and quality assessment.

(c) Nomad population only.

(1) Sex.

Annex table 10. Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1965-1974

Team Team Distriction Country or area						Cittzenship acquired by	cquired by	
number of acreate and alteres census and alteres of alteres Birth Naturalization Marriage rede 1970 X X - - - - rede 1970 X X - - - - - rede 1970 X X X -		Year	Distinction between citizens	Country of citizenship				
1966 X	Country or area	census	and allens	of altens	Birth	Naturalization	Marriage	Option
1966 X	<u>Africa</u>							
rede 1971 X X X	Algeria	1966	×	×	ı	1	1	ı
erde 1970 X X	Botswana	1971	×	×	1	1	ı	
1974 X	Cape Verde	1970	×	×	1	1	,	1
1969/70	Congo	1974	×	×		1	,	,
Ariable of the Parish of the P	Gabon	1969/70	×	×	1	•	•	1
1970 X	Gambia	1973	×	×	•	1	•	•
Arab Jamahtriya 1969 X X X	Ghana	1970	×	×	×	×	•	ı
Arab Jamahiriya 1974 X	Kenya	1969	×	×		1	ŀ	
1 Arab Jamahtnya 1973 X	Liberta	1974	×	1	•	1	•	,
thus 1972 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1973	×	×	1	1	1	,
1971 X	Mauritius	1972	×	×	×	×	ı	
by the boundary of the boundar	Morocco	1971	×	×	1		•	,
ont 1967 X <td>Mozambique</td> <td>1970</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>,</td>	Mozambique	1970	×	×	1		•	,
lena 1966 X </td <td>Réunion</td> <td>1967</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>•</td> <td>,</td>	Réunion	1967	×	×	×	×	•	,
Leone 1974 X<	St. Holena	1966	×	×	×	×	×	1
Africa 1970 X X -	Sierra Leone	1974	×	×	•	1	•	,
1973 X	South Africa	1970	×	×	1	ı		1
a 1970 X X	Sudan	1973	×	×		1	,	,
a 1966 X X X	Togo	1970	×	×	•	1	,	,
auta 1969 X X - - - antial 1967 X X - - - - - a 1969 X X X - - - - ca. North - X X X X X X ca. North - X X X X X X ca. North - X X X X X X cda 1970 X X X X X X da 1971 X X X X X - - rador 1970 X X X X X - - rador 1970 X X X X - - - rador 1970 X X X X - - - <td>Tunisia</td> <td>1966</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>,</td> <td>1</td> <td>ı</td> <td>,</td>	Tunisia	1966	×	×	,	1	ı	,
Republic of anita 1967 X	Uganda	1969	×	×		1	•	
anta 1967 X X X — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	United Republic of							
a bwee 1969 X X X X — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Tanzanta	1967	×	×	1	•	1	1
bwe 1969 X X - <td>Zambia</td> <td>1969</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>•</td> <td>ı</td> <td></td>	Zambia	1969	×	×	×	•	ı	
tal. North X X X X X X X X X X A	Zimbabwe	1969	×	×	1	ı	1	1
nas 1970 X X X X da 1970 X - X - X Rica 1973 X X X - - - rador 1971 X X - - - - rloupe X X X X - - -	America, North							
ida 1970 X - X - X a 1971 X X - - - Rica 1973 X X X - - rador 1971 X X - - - cloupe X X X X - -	Bahamas	1970	×	×	×	×	×	×
a 1971 X X -	Bermuda	1970	×	,	×	•	×	×
Rica 1973 X X X X - 1970 X X - - - rador 1971 X X - - rloupe 1967 X X X -	Canada	1971	×	×	•	1	ı	1
1970 X X -	Costa Rica	1973	×	×	×	×	1	1
1971 X X X X X 1967 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Cuba	1970	×	×	ı	1		1
. X X X X X 261	El Salvador	1971	×	×	1		1	,
	Guadeloupe	1967	X	×	×	×	,	ı

Annex table 10 (continued). Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1965-1974

					Citizenship acquired by	equired by	
Country or area	Year of census	Distinction between citizens and aliens	Country of cttzenship of altens	Birth	Naturalization	Маттаде	Option
America, North (continued)							
Upadino	1024	>					
riomun as	1974	<	1	ı	ı	ı	ı
Hait	1971	×	1	ı	ı	1	,
Martinique	1967	×	×	×	×	1	•
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1967	×	×	×	×	ı	,
United States	1970	×	×	×	×	ı	ı
Islands	1970	×	×		×	1	ı
America, South							
Brazil	1970	×	ı	×	×	ı	,
French Gufana	1967	×	×	×	×	1	•
Pcru	1972	×	: ×	: ×	: ×	,	
Venezuela	1971	×	1	×	×	1	ı
Asia							·
Bahrain	1971	×	×	,	•	ı	,
Bangladesh	1974	×	1	,	•	•	,
Brunei	1971	×	×	1	,	ı	1
Democratic Yemen	1973	×	×		i	ı	ı
Indonesia	1971	×	×	1	ı	ı	ı
Iraq	1965	×	×	1	,	i	
Japan	1970	×	×		,	•	
Kuwait	1970	×	×	1	1	1	,
Malaysia	1970	×	×	ı	1	•	,
Myanmar	1973	×		,	1	1	1
Nepal	1971	×	×	•	,	1	,
Pakistan	1972	×	,	ı	1	•	,
Philippines	1970	×	×	1	1	,	,
Qatar	1970	×	1	,	,	ı	,
Saudi Arabia	1974	×	,	1	1	•	,

Annex table 10 (continued). Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1965-1974

					Citizenship acquired by	equired by	
	;	Distinction					
	Year of	between	Country of citizenship				
Country or area	census	and aliens	of allens	Birth	Naturalization	Marriage	Option
Asia (continued)							
Singapore	1970	×	×	1	ı	1	•
Sri Lanka	1971	×	×	×	×	,	
Syrian Arab Republic	1970	×	×	•	•	,	1
Thatland	1970	×	×	•	•	ı	•
Turkey	1970	×	×	ı	ı	1	•
United Arab Emirates	1968	×	×	ı	1	ı	ı
Europe							
Austria	1971	×	×	1	ı	•	,
Belgum	1970	×	×	×	×	×	×
Czechoslovalda	1970	×	×	ı	•	1	•
France (a)	1968	×	×	×		×	
Germany Federal Republic	1970	×	×	•	,	1	•
Gibraltar	1970	×	×		•	1	ı
Greece	1971	×	×		ı	•	
Italy	1971	×	×	1	1	ı	1
Liechtenstein	1970	×	×	1	1		1
Luxembourg	1970	×	×		ı		,
Malta	1967	×	×	1	•	1	1
Monaco	1968	×	×	•	1		ı
Netherlands	1971	×	×	,	1		ı
Portugal	1970	×	×	•	,	ı	1
Romania	1966	×	×	1	,	ı	1
Spain	1970	×	×	ı	1	,	
Switzerland	1970	×	×	1	ı	1	1

Annex table 10 (continued). Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1965-1974

					Citizenship acquired by	cquired by	
	Year	Distinction between citizens	Country of				
Country or area	census	and altens	of altens	Birth	Naturalization	Marriage	Option
<u>Oceania</u>							
American Samoa	1970	×	ι	•	×	•	1
Australia	1971	×	×		×		,
Guam	1970	×	t	1	×	1	•
Pacific Islands	1970	×	ŀ	,	×	,	•
Samoa	1971	×	×	×	×	1	×
Vanuatu	1967	×	×	×	ŀ	1	ı
USSR	1970	×	×	-	1	1	ŀ

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(a) Naturalization, marriage and option grouped in one category.

Annex table 11. Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1975-1984

					C'Hzenshin southed hy	contract by	
	_		•			G namha	
	Year	Distinction between	Country of				
Country or area	o jo	cftzens and aliens	citizenship of allens	Birth	Naturalization	Матпабе	Option
Africa						D	
Algeria	1977	×	×	ı	,	ı	ı
Angola	1983	×	×	ı	•	1	ı
Bentin	1979	×	×	,	•	,	,
Botswana	1981	×	: ×	,	,	ı	ı
Burundi	1979	×	×	1	1	,	,
Cape Verde	1980	×	×	,	1	1	,
Central African							
Republic	1975	×	×	ŀ	,	1	1
Comoros	1980	×	×	,	•	ı	ı
Congo	1984	×	×	1	•		•
Côte d'Ivoire	1975	×	×	1	,	•	•
Djibouti	1983	×	×	1	ı	,	1
Egypt	1976	×	×	•	1	ι	•
Equatorial Guinea	1983	×	×	ı		1	ŀ
Gabon	1981	×	×	ţ	•	1	1
Gambia	1983	×	×	ı			ı
Ghana	1984	×	×	ı		ı	•
Guinea	1983	×	×	1	t	1	1
Guinea-Bissau	1979	×	×	×	×		
Kenya	1979	×	×	•	1	,	,
Lesotho	1976	×	×	ı	•	•	
Liberia	1984	×	,	ı	,		
Madagascar	1974/75	×	×	,	•	•	•
Mali	1976	×	×	,	•	1	1
Mauritania	1976/77	×	×	1	1	ı	1
Mauntius	1983	×	×	×	×	1	1
Morocco	1982	×	×	,		1	ı
Mozambique	1980	×	×		ı	1	ı
Niger	1977	×	×	ı	•	•	1
Réunion	1982	×	1	•	1	ı	1
Rwanda	1978	×	×	×	×		•
Senegal	1976	×	×	×	×	1	1
Seychelles	1977	×	,	1	ı	1	,

Annex table 11 (continued). Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1975-1984

					Citizenship acquired by	equired by	
Country or area	Year of census	Distinction between citizens and aliens	Country of citzenship of aliens	Bírth	Naturalization	Маттаде	иорфО
Africa (continued)							
Sudan	1983	×	×	ı	•	,	1
Togo	1981	×	×	ı	1	,	•
Tunisia	1984	×	×	1	1		ı
Uganda	1980	×	×	,	ı		,
Zaire	1984	×	×	,	1	•	1
Zambia	1980	×	×	ŀ	1	•	1
Zimbabwe	1982	×	×	,	1		ı
America, North							
Bahamas	1980	×	×	×	×	×	×
Bermuda	1980	×	•	×	ı	×	×
Canada	1981	×	×	×	×	ı	,
Cayman Islands	1979	×	×	×	×	•	1
Costa Rica	1984	×	×	×	×	,	1
Guadeloupe	1982	×	•	ı	,	•	
Martinique	1982	×	1	t	1	t	,
Puerto Rico	1980	×	•	ı	X	1	1
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1982	×	•	ı	•	ı	1
United States	1980	×	ı	ı	×		ı
United States Virgin							
Islands	1980	×	ı	1	×	1	1
America, South							
Argentine	1980	×	ı	,	×	•	•
Brazil	1980	×	1	×	×	1	,
Chile	1982	×	,	1	•	1	1
French Gulana	1982	×	•	1	1	,	,
Venezuela	1981	×	1	×	×		1

Annex table 11 (continued). Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1975-1984

					Citizenship acquired by	cquired by	
		Distinction	•				
Country or area	Year of census	between citizens and aliens	Country of citizenship of aliens	Birth	Naturalization	Marriage	Option
Asia							•
4.54	00.01	>	÷				
Argnamstan	1979	4 1	∢ :		ı	,	ı
Bahrain	1981	×	×		ı	1	ı
Bhutan	1980/81	×	×	×	×	1	×
Cyprus	1982	×	×		,	•	1
Indonesia	1980	×	×	1	1	•	ı
Iran	1976	(•) X	:	1	,	1	ı
Iraq	1977	×	i	,	•	,	ı
Japan	1980	×	×	,	,	ı	•
Jordan	1979	×	×		,	ı	•
Kuwatt	1980	×	×	ı	1	•	•
Malaysia	1980	×	×	1	•	•	1
Mongolia	1979	×	×	ı	•	,	•
Nepal	1981	×	×	1		1	1
Philippines	1980	×	×		1	1	
Singapore	1980	×	×		1	1	
Sri Lanka	1981	×	×	1	1	ı	ı
Syrian Arab Republic	1981	×	×	,	•	•	1
Turkey	1980	×	×	1	•	•	•
United Arab Emirates	1975	×	×	1	•	1	ł
United Arab Emirates	1980	×	×	1	•	1	ı
Yemen	1975	×	×	ı	ı	ı	(
Furone							
Austria	1981	×	×	1	1	ı	ı
Belgium	1981	×	×	ı	,	ı	
Czechoslovakia	1980	×	×	ı	•	1	ı
France (a)	1982	×	×	×		×	
Gibraltar	1981	×	×	1	•	,	ı
Greece	1981	×	×	1	1	1	ı

Annex table 11 (continued). Type of data collected on citizenship in population censuses, 1975-1984

					Citizenship acquired by	cquired by	
		Distinction					
	Year	between	Country of				
Country or area	census	and altens	of altens	Birth	Naturalization	Marriage	Option
Europe (continued)							
l Italy	1981	×	×	ı	•	,	ı
Lechtenstein	1980	×	×	ı	•	•	ı
Luxembourg (a)	1981	×	1	×	×	X	
Monaco	1982	×	×	r	1		1
Portugal	1981	×	×		1	ı	•
Romania	1977	×	×	1	1	ı	,
Spatn	1981	×	×	ı	•		•
Switzerland	1980	×	×	ı			1
Oceania							
Australia	1981	×	×	ı		ı	1
Cook Islands	1976	×	×	1	ı	•	ı
French Polynesia	1977	×	×	•		•	ı
Guam	1980	×	•	•	×	•	
New Caledonia	1976	×	×	×	×		•
Papua New Guinea	1980	×	×	ı		,	ı
Samoa	1981	×	×	1		ı	i
Vanuatu	1979	×	×	×	×	,	×
USSR	1979	x	x	-	1	-	ı

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(a) Naturalization, marriage and option grouped in one category.

^(*) Head of household only.

1965-1974
r censuses, 19
population
în j
ge
ra
on language
g
collected
ype of data
ಕ
Type
12.
table
Annex t

Country or area	Year of census	Mother	Usual language	Designated language	Other languages	Language specified
Africa						
Algeria	1966	×		ı	,	Arabic, Berbere, French, other
Malawi	1966	ı	×	ı	ı	Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao, English, other
Mauritius	1972	•	×	1	ı	
Seychelles	1971	1	×	1	ı	Creole, English, French, other European, Chinese,
Constitution of the same	0201		;			other Asian, other, none
South Aurea	0/61	1 ;	×		,	Any Bantu language, English, Afrikaans
Zambia	1969	×	ı		i	
Zimbabwe	1969	ı	×	ı	1	
America, North						
Antigua and Barbuda	1970	ı	×	ı	1	1
Belize	1970	ı	×	1	,	English, Spanish, Maya, Kekchi, German, other
Canada	1971	×	×	1	,	English, French, German, Indian, Italian, Magyar,
						Polish, Ukrainian, Yiddish, other (a)
Guatemala	1973	1	ı	(p) X	ì	Indigenous Language (a)
Mexico	1970	ı	ı	×	ı	Mexican Indian, Spanish
Puerto Rico	1970	ı	. 1	×	ı	English, Spanish
United States	1970	×	,	ı		English, Spanish, French, German, other (a)
American, South						
Peru	1972	×	,	×	1	ı
Asia						
Bangladesh	1974	×	ı	1	×	Bengali, Urdu, English, Arabic, other (a)
Brunel	1971	1	1	ı	×	Language or literacy: Maly, Chinese, English,
Hong Kong	1971	,	×	ı	X (1)	other (1) Ability to smale English
India	1971	×	۱,	1	×	Hindi, Bengali, Gularatt Tirdin, other
Indonesia	1971	ı	ı	×	1	(Regional/local, foreign)
Глад	1965	×	ı	1	X(1)	(1) Languages known
Israel	1972	ı	×	,	ı	spoken languages: first, second, third
Malaysta	1970	1	ı	×	ı	Malay, Madarin
Nepal	1971	×	1	ı	ı	

Annex table 12 (continued). Type of data collected on language in population censuses, 1965-1974

a a book of the control of the contr	Country or area	Year of	Mother	Usual	Designated	Other	[anonage specified
1970 X X X X X X X X X	Asia (continued)	and the second	angua	Agang.mi	Agan Grave	and and	namada Sastana
1970 X							
1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1971 1971 1971 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1971 1971 1970 1971	Philippines	1970	×	í	X (1)	1	Ability to speak: Tagalog, Spanish, English
a 1970 - X - - X (1) a 1970 X - <	Qatar	1970	,	×	ı	1	Arabic, other, both
a 1970 X - X (1) a 1965 - X X slovakia 1970 X X y y from the control of t	Singapore	1970	ı	×	ı	ı	Languages/dialects spoken by head of household
1971 X	Turkey	1970	×	•	ı	X (1)	(1) Second language spoken best
n 1971 X	Europe						
1965 - X	Austria	1971	×	ı	,	ı	
n 1970 X - X 1 1970 X - X 1 1970 X X 1 1971 X 1 1971 X X 1 1970 X X 1 1971 X X 1 1971 X X (c) 1 1971 X X (d) X (d) 1971 - X (e) X (f) 1971 - X (f) 1970 X X (f)	Bulgaria	1965	ı	×	•	ı	1
nn 1970 - X	Czechoslovakła	1970	×	1	t	ı	1
n 1970 X	Gibraltar	1970	ı	×		ı	Spanish, English, other
an 1971 X X Stein 1970 X X X X X X X X	Hungary	1970	×	,	ı	•	Hungarian, Slovakian, Romanian, Serbian,
tin 1971 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	•						Croattan, other German, Gypsy, other (a)
in 1971 - X - X - C - X - C - X - C - X - C - X - C - X - C - C	Ircland	1971	ı	ı	×	1	Irish, Irish and English
tentenstein 1970 X	Isle of Man	1971	ı	ı	×	1	Ability to speak, read or write Manx
tzerland 1966 X	Liechtenstein	1970	×	1		1	German, French, Italian, Romansch, other (a)
tzerland 1970 X	Romania	1966	×	1	,	ı	,
ted Kingdom 1971 X - ioslavia ania ania ua New Guinea 1971 - X (c) x (d) x (d) x (d) x (e) x (f)	Switzerland	1970	×	1	ı	1	German, French, Italian, Romansch, other (a)
soslavia 1971 X - - - - ania New Guinea 1971 - X - - noa 1971 - X - - SR 1970 X - X (1)	United Kingdom	1971	1	,	×	ı	Wales only: ability to speak Welsh, English
ania na New Guinea 1971 - X - - noa 1971 - X - - SR 1970 X - X (11)	Yugoslavia	1971	×	ı	1	ı	1
nua New Guinea 1971 - X	Oceania						
1971 - X - 1971	Fig	1966	ı	(c)	ŧ	1	Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil,
1971 - X - 1761 - X - 1970 - X - X - 1761	Posterior Management	1001		>			Telugu, Urdu, Hindustani, other English Palan Police Matter (2)
(I) X X 0261	Samoa	1971		< >	: 1	,	Same Frolish other (a)
11) X X (11)		•		;			
(*)	USSR	1970	×	1	1	X (1)	(1) Second indigenous language

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(c) For Indian household as a whole only.

⁽a) Persons were asked to specify.

⁽b) For the household as a whole.

Annex table 13. Type of data collected on language in population censuses, 1975-1984

				,		
	Year	Mother	Hamal	Designated	Other	
Country or area	census	tongue	language	language	languages	Language specified
Africa						
Angola	1983	1	ı	X (1)	X (2)	(1) National language, (2) Portuguese
Comoros	1980		×	i	ŧ	Comorien, French, Arab, Malgache, Swahili, Indian English, other
Cate of worder	1975	ı	×	,	1	meters, tangarat care.
Fountaines Guines	1983	ı	: ×	,	1	1
Ethiopia	1984	•	: ×	ı	ı	•
Guinea-Bissau	1979	ı	×	1	1	Portuguese, Crioulo, other
Líberia	1984	ŧ		×	ı	1
Mauritania	1976/77	ı	X (a)	1	×	
Mauritus	1983	X(1)	×	,	1	(1) Language spoken by person's forefather
Morocco	1980		×	X (1)	,	(1) Can read and write: Arabic, Arabic and French,
			;			Alabic, Figures and Outes, Alabic and Outes, Outes
Mozambique	1980	,	×			
Niger	1977	,	×	ı	ı	Hadussa, Djerma-Sonray, Peul, Tamachek.
Zambia	1980	×	X (1)	,	1	Kanduri, otner (1) Bemba, Tonga, Barotse, Nyanja, Mambwe,
						Tumbuka, other
Zimbabwe	1982	×	×	ŧ		ı
America, North						
Belize	1980	1	×	r	ı	English, Spanish, French, German, other (a)
Canada	1981	×	×	×	ı	English, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian, other (a)
Guatemala	1981	1	1	×	ı	Indigenous language (2)
Mexico	1980	,	,	×	1	Mexican Indian, Spanish
Puerto Rico	1980	1	ι	×	•	English, Spanish
United States	1980	ı	×	ı	×	English, other (a)
United States Virgin Islands	1980		×	ı	×	English. other (a)
American, South						
Bolivia (*)	1976	ı	,	×	×	ı
Paraguay	1982	1	ı	×	ı	Spoken languages
Peru	1981	,	1	×	ı	

Annex table 13 (continued). Type of data collected on language in population censuses, 1975-1984

		- 7 C-		0		37
	Year	Mother	Usual	Designated	Other	
Country or area	census	tongue	language	language	languages	Language specified
Asta		١				
Afghanistan	6261	×	×	1	,	1
Bandladesh	1974	×	: ,	ı	×	Bengali, Urdu, English, Arabic, other (a)
India	1981	×	×	,	1	Hindi. Bengali, Gujarati, Urdu, other
Indonesia	1980	ı	×	×	1	
Iraq	1977	,	×		X (a)	Second language spoken best
Israel	1983	,	×	•	×	Languages spoken daily: principal or sole, second
Malaysta	1980	,	1	×	,	Language of literacy; Malay, Chinese, English,
Maldives	1977	ı	ı	1	×	other
Nepai	1981	×	1	•	ı	Languages known other than Maldivian
						Nepal, Bhojpuri, Newari, etc., other (a)
Pakistan	1981	ı	X (b)	1	ı	ı
Philippines	1980	,	×	X (a)		1
Singapore	1980	1	X(1)	ı	ŀ	(1) Spoken language(s) for the household as a
						whole
Thalland	1980	ı	X(1)	1	1	(1) Spoken language for the household as a whole
Turkey	1980	×	1	1	X(1)	(1) Second language, spoken best
Europe						
Austria	1981	ı	×	i	•	
Bulgaria	1975	ι	×	1	1	1
Hungary	1980	X (a)	×	1	X (1)	(1) Second indigenous language Gypsy, other
Ireland	1981	ı	,	×	,	Ability to write: Irish, Irish and English
Isle of Man	1981	ı	ı	×	,	Ability to speak, read or write Manx
Liechtenstein	1980	×	•	1	ı	German, French, Italian, Romansch, other (a)
Romania	1977	×	ı	ı	ı	Romanian, other
Switzerland	1980	×	ı	ı	ı	German, French, Italian, Romanch, other (a)
United Kingdom	1981	1	1	×	1	for Wales only, ability to speak: Welsh, English
Yugoslavia	1981	×	ı	1	1	ı

Annex table 13 (continued). Type of data collected on language in population censuscs, 1975-1984

Country or area	Year of census	Mother	Usual language	Designated language	Other languages	pagnads agengue7
Oceania						
American Samoa	1980	ı	×	,	1	English, Chamorro, Samoan, etc.
Australia	1981	ı	×	×	1	Whether or not the person speaks a language
						other than English at home. All persons who answered that they did sneak a language other
						than English were also asked how well they spoke
						English (very well, well, not well, not at all)
Guam	1980	1	×	1	ı	English, other (a)
Pacific Islands	1980	1	×	•	ı	English, Chamorro, Samoan, etc.
Papua Ncw Guinea	1980	,	×	1	1	
Solomon Islands	1976	,	×	ı	ı	1
Tonga	1976	ı	ı	×	1	Language of literacy (Tongan, English)
USSR	1979	×	1	ş	·	Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian, other

Source: Statistical office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(a) Persons were asked to specify.

(b) For the household as a whole.

Annex table 14. Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1965-1974

				6				:	
				۽ ا	lerm used				
	Year			•		Race or			
	of	National	Ethnic			ethnic	Colonr		
Country or area	census	orign	group	Trrbe	Race	orlgin	or race	Other	Choice of replies
Africa								-	
Botswana	1971	,	,	ı	,	1	ı	×	Village of allegiance
Cape Verde	1970	,	ı	,	×	,	ı	()	Amarelos, Brancos, Indianos, Putos,
									Mistos
Congo	1974	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	
Egypt	1969	ı	×		ı	ı	ı	ı	Egyptian Arab, other
Gabon	1969/70	•	×		ŀ	ı	ı	ı	
Gambia	1973		ı	×	ı	1	1		F
Kenya	1969	ı	ı	×	×	1	ı	ı	For Kenya Africans, tribes; for others
1	1000				>				nationality
OTPOSOTI	1900	ı	ı	ı	<	ı	j		Mosomo, other Amean, European,
Liberia	1984	ı	t	×	,	,	t	1	Asian, mixed
Malawi	1966	ı	ı	; ,	×	ı	: 1	>	African European Asian other
Manufilia	1979	,	1		:	, ,	1	< >	Comments The district States
	7.01	١	ı	,	1	ı	1	4	Community: Fundat, Moslem, Sino
Morocco	1971	ı	ı	1	,	,	,	ı	Moroccan Musulman, Moroccan
									Israelite
Mozambique	1970	ı	1	ı	×	1	ı	ı	Amarelos, Brancos, Indianos,
	107			;					Negros, Mistos
Stella Leulie	1974	ł	ı	<	1	ı	1	ı	1
South Airica	1970	1	ı	L	×	ı	ı	,	White, Coloured, Asians, Bantu
Swaziland	1966	ı	ı	×	×	ı	ı		European, Asian, etc.; tribe for
ę,	0.00		>						African
OROT I	0/61	ı	<	ł	ı Ş	ı	1	ı	
Uganda	1969	1	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	African, Asian, European, Arab,
Thatted Domiblic of Bearing	10.67 (4)		>	>					mixed, other
orned vepublic of fautaina	(-) /061	ı	4	<	ı		,		Airican, Asian, European, Arab,
Special	0901				>				unbe-ior Aurean
Zeatting.	6061	1		ı	4	ı	ı	ı	Ancan, European, Aslan, mixed, Coloured
Zimbabwe	1969	ı	ı	,	×	•	1	ı	Non-African population: European,
									Aslan, coloured, Eurafrican,
									Eurasian

Annex table 14 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1965-1974

				Te	Term used				
Country or area	Year of eensus	National origin	Ethnic group	Tribe	Race	Race or ethnic origin	Colour or raec	Other	Choice of replies
America, North		;							
Antigua and Barbuda	1970	•	ı	ı	×	ı	1	ı	African, European, Syrian, Chinese,
Barbados	1970	ı	1	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	mixed, East Indian, other, not stated Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American, indian, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
Belize	1970	1	•	ı	×	ı	1	ı	other races, not stated Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American, Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed, other races, not stated
Bermuda	1970	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	,	٠	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
British Virgin Islands	1970	,	ı	ı	×	ı		•	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American, Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed, other races, not stated
Canada	1970	ı	×	•	1	,	ı	ı	Irish, Italian, Jewish, Native Indian band, Native Indian non-band,
									Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish, Scottish, Urkainian, other (1)
Cayman Islands	1970	1	1	ı	×	ι	ι	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed, other races, not stated

Annex table 14 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1965-1974

			:	T.	Term used				
Country or area	Year of census	National origin	Ethnic group	Tribe	Race	Race or ethnic origin	Colour or race	Other	Choice of replies
America, North (continued)							-		
Cuba	1970	•	1	,	ı >	1	×	! (White, Black, Brown
Dominica	1970	ı	ı	ı	<	ı	ı	ı	American Indian, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, White, Mixed,
Grenada	1970	ı	ı	1	×	ı	ı	1	other races, not stated Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American Indian, Portuguese.
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed, other races, not stated
Guatemala	1973	ı	×	ı	ı	•	,		(Whether or not indigenous)
Jamaica	1970	,	ı	ı	×	1	ι	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American indian, rottuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, mixed, other
Морѕепат	1970	,	ı	ı	×	,	,	,	races, not stated Negro/Black. East Indian. Chinese.
									American Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed, other races, not stated
St. Christopher	1970	ı	ı	i	×	ı	I	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed, other races, not stated
St. Lucia	1970		ı	ı	×	ı	1	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
St. Vincent and the	1970	ı	ı	ı	×	1	ı	1	other races, not stated Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
Grenadines									American Indian, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
									other races, not stated

Annex table 14 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1965-1974

] I	Term used				
Country or area	Year of census	National origin	Ethnic group	Tribe	Race	Race or ethnic origin	Colour or race	Other	Choice of replies
America, North (continued)									
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	ŀ	I	1	×	i	1	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American Indian, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, White, Mixed, other races, not stated
Turks and Caicos Islands	1970	1	ı	ı	×	1	ı		Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American Indian, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
United States	1970	1	I	1	ı	ı	×	×	other races, not stated White, Negro or Black, Indian, American (spectly tribe), Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean
United States Virgin Islands	1970	ı	ı	ı	1		×	ı	other (1) Negro, White, other
America, South									
Guyana	1970	ı	1	1	×	4	1	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American Indian, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, White, Mixed, other races, not stated
<u>Asia</u>									
Brunel	1971	,	ı	ı	×	ı	,	ı	Malay, other indigenous, Chinese,
Cyprus	1973	1	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	Greek, Turk, Armenian, Maronite,
India	1971		ı	ı	1	1	1	×	Scheduled caste or tribe

Annex table 14 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1965-1974

				Te	Term used				
Country or area	Year of census	National origin	Ethnic	Tribe	Race	Racc or ethnic origin	Colour or race	Other	Choice of replies
Asia (continued)									
Iraq	1965 (**)	ı	×	×	ı	1	ı	ı	Arab, Kurdish, Turkman, Armenian,
Malaysta	1970	,	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	×	Iranian, Assyrian, Lybian, other -
Myanmar	1973	ı	,	1	×	ı	1	ı	
Singaporc	1970	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	,	Ethnic/dialect group
Sri Lanka	1971	1	×	ı	ι	ı	ı	1	Low country sinhalese, etc.
United Arab Emirates	1968	I	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	Name of tribe
Europe									
Bulgaria	1965	×	,	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	
Czechoslovakia	1970	×	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	,	ı
Romania	1966	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	1	,
Yugoslavia	1971	×	ı	ı	,	1	ı	ı	1
<u>Oceania</u>									
Australia	1971	ı	ı	,	×	ı	ı	1	European origin, aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin, other
Cook Islands	1966	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	orign (1) Full European, full French
Fiji	1966	ı	×	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	polynesian, etc. Chinese, part Chinese, European, Fijian, Indiau, part European,
				:					Rotuman, Samoan, Tongan, etc.

Annex table 14 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1965-1974

				ا و	Term used				
	;								
	Year	National	Ethnie			Race or	Colour		
Country or area	census	origin	group	Tribe	Race	orign	or race	Other	Choice of replies
Oceania (continued)									
Кільац	1968	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	Micronesian, Polynesian,
									European-Micronesian,
									European-Polynesian, European-Mongolian,
	į				1				Mongolian-Micronesian, etc.
New Zealand	1971	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	European, Full New Zealand, Maori,
									more than one race: 3/4 European-
									1/4 New Zealand Maori, 1/2
									Maori-1/2 Samoan, etc.)
Papua New Guinea	1971	ı	,	ı	×	1	ı	•	Indigenous, European, Chinese (if
									mixed, describe race)
Samoa	1966	1	ı	ı	×	ı		ı	Samoan, part Samoan. European,
									Fijian, Tongan, etc.
Solomon Islands	1970	ı	×	ı		ı	ı	ı	Polynesian, Melanesian, Chinese,
									European, Gilbertesc, Ellice, Fijian,
:	000				:				part European, part Chinese
lovelau	1900	ı	ı	1	×	ı	ı	ı	Tokelauan, Samoan, Ellice, etc. (if
									mixed race specify: Sam/Tok, Ellice/Tok)
Tuvalu	1968	1	×	,	ı	,	1	ı	Micronesian, Polynesian,
									European-Polynesian, European-
									Mongolian, European-Microneslan,
			ļ						Mongolian-Micronesian, etc.
vanuatu	1961	ı	*	ı	ı	I	1	ı	New Hebridian, European, part
									European, Vietnamese, Chinese, etc.
USSR	1970	×	ı	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	1
					Į				

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat consus methodology file.

(1) Persons were asked to specify

^(*) Head of the household only.

^(**) For family as a whole.

Annex table 15. Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1975-1984

				-	Тегт изеd				
	Year	N.	Telled			Race or	7		
Country or arca	census	origin	group	Tribc	Race	ernnic	colour or race	Other	Choice of replies
Africa									
Benin	1979	ı	×	1	ı	ı	ı		Goun, Dendi, Fon, Ditanmary.
Congo	1984	ı	,	ı	ı	ı		×	Mina, Bariba -
Côte d'Ivoire	1975	ı	ı	,	×	1	,	۱ ا	1
Dybout	1983	ı	×	ı	1	ı	,	1	
Equatorial Guinca	1983	,	ı	×	1	ı	ı	ı	i
Ethiopia	1984	ı	×	ı	•	ı	ı	ı	
Gabon	1981	1	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	
Gambia	1983	ı	×	1	ı	1	ı		1
Guinca-Bissau	1979	ı	×	ı	ι	ı	ſ	•	1
Kenya	1979	1	ı	×	ı	,	1	ı	For Kenya Africans tribe; for
,									others, nationality
Lesotho	1976	ı		ı	×	ı		ı	Mosotho, African (others), Asian,
	į		1						European, mixed/Coloured
Liberia	1984	ı	×	ı	ı	,	ı		1
Madagascar	1974/75	•	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	1
Malawi	1977	ι	ı	ı	×	1	ı	ı	African, European, Asian, other
Mauritania	1976/77	1	×	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1
Niger	1977	ı	×	ı	1	1	1	•	
Rwanda	1978	ı	×	ı	1	ı	ı	,	1
Senegal	1976	ı	×	ı	1	1	ı	•	i
Swaziland	1976	ı	ı	×	×	1	,	,	(For Africans, tribe; for
									non-Africans, race)
Togo	1981	I	×	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1
Zaire	1984	ı	,	×	,	ı	ı	1	
Zambia	1980	1	1	ı	X (*)	ı	ı	ı	African, European, Asian,
									mixed/coloured
Zimbabwe	1982	ı	1	ı	×	1	ı	,	Africans, Europeans, persons of
									mixed race, Indians and other
									Asians, others (if the person is a
									other com which is a form
									ening gloup, which is a term exponential with "rece".
									ו שות וחוש שהחוולווטוולם

Annex table 15 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1975-1984

				1					
				I	reim used				
	Year	National	Ethnic			Race or	Colour		,
Country or area	census	origin	group	Tribe	Race	origin	or race	Other	Choice of replies
America, North									
Barbados	1980	•	ı	,	×	,	•	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American, Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
Belize	1980	ı	,	,	×	1	ı	,	Other races, not stated Negro/Black Fast Indian Chinese
					:				American, Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
,									other races, not stated
Bermuda	1980	1	ı	ı	×	1	ı	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American, Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
									other races, not stated
British Virgin Islands	1980	1	ı	ı	×	1	1	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American, Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
									other races, not stated
Canada	1981	,	×	ı	ı	ı	1	,	French, English, Irlsh, Scottish,
									German, Dutch, Polish, Jewish,
									Chinese, native Inuit, native Indian,
O. h.	1001						;		native non-Indian, native métis
Cuba	1961	ı	ı	ı	1 }	ı	<	ı	
Dominica	1981	ı	ı		×	1	ı		Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
									other races, not stated
Dominican Republic	1981	×	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	Dominican, Haitian, other (according
									to an enumerator's observation)
Grenada	1981	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
									other races, not stated

Annex table 15 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1975-1984

] -	Term used				
	Year	National	Ethnic			Race or ethnic	Colour		
Country or area	census	origin	group	Tribe	Race	origin	or race	Other	Choice of replies
America, North (continued)									
Guatemala	1981	,	×	1	1	ı	1	1	Whether or not indigenous
Jamaica	1982	1	ı	ı	×	ı	1	,	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American Indian, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
									other races, not stated
Monserrat	1980	ı	ı	ı	×	ı	1	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American indian, Fortuguese, Syrian/Lebanese, mixed, other
									races, not stated
St. Christopher	1980	1	,	ı	×	ı		í	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American Indian, Portuguese, Syrian / Lebanese, White, mixed
									other races, not stated
St. Lucia	1980	1	,	1	×		1	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed, other races, not stated
St. Vincent and the	1980	ı	ı	ı	×	,	ı	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
Grenadines									American Indian, Portuguese,
									syrian/Lebanese, winte, mixed, other races, not stated
Trinidad and Tobago	1980	ı	ı	1	×	,	•	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American Indian, Portuguese,
									other races, not stated
Turks and Catcos Islands	1980	1	,	ı	×	,	1	1	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese,
									American Indian, Portuguese,
									Syrian/Lebanese, White, mixed,
									other races, not stated

Annex table 15 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1975-1984

				Te	Term used				
	Year	National	Ethnic			Race or	Colour		
Country or area	census	origin	group	Tribe	Race	origin	or race	Other	Choice of replies
America, North (continued)									
United States	1980	ı	ı	1	1	ı	×	×	Afro-American, English, Honduran, Korcan, Irish, Italian, Ukrainian, German, Nigerian, Polish, etc.,
									White, Black, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese, American Indian (tribe), Asiatic Indian,
									Hawaiian, etc., Spanish/Hispanic origin (Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban,
United States Virgin Islands	1980	,	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	×	other, no spanish/Hispanic orign) Hispanic/Spanish orign
America, South									
Brazil	1980	,	1	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	White, Black, Brown, Yellow
Guyana	1980	ı	ı	ı	×	1	•	ı	Negro/Black, East Indian, Chinese, American Indian Portuguese
									Syrian/Levancse, White, mixed, other races, not stated
Asia									
Afghanistan	1979	ì	×	,	1	ı	ı	ı	Pashtoon, Tajik, Kazak, Uzbek, Turkman Monstani Beluch other
									afghan, ethnic group
Bangladesh	1981	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	(Tribal or non-tribal household)
China	1982	•	×	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1
Cyprus	1982	ı	×	ı	ì	1	•	ı	Greek-Cypriot, Armenian, Maronite,
India	1981	,	1	1	ı	1	1	,	Latin, Turkish Cypriot, other (1) Scheduled caste or tribe

Annex table 15 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1975-1984

				Te	Term used				
	Year	National	Ethnic		_	Race or ethnic	Colour		
Country or area	census	origin	group	Tribe	Race	ortgin	or race	Other	Choice of replies
Asia (continued)									
Iraq	1977	,	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1
Malaysla	1980	ı	ı	•	i	ı	ı	×	Ethnic group, community, dialect
Mongolia	1979	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	dinosis -
Myanmar	1983	ı	í	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	:
Singapore	1980	ı	×	ı	1	ı	,	ı	Ethnic/dialect group
Sri Lanka	1981	ı	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	-
Europe									
i Bulgaria	1975	×	,	,	ı	,	ı	,	
Czechoslovakia	1980	×	ı	ŀ	ı	ı	ı	ŧ	Slovak, Czech, Hungarlan, German,
		;							Polish
Hungary	1980	×	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	Hungarian, Slovak, Romani-Horvat,
									other (1)
Romania	1977	×	ı	ι	ı	ı	1	ı	1
Yugoslavia	1981	×	1	ŀ	ı	ı	1	ı	i
Oceania									
American Samoa	1980	×	ı	1	,	ı	ı	1	Carolinian, Chamorro, Filipino,
									Japanese, Korean, Marshallese, Palaun, Samoan, Tongan, etc.
Australia	1981	1	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	×	Aborignals and Torres Strait felanders
Cook Islands	1976	,	,	×	ı	ı	,	ı	Cook Islands Maori, Cook Islands
									Maori-European, European, Cook Islands Maori-French, Polynesian,
									other (1)
Figu	1976	×	ı	I	ı	ı	ł	ι	Chinese, part Chinese, European, Fijian, Indian, part European, Rotuman, Tongan, etc.

Annex table 15 (continued). Type of data collected on national and/or ethnic group from population censuses, 1975-1984

				ءً	Term used	,			
	Year					Race or			
Country or area	of census	National origin	Ethnic	Tribe	Raee	ethnic origin	Colour or race	Other	Chotce of replies
Occania (continued)									
French Polynesia	1977	,	×	ı	ı	1	1	ı	Maori, Demic, Asian, European,
Guam	1980	ı	×	,	ı	I	1	ı	Carolinian, Chamorro, Filipino,
Kiribati	1978	ı	×	•	ı	1	ı		Oaparese, rolean, marshanese, Palaun, Samoan, Tongan, etc. Gilbertese, Gil-Ellice, Gil-other.
New Caledonia	1976	I	×	1	1	I	ı	ı	Ellice, European, other (1) European, Indonesian, Melanesian, New Hebridian, Thai, Vietnamese,
New Zealand	1981	1	•	ı	×	1	,	1	other European descent, New Zealand Maorl, Indian, if more than one
Pacific Islands	1980	1	×	t	I	ı	1	t	Cealand Maori, 1/2 Maori–1/2 Samoan, etc. Carolinian, Chamorro, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Marshallese,
Solomon Islands	1976	ı	×	1	1	1	1	ı	Palaun, Samoan, Tongan, etc. Polynesian, Melanesian, Chinese, European, Gilbertese, Ellice, Fijian,
Tonga	1976	ı	t	I	×	ı	1	1	part European, part Chinese, other Tongan, European, part European,
Vanuatu	1979	ı	×	ı	1	ı	1	ı	outet Factor islands Melanesian, New Hebridian, other Melanesian, Chinese, Victoamese,
USSR	1979	×	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	Micronesian and Polynesian, other

Source: Statistical office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(1) Persons were asked to specify.

^(*) The question is not to be asked of the respondent. Information will be entered on the basis of the enumerator's observation. The classification is based more on social tradition than on mere race,

Annex table 16. Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1965-1974

			Response to inquiry	quíry		
	Year				Designated	
Country or area	ol	Commission	Non-commission	All	religions	Keligions or sects designated or given as
		Cycomelius	from combined	ara Braza	Curro.	Conditions
<u>Africa</u>						•
Cape Verde	1970	×	•	ł	×	Catholic, Protestant, other Christian,
Ramp	1966	>	,	5		Buddnist, Moslem, other non-Christian, none
Lesotho	1966	: ×		<u> </u>	×	Roma (Roman Catholic), Fora (P.E.M.S.)
		1			!	Chache (Church of England), Christian,
						non-Christian
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1973	×	,	,	×	Moslem, Christian, other
Mauritius	1972	×		×	ı	
Mozambique	1970	×	ı	•	×	Catholie, Protestant, other Christian,
						Buddhist, Moslem, other non-Christian, none
St. Helena	1966	×	,	×	ı	Church of England, Baptist, Salvationist, etc.
Seychelles	1971	×		ı	×	Roman Catholic, church of England, Adventist,
_						other Christian, Baha'is, Moslem, Hindu, other
3		;		;		non-Christian, none
South Airica	0/61	Υ :	1	× 1	ŀ	•
Togo	1970	×	1	×	ı	ı
United Republic of	1967 (*)	×	1	ı	×	Christian, Moslem, local belief, other
Tanzania	1060 (**)	>		>		
2mmanwe	1303	<	•	<		1
America, North						
Antigua and Barbuda	1970	×	ı	1	×	Angliean, Baptist, Church of God, Methodist,
						Moravian Not stated
Bahamas	1970	×	ı	×	ı	Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist,
						Seventh-Day Adventist, Church of God ans
						Saints of God, Assemblies of God, Anglican or Entergenetian Brethren Jahonshie Witnessee
						Pentecostal, Greek Orthodox, Presbyterian,
						Jewish, Lutherian, other (2)
Barbados	1970	×		×	•	Anglican, Baptist (orth.), Brethren, Church of
						Presbyterian/Congregationalist, Roman
						Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, other (2)
Belize	1970	×	ı	×	ı	Anglican, Baptist (Orth.), Brethren, Church of
						Deskingston (Congression Domon
						Catholic Seventh-Day Adventist, other (2)

Annex table 16 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1965-1974

	or area warms	(Forimina) of a		And an am	ar in popular	type of data concern at tengton in population considers, 1909–1914
			Response to inquiry	pufry		
					Designated	
Country or area	Year of census	Compulsory	Non-compulsory	All religions	religions only	Religions or sects designated or given as examples
America, North (continued)						
Bermuda	1970	×	ı	×	ı	Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of
						god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentecostal, Presbyterlan/
						Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, other (2)
Brittsh Virgin Islands	1970	×	ï	×	•	Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of
						god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentccostal, Presbyterian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
i	,			1		Adventist, other (2)
Canada	1971	×	ì	×	t	Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of
						god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentecostal, Presbyterian/ Congregationalist. Roman Catholic. Seventh-Dav
						Adventist, other (2)
Cayman Islands	1970	×	•	×	ı	Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of
						god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentecostal, Presbyterian/
						Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
	020	>		÷		Adventist, other (2)
Dominica	0/61	⊀	ı	×	ı	Angucan, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of
						god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentecostal, Presbyterlan/
						Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
7	10.70	>		>		Adventist, other (2)
Grenada	1970	4		<	ı	Angucan, bapast (Orthodox) bremren, Church of
						god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentecostal, Presbyterian/
						Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
	1021	>	,	>		Catholia Distantial ather none
. Jamaica	1920	< ≻	1 1	< ≻) 1	Cautouc, Florestailt, Juici, Bolice Anglican Bantist (Orthodox) Brethren Church of
)	!		!		and Methodist. A.M.E. Pentecostal Presbyterian/
						Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
						Adventist, other (2)
Mexico	1970	×	1	×	1	Catholic, Protestant or Evangelist, Jewish, other
Monserrat	1970	×		×	ı	Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of
						god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentecostal, Presbyterlan/
						Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0201	>		>		Advendst, ourer (2)
or. Curistophiei	1970	<	ı	<	ı	Angucan, Baptast (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of on Methodist A M E. Pentecostal Presbyterian/
						Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
						Adventist, other (2)

Roman Catholle, Protestant, Spiritualist, other, none Anglican, Baptists, (Orthodox), Brethren, Church of Religions or seets designated or given as examples Islam, Catholic, Protestant, other Christian, Hindu, god, Methodist, A.M.E., Pentecostal, Presbyterian/ Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of Anglican, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of Adventist, other (2) Angliean, Baptist (Orthodox) Brethren, Church of Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Moslem, Hindu (caste Hindu or scheduled caste), Presbyterian/Congregationalist, Roman Catholic. Seventh-Day Adventist, other Hindu, Moslem, Christian, Sikh, buddhist, Jain Catholic, Christian not Catholic, other, none Moslem, Christian, Baha'i, other (2) Moslem, Christian, Hindu, other (2) Buddhist, Kong Fhu Tse, other Buddhist, Christian, other Moslem, Christian, other God, A.M.E. Pentecostal, Adventist, other (2) Adventist, other (2) Adventist, other (2) Catholie, other (2) Designated religions only × 1 1 × $\times \times$ 1 🔀 religions 쿰 $\times \times \times$ × 1 × × × × × Response to inquiry Non-compulsory 1 1 Compulsory ××× × ×× ×××× × × × × Year of census 1972 1971 1973 1971 1971 1971 1974 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 America, North (continued) Turks and Catcos Islands Country or area Trinidad and Tobago St. Vincent and the Demoeratic Yemen America, South Grenadines Bangladesh Indonesta St. Lucia Guyana Bahrain Brunei Brazil India Chile Peru Asia

Annex table 16 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1965-1974

Annex table 16 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1965-1974

Page Page				Response to inquiry	Juiry		
1966 X		Year of			A11	Designated	
1966 X	Country or area	eensus	Compulsory	Non-compulsory	religions	only	Religions or sects designated or given as examples
t 1966 X	Asia (continued)						
t 1972 X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X	Iran	1966	×	1	×	ı	Moslem, Jew Zoroastrian, Armenian (Christian sect),
t i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Irao	1965	×	,	×	ı	orner Cansuan, orner (2)
sia 1970 X	Israel	1972	×	ı	۱ :	×	Jew, Moslem, Greek-Catholic, Greek-Orthodox,
the 1970 X							Latin other Christian, Druse, other Moslem
sia 1970 X X - X A - X - A - A - A - A	Kuwait	1970	×	1	×	1	Moslem, Christian, Hindu, etc.
an 1971 X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	Malaysta	1970	×	,	ı	×	Islam, Hindu, Christian, Buddhist
an 1972 X X intest in 1970 X X intest in 1970 X X intest in 1971 X X intest in 1971 X X intest in 1970 X X intert in 1970 X	Nepal	1971	×	1	×	ı	Hindu, Buddhist, Moslem, Jain, other (2)
a 1970 X X - X X - X - 1970 X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	Pakistan	1972	×	1	ı	×	Moslem, Scheduled Caste, caste Hindu, Buddhist,
es 1970 X X a 1971 X X rab Emirates 1965 X X rab Emirates 1970 X X rab Emirates 1970 X X Federal Republic 1970 X X stein 1970 X - X ads 1970 X - X and 1							Christian
Tab Emirates 1970 X	Philippines	1970	×	ı	1	×	Roman Catholic, Protestant, Iglesiani Kristo,
a 1970 X X - X X - 1970 X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	. (;			;	Aglipayan, Islam, Buddhist, other, none
1970 X	- Gatar	1970	×	ı	ı	×	Moslem, Christian, other
1970 X	Sri Lanka	1971	×	ı	ı	×	Buddhist, Hindu, Moslem, Roman Catholic, other
rab Emirates 1965 X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X		02.01	\$		>		Caristian, other
Arab Emirates 1965 X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X	Inaliand	0/61	∢;		<;	ı	
Inates 1968 X - - X Republic 1970 X - - X 1971 X - - X 1971 X - X - 1970 X - X - 1971 X - X - 1970 X - X - 1970 X - X - 1970 X - - X 1971 X -	Turkey	1965	×	ı	×	1	•
Republic 1971 X - - X 1970 X - - X 1971 X - - X 1970 X - - - X 1970 X - - - - X 1971 X -	United Arab Emirates	1968	×	ı	ı	×	Moslem, Christian, etc.
Republic 1970 X X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	Europe						
Republic 1970 X - - X 1971 X - X - - X - - X - - X -	Austría	1971	×	•	1	×	
1970 X X X 1971	German Federal Republic	1970	×	1	,	×	Protestant Church, Free Protestant Church, Roman
1970 X							Catholic Church, other Christian community, Jewish
1970 X - X - 1971							religious community
1970 X - X - 1970	Gibraltar	1970	×	1	×	1	(If Christian, state which denomination)
1970 X - X - 1970 X - X - 1970 X - X - 1971 X - X - 1970 X - X - X - 1970 X - X X X - X X X - X X X - X X X - X X X - X X X - X X X - X X X X - X X X - X	Greece	1971	×		×	1	Christian, Orthodox, other (2)
1970 X - X - 1970 X - X - 1971 X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X	Ireland	1971	×		×	1	Church of Ireland, Presbyterian, Methodist, etc.
1970 X - X - X - X - 1971	Lechtenstein	1970	×	ı	×		Protestant, Roman Catholic, other (2)
1970 X X 1970 X 1970 X 1970 X X 1970 X 1970 X X 1970 X X 1970 X X 1971 X	Luxembourg	1970	×	,	×	1	Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, other (2)
1970 X X 1970 X X 1971 X - X - X 1971 X - X	Netherlands	1971	×		,	×	Neder. Herv., Rooms Kath., Geref. Kerken, Geen,
1970 X X 1970 X X 1970 X - X X 1971 X - X							other (2)
1970 X X 1970 X 1971 X - X 1971 X - X	Norway	1970	×	,	t	×	
1970 X - X 1971 X 1971	Portugal	1970	×	•	,	×	Catholie, Protestant, other Christian, Moslem, other
1970 X - X 1971 X 1971							non-Christian
1971 X - X	Switzerland	1970	×	•	×	1	Protestant, Roman Catholic, other (2)
	United Kingdom	1971	×	1	×	1	•

Seventh-Day Adventist, Latter Day Saints, Church of Adventist, Church of England, none, other (2), object Religions or sects designated or given as examples Cook Islands Christian Church, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Melanesian Mission, Martst (Roman Catholic), South Sea Evangelical Community, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, custom, etc. Congregational Christian, Roman Catholic, England, Presbyterian Methodist, etc. Roman Catholic, Islands Church, etc. Seventh-Day Adventist Mission Catholic, Island Church, etc. Annex table 16 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1965-1974 to the question Designated religions religions ₹ ×× ×××× $\times \times$ Response to inquiry Non-compulsory ×××× $\times \times$ × ×ι Compulsory ıκ 1 1 Year of census 1968 1967 1971 1966 1966 1968 1971 1971 1970 Country or area Solomon Islands New Zealand Samoa Cook Islands Australia Fıjı Kırıbatı Vanuatu <u>Oceanla</u> Tuvalu

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(*) Head of the household only.

**) Non-African population only.

(1) Religion and sect were divided into three major groups: Moslems, Christians and Jews.

(2) Persons were asked to specify.

Annex table 17. Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1975-1984

			Deenonee to incuitar	1		
			Tresponse to Th	dum'y		
	Year			411	Designated	Delicione or sector declaration or sector
Country or area	census	Compulsory	Non-compulsory	religions	only	rengions of sects designated of given as examples
Africa						
Burundi	1979	×	1	ı	×	Cat. (Catholic), Pro. (Protestant), Mus.
Côte d'Ivoire	1975	×	1	ı	×	(Mostem), 1ra. (1raditional), other Catholic, Protestant, Moslem, Animist, other,
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1078	>		>		none
Ethiopia	1984	< ×	1 1	〈 ¹	ı >	Crthodox Protestont Catholic Moslem other
	1001	•	I	ı	4	of ground, Frotestaut, Cautouc, Mostelli, Outer, pagan, atheist
Gambía	1983	×	ı	×	ı	Islam, Christianity, Traditional, other (1)
Guínea	1983	×	ı	1	×	Moslem, Catholic Protestant, Anglican,
						animist, none, other
Lesotho	1976	×		×	1	Christian, Moslem, Hindi, etc., none
Гывета	1984	×	ı	ı	×	christian, Moslem, other
Mauritius	1983	×	•	×	ı	
Rwanda	1978	×	,	×	•	Catholic, Protestant, Moslem, Adventist,
						traditional religion, etc., not stated
Togo	1981	×	ı	,	×	Cat. (Catholic), Prot. (Protestant), Mus.
		;				(Moslem), other, none
Tunisia	1975	×	•	×	1	:
Zimbabwe	1982	×	•	×	1	(Accept what person tells: record
						(a) denomination if head of the household is
						Christian (b) sect if he or she
						practises some other religion or (c) "none" or "not stated" if he or she does not wish to state
						religion or sect)
America, North						
Bahamas	1980	×	1	1	×	Anglican/Episcopal, Assemblies of God,
						Baptists, Brethren Church or Saints of God,
Barbados	1980	×	ı	,	×	Greek Orthodox, etc., other, none, not stated Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, church of God
						Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal,
						Presbyterian/Congregationalist, Roman
						Vitnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E.
						(Zion), Muslim Mennonite, other, none, not
						stated

-1984
1975-
censuses,
population
gion in
on reli
collected
of data
. Type
17 (continued)
Annex table

			Response to inquiry	lufry		
Country or area	Year of census	Compulsory	Non-compulsory	All religions	Designated religions only	Religions or sects designated or given as examples
America, North (continued)						
Belize	1980	×	1	ı	×	Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, Church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbyterian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh–Day
Веттиба	1980	×	1	1	×	Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, Church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbyterian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation
British Virgin Islands	1980	×		×	1	Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, Church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbyterian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholie, Seventh-Day
Canada	1981	×	ı	1	×	Advendst, Jehovah's withesses, Brethren, Salvauon Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated Roman Catholic, United Church, Anglican, Presbysterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Ukrainian, Catholic, Pentecostal, Jehovah's
Dominica	1981	×	ı	1	×	Witnesses, Mennonite, Salvation Army, Islam, no religion, other (1) Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, Church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbyterian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholie, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation
Grenada	1981	×	I	ı	×	Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, Church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbyterian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovsh's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvaton
Haiti	1982	×	(ı	×	Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Wesleyen, Anglican, Pentecostal, Adventist, others, no religion

Annex table 17 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1975-1984

			Response to Inquiry	quiry		
	Year of			Ψ	Designated religions	
Country or area	census	Compulsory	Non-compulsory	religions	only	Religions or sects designated or given as examples
America, North (continued)						
Jamaica	1980	×	1	ı	1	Angliean, Baptist, Hindu, church of god, Methodist,
						Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other,
Mexteo	1980	×	I	1	×	Catholic, Protestant or Evangelist, Jewish, other,
Montserrat	1980	×	1	ı	×	none Angliean, Baptist, Hindu, chureh of god, Methodist,
						Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated
St. Christopher	1980	×	ı	4	×	Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian/
						Congregationalist, Koman Catholie, Seventri-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated
St. Lucia	1980	×	I	I	×	Angliean, Baptist, Hindu, church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian, Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day
						Advendst, Jenovan's Witnesses, breuren, Salvadon Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1980	×	ı	ı	×	Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh–Day
						Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated
Trinidad and Tobago	1980	×	ı	ı	×	Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation
						Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated

Annex table 17 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1975-1984

	ated ms Religions or sects designated or given as examples		Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, church of god, Methodist. Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other, none, not stated			Anglican, Baptist, Hindu, church of god, Methodist, Moravian, Pentecostal, Presbytarian/ Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Brethren, Salvation Army, A.M.E. (Zion), Muslim, Mennonite, other,	100 00000		Islam, Hindu, Sikh, Christian, other	Muslim, Christian, other	Islam, Hindu, buddhist, Christian, other		Hindu, Muslim, christian, Sikh, buddhist, Jain, other (1)	:	Moslem, Jewish, Zoroastrian, Armenian Christian,	Assyrian Christian, other Christian, other	Muslim, Christian, Jewish, Yazidi, other	Jewish, Moslem, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic,	Laun (Catholic), other Christian (specify), other (1)	:		Buddhist Animist Bandst Catholic church of	
	Designated religions only		×		ı	×	1		×	×	×	×	ı	×	×		×	×	>	4	>	÷	:
inquiry	All religions		1		×	ŧ	×		i	1	ı	ı	×	t	1		ı	ı	,	>	()		,
Response to inquiry	Non-compulsory		ı		i	1	1		ı		•	,	ı	1	ı			1		• 1	1 1		
	Cornpulsory		×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	>	< >	< ≻	: ×	ŧ
	Year of census		1980		1980	1980	1981		1979	1981	1981	1980/81	1981	1980	1976		1977	1983	1070	1080	0001	1003	
	Country or area	America, North (continued)	Turks and Catcos Islands	America, South	Brazil	Guyana	Peru	Asia	Afghanistan	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Indonesia	Iran		Iraq	Israel		Kumalt	Moleuric	Missingar	INI CALLINGOA

Annex table 17 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1975-1984

			2			
			Response to inquiry	dama		
	Year of			Ψ	Designated religions	
Country or area	census	Compulsory	Non-compulsory	religions	only	Religions or sects designated or given as examples
Asía (continued)						
Nepal	1981	×	1	×	1	Hinduism, Buddhism, Jain, Muslim (Islam),
·						Christian
Pakistan	1981	×	ı	ı	×	:
Singapore	1980	×	ı	ı	×	Buddhism, Roman Catholic, other Christian, other
Sri Lanka	1981	×	,	ı	×	Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Roman Catholic, other
						Christian, other
Thailand	1980	×	,	×	ı	
United Arab Emirates	1980	×	ı	ı	×	Muslim, Christian, other
Europe						
Austria	1981	×	•	ı	×	Roman Catholic, other
Gibraltar	1981	×	•	×	ı	1
Ireland	1981	×	ı	×	1	•
Liechtenstein	1980	×	1	×	1	Protestant, Roman Catholic, other (1)
Norway	1980	×	1	1	×	The Norwegian State Church, any other religious
£		!			!	society, no religious affiliation
Portugal	1981	1	×	ı	×	Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant, other Christian,
)			•			Moslem, other non-Christian
Switzerland	1980	×		×	I	Protestant, Roman Catholic, other (1)
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	1981	1	×	×	1	1
Cook Islands	1976	×	,	×	ı	Cook Islands Christian Church, Roman Catholic,
						Latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventist, other (1), Object to reveal his/her religion
Fiji	1976	ı	×	×	ı	Christian Methodist, Hindu, Atya Samat' or Mustim-Amadical objects none
Kirlbati	1978	ı	×	×	ı	Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'ls,
)		!	!		Church of God, other (1)
New Zeland	1981	,	×	×	,	1
Papua New Guinea	1980	×	•	×	ı	1
Samoa	1981	I	×	×	ı	Congregational Christian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Mormon Seventh-Day Adventist, other,
						no religion, not stated

	Annex table	_	l). Type of data collec	cted on religi	on in populatic	7 (continued). Type of data collected on religion in population censuses, 1975–1984
			Response to inquiry	quiry		
Country or area	Year of census	Compulsory	Non-compulsory	All	Designated religions only	Religions or sects designated or given as examples
Oceania (continued)						
Solomon Islands	1976	ı	×	1	×	Catholic, Church of Melanesia, United Church, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'is, Jehovah's
Tonga	1976	ı	×	T	×	Witnesses, Christian Fellowship Church, pagan, other, not stated Free Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Free Church of tonga, latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventist, Church of England, Assemblies of God, other, not stated
Vanuatu	1979		×	×	ì	ı

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(1) Persons were asked to specify.

Annex table 18. Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1965-1974

Country or area	Year of census	Cause of disability	Type of disability	Choice of replies
Africa				
Congo	1974	1	×	Normal, blind, mute, deaf, cripple, etc.
Lesotho	1966	1	×	Tick if blind
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1973	,	×	Blind, one-eyed, dcaf, deaf and dumb, paralytic, loss of one
,	,		;	or both arms, loss of one or both legs
St. Helena	1966	ı	×	Deaf and dumb, blind, mentally infirm, cripple, epileptic, bedridden
Seychelles	1971		×	(Is there any one living in the household who is physically
				or mentally handicapped)
Togo	1970	1	×	Blind or deaf
Zambia	1969	ı	×	Blind (B), dcaf and/or dumb (D), cripple or loss of use of
				any limb (L), persons who are sick and are therefore unable to work in the week preceding the census enumeration (U)
America, North				
United States	1970 (*)	1	ı	("Does this person have a health or physical condition that
				limits the kind or amount of work he can do at a job?" "Does his health or physical condition been him from
				holding any job at all?" "How long has he been limited in
				his ability to work?"
Asia				
Bangladesh	1974	,	×	Physical handicaps: blindness, deafness, dumbness
Cyprus	1973	•	×	Deaf (partly, wholly); blind (partly, wholly)
Гаф	1965		×	Soundness of body (is there infirmity or deformity, and
	į		;	what is it)
Kuwait	1970	ı	×	Physical defects (if any): blindness, one-eyed, deafness, dumbness, deafness, and dumbness, loss of one hand loss
				of both hands, loss of one leg, loss of both legs
Nepal	1971	1	×	Deaf and dumb, deaf, dumb, blind, invalid (physically)
Pakistan	1972	ı	×	insane (mental Blind, deaf and dumb, cripple, other

Annex table 18 (continued). Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1965-1974

Asla (continued) 1970 - > Syrian Arab Republic 1970 - > Thailand 1965 X (**) > Turkey X ** ** Belgum 1970 X *	Type of disability Choice of replies
rab Republic 1970 1970 1965	
1970 1965 1965	X Blind, one-eyed, deaf and mute, one-hand (arm) amputee, one-leg amputee mentally retarded
0261	X
	X Visible physical defects: blind in one eye, blind in both eyes, lame, deaf, dumb, etc.
	X Permanent disability for persons under 65 years of age:
Portugal 1970 - 1	X 1) Sobre de cegueira total (dos dois olhos), 2) E surdomudo, 3) Sobre de qualquer deficiencia fisica motora no froneo ou nos members

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(*) For persons under 65 years of age.

(**) 1) From birth, 2) if not, indicate how sustained.

Annex table 19. Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1975-1984

Country or area	Year of census	Cause of disability	Type of disability	Choice of replies
Africa				
Comoros	1980	1	×	Blind, deaf, deaf and dumb, invalide de la main gauche, invalide des mains, invalide du pied droit, paralysé de la
				main gauche et du pied droit, paralysé total, malade mental, etc.
Egypt	1976	ı	×	(Visible disabilities)
Ethiopia	1984	ı	×	("Is he/she disable?" "If 'yes', state type of disability")
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1984	X (a)	X (b)	(a) Congenital, disease, bomb or mine, ear accident, other (1)
				(b) One-eyed, blind, deaf, deaf and mute, loss of one or
			1	both hands or legs, paralysed, other (sp)
Madagascar	1974/75	ı	×	(Nature of infirmity)
Май	1976	1	×	Folie, Cécité, lèpre, trypanosomiase ou maladie du sommeil,
	;		;	tuberculose, onchoceretase, autres
Togo	1981	ι	×	Aveugle, sourd, sourd-muet, paralysie membres inf.,
				paralysie membres sup., autre paralysie, amputée, malade
			;	mental, autre
Tunista	1984	1	×	Aveugle, sourd, muet, infirme moteur, paralyse, debile
				mental, autre
Zaire	1984	ı	×	Avcugle, sourd, paralysé, amputé, lépreux, débile mental, énflentique, autro
Zambia	1980	ı	×	Blind (B), deaf and/or dumb (D), crippled or loss of limbs
))		1	(L); persons who were sick and were therefore unable to
				work or move about normally in the week preceding the
				census enumeration (U). (In case of persons having more
				than one kind of disability, all the codes, e.g. blind and deaf
				(DD), bima, crippied and meniany retarded (DCM), etc.)
America, North				
Dominican Republic	1981	ı	×	Clego, mudo, sordo, impedimento físico, other (sp.)
Guatemala	1981	ı	×	Sin impedimento, ciego, sordomudo, paralítico, amputado.
				retardo mental, other, (sp.)
Panama	1980	X (a)	(q) X	(a) Por nachmento, por otra causa (for persons under 40
_				years of age). (b) Clego, sordomudo, retardo mental, invalido, sin (modimento)

Annex table 19 (continued). Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1975-1984

Country or area	Year of census	Cause of disability	Type of disability	Choice of replies
America, North (continued)				
Puerto Rico	1980	ı	1	("Does have a physical, mental or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and that (a) limits the
United States	1980	•	1	kind or amount of work can do at a job, (b) prevents from working at a job, (c) limits or prevents from using public transportation?") ["Does have a physical. mental or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and that (a) limits the kind or amount of work can do at a job, (b) prevents from working at a job, (c) limits or prevents from using public transportation?")
America, South				
Peru	1981	1	×	Ciego, mudo, sordo, impedimento fisico, other (sp.)
Asia				
Bahrain	1981	X (a)	X (b)	(a) Congenital, accident, sickness, hereditary. (b) blind, deaf, deaf and mute, amputec, mentally retarded,
Bangladesh	1981	ı	×	C'Are the easy persons in the household who are blind, crimble deaf dumb, etc.??
Bhutan	1980/81	×	ı	("State the reason of disability")
Hong Kong	1981	ı	××	Blind, deaf, mentally ill or mentally retarded, etc.
mark	1901 (7)	ı	<	to there a physically natureapped person in the household? If so, indicate a number of those who are totally:
Indonesia	1980	ı	×	Type of handicap (if any): blind, deaf/mute, physically
Iran	1976	X (a)	X (b)	handicapped, mentally handicapped, other (a) Congenital, Illness, injury. (b) Blind (one eye only, both
				eyes), deaf, mute, deaf and mute, arm missing (left, above elbow; left, below elbow; right, above elbow; right, below elbow); leg missing (left, above knee; left, below knee; right, above knee; right helow knee); raralysed on one side (one
				arm, one leg or both), paralysed below waist (both legs)

Annex table 19 (continued). Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1975-1984

Country or area	Year of	Cause of disability	Type of	Choice of renies
Asia (continued)				
Iraq	1977	I	×	Loss of both eyes, loss of both arms, loss of both legs, deaf
Korea, Republic of	1980	1	×	and mute, paralysed, feeble–minded, other (sp.) Deaf, blind, missing part of body, paralysed part of body,
Kuwait	1980	,	×	mentally retarded, insane, other One-eyed, blind, deaf, mute, deaf and mute, loss of one
				hand, loss of both hands, loss of one leg, loss of both legs, paralysed, mentally retarded, other
Malaysta	1980	ı	××	Blind, dead, dumb, other
Inepai	1961	ı	<	bind, deal, dumb, mentally delicient, loss of legs, loss of hands
Pakistan	1981	I	×	Blind, deaf and dumb, crippled, mentally retarded, insane,
Sri Lanka	1981	ı	×	oute. Not disabled, disabled (if totally blind, deaf or dumb or has
		X	X (1)	any disability in an arm or leg). Blind, deaf, dumb, dumb and deaf, loss of one hand.
				paralysis of one hand, loss of both hands, paralysis of both
				hands, loss of one leg, paralysis of one leg, loss of both legs,
Syrian Arab Republic	1981	ı	×	pararysis of bour regs, outer (sp.) Blind, deaf and mute, loss of hand, loss of both hands, loss
				of one leg, loss of both legs, paralysed, mentally retarded,
Turkey	1975	X (a)	(p) X	other (sp.) (a) From birth, sustained after birth, by traffic accident, by
				work accident, illness, other (b) Visible physical defects: blindness, permanent lameness, deafhess, dumbness, etc.
<u>Europe</u>				
Poland	1978	ı	1	("Is he/she, for the reason of his/her disability or disease,
				to his/her age (professional activities, studies,
				housekeeping, etc.); in the ease of children (playing games, etc.)?" "No". "Yes. wholly". "Yes. to a high degree."
				("Is he/she recognized by the RIZ (a body of physical
				"No", "Yes": first disability group, second disability group.
:				third disability group

Annex table 19 (continued). Type of data collected on disability in population censuses, 1975-1984

Country or area	Year of census	Cause of disability	Type of disability	Choice of replies
Oceania				
Australia -	1976	×	1	If person handrcapped by serious long-term illness or physical or mental condition, how it has happened?: In his or her education, in getting or holding job, in getting about alone, in doing housework, in sporting or recreational activities, in acts of daily living, e.g., dressing, bathing, in
Samoa	1981	ı	×	other ways Presence of physically/mentally disabled persons in the household: physically, mentally, both, none

Source: Statistical Office of the United nations Secretariat census methodology file.

(*) For persons under 65 years of agc.

(1) Special physical infirmity schedule.

·			

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأسم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منتسورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استطم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعاصل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيوبورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合國出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的 联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les libraires et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем кинжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

H			
H			

