

# Statistical Classifications and Pass Tables for the E-Census for Population, Residences & Establishments 2020

E-Census Documents | 06  
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## His Majesty Sultan Haitham Bin Tarik

- may Allah protect him-

endorses E-Census 2020 results of Population, Residences and Establishments as of 12 December 2020. His Majesty the Sultan expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of this major project which was implemented as scheduled. His Majesty the Sultan underscored the significance of data and indicators provided by the Census in enhancing Oman Vision 2040, as well as the Census's important implications to developmental planning in all sectors of the Sultanate.

14 December 2020

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# Introduction

Nearly all countries in the world bring out their various data and statistics. In so doing, they seek to distribute these data and numbers to everyone in an understandable, clear and measurable manner. In this interim, the data variables must be comprehensible and clear to all data insiders in terms of definition, classification.

Therefore, the various international organizations, based on the quality and nature of these organizations, have sought to find clear classifications, definitions and concepts for statistical work, which helps countries to publish their data according to those models. Thus, all data insiders have indications of those numbers, so they can draw a comparison between them and know the level achieved by each country separately.

There are also some internal classifications that some countries use in line with some characteristics that international classifications cannot include, but they often do not go beyond the main general framework of international classifications. It creates relationships between them and those classifications in all variables under the name of pass tables.

In this version, the concept of statistical classifications and pass tables will be discussed. The main classifications used in the electronic census 2020, the reference for those classifications, and the national classifications used in the Sultanate will be identified as well.

# 1 | Classifications:

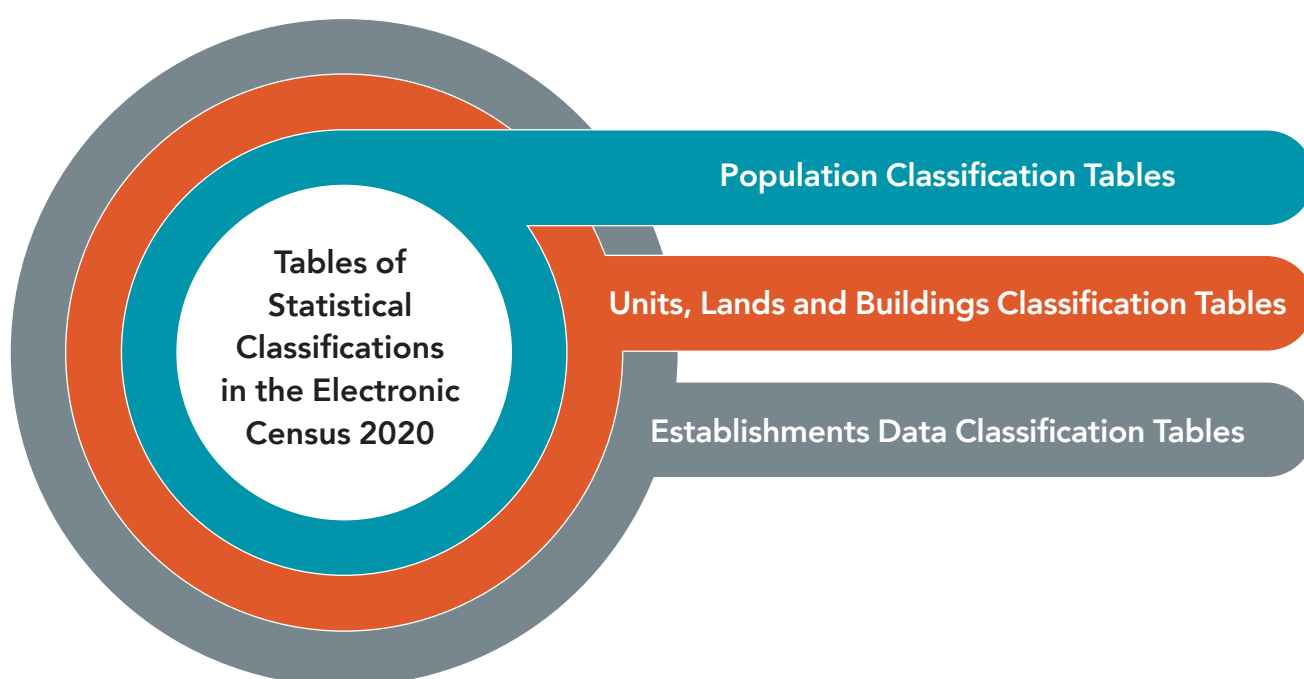
## 1.1 Statistical Classifications

It is a statistical process in which certain data for a statistical population are distributed to different groups. It is based on quantitative information under one or more of the basic characteristics of these data or members of the statistical community.

It is also evidence of the various international classifications, whether economic, occupational, social, environmental or other classifications, with an emphasis on that the classifications used in any statistical activity are approved internationally and locally in order to compare the results of the statistical activity with the rest of the regional and international countries. The latest available versions of international classifications should be used.

Statistical Classifications in the Electronic Census 2020

It means the population data classification tables, units, lands and buildings, in addition to the establishments data classifications according to the administrative and statistical classifications.



Statistical classifications are one of the basic and necessary requirements for statistical work, as they help to collect and classify statistical economic and social variables, characteristics and indicators. Preparing them in a digital form contributes to serving the economic and social plans of countries. It also facilitates the understanding of data when published, and provides a common language that enables different users to compare statistics at the national and international levels.

### **1.3 Statistical Classifications and Enhancement of Quality of Statistical Data:**

Statistical classifications contribute to enhancing the quality of statistical data through the following:

- It serves raising the degree of inclusion and coverage of data
- It assists building databases based on international classifications
- It works on tabulating, classifying and displaying statistical data
- Create time series for data
- It helps to produce internationally comparable reports
- It facilitates the process of collecting statistical data, designing and coding questionnaires
- It contributes to the development of statistical programs and systems
- It helps to build statistical systems according to activities and sectors
- It contributes to raising the degree of reliability of statistical data

### **1.4 Statistical Classifications, Availability and Policy of Dissemination of Statistical Data:**

Statistical classifications enable the real contribution to the preparation of infographics and make them available for publication at several sectoral levels, and at the level of main and subsidiary activities. They aid decision makers and data users to make maximum use of statistical data and enable transparency in the dissemination of data at acceptable levels. This is what is done in the field of publishing statistical data and classifications in the electronic census 2020 while maintaining the confidentiality of individual data. This also comes in implementation of the international recommendations regarding publication and availability in terms of tabulation, classification and level according to the GDDS dissemination system and the SDDS special standard system.

## 2 | Pass Tables:

**It is defined as a set of possible values for a given domain. Examples include:**

- Gender Classifier: Male or Female
- Marital status: single, married, divorced, widowed.
- The Legal Entity of the Institution: sole proprietorship, limited company, joint stock company.

Pass tables help to transfer and convert the classifications and symbols used by the administrator into statistical classification codes; In order to standardize classifications at the system level.

**For example:**

If we assume that the symbol of the Governorate of Muscat in the administrative authority is "A", and its statistical code is "01", then the pass table refers to the system by converting the administrative code "A" for the governorate to "01".

The system deals with about 700 variables at the input level, most of which use different classifications from the statistical classifications, and here the pass tables help to unify the symbols of these variables so that the comparison process becomes possible.

## 3 | Classifications and Tables adopted by the Census Administration in the Sultanate:

### 3.1 Classification of the Administrative Division of the Sultanate

The administrative division of the Sultanate, which is one of the distinctive features of the modern Country, was approved by Royal Decree No. (114/2011) issued on October 26, 2011. It included 11 governorates: Muscat, Dhofar, Musandam, Al Buraimi, Al Dakhiliyah, North Al Batinah, South Al Batinah, South Al Sharqiyah, North Al Sharqiya, Al Dhahirah, and Al Wusta.

<https://qanoon.om/p/2011/rd2011114/>

Each Governorate represents a special administrative, geographical and economic importance, and each of these governorates includes a number of Walayats, with a total of (61) Walayats.

s	Governorate	Their Walayats	Governorate Centre
1	Muscat Governorate	Muscat, Muttrah, Al Amerat, Bawshar, A'Seeb, Qurayyat	Walayat of Muscat
2	Dhofar Governorate	Salalah, Taqa, Mirbat, Rakhyut, Thumrait, Dhalkut, Al Mazyona, Maqshin, Shaleem, Al Hallaniyat Islands, Sadah	Walayat of Salalah
3	Musandam Governorate	Khasab, Dibba, Bukha, Madha	Walayat of Khasab
4	AlBuraimi Governorate	Al-Buraimi, Mahdah, Al-Sunina	Walayat of Buraimi
5	A'Dakhiliah Governorate	Nizwa, Bahla, Manah, Al-Hamra, Adam, Izki, Sumail, Bidbid	Walayat of Nizwa
6	North Al Batinah Governorate	Sohar, Shinas, Liwa, Saham, Al Khaboura, A'Suwaiq	Walayat of Sohar
7	South Al Batinah Governorate	Al-Rustaq, Al-Awabi, Nakhl, Wadi Al-Maawil, Barka, Al-Musanna	Walayat of Rustaq
8	South Sharqia Governorate	Sur, Al Kamil and Al Wafi, Jalan Bani Bu-hassan, Ja'lan Bani Bu Ali, Masirah	Walayat of Sur
9	North Sharqia Governorate	Ibra, Al Mudhaibi, Bidiyah, Al Qabil, Wadi Bani Khalid, Dima and Al Tayyin	Walayat of Ibra
10	Al Dhahirah Governorate	Ibri, Naqul, Dhank	Walayat of Ibri
11	AlWusta Governorate	Haima, Mahout, Duqm, Al-Jazer	Walayat of Haima



### 3.2 International Classification of Nationalities

The classification of nationalities is one of the most important statistics in any census, where foreign population is distributed in any country to their home countries of which they hold their nationalities. Therefore, there must be a specific classification and coding that allows countries to use it to distribute the foreign population according to their home countries.

The classification of nationalities is a set of codes consisting of three numbers or three letters, which are completely identical to the set of codes used by the United Nations Statistics Department and developed by it. The classification can be accessed through the following link:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/50347/Country-Code>

### 3.3 Classifications of Educational Levels and Specializations

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is the classification adopted by the United Nations with regard to educational levels and fields of study (specializations) and can be accessed through the following link:

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/Seriesm\\_67rev2a.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/Seriesm_67rev2a.pdf)

**In the general framework, the main educational levels are divided into nine levels as follows:**

- Zero Level: Early Childhood Education
- First level: primary education
- Second level: lower secondary education
- Third level: upper secondary education
- Fourth level: Post-secondary education
- Fifth level: the short cycle after secondary education
- Sixth level: Bachelor's degree or equivalent
- Seventh level: Master's degree or equivalent
- Eighth level: PhD and equivalent

While ten main departments have been accredited for the fields of study, the disciplines are as follows:

- List of fields of study ISCED Level 1

Code	Name
1	Education
2	Social sciences, journalism and media
3	Arts and Humanities
4	Business, Administration and Law
5	Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
6	Communication and information technology
7	Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction
8	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary
9	Health and well-fair
10	Services

In these main divisions there are a number of subdivisions that can be found in the above link.

As for the Sultanate, there is a difference between the internal classifications used for national purposes and those international classifications, where educational levels are classified according to the first level into:

- Without an educational qualification
- Primary school / first stage
- Secondary school
- Intermediate and Technical Colleges
- University stage
- Master's degree
- PhD
- Not shown (educational status)

Classification can be found in the following link:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/b/Knowledgebase/50347/Country-Code>

### For the classification used to define specialization:

- At the national level, there is the Standard Classification of Education in the Sultanate of Oman OSCED issued by the Academic Accreditation Council in 2009.
- The Ministry of Higher Education also uses the national classification OSCED as well as the International Standard Classification of Education ISCED and continues to update a table of pass between the two classifications.

OSCED Classification can be found in the following link:

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/Seriesm\\_67rev2a.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/Seriesm_67rev2a.pdf)

### 3.4 National Classification of Economic Activities:

It is a guide that unifies the description of economic activities for each sector and economic activity at the level of all countries, within a unified classification and code. The fourth version of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities ISIC4 is the international classification standard for all economic activities. It is considered the international reference for productive activities.

The ISIC is divided into a four-level hierarchical structure. Categories at the top level are called "Porte" and are identified by letters. The first two digits of the code designate the 'section', the third digit identifies the 'group' and the fourth digit identifies the 'category'. The last two digits specify the activity.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	Porte
Crop cultivation, livestock production, hunting and related services activities	01	Division
Cultivation of non-permanent crops	011	Group
Cultivation of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oilseeds	0111	Category
Cultivation of cereals (wheat, corn, barley, etc.) excluding rice	011101	Activity 1
Cultivation of oilseeds	011102	Activity 2
Other activities related to the cultivation of cereals, leguminous crops and oilseeds	011199	Activity 99

for the main classification chapters on which most of the publications are based, they are as follows:

Description	Division	Porte
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01-03	A
Mining and Quarrying	05-09	B
Transformative Industries	10-33	C
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	35	D
Water supply and sanitation activities, waste management and treatment	36-39	E
Construction	41-43	F
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	G
Transportation and storage	49-53	H
Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	I
Information and Communication	58-63	J
Financial and insurance activities	64-66	K
real estate activities	68	L
Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	M
Administrative and support services activities	77-82	N
Public administration, defense and compulsory social security	84	O
Education	85	P
Human health and social work activities	86-88	Q
Arts, Entertainment and Leisure	90-93	R
Other service activities	94-96	S
Activities of households that employ individuals in the production of goods and services that are not distinct for use	97-98	T
Activities of organizations and bodies not under national jurisdiction	99	U

For more details about this classification, you can browse the website of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion:

<https://www.business.gov.om/ieasy/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/ISIC4DescriptionArabic.pdf>

### 3.5 Gulf Profession Classification:

It is a system for listing, arranging and categorizing the names of professions in profession hierarchical matrixes for several levels. It consists of the following main groups:

Code	Main professional group
0	Managing directors, business and working investors
1	Specialists in scientific, artistic and human subjects
2	Technicians in scientific, artistic and human subjects
3	writing professions
4	sales professions
5	service professions
6	Professions of agriculture, animal and bird husbandry, and hunting
7	Professions in industrial, chemical and food industries
8	Ancillary engineering professions
9	Occupations not indicated

The classification can be found in the following link:

<https://www.ncsi.gov.om/Pages/Classifications.aspx>

### 3.6 International Classification of Institutional Sectors:

According to the System of National Accounts, it is recommended to classify sectors into five sections, according to the documents issued by the United Nations in this regard. The Sultanate has used the international classification in its general outline with some minor modifications to reach the current classification used by it:

- **Governmental:** If the individual works in an enterprise wholly owned by the Government of the Country, which manages its affairs and directs its activities. This sector includes, for example, ministries, departments, schools, government hospitals and mosques that are supervised by the Country.
- **Private:** If the individual works in a facility owned by one or more individuals, such as (institutions) and was established for profit. Also included in the private sector establishments are those establishments in which the government and individuals jointly own their capital. It further includes the private sector for each individual engaged in activities (selling water (tanker), taxis, gas cars, sewage suction vehicles, and fishermen).
- **Publicly Owned:** If the individual works in a facility established for non-profit purposes. Such establishments operate for cultural or social purposes and not for profit, such as sports and cultural clubs, charitable societies, public councils...etc.
- **Other:** If the individual works in a religious establishment such as mosques, or an establishment owned by national, regional or international entities or organizations, or an embassy. Often the organizations here are of a non-economic nature.
- **Family:** If the individual works in a facility owned by the family and at its expense, and it also includes family projects that aim for profit and do not have a commercial registry or a permit from any government agency. An example of this is sewing and selling clothes or caps, selling food prepared at home, making palm fronds, making incense burners and frankincense, and farmer who works on a farm, as well as domestic workers who work at the family's expense.

For more details about the institutional sector, you can refer to the following link:

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/seriesF\\_85a.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/seriesF_85a.pdf)

## Conclusion:

Statistical classification is a statistical process in which certain data for a statistical community are distributed to different groups based on quantitative information under on one or more of the basic characteristics of these data or members of the statistical community.

In view of its various uses in various statistical activities and in many other uses; For this purpose, the project management worked on applying and updating them continuously. This helps to develop specialized indicators and enhance the quality of data and the degree of reliability of it and compare it with the international statistical classifications (ISCs).

These classifications had a prominent role in the dissemination of data related to the electronic census 2020, where the Sultanate was used as a base for publishing census data, whether by using international classifications or national classifications used internally, emphasizing that it has also linked national classifications with international classifications. Thus, it can publish data according to the two classifications.

This booklet came to document the statistical classifications process adopted by the Electronic Census 2020 project and pass tables to enhance the quality and reliability of data through availability and publication.

# E-Census Documents Series 2020

