A. General population census information

1. Census - taking methodological approaches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Traditional census - full field enumeration</th>
<th>□</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please circle the mode of data collection among options (a) to (f) listed below:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) paper questionnaire only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) paper questionnaire and tablet computers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) tablet computers only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) tablet computers and internet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) internet and paper questionnaires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) other (please describe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2) Combined census</th>
<th>☒</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please circle the method of census taking among the options (a) to (c) listed below:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) register(s)* and ad-hoc surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) register(s)* and existing surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) other (please describe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Please list the register or registers that are used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (3) Fully register based census | □ |
(4) Rolling census

(5) Other, please specify

2. Type of population count and coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of population count</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Present / de facto population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Usual resident population</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Other, please specify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Excluded</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Nomads and persons living in areas to which access is difficult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a border daily and are in the country temporarily</td>
<td></td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country</td>
<td></td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Civilian foreigners who cross a border daily to work in the country</td>
<td></td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Civilian residents who cross a border daily to work in another country</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Merchant seafarers and fishers resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Homeless or roofless persons, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Persons living in buildings with restricted access</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. In case the enumeration was performed according to the ‘usual resident population’ concept, please complete the following additional table.
For each of the population groups listed in the following table, please indicate whether they were included, excluded, or not applicable in the usual resident population count.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Excluded</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Persons found at the moment of enumeration that cannot identify their place of usual residence, such as those who move often;</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) National military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located outside the country;</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Foreign persons working for international organizations (not including foreign diplomats or military forces), provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Merchant seafarers and fishers usually resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship);</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Persons who may be illegal, irregular or undocumented migrants, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for or been granted refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Persons who cross a frontier daily or weekly to work or study in another country,</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;

(g) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time;

(h) Persons of minor age studying abroad for one year or more to attain the primary or secondary level of education, regardless of the frequency of return to the family home located within the country. If the person is also working abroad, the same rules for cross-border workers apply;

(i) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.

(j) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their place of usual residence;

(k) Persons of minor age attending the primary or secondary level of education whose family home is located abroad, regardless of the duration of their stay. However, if these persons are also working in the country, then the identification of the place of usual residence follows the same rules as for cross-border workers;

(l) Third-level students who are absent from the country for one year or more;

(m) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are not
5. Estimated census coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated coverage:</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Census under-enumeration / omissions (specify unit: [unit])</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td>[value]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Census over-enumeration / erroneous inclusions and duplications (specify unit: [unit])</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td>[value]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Net coverage error (specify unit: [unit])</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td>[value]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Net coverage error rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base denominator for computing net coverage error rate is:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Enumerated population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Estimated “complete” population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method(s) used in estimating coverage error:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date conducted:</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of sample (specify unit: [unit]):</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For total area:</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For urban areas:</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For rural areas:</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population groups excluded:</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Demographic analysis, please specify:</td>
<td>[value]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

All municipalities that aren’t on the list of the rural municipalities.

The definition of rural areas for this census is:


7. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

A City is defined as a single or group of LAU where at least 50% of the population lives in an urban centre of at least 50,000 inhabitants. An urban centre is defined as a cluster of contiguous grid cells (of km² excluding diagonals) having a population density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km² and collectively at least 50,000 inhabitants after gap-filling.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

A Commuting zone contains the surrounding travel-to-work areas of a City where at least 15% of employed residents commute to the City. An urban agglomeration consists of a City and its Commuting zone.

8. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

Constitute a group of buildings, none of which is separated from its nearest neighbour by more than 200 meters.

9. Definition of literacy

The definition of “literate” and “illiterate” for this census is:

No information on literacy
10. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

Yes

If yes, which revision? 2011

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCED? Please specify revision number.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED. Please specify revision number.

B. Economic characteristics

11. Activity status / labour force status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

15

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

There is no limit on the maximum age.

What reference period do you use to establish the activity status (labour force status) of a person?

Last week of 2020

12. Please specify whether the groups of persons listed in the following table are included or excluded in the ‘in employment’ category in your census, by marking the appropriate box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Persons with a job for pay or profit who, during the reference period, were on training or skills enhancement activities required by their job or for another job in the same economic unit;</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Excluded</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Apprentices, interns or trainees who work for pay in cash or in kind;  

(c) Persons who work for pay or profit through employment promotion programs;  

(d) Persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended *mainly* for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family;  

(e) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they continue to perform some tasks and duties of the job, excluding, however, fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations (for example pay taxes);  

(f) Regular members of the armed forces and persons on military or alternative civilian service who perform this work for pay in cash or in kind;  

(g) Apprentices, interns and trainees who work *without* pay in cash or in kind (that is, unpaid trainee work);  

(h) Participants in skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programs, when *not* engaged in the production process of an economic unit;  

(i) Persons who are required to perform work as a condition of continued receipt of a government social benefit such as unemployment insurance;  

(j) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they *cease* to perform the tasks and duties of the job;  

(k) Persons who retain a right to return to the same economic unit but who were absent (for reasons such as parental leave, educational leave, care for others, other personal reasons, temporary lay-off, suspension of work), when the total duration of the absence exceeds the
specify threshold or if the test of receipt of remuneration is not fulfilled;

(l) Persons on indefinite lay-off who do not have an assurance of return to employment with the same economic unit;

(m) Persons who work to produce goods intended mainly or exclusively for consumption or use by the household or family, even if a surplus or part of the output is sold or bartered (that is, own-use production of goods);

(n) Household members who provide unpaid services for consumption or use by their household (that is, own-use provision of services);

(o) Persons who work voluntarily and without pay to produce goods or services through or for other economic units, including market, non-market units and households (that is, volunteer work).

13. Status in Employment

Based on the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), the status in employment may be classified as follows:

(a) Employees;
(b) Self-employed:
   i. Employers;
   ii. Own-account workers;
   iii. Members of producers’ cooperatives;
   iv. Contributing family workers;
(c) Persons not classifiable by status.

Do you follow the above structure, for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

No
If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to the above structure?

(a) Employees;
(b) Self-employed:
   i. Employers;
   ii. Own-account workers;
   iv. Contributing family workers;

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

The only difference is that we don’t have the categories iii and (c)

14. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

Yes

If yes, which revision? 2008

If any other or national classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCO? Please specify revision number.

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO. Please specify revision number.

15. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

No

If yes, which revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISIC? Please specify revision number.

Nace rev2

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC. Please specify revision number.
C. Household characteristics

16. Definitions

General definition of a **household** for this census is:

- (a) A one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multiperson household as defined below; or
- (b) A multiperson household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

General definition of a **family nucleus** for this census is:

The family nucleus is defined in a narrow sense; that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as partners in a registered partnership, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is, between parents and children. Child (son/daughter) refers to a blood, step-or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, and who has no partner or own children in the same household.

17. Head of household / reference person of household

Which one among the following options was used to determine the relationships between household members?

Please select one.

- a) Head of household
- b) Reference person
- c) Other; please describe

Regarding your answer to the previous question, please provide the definition of head of household or reference person that was used in the Census.

There is the notion of reference person in our population register, which is the “founder” of the household. In practice this can be either member of the household. This is the member of the household who lived first at that address or the person that goes to the municipality to register the place of residence. This isn’t important for the census because the notion of reference person isn’t used in our statistics. For every household member we know the relation with the reference person, but we also know the father and mother of every citizen. Therefore, we can derive the entire relation matrix for the household and the notion of reference person isn’t relevant anymore.
D. Housing census characteristics

18. Housing information

The general definition applied in this census for housing unit is:

The sum of occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units represents ‘housing units’.

The general definition applied in this census for conventional dwelling is:

‘Conventional dwellings’ are structurally separate and independent premises at fixed locations which are designed for permanent human habitation.

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

Yes

The general definition applied in this census for room is:

A ‘room’ is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling.

19. Definition of cities
(as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census is:

A City is defined as a single or group of LAU where at least 50% of the population lives in an urban centre of at least 50 000 inhabitants. An urban centre is defined as a cluster of contiguous grid cells (of km² excluding diagonals) having a population density of at least 1 500 inhabitants per km² and collectively at least 50 000 inhabitants after gap-filling.

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

Anderlecht
Auderghem
Berchem-Sainte-Agathe
Bruxelles
Etterbeek
Evere
Forest
Ganshoren
Ixelles
Jette
Koekelberg
Molenbeek-Saint-Jean
Saint-Gilles
Saint-Josse-ten-Noode
Schaerbeek
Uccle
Watermael-Boitsfort
Woluwe-Saint-Lambert
Woluwe-Saint-Pierre
City 2 – Territory refers to:

Charleroi
Châtelet

City 3 – Territory refers to:

Mons
Frameries
Quaregnon
Colfontaine
City 4 – Territory refers to:

Manage
La Louvière

City 5 – Territory refers to:

Dison
Verviers

City 6 – Territory refers to:

Ans
Beyne-Heusay
Fiéron
Herstal
Liège
Saint-Nicolas
Seraing
Grâce-Hollogne
City 7 – Territory refers to:

Antwerpen
City 8 – Territory refers to:

Gent
City 9 – Territory refers to:

Brugge
City 10 – Territory refers to:

Namur
City 11 – Territory refers to:

Kortrijk
City 12 – Territory refers to:

Oostende
City 13 – Territory refers to:

Mechelen
City 14 – Territory refers to:

Mouscron
E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census: