

United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook
Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: [Republic of Belarus](#)

Population census date: [16/12/1999](#)

Housing census date: [was not conducted but within the Population Census issues concerning living conditions of population were studied](#)

A. General population census information

1. Census information

Type of census	
(a) Traditional census	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Register based census	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Combination	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Other, please specify 	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) De facto / population present	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) De jure / usual resident population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Persons living in areas to which access is difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

country			
(e) Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a frontier daily and are in the country temporarily, including undocumented persons, or transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Civilian foreigners who cross a frontier daily to work in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
█	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
█	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Estimated census completeness – was not conducted

Estimated completeness:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Gross under-enumeration (specify unit: █)	█	█	█
(b) Gross over-enumeration (specify unit: █)	█	█	█
(c) Net error (specify unit: █)	█	█	█

Base denominator for this estimate is:	
(a) Enumerated population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Estimated “complete” population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Don’t know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Method(s) used in estimating completeness:	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date conducted: █	
Size of sample (specify unit: █):	
For total area: █	

For urban areas: [REDACTED]	
For rural areas: [REDACTED]	
Population groups excluded: [REDACTED]	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify: [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other methods, please specify: [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the 1999 Population Census in Belarus a practice of “check visits” to the sampled households (10%) within 4 days immediately after the end of the recording was used, which allowed to check the work done by enumerators and make corrections in the Census data. This practice allowed both checking the coverage of the population and the quality of questionnaires completed. Due to the “check visits” additional 423,7 thsd. persons (0,4% of the total population of the Republic) were recorded and included in the results of the Population Census.

To evaluate the quality of the 1999 Census data the following methods were used:

1. Visual control of the 1999 Population Census data.
2. Comparative analysis of the 1999 Census data with the estimated total population based on the current vital statistics (registration of births, deaths, net migration) compiled in the inter-censal periods.
3. Comparison of the age groups recorded in the Census with estimates based on vital and mechanical movement statistics.
4. Comparison of the Census results with other sources like previous population censuses, current household surveys and existing data banks.

4. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

Urban area are localities defined by the legislative acts as cities and towns, urban-type and workers' settlements, summer-cottage and health-resort communities.

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

Other localities not included in the urban areas are considered as rural

5. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

[REDACTED]

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

[REDACTED]

6. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

Locality is a densely populated part of the territory of the Republic of Belarus, a place of usual residence of citizens, which has residential and other buildings and facilities necessary to provide vital activities of citizens, its own name and territorial limits set in accordance with the established procedures.

Localities include cities and towns and urban and rural settlements.

7. Definition of literacy

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

Illiterate persons are persons who can neither read, no write

8. Educational attainment

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

No

In the 1999 Population Census the following classification of educational attainment was used:

- higher vocational education
- secondary vocational education
- primary vocational education
- secondary general education
- basic general education
- primary general education

The category of persons having higher vocational education included those who had graduated from higher educational establishments, i.e. institutes, academies, universities, higher colleges irrespective of the form of their studies (full-time, evening or by correspondence).

Persons who had graduated from secondary specialized educational establishments, i.e. technical colleges, certain types of vocational schools (medical, pedagogical), colleges, technical colleges at enterprises, etc. were included into the category of those having secondary vocational education.

Primary vocational education covered persons who had graduated from establishments of primary vocational education, i.e. vocational and technical schools, technical schools, and centres of vocational training, and had alongside with profession received the certificate or diploma of secondary education.

The category of secondary general education comprised persons who had left general education schools, lyceums and gymnasia, and had received the certificate of complete general education.

Basic general education was recorded for persons who had finished incomplete secondary school and had received the certificate of basic education.

Persons having complete primary education but not having received complete basic education were included in the group of persons with primary general education.

If so, what revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCED (specify revision number)?

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

B. Economic characteristics

1. Activity status

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

15 and over

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

65 years of age

What reference period do you use to determine the economic activity of a person?

One week prior to the Census (8-15 February 1999)

2. Definition of economically active population used in this census

Definition of economically active population	
(a) Usually active population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Currently active population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are the following groups considered economically active in the national tabulations?
If not, please indicate how they are classified:

Economic group	Yes	No
(a) contributing (unpaid) family workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) unemployed persons including those never previously employed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) armed forces;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) part-time workers even though they may spend most time at non-gainful activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) domestic servants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Status in Employment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

Yes

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ICSE-93?

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

4. Occupation

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

Yes

If yes, what revision? ISCO -88

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCO (specify revision number)?

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

5. Industry

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

Tabulation of the employed population by economic activity was not conducted

If so, what revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISIC (specify revision number).

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC (specify revision number)..

C. Household characteristics

1. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

Private household is defined as a group of persons occupying the same housing units and jointly keeping house, i.e. those fully or partially pooling their individual incomes to provide themselves with food and other essentials for living or those having a common budget and obeying common rules.

General definition of a family nucleus for this census is:

In compliance with international recommendations in the 1999 Population Census, a family nucleus within the household composition was studied. Family nucleus was defined as a group of two or more persons, which comprised a married couple with/without children or a lone parent with his/her unmarried children

2. Head of household / reference member

Definition	
(a) Head of household, defined as follows:	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Reference member of household, defined as follows:	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other (for example: Joint head of household): Kin relationship with the person stated in the household first	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

D. Housing census characteristics

1. Housing information

What definition did you apply in this census for housing unit?

Quarters where the population live or which can be used for dwelling

What definition did you apply in this census for conventional dwelling?

Common living quarters are defined as broad (traditional) for the republic living quarters (detached houses, flats, hostels) designed for habitation of private households

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

No

What definition did you apply in this census for room?

Living room - quarters designed for habitation – a part of flat (hostel) isolated from other quarters (rooms) with dividing walls

2. 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

█

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

[Minsk](#)

City 2 – Territory refers to:

█

City 3 – Territory refers to:

█

City 4 – Territory refers to:

█

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

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

Results of the 1999 Population Census are presented in 13 statistical books, which also comprise data of all the censuses since 1959 that refer to the main indicators.

- Statistical book "Population of the Republic of Belarus", 2000
- Statistical book "Population of the Republic of Belarus by sex, age and marital status", 2000
- Statistical book "Educational attainment of population of the Republic of Belarus", 2001
- Statistical book "National composition of population of the Republic of Belarus and languages used by the population", 2001 (volume 1)
- Statistical book "National composition of population of the Republic of Belarus, demographic characteristics and educational attainment", 2001 (volume 2)
- Statistical book "National composition of population of the Republic of Belarus, economic characteristics", 2001 (volume 3)
- Statistical book "Number and composition of households of the Republic of Belarus", 2001
- Statistical book "Economically active and not economically active population, employment and unemployment in the Republic of Belarus", 2001
- Statistical book "Housing conditions of population of the Republic of Belarus", 2002 (two volumes)
- Statistical book "Migration of population of the Republic of Belarus", 2002
- Statistical book "Fertility in the Republic of Belarus", 2002
- Statistical book "Population temporary present in the territory of the Republic of Belarus", 2003
- Statistical book "Occupations of population of the Republic of Belarus"