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The United Nations Demographic Yearbook
Data Collection Process^{*}

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is responsible for international collection, processing and dissemination of national population statistics. The international data collection involves sending a series of questionnaires to national statistical¹ on a regular basis.
2. This report is a presentation of the *Demographic Yearbook* (DYB) data collection process. It explains how the data are obtained, when the requests for data are sent out, how they are sent, the type of data that are collected, the deadlines, as well as follow-up actions taken to encourage cooperation in replying. The report also gives a summary of major findings from recent reviews of the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection system and seeks ways to improve the process of, and the content of the instruments used for, collecting data from countries.

B. HOW DATA FOR THE *DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK* ARE OBTAINED

3. Data for the *Demographic Yearbook* are obtained in several ways comprising, primarily of:
 - (a) Collecting data directly from countries by use of questionnaires
 - (b) Joint collection of data with other organisations
 - (c) Obtaining the data from another organisation
 - (d) Obtaining the data from national publications and other sources

(a) Directly from countries by use of questionnaires

4. Traditionally, data collection for the *Demographic Yearbook* has been done through paper questionnaires. In the fourth quarter of each year (October-November), the United Nations Statistics Division dispatches a set of questionnaires to national statistical offices, currently² about 232 addresses in all. Three questionnaires are sent out every year on — population estimates, vital statistics and international migration. Another set of three questionnaires is sent to a country or area when it is known that it has completed a population census. This set, which is added to the regular one, includes the population census questionnaires on: population characteristics, economic characteristics, and household characteristics. These questionnaires are sent to the country or area every year until final data are received.
5. The Statistics Division is exploring and implementing various approaches to minimize the burden on countries of providing data to international organization. For example, in order to minimize the burden to countries in filling out these questionnaires, the Division has introduced electronic versions of the questionnaires, which are assumed to be more convenient to complete than the paper questionnaires. The electronic questionnaires, on diskette, were introduced in 2002, and sent together with the paper version to all countries. The Statistics Division also currently dispatches all these questionnaires upon request via the e-mail.

¹ In some cases the questionnaires on the population census are sent to the respective census office.

² Mid-year 2003.

6. Currently, the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires in paper format are available in three of the six United Nations official languages, and the electronic version is available only in English.

7. The drawback in sending out questionnaires in electronic format is that some features of the questionnaires are easily altered, and the Statistics Division could get back information that is not in a standardized format. For example, countries or areas completing the questionnaire might add on extra columns or rows to the questionnaires; or the questionnaires could be changed when any of the standard codes, which are built into the questionnaire to uniquely identify the columns and rows on the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires, is inadvertently deleted. Depending on the magnitude of the alterations and also of the number of countries involved, time needed to check the data and enter them into the *Demographic Yearbook* system could be substantially increased.

(b) Joint collection of data with other organisations

8. Following a mandate by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1997 and 1998 the United Nations Statistics Division, the Statistical Office of the European Commission (Eurostat) and the Council of Europe embarked on an initiative aimed at reducing the burden on national authorities due to their having to respond to many similar requests for statistics. Currently, the United Nations Statistics Division and Eurostat cooperate by dispatching only one set of questionnaires that meets the needs of both, and also other, organisations.

9. By this arrangement, the United Nations no longer sends to countries in Europe the three annual questionnaires on population estimates, vital statistics and international migration. These *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires have been replaced by joint questionnaires. The joint questionnaire, which was launched in 1999, is a combination of four questionnaires from the three agencies: the two *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires on population estimates and vital statistics, the Eurostat demographic questionnaire and the Council of Europe's *European Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire. More detailed information on what is being jointly collected is presented in the paper on "Coordinating the international collection and dissemination of statistics: the case of the *Demographic Yearbook*" (ESA/STAT/AC.91/8).

10. The joint questionnaire is sent to countries by Eurostat around 15 July of the current year. The replies are shared by the three agencies and each is responsible for processing and disseminating the data collected for their specific purpose.

(c) Obtaining the data from another organisation

11. Another approach aimed at reducing the burden to countries of reporting data to international organisations is to obtain the data directly from other international organizations. The first such undertaking is with the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding the collection of data on cause of death. The United Nations Statistics Division gets these data in electronic format from WHO.

(d) Obtaining the data from national publications and other sources

12. In addition to hard-copy questionnaires, every attempt is made to collect the data needed for the *Demographic Yearbook* from printed (or other published) sources. The United Nations Statistical Library is a major repository of statistical publications and is widely used to complement the information in questionnaires. Similarly, the Statistics Division takes advantage of technical assistance under its auspices to complement information collected by the six *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires.

C. FOLLOW-UP MECHANISMS AND DEAD-LINES FOR RECEIPT OF DATA

13. As mentioned earlier, the United Nations Statistics Division sends out to national statistical offices questionnaires requesting data for the *Demographic Yearbook*. Countries are given until the end of March of the following year to send back the filled in questionnaires. In February, letters are sent to national statistical offices to remind them about the deadline. After the questionnaires are received from the countries, the Division checks the information for missing data, consistency and accuracy. When necessary, the Division sends queries to national statistical offices either asking for more information or for explanation about what they have sent.

14. With regard to the joint questionnaire that is used by the Statistics Division, Eurostat and the Council of Europe, the deadline for submission of data by the countries is 15 September 2 months after the requests are sent out.

D. FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE *DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK* QUESTIONNAIRES

(a) Format of questionnaires

15. The questionnaires are composed of three main parts: (a) general instructions on how to fill in the questionnaire, (b) statistical tables, and (c) a section on the metadata. In addition, the questionnaires sometimes provide definitions of some of the variables included in the tables while in others they request definitions being used by the countries. However, this is not common among all the six questionnaires. Also, information on the quality, coverage and other methodological information related to the data being reported is part of some, but not all questionnaires. The type of meta-data being requested by the different questionnaires is discussed in the next section.

16. In terms of structure, there is wide variation among the tables. They range from single variable tables such as the ones on “Total Fertility rate and gross” and “net reproduction rate” in the *Vital Statistics questionnaire*, to multi-variate ones such as the table on “Households and population in households by number of persons 60 years of age and over by age, sex of householder and type of household” in the *Population census questionnaire on household characteristics*.

(b) Type of statistical information requested

17. With regard to the number of tables there are differences between the questionnaires as well, as shown below:

- (a) *Questionnaire on vital statistics* - 31 tables.
- (b) *Questionnaire on population estimates* - 4 tables.
- (c) *Questionnaire on international migration and travel statistics* – 3 tables.
- (d) *Population census questionnaire* - 19 tables.
- (e) *Questionnaire on economic characteristics* - 9 tables.
- (f) *Household characteristics questionnaire* - 9 tables.

18. As presented, the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires request a voluminous and comprehensive set of data. The number of topics and corresponding cross-tabulations that are requested by these questionnaires is approximately one hundred. Annex I presents the list of topics and their cross-classifying variables that are covered in the six questionnaires of the *Demographic Yearbook* and Annex II contains the detailed list of tables for each of the questionnaires. The information in these annexes highlights both the complexity and volume of the information being requested from the countries by the *Demographic Yearbook*.

19. For most topics, the main variables are cross-classified by sex and age, and sometimes by rural/urban residence as well. Data classified by age and sex are requested for 19 of the 97 tabulations covered by the six questionnaire while an additional 19 request data cross-tabulated by age, sex, and rural/urban area of residence. In another 16 tabulations the information being requested is cross-tabulated by sex and by rural/urban residence or by age and by rural/urban residence. It should be mentioned that of the 35 tabulations that have a break-down by rural/urban area of residence, 20 explicitly request the information in the form of a separate table, while for the remaining 15 the questionnaires request data for urban and rural areas of the country, but using the following formulation: “On separate sheets, please provide similar tabulations by urban/rural residence, if possible.”

20. The tabulations used to collect the data on the topics presented in Annex I differ in structure and complexity as represented by the number of cross-classified variables. The tabulations on household characteristics tend to be multi-variate. In 5 of the 10 tabulations on this topic, the main variable is cross-classified by another variable other than by age and/or sex. Furthermore, some of these tabulations have both population and household as the topic of the tabulation and both cross-classified by other variables making the tables difficult to understand.

21. For some tables in the *Economic characteristics questionnaire* and in the *International migration questionnaire*, the main characteristics are also cross-tabulated by another variable in addition to either age and/or sex.

22. With regard to the reference period requested, for the census questionnaires the information required refers to the census date, whereas for the questionnaire on population estimates the information requested refers to the mid-year estimate (1 July). For 29 tables of the questionnaire on vital statistics the information refers to the last 5 years, for three tables the

information is needed for the last 12 years and for three tables the information is required for the last three years. Furthermore, in one table, the information is requested for the last 4 years while in nine it refers to the latest year for which information is available.

E. META DATA BEING COLLECTED

23. As a complement to the statistical tables, the *Demographic Yearbook* requests also information about the quality of data and methods applied in data collection and computation, through a set of questions at the end of two questionnaires – on population estimates and on vital statistics, and at the beginning of the general questionnaire on population censuses. This set of questions is used at a later stage to provide additional information used to explain statistics in the *Demographic Yearbook*.

24. In the *Questionnaire on population estimates* information is requested in two broad areas: (a) coverage of data, referring to inclusion or exclusion of different population groups in the population estimates, as a basis for assessing whether the estimates are *de facto* or *de jure*, and (b) method of estimation. This second area requests detailed information on the source of base data (census, registers, surveys), the method of adjustment used (registers, vital statistics and its completeness, accounting or not for migration, mathematical extrapolation based on censuses, applying assumed rates of increase) and the specific methods used for adjustment regarding sex and age. The questionnaire also requests information on methods used for estimating urban and rural population, as well as population of cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants. All this information is indeed crucial for understanding national practices and assessing the methods used for developing national estimates.

25. Likewise, at the end of the *Questionnaire on vital statistics*, there is a request for information on quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registers. It consists of information regarding the timing of vital statistics, i.e., whether they refer to the date of occurrence or the date of registration. It also requests for an estimate regarding the completeness of civil registration and methods used for its assessment.

26. Also, at the beginning of the *Population census questionnaire* there is a set of questions regarding coverage of specific population groups, very similar to the one in the *Population estimates questionnaire*, together with a set of questions regarding methods used in estimation of completeness of the census, such as the implementation of post-enumeration survey, demographic analysis or some other methods, including the assessment of the level of under- and over-enumeration.

27. Meta-data are also collected on the reliability of the information using a scheme of codes indicating whether the figures being provided refer to, for example, (a) final figure, (b) provisional figure, (c) final figure, incomplete/questionable reliability, and (d) provisional figure with questionable reliability, etc. Similarly, there is also a system of codes that indicate the type of record, that is, the source of data, for example (a) census, *de facto*, complete enumeration, (b) census *de facto*, sample tabulation, (c) census, *de jure*, complete enumeration, (d) census, *de*

jure, sample enumeration, and (e) estimates, *de facto*. These codes are used in the data processing and tabulation phase to indicate the degree of reliability of the information.

28. Another type of meta-data that is collected relates to definitions used by the countries. For example, countries are requested to provide their definitions of urban and rural areas, age, household, family, head or reference member of household, homeless households, and categorizations of population by economic characteristics.

29. Information is also collected on the major sources of data for the figures provided by the countries, i.e., whether from a census, survey or administrative sources.

30. In sum, the metadata requests represent a significant and important content of the *Demographic Yearbook* since they are used in a number of ways to emphasise the characteristics of statistics (through technical notes, footnotes, presentation in italics, and special codes). They allow the users to have both the numerical information and explanations on the accuracy, coverage, relevance and other key characteristics of the data.

F. REVIEWS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

31. The Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division has recently carried out reviews of the six *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires with regard to their content and also the frequency at which countries are providing the data to the tables in these questionnaires. The reviews were done to ascertain whether the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires are in line with relevant international recommendations and also to assess whether the data being collected are relevant to the current needs of users and to make suggestions with regard to table contents. The reviews included, among other things, a comparison between the tabulations being requested in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires and those in relevant United Nations recommendations³ with regard to:

- (a) table structure;
- (b) the classifications used;
- (c) the variables included in the table; and
- (d) the concepts and definitions used.

It also analysed the reporting of data by countries over the years, data for the various *Demographic Yearbook* tables. This issue is not presented as part of this report. It will be a focus of presentation and discussion the session on coverage and completeness of country responses (ESA/STAT/AC.91/3) and the working group sessions to review the questionnaires.

32. As part of the review process, suggestions have been made for changes to the tabulations in the various *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires. The aim is to ensure comparability with

³ The United Nations recommendations include: *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8; *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10; and *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.

the international recommendations and to improve the utility of the data being collected and disseminated through the *Demographic Yearbook* system. The reviews have covered the following topics:

- (1) International migration and travel statistics;
- (2) Household characteristics and living arrangements;
- (3) Age and sex;
- (4) Economic characteristics;
- (5) Mortality;
- (6) Marital status or family formation and dissolution; and
- (7) Fertility.

G. SOME FINDINGS FROM THE REVIEWS

33. Although reviews were done for different topics or questionnaires, there are some findings that are common among them particularly with regard to how the *Demographic Yearbook* tables compare to those in international recommendations. These are listed and briefly discussed below.

1. Some of the tables included in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires are not recommended in the relevant international recommendations and vice versa. While it is not the intention of the *Demographic Yearbook* to collect and disseminate data on all tables in international recommendations, it is desirable that there be consistency between the two sets of tables. In many of the questionnaires, particularly that on household characteristics, there are tables which are very different from those in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev. 1⁴*. Furthermore, these tables are for the most part very complicated as they contain many variables that make them difficult to understand. They may present a challenge to the countries being requested to provide the data, as special tables may have to be developed in order to fill in the questionnaires. It may also be very confusing to the countries to request from them tables that are not recommended in the relevant international guidelines for data collection and tabulation. The reverse is also true, in that tables in the recommendations are not in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires. For example, many tables in the latest vital statistics recommendations are not part of the *Demographic Yearbook* tables in the vital statistics questionnaire. The experts should consider which tables should be included in future *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires.
2. A number of *Demographic Yearbook* tables are using concepts that are not in line with current international recommendations. This may be due to the fact that the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires have not been consistently revised following the revision of relevant recommendations with regard to terminology used. For example, the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on economic characteristics includes tables that classify persons according to “type of activity” instead of “usual (or current) activity status” as recommended in the latest version of the *Principles and Recommendations for*

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8.

Population and Housing Censuses. The review on the topic of marital patterns or family formation and dissolution also found discrepancies between definitions for some terms such as “marriage” and “legitimacy” between the *Demographic Yearbook* and the *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*⁵. Concepts used in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires need to be revised, as appropriate, to make them consistent with international recommendations.

3. The reviews also revealed that in some cases, classifications used in the *Demographic Yearbook* tables need to be updated to current international recommendations. This is particularly the case for the questionnaire on economic activity where tables are based on old versions of classifications of industry, occupation and status in employment. Consequently, some of the terminology as well as categories used in the *Demographic Yearbook* tables are not consistent with the corresponding international classifications that relate to the tables in question.
4. There are also observed differences in the content of the tables between the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires and international recommendations. This is mainly with reference to the cross-classification of data by age and sex. This includes, for instance, cases where *Demographic Yearbook* tables request data classified by sex only while international recommendations have the same table with both a sex and age cross-classification. Examples of this include tables on religion, language and national and/or ethnic group in the general population census questionnaire that request data classified by sex but not by age as well, as recommended in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. In some cases, the information in the *Demographic Yearbook* tables classifies the information by age but not by sex as well while similar tables in the international recommendations have the data cross-classified by both variables. This includes *Demographic Yearbook* tables on the number of children born alive and those living that are part of the general population census questionnaire. A similar issue involves having tables with data for one sex only. For example, the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on economic characteristics has a table on the female population by type of activity, age and marital status while a similar table in the census recommendations presents the same information disaggregated by both age and sex.
5. The review of the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires also shows differences between them and international recommendations in both age categories used and the population group to be covered in terms of age. For instance, the *Demographic Yearbook* table on marital status in the general population census questionnaire presents information by five year age groups for the population aged 15 to 29 while the same information is presented by single years of age in the census recommendations. Also, the table on school attendance in the same questionnaire covers the population 5 to 24 years of age while the population of interest is 5 to 29 years in the census recommendations. Furthermore, there are significant differences for many tables between the *Demographic Yearbook* and international recommendations with regard to terminal age categories used. In some

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10.

instances also, differences were observed between the two with regard to the lowest age used for the tables.

6. There are also cases where the tables in a questionnaire are not internally consistent, especially with regard to age classifications used. This relates mainly to the terminal age categories used for tables that refer to the same topic. For example, while some tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on economic characteristics have 75 years as the terminal age category, some have it set at 70 years.

H. CONCLUDING POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

34. From the combined six questionnaires of the *Demographic Yearbook*, a wealth of statistical information on numerous demographic and social variables is collected and disseminated. Since its inception, however, the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection system has remained practically unchanged, including the content of what is collected and disseminated. There are some changes in a few areas as indicated in section B above. These changes relate mainly to the process of data collection by giving countries more options in terms of media of data collection and also through development of partnerships with other organizations. There is a need to take closer look at the whole data collection system and to make suggestions for changes when necessary. This is because data collected and disseminated through the *Demographic Yearbook* should be relevant and geared towards fulfilling the diverse needs of the variety of data users.

35. When reviewing how the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection system can be made more efficient in terms of timeliness and adequacy in meeting the demands of data users, one may ask the following questions:

Data collection process

- Are the instructions for completion of the questionnaires clear enough for countries to fill in the tables or is there a need for modifications? Is there a need for the questionnaires of the *Demographic Yearbook* to be translated into more United Nations official languages in order to improve countries' ability to provide the data?
- What is the best time of the year to send out data requests and why? Are existing follow-up mechanisms adequate or do they need to be changed with a view to assisting countries to provide the required information?
- Are the new changes to the data collection process (questionnaires in electronic format and data sharing with other organizations) adequate or does more need to be done?
- How can we further reduce the burden on countries by improving existing agreements and developing new ones with other interested regional and international organisations?
- How can a more complete metadata be obtained? Should the collection of this information be done once only with requests for updates?

Content of the questionnaires

- Who are the main groups of users of the data and what are their data requirements? Are the variables on which data are being collected relevant? Do they adequately reflect issues pertinent to monitoring demographic and social change?
- Is the information being requested easily available in the countries or are the tables very complicated and therefore need to be specially developed?
- Is the content of the questionnaires, including concepts, definitions and classifications clear enough for countries to follow? Should the questionnaires comply fully with the tables in international recommendations or should they compromise for simplicity?
- How do the instruments compare to national, regional (e.g., regional commissions, Eurostat) and other international (ILO, WHO, UNESCO, etc.) data collection practices?

ANNEX I

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

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Main characteristics</i>	<i>Classified by</i>				<i>Reference period</i>
		<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Urban/rural⁶</i>	<i>Other variable(s)</i>	
<i>A. Questionnaire on population estimates</i>						
Population		♦	♦	♦		Mid-year
Population	Marital status	♦	♦	♦		Mid-year
Population in cities			♦			Mid-year
<i>B. Population census questionnaire</i>						
Total area						
Population of major civil division			♦	♦		
Population in localities	Size-class of locality		♦			
Population of national capital and other principal cities			♦		Land area	
(a) Households (b) Population in households (c) Number of family nuclei	Size of household				Number of persons not living in households	
Population		♦	♦	♦		
Population	Marital status	♦	♦	♦		
Native and foreign born population		♦	♦	◊		
Foreign born population	Country of birth	♦	♦	◊		
Foreign born population in the country for less than five years	Country of birth	♦	♦	◊		
Population 10 years of age and over	Literacy	♦	♦	◊		
Population 15 years of age and over	Educational attainment	♦	♦	◊		
Population 5 to 24 years of age	School attendance	♦	♦	◊		
Number of children born alive		♦ ⁷		♦		

⁶ ♦ Indicates that the questionnaire explicitly requests, in the form of a separate table, the breakdown by urban and rural area of residence; ◊ indicates that the questionnaire requests data for urban and rural area of residence, but using the following formulation: "On separate sheets, please provide similar tabulations by urban/rural residence, if possible."

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Main characteristics</i>	<i>Classified by</i>				<i>Reference period</i>
		<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Urban/rural⁶</i>	<i>Other variable(s)</i>	
Number of children living		♦ ⁸		♦		
Population	Country of citizenship		♦	◇		
Population	National/ethnic group		♦			
Population	Religion		♦			
Population	Language		♦			
<i>C. Population census economic characteristics questionnaire</i>						
Population	Type of activity	♦	♦	◇		
Population not economically active	Functional categories	♦	♦	◇		
Economically active population	Industry	♦	♦	◇		
Economically active population	Occupation	♦	♦	◇		
Economically active foreign born population	Occupation	♦	♦			
Economically active population	Status	♦	♦	◇		
Economically active population	Status		♦	◇	Industry	
Economically active population	Status		♦	◇	Occupation	
Female population	Type of activity	♦	♦ ⁹	◇	Marital status	
<i>D. Population census questionnaire on household characteristics</i>						
Population	Type of household	♦	♦			
Households	Household size	♦	♦ ¹⁰			
Households	Marital status	♦	♦ ¹¹			
Households	Number of persons in household	♦	♦ ¹²		Relationship to head or other reference member of household	
Population	Number of persons in household	♦	♦ ¹³		Relationship to head or other reference member of	

⁷ Age refers to age of mother for the female population 15 years of age and over.

⁸ Age refers to age of mother for the female population

⁹ Female population only.

¹⁰ Age and sex of household head or other reference person.

¹¹ Age, sex and marital status of household head or other reference person.

¹² Age and sex of household head or other reference person.

Topic	Main characteristics	Classified by				Reference period
		Age	Sex	Urban/rural ⁶	Other variable(s)	
					household	
Households	Type of household	♦	♦ ¹⁴		(a) Number of household members (b) Presence of spouse	
(a) Households (b) Population in households	Presence of persons 60 years of age and over	♦	♦ ¹⁵			
Household population	Relationship to householder	♦	♦			
(a) Households (b) Population in households	Number of persons 60 years of age and over	♦	♦ ¹⁶		Type of household	
E. Questionnaire on international migration and travel statistics (Trial)						
Inflows of foreigners	Duration of stay		♦		Reason for admission	
Inflows of citizens	Duration of stay abroad		♦		Reason for stay abroad	
Long-term immigrants	Country of citizenship	♦	♦			
Outflows of foreigners	Current status		♦			
Outflows of citizens	Reason of stay abroad		♦			
Long-term emigrants	Country of citizenship	♦	♦			
Long-term immigrants	Country of last residence		♦			
Long-term emigrants	Country of next residence		♦			
F. Questionnaire on vital statistics						
Mid-year population			♦	♦		Last five years
Total live births			♦	♦		Last five years
Total deaths			♦	♦		Last five years

¹³ Age and sex of household.

¹⁴ Age and sex of household.

¹⁵ Age and sex of household.

¹⁶ Age and sex of household.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Main characteristics</i>	<i>Classified by</i>				<i>Reference period</i>
		<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Urban/rural⁶</i>	<i>Other variable(s)</i>	
Total infant deaths			♦	♦		Last five years
Total late foetal deaths			♦	♦		Last five years
Total marriages				♦		Last five years
Total divorces and annulments				♦		Last five years
Total divorces				♦		Last five years
Total annulments				♦		Last five years
Total legally induced abortions				♦		Last five years
Live births	Month of birth					Last five years
Live births	Legitimacy		♦			Last five years
Live births	Live-birth order					Last five years
Legitimate live births	Duration of marriage	♦ ¹⁷				Last five years
Live births		♦ ¹⁸	♦ ¹⁹	♦		Last five years
Legitimate live births		♦ ²⁰	♦ ²¹	♦		Last five years
Live births		♦				Last five years
Legitimate live births		♦				Last five years
Live births	Live birth order	♦ ²²				Latest available year
Live births	Birth weight					Last five years
Live births	Gestational age					Last five years
Live births	Type of birth					Last five years
Total fertility rate						Last 12 years
Gross reproduction rate						Last 12 years
Net reproduction rate						Last 12 years

¹⁷ Countries are requested to provide data cross-classified by age of mother, if possible.

¹⁸ Age of mother.

¹⁹ Sex of child.

²⁰ Age of mother.

²¹ Sex of child.

²² Age of mother.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Main characteristics</i>	<i>Classified by</i>				<i>Reference period</i>
		<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Urban/rural⁶</i>	<i>Other variable(s)</i>	
Abridged life table		♦	♦			
Complete life table	Number surviving to exact age (lx)	♦	♦			
Complete life table	Probability of dying (qx)	♦	♦			
Complete life table	Life expectancy (ex)	♦	♦			
Deaths	Month of death					Last five years
Deaths		♦	♦	♦		Last three years
Deaths	Marital status	♦	♦			Latest available year
Deaths	Occupation	♦	♦			Latest available year
Infant deaths	Month of death					Last four years
Infant deaths		♦	♦			Last three years
Late foetal deaths		♦ ²³				Last five years
Legitimate late foetal deaths		♦ ²⁴				Last five years
Late foetal deaths	Total birth order	♦ ²⁵				Latest available year
Foetal deaths		♦ ²⁶				Last five years
Legally induced abortion	Number of previous live births	♦ ²⁷				Latest available year
Marriages	Month of marriage					Last five years
Marriages	Previous marital status of bride				Previous marital status of groom	Latest available year
Marriages		♦ ²⁸				Latest available year
First marriages		♦ ²⁹				Last three years

²³ Age of mother.

²⁴ Age of mother.

²⁵ Age of mother.

²⁶ Period of gestation (age of fetus).

²⁷ Age of mother.

²⁸ Age of bride and of groom.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Main characteristics</i>	<i>Classified by</i>				<i>Reference period</i>
		<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Urban/rural⁶</i>	<i>Other variable(s)</i>	
Marriages	Previous marital status of bride	◆ ³⁰			Previous marital status of groom	Latest available year
Divorces	Duration of marriage					Last five years
Divorces	Number of dependent children					Last five years
Divorces		◆ ³¹				Latest available year
Divorces	Duration of marriage	◆ ³²				Latest available year

²⁹ Age of bride and of groom.

³⁰ Age of bride and of groom

³¹ Age of husband and of wife

³² Age of husband and of wife

ANNEX II

Demographic Yearbook questionnaires' list of tables

(1) Questionnaire on population estimates

1. De facto population estimates by urban/rural residence as of mid-year for the past 40 years;
2. Estimated population by age, sex and urban/rural residence: latest available year, preferably mid-year estimates; the age classification is in single years;
3. De facto population estimates of the capital and cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; latest available year; and
4. Estimated population by age, sex, marital status and urban/rural residence; the age classification is in 5-year age groups.

(2) Questionnaire on vital statistics

1. Vital statistics summary by urban rural residence for the last five years.
 - b) Mid-year population;
 - c) Live births;
 - d) Deaths;
 - e) Infant deaths;
 - f) Late foetal deaths;
 - g) Marriages;
 - h) Divorces and annulments;
 - i) Divorces;
 - j) Annulments;
 - k) Legally induced abortions.
2. The next part of the questionnaire focuses on Live births for the past five years by:
 - (a) Month of birth;
 - (b) Legitimacy and sex;
 - (a) Live-birth order;
 - (b) Legitimate live-births by duration of marriage,

- (e) Age of mother, sex of child, legitimate live-births by urban/rural residence;
 - (f) Age of father and legitimacy;
 - (g) Age of mother and live birth order (latest available year only);
 - (h) Birth-weight;
 - (i) Gestational age; and
 - (j) Type of birth.
3. This table requests data on fertility, namely:
 - Total fertility rate and gross and net reproduction rate.
 4. An additional table of the questionnaire focuses on Life Tables. An abridged life table is followed by a complete life table with values for:
 - (a) Number surviving to exact age (l_x);
 - (b) Probability of dying (q_x); and
 - (c) Life expectancy (e_x).
 5. The next part of the questionnaire focuses on deaths by:
 - (a) Month of death (excluding foetal deaths);
 - (b) Age, sex and urban and rural residence (excluding foetal deaths);
 - (c) Age, sex and marital status; and
 - (d) age, sex and occupation.
 6. This is followed by statistics on infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) requested by:
 - (a) Month of death; and
 - (b) Age and sex.
 7. Statistics on Late foetal deaths (death of a foetus of at least 28 completed weeks of gestation) are requested by:
 - (a) Age of mother and legitimacy;
 - (b) Age of mother and total birth order; and
 - (c) Period of gestation (in weeks).
 8. Data on legally induced abortions by age and number of previous live births of mother are also requested.
 9. Statistics on marriages are collected by:
 - (a) Month of marriage;
 - (b) Previous marital status of bride and groom;
 - (c) Age of bride and groom;
 - (d) Age of bride and groom at first marriage; and

- (e) Age and previous marital status of bride and groom.
10. Data on divorces are requested by:
- (a) Duration of marriage;
 - (b) Number of dependent children;
 - (c) Age of husband and wife; and
 - (c) Duration of marriage and age of husband and wife.

(3) Questionnaire on international migration and travel

1. Major categories of international departures and arrivals
2. Long-term emigrants and immigrants by country of intended long-term residence or by country of last-long term residence
3. Long-term emigrants and immigrants by age and sex

(4) Population census questionnaire

1. Total area: land; and inland water;
2. Population by sex and urban/rural residence;
3. Population of major civil divisions by urban/rural residence;
4. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex;
5. Population of national capital and other principal cities with population of 100,000 or more by sex and land area;
6. Households, population in households and number of family nuclei by size of household and number of persons living in households.

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

7. Single years of age, five-year age groups, sex and urban/rural residence;
8. Marital status, age, sex and urban/rural residence;
9. Native and foreign-born by age and sex;
10. Foreign-born by country of birth, age and sex;
11. Foreign-born in the country for less than five years by country of birth, age and sex;
12. Literacy for 10 years of age and over by age and sex;
12. Educational attainment for 15 years of age and over by age and sex;
13. School attendance for 5 to 24 years of age, by single years of age and sex;

14. Number of children born alive for females 15 years of age and over, by age and urban/rural residence;
15. Number of children living for females 15 years of age and over, by single years of age and urban/rural residence;
16. Country of citizenship and sex;
17. National and/or ethnic group and sex;
18. Religion and sex;
19. Language and sex.

(5) Population census questionnaire on economic characteristics

1. Population by type of activity, age and sex
 2. Population not economically active by functional categories, age and sex
 3. Economically active population by industry, age and sex
 4. Economically active population by occupation, age and sex
 - 4A. Economically active foreign-born population by occupation, age and sex
 5. Economically active population by status, age and sex
 6. Economically active population by status, industry and sex
 7. Economically active population by status, occupation and sex
 8. Female population by type of activity, age and marital status
15. Countries are requested to provide data by rural/urban area of residence for all tables except tables 4 and 4A.

(6) Population census questionnaire on household characteristics

16. The *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on household characteristics has 9 tables as shown below.
1. Population by age, sex and type of household
 2. Households by age and sex of household head or other reference member of household and household size
 3. Households by age, sex and marital status of head of household or other reference member of household

4. Households by number of persons in household and relationship to head or other reference member of household by age and sex of head of household or other reference member
5. Population by number of persons in household and relationship to head of other reference member of household by age and sex of head of household or other reference member
6. Households by type of household, number of household members and presence of spouse by age and sex of head or other reference member of household
7. Households and population in households by sex, size of household and presence of persons 60 years of age and over
8. Household population by relationship to householder, (head or reference person), age and sex
9. Households and population in households by number of persons 60 years of age and over by age, sex of householder and type of household